Man's Mission.

BY SPERANZA.

Man's Mission.

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Life is combat, life is striving.

We are struggling in the morning

With the spirit of the night,

But we trample on its scorching—

Lo! the eastern sky is bright.

We must watch. The day is breaking;

Soon, like Memnon's statue waking

With the sunrise into sound,

We shall raise our voice to Heaven,

Chant a hymn for conquest given,

Seize the palm, nor heed the wound.

We must bend our thoughts to earnest,

Would we strike the Idols down;

With a purpose of the sternest

Take the Cross, and wait the crown.

Sufferings human life can hallow,

Sufferings lead to God's Valhalla—

Meekly bear, but nobly try,

Like a man with soft tears flowing,

Like a God with conquest glowing,

So to love, and work, and die!

The Cause of Ireland's Distress.

That the majority of the people in Ireland are now in a state of starvation is something that is unfortunately too true. That this sad state of things is to be mainly attributed to bad legislation on the part of England, is another indisputable fact. And from these two facts arises a proposition whose truth I shall endeavor to demonstrate to the satisfaction, I hope, of every candid and sensible man.

The proposition is this:

The Government whose legislation has been instrumental in bringing the people over whom it rules into a state of starvation, and which, having it in its power, fails to use efficient means to remedy the evil—is a tyrannical Government, and as such cannot legitimately enforce obedience on the part of the people.

St. Thomas Aquinas, and all theologians and jurists of undisputed authority, say that a law to be reasonable and obligatory must be for the public good. It must be in harmony with nature, consonant with reason, in keeping with the circumstances of time and place, and never formed for the exclusive benefit of private individuals, but for the common good of all citizens. Such conditions are necessary to render a law binding in conscience, whether the form of Government be monarchical or democratic.

Whenever a Government becomes tyrannical; when it employs the power entrusted to it, not for the protection, but for the oppression of the people—not to further the public good, but to gratify private interests; when it becomes dangerous to the lives, or ruinous to the liberties and happiness of the people—in every such instance revolution is legitimate. Then, all friendly redress through ordinary legal means being impossible, resistance is lawful, revolution is holy; aye, sanctified by the will of God, who wishes a man to sustain and preserve, not merely for individual interests, but for the common good of all citizens. Such conditions are necessary to render a law binding in conscience, whether the form of Government be monarchical or democratic.

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sense prove, greater calamity than is found in the patient
endurance of illegal dominion. But he who rebels where
there is some hope for success, performs the strict duty of a
citizen bound to prevent the triumph of iniquity.

With such a standard before us, we can very easily bring
England into the court of honest Christian public opinion;
and, in the face of the desecrated altars, the plundered
monasteries, the mouldering castles, the demolished homes,
the wholesale evictions, and the starving thousands, ask
whether all this is evidence of a government paternal­ly
legislatin for the prosperity and interests of the people.

England entered Ireland, not at the call of the nation,
but under the impulse of passions most revolting to hu­
manity and religion. There she lived and lives, not by
the consent of the people, but solely in pursuit of criminal
purposes, and she unblushingly avows that her whole end
and purpose is to be the torturer and exterminator of those
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the consent of the people, but solely in pursuit of criminal
purposes, and she unblushingly avows that her whole end
and purpose is to be the torturer and exterminator of those
who she has unceasingly named aliens in blood and
language and religion.

In former times the lands in Ireland were held by tan­
sfray. The chief or tanist of a clan was regarded as the
custodian of the land and the father of his people, to whom
by right the soil belonged upon the payment of a certain
stipend called "Lord's money." A wise and rigorous code
administered by fearless, learned, and disinterested men,
protected each in the full possession of his rights.

During the glorious reign of the so-called "Virgin
Queen" the extermination of the Catholics, the coloniza­
tion by Protestants, the fines and the forfeitures and the evic­tions in Ireland commenced. The zealous Elizabeth, hav­
ing a regard for the spiritual welfare of the Irish papists,
sent some Protestant reformers over to convert them; but,
strange to say, the Irish papists failed to recognize Saint
Peter in the well-meaning soupers, and, as a consequence,
stubbornly refused to be converted. Whole regions were
depopulated and given to Scotch Presbyterians during this
and the subsequent reigns, of James and Charles. One-third
of the island was generously divided by Henry II between
ten of his barons. James I confiscated 450,000 acres. Upon
the defection of the Earl of Desmond 600,000 acres were
divided among the British camp-followers, and generous
Cromwell bestowed 7,708,237 acres of the best land in Ire­
land upon his worthy colleagues. In fact, so very generous
was this Mr. Cromwell that he gave the stricken inhabi­tants the pleasing alternatives of going "to hell or to Con­
aught"—and they went to Connaught, rather than be an
encumbrance to him in the region of woe.

During this period the laws of Ireland were so simple
that no Catholic could hold land without renouncing his religion. A son
denouncing his Catholic father and embracing the new re­
ligion was, in recompense for his filial piety, placed in pos­
session of his father's estate. And as the poor, persecuted,
faithful Irish clung to the faith of their fathers, and suf­ered starvation rather than abandon the religion of St.
Patrick, they soon found themselves "beggars in the halls
of their ancestors," and saw the green fields of the Island
of Saints and of Our Lady of Knock pass into the polluted
and blood-stained hands of the framers of the newly-in­
vented religion.

To the American reader the simple word "eviction" has
so mild and harmless a meaning that he may not find it
easy to realize its terrors for the Irish tenant. To the
latter, it means the loss of the home in which he and his
children and his ancestors, for generations, were born.
It means beggary and starvation, or the work-house.
The following incident, related by the Most Rev. Dr. Mc­
Nulty, occurred some time ago in the County Meath:
"Seven hundred human beings," says Dr. McNulty, "were
driven from their homes on this one day. The sheriff's
assistants employed on this occasion to extinguish the
heat and destroy the homes of these honest, industri­
ous men worked away with a will at their awful calling
until evening fell. At length an incident occurred that
varied the monotony of the grim and ghastly ruin which
they were spreading around. They stopped suddenly and
recoiled, panic-stricken with terror, from two dwellings
which they were to destroy with the rest. They had just
learned that typhus fever held these houses in its grasp,
and had already brought death to some of their inmates.
They therefore supplicated the agent to spare these houses
a little longer; but he was inexorable, and insisted that
they should be torn down. He ordered a large winnow­ing
sheet to be spread over the beds in which the fever-
 victims lay, and then directed the house to be unroofed
cautiously and slowly. . . . . . . The wailing of women, the
screams, the terror, the consternation of children, the
speechless agony of men, wrung tears of grief from all who
saw them. I saw the officers and men of a large police
force who were obliged to be present on the occasion cry
like children. The heavy rains that usually attend the
autumnal equinoxes descended in cold, copious torrents
throughout the awful night, and at once revealed to the
houseless sufferers the awful realities of their condition.
I visited them next morning, and rode from place to place,
administering to them all the comfort and consolation I
could. The landed proprietors in a circle all around, and
for many miles in every direction, warned their tenants
against admitting them to even a single night's shelter.
Many of these poor people were too poor to emigrate.
After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they at
last graduated from the work-house to the tomb, and in
little more than three years nearly a fourth of them lay
quietly in their graves."

In Ireland there is no incentive to improve holdings or
reclaim lands, for the omnipresent agent always stands
ready to pry out improvements, and, as a consequence, in­
crease the rents. No matter how many improvements a
tenant makes upon his holding, he receives no remunera­tion
thereof, and if, by chance, he should displease his
landlord by voting an opposite ticket at election, or oth­
erwise ruffles his temper, there are ninety-nine chances out of
a hundred he will find himself evicted and thrown upon the
road-side next day. And all this is, of course, done in the
name of British law.

To say that the present agitation is destructive of the
right of property is not true. The original owners of the
soil are the people who are now tenants upon it; they
never got a shilling for it. It was taken from them by
force, on one pretext or another. Ireland never was con­
quered; it was, as I have already shown by statistics,
merely confiscated. Some persons tell us that those land­
lords who now grind down the poor tenants hold the
land by right of prescription, and I tell them they do no
such thing. The right of prescription supposes peaceable
possession, and peaceable possession the present rack-rent­
ing landlords never had.

The leaders of the present agitation in Ireland do not want
to take any advantage of the present landed proprietors; all
they ask is that the tenants become proprietors by purchas-
Kindness.

The poet says, and well:

"The proper study of mankind is man."

But we do not presume to treat of a subject which has occupied the attention of the learned of ages, and which to minds not yet illuminated by the light of divine Faith is of all others the most obscure. It would be presumption on the part of a tyro to accept the challenge of a certain Christian philosopher, who says, "Man is a problem, solve it best who can." Suffice it to say:

"Man is a being of superior mould, a moral faculty. Whose soul is after God's own image made. Whose body's formed a spirit bright to hold. Which sin has dimmed and darkened by its shade."

It would indeed be presumption for one merely reading his "humanities" to attempt to fully treat a subject whose subtleties have led the greatest minds of ancient and modern times into error on either side, whether of defect or excess.

Let us leave that man to argue the point who says, "Thy intellect is weak, thou hast not a guide in many things." And let that one prove his thesis who says to man, "Thou art surrounded by light, walk as thou wilt."

Man is a social being. His lot, while on earth, is to associate with his fellow-man, and on the proper performance of this depend his happiness and fortune here below, and his eternal bliss hereafter. Deeply engraved on the heart of man is that principle, that truth, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Nor is that law less in delibly written on our hearts that says, "Cease to do evil, learn to do well." To do good to others, is not after all so difficult, since a person may sometimes do so from policy; to speak kindly of one's neighbor is not much more difficult, as a person may simulate or act the hypocrite; but to think kindly of everybody is something more than human. In this consists the real happiness of not only the individual, but of all with whom he comes in contact; for his words, his conversations and his judgments are only the outpourings of his heart. It is only the "clean of heart" who shall see God; it is only the upright of heart that are called upon to glorify God. It is only those whose hands are innocent—innocens manibus—and clean of heart, not those whose minds are occupied with vain thoughts, nor those that lay snares for their neighbors, who shall stand in the holy place and ascend to the mountain of the Lord.

There has been a rule given by some who were truly wise, that we should always judge well of an action, and when we cannot excuse the act, at least to excuse the intention. Fraternal correction, of course, must be practiced, and sometimes this becomes an obligation; yet, if this duty is not performed kindly, and without a spirit of rancor, it does not attain its end.

Kind-thoughts are a great boon to the possessor, and such is the opinion not only of modern Christians in general, but also of the ancient philosophers and sages. Quintilian says in that inimitable work, De Institutione Oratoris, that a man whose mind is not free from vain, frivolous, and distracting thoughts can never become an orator. He must be a good man—bonus vir; in order to be full of his subject he must keep his imagination in continual check, lest his attention be diverted from the subject of his discourse. But see what an influence kindness—kind thoughts, kind words, and kind actions—has in a social point of view.

There are many circumstances that lead man to choose the company of one more than another, but friendship arising from a good motive is, as a rule, founded on some kind disposition which the object of our affection possesses. Similarity of calling, of employment, etc., are in themselves indifferent, and may or may not have for their end the felicity of our neighbor; but kindness in any, or in each and every one of its three stages—in thought, in word, in deed, or act—is a power contributing considerably towards making the world happy. Kindness is an overflowing of self upon others. It adds sweetness to everything. We put others in our own place, and treat them as we would wish to be treated. The state of the world would be almost reversed, if we were all actuated by kindness. In what does this charity consist which "envieth not, dealeth not perversely, is not puffed up, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things"? Does it not tell us that it is patient, and kind? This kindness, this charity, is the fulfillment of the law.

Take a student who is placed among hundreds of young men to whom he has no personal attachment, and ask him, after a short space of time, why he chooses such a one for his companion? He will surely answer, "he is a good fellow: I like him; he envies nobody; he speaks well of everybody, and never loses an opportunity of doing one a good turn."

Kindness on which friendship is founded should be mutual. The definition, as well as I can now remember, 'given
of friendship by the prince of Roman orators and philoso-

phers is in substance what we have already said. Such also were the sentiments of two noble Christian youths, who formed in a pagan school that bond of friendship cemented by kindness, which was inseparable even by death, and was rather to be perfected beyond the grave, where there is the eternal fruition of Him of whose kindness there is no end.

P. J. M.

Winter.

There is a beauty, a charm about the winter season, that is more easily felt than described. The great snow-storms, the heavy frosts, the boisterous and sweeping winds—all seem to present a feature of their own, at once charming, pleasing, and grand. One day, we see Nature decked in a snow-white mantle; another, in one of rich olive color; and yet a third, in a combination of olive, white, and green. If we go forth on a clear winter's day, what a splendid landscape meets our view—it is distinguished by a depth of coloring such as no other season of the year affords. The earth seems to have resting on its bosom an indescribably soft and tender atmosphere, through which glows the deep purple and blue of the distant hills. The scene is enhanced still further by the whiteness of the snow, which impresses upon it the characteristic mark of heavenly loveliness. What is more charming, too, more delightful and exquisite, than the tracery of the bare tree-tops relieved against the sky. Every snow-storm impresses upon one the unmistakable fact of the presence of the Spirit of Heaven, of whose kindliness there is no end. P. J. M.

Privileges of an Austrian Regiment.

The eighth regiment of dragoons, until 1867 a regiment of cuirassiers in the Austrian Service, is entitled to quite a number of privileges. Among others, these troopers alone of all the Austrian army, have a right to pass on horseback through the imperial court-yard, with sounding bugles and flying colors. Secondly, no soldier of the regiment, convicted of a capital offence, suffers the extreme penalty of death, and was rather to be perfected beyond the grave, where there is the eternal fruition of Him of whose kindness there is no end.

Winter, therefore, is a season of loveliness and grandeur; but this loveliness and grandeur are peculiar to itself. The forests, the mountains, and the hill-sides present a scene of a most striking character. The stillness of the woods at night—contrasted with the blazing stars that bespangle the canopy of heaven, and the soft, white and delicate appearance of the earth beneath, renders it still more attractive by the mysterious voices of the wind—that makes us feel as if we stood face to face with some mighty power—nay, even in the courts of God.

C. J.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
Maria " and an " Ave " and an " Adonais," which was published at his own expense, in Pisa, recently sold for $50.

The late Dr. Cogswell had the reputation of being the closest book-buyer in America. He bought a library of 60,000, at an average of $1.05 a volume.

The Flora of France from 1789 to 1848, the sequel to her father's (M. G. P. de Remusat) " Flore de France," and the last volume of the " Flore des Jardins de la Reine," has recently been published in Paris.

It is a rare work of art in itself, the price being $10. It is the result of a character of the author, as he manages to express his ideas in shorter language than that employed in the Latin and Spanish originals, which were most familiar to him.

This book will go beside Macaulay, Newman, and Carlyle, and Spanish originals, which were most familiar to him.

It is said that Eugene Schuyler will receive $3,000 for the right of serial publication in Scribner's Monthly his Life of Peter the Great, reserving all rights to publish in the English text and the English.

The Aurora, remarking upon Leo XIII's love of science, letters, and the arts, says that notwithstanding the strained circumstances of the Holy See his Holiness has spent several thousand francs in the purchase of a series of important documents to be placed in the Vatican archives.


We understand, says the Athenaeum, that the Kilkenny Association is to publish very shortly the difficult and interesting tale of " Bruadden da Derga," contained in the Galway Annals, and others still edited in the " Book of the Dun Cow." The editor and translator is Mr. Hennessey, so that the work will be thoroughly well done, both as regards the original text and the English.

The art treasures of Prince Paul Demidoff, heretofore covered, and their number now is 211.

The magnificent church is yet almost entire, little but the chapter-house and refectory are hardly perfect. It requires little effort of the imagination to picture it once more with its former denizens, the monks of St. Bernard, so many generations of whom passed their lives there. The cell from whose waters the abbey takes its name— Santa Maria de Fontibua—still flows through the Abbey.

Countess Ida von Hahn-Hahn, the distinguished German novelist and poetess, who recently died, was a convert to Catholicity. This event, which occurred thirty years ago, caused great sensation in literary circles at the time, and inspired a work which she published the following year, entitled "From Babylon to Jerusalem." Poor Heinrich Heine, who, though he sang sweetly, could talk bitterly, said of her: "All lady novelists, when they write, have one eye on some man and the other on their work—all except Countess Hahn-Hahn." The Countess had but one eye. She expired peacefully after a life of sadness and trouble, in the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Angers, in the odor of sanctity, and fortified with all the consoling rites of holy Church.

Public Opinion gives a warm welcome in its last number to Father Gilwey's treatise on "The Anglican Clergy in the Confessional." " In this pamphlet," it says, "the most abstruse mediaeval theology, the most thorough combination of thought with that of the old masters of divinity of the sixteenth century is mixed with a style of modern wit which reminds us of the most elegant French satirist. The author is often grimly serious, and very much in controversy. The nervous English used throughout is a character of the author, as he manages to express his ideas in shorter language than that employed in the Latin and Spanish originals, which were most familiar to him. This book will go beside Macaulay, Newman, and Carlyle, as a model of English composition." As the most opposite of a frank, manly criticism like this, see the Rock's review of Father Bagshawe's "Czechs of the Bledow Church," published the same day. The editor, in this case, we suspect, sent the volume to his reviewer accompanied by the old message of " No case; abuse plaintiff's attorney."

Scientific Notes.

—During the year 1879 twenty minor planets were discovered, and their number now is 211.

A paragraph in the Königliche Zeitung warns the public of the inflammability of celluloid. People who wear bracelets, combs and other articles made of it are cautions not to expose them to a temperature of more than 150 to 160 degrees Centigrade.

The production of beet-root sugar in Europe, according to the statistics furnished by Herr Licht of Magdeburg, was 1,580,000 tons for 1879, against 1,574,154 tons, and 1,653,296 tons for 1878. This amount is equal to about 600,000 of the various states of Europe: Germany, 410,000 tons; France, 800,000; Austro-Hungary, 365,000; Russia, 235,000; Belgium, Holland, Italy, etc., 80,000. In France the diminution in the production of this article was 198,000 tons.

At a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of Edin-
burgh Sir Robert Christison read a paper on the relative growth of trees in 1879 as compared with 1878. In the course of his remarks he said that of eleven deciduous trees, exclusive of oak, the deficiency of growth during 1879 as compared with 1878 was 41 per cent.; of seven evergreens of the pine tribe the deficiency was 20 per cent., and of seven oaks of different species the deficiency was 10 per cent. The mean temperature of 1879 was nearly 10° less than that of 1878.

—*Figuero* states that during the excavations for a gas-holder at Monaco, a valuable treasure of antique goldsmith's work has been found. The relics consist of three large gold bracelets at the form called porte-bonheur; three gold bracelets engraved with figures in relief; two more bracelets of gold; a bracelet of an oval form; a diadem of gold, with figures in relief; an inlaid medallion of Galileans; eight very rare Roman medals of gold; a bust of Galileans in gold repeated five centimeters high. The writer believes that all these objects are Roman, of the third century, and that they were probably the elaborations and honary distinctions of a tribune of a legion of the time of Probus.

Mr. Proctor, the astronomer, recently expressed the opinion that Mars was the only planet beside the earth old enough to be inhabited. The others, he thinks, are still glowing with heat. He also uttered the following opinion: "The stars are rapidly ceasing to be objects of beauty simply and the time is approaching when intelligent people will be ashamed to gaze in indifferent admiration upon the firmament and acknowledge their ignorance in a field wherein the vast strides of modern science have made accessible to all. Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun is the most important fact in modern astronomical research, because it shows that the sun is in part composed of elements like the earth's. Saturn's rings will eventually resolve themselves into moons, and the dark places on the moon are not mountains or seas, but simply indentations, and therefore less luminous. The black spots visible upon the surface of the sun are but the holes through the surrounding envelope, through which only the parent mass can be seen."

—News comes from the Cardoba Observatory in South America that Dr. Gould, director of the observatory there, has discovered a comet, which, in the somewhat unexpected spirit of beauty showed, has recently been found. The relic consists of three gold bracelets engraved with figures in relief; two bracelets of gold; a bracelet of an oval form; a diadem of gold, with figures in relief; an inlaid medallion of Galileans; eight very rare Roman medals of gold; a bust of Galileans in gold repeated five centimeters high. The writer believes that all these objects are Roman, of the third century, and that they were probably the elaborations and honary distinctions of a tribune of a legion of the time of Probus.

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XXXII, Obiituary of Priests, Laywomen, and Laymen. XXXII, Events of the Month; XXXIII, Notices of Recent Publications.

The Princetonian for January 30 is quite an interesting number. Unlike the one preceding, it is not taken up almost exclusively with athletics, but contains a variety of crisply written, interesting articles and communications bearing on college matters in general. A lengthy and stirring editorial deprecates the Princeton trustee system and suggests the formation of alumni branches at the principal centres with representatives from each in the board of trustees. The great falling off of students from Philadelphia and Boston, alluded to in a communication from an alumnus in that city, forms the motto propria of the article, and there is evidently reason for it. Formerly, it is stated, the students from Philadelphia outnumbered, by far, those from any other city, while now they would hardly constitute a corporal's guard. The "Here and There" department of The Princetonian, nearly corresponding to our "College Gossip," is well-edited, and the exchange department or "Editor's Table" is as lively as could be wished.

The editor of the latter department brandishes his new hatchet (borrowed, not bought, as he informs us) with considerable effect, and eyes and noses disappear from various members of the college press with wonderful celerity beneath the blows of the Princeton barbarian. Of course, as he says, his intentions are good; he who lops off a nose is meant to improve one's good looks, and when an eye is punched out it is the more he is in search of. He is a lively and humorously savage, this exchange editor. A number of Princetonian and editorial corps of the Trinity Tablet, Venezuela at Princeton, alluded to in a communication from an alumnus in that city, forms the motto propria of the article, and there is evidently reason for it. Formerly, it is stated, the students from Philadelphia outnumbered, by far, those from any other city, while now they would hardly constitute a corporal's guard.

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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 its twenty-fourth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have herebefore 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.

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all,

OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

If a subscriber fails to receive the SCHOLASTIC regularly he will confer a favor by sending us notice immediately, each time he is likely to be out of the office of publication, as, usually, but few copies in excess of the subscription list are printed.

On Tuesday evening last, Hon. L. Hubbard, of South Bend, delivered before the Law and Commercial classes an interesting and instructive lecture on the "Law of Contracts." This is a subject of such importance, and fraught with so many intricacies—it including, we may say, nearly all the regulations of human society—that it could only be touched upon briefly in the course of a single lecture.

The lecturer began by an explanation of the general nature of contracts, how they entered into and influenced the necessities of human society. The general division of Special and Simple Contracts was then given, with their several subordinate divisions, of Express, Implied, Executed, and Executory Contracts. Each was illustrated with examples, showing in a very lucid manner its application in practice, and explained in such clear and simple language as to be readily understood by every one present.

The lecturer next entered upon what we might term the stern realities of everyday life, and the responsibilities resting upon every individual who enters into contracts with another. He made further classifications of those incapable to enter into any kind of solemn agreement, of the personal privileges allowed to some, and of the general principles relating to infants, persons of unsound mind, and aliens.

The foregoing embraces the general topics treated by the lecturer, yet while each heading suggests to us the consequence of a clear understanding of them, they cannot at all portray the value of the Lecture. Having practiced with success at the bar for many years, and filled positions of public trust, Mr. Hubbard is thoroughly capable of developing any legal subject in a most pleasing manner; and all concur that his mode of approaching the minds of beginners is admirable.

We regret that the short space allowed us will not permit the insertion of some few of the examples cited in illustrating the various rules and complications of the Law of Contracts. Everyone who listened to the lecture will acknowledge that he profited much by it, and all unite in tendering Mr. Hubbard their thanks for his kind favor, and hope to have the pleasure of listening to him again.

As we are but as yet entered on the second session of the scholastic year, it appears to us quite appropriate to urge our numerous friends all over the country to do what they can in helping us, by way of getting for us new subscribers, etc. We know that much more could be done by the old students of Notre Dame in regard to helping along the SCHOLASTIC than what they actually do. All or nearly all of them, might subscribe, and get others to do the same. There is really something strange in the way that many act towards their Alma Mater. From the moment they go into business, or enter upon some profession, they seem to forget that home of their boyhood—that place where they spent their happiest days. Now, it may be that we exaggerate a little; in fact, we know from the number of kind letters daily received from former students that Notre Dame has every reason to feel proud of the feeling that exists towards her by those who have spent any time within her walls. But yet we are inclined to think that in their goodness and kindness they might do more by way of supporting the SCHOLASTIC, which, being a weekly paper, entails considerable expense. We do not wish to beg, or, in fact, allude to the matter of subscription, but we would simply ask all our friends to do what they can for us, and those who are now in arrears to the SCHOLASTIC to clear up their accounts as soon as possible.

It is but reasonable, after all, that those who receive a paper should pay for it, and as the subscription to our paper is so small, all can afford to comply with the demand hereby made. If we are assisted, we can improve our paper—we can make of it what we would wish it to be, entertaining, newsy, and spicy. Once more, we ask all our friends to assist us, and if each old student of our University would send in but one new subscriber, it would in the aggregate amount to a great deal and help us to keep our way clear.

—The last number of the Niagara Index has some trite remarks in an editorial on college journalism. The truths embodied in it would do an incalculable amount of good if students would take them home, and ponder them. But they will not. We, and our predecessors on the SCHOLASTIC, have often called attention to the facts alluded to, but with little effect—little, in comparison to what they should have had. It is true our remarks stirred up some of the let-well-enough-alone laggards for a time, and caused some entirely to reform, but these were few, very few. The majority fell back into the old indolent way, caused some entirely to reform, but these were few, very few. The majority fell back into the old indolent way, without an effort worthy of the name. We see it is the same at all, or nearly all, the other colleges, judging from the rebukes and appeals made by the editors of college journals. As a rule, college papers are not contributed to and supported by the higher class of students, those from whom help would naturally be expected. It is certainly so
in our case, and the consequence is that our college paper is not by any means an index of our upper-class college talent. The Index editor says: "We may have queer notions, still we imagine that, besides advertising his Alma Mater and establishing a pleasant link of communication between the past and present generation of students, the college journalist may further extend the realms of his usefulness by judiciously affording to ambitious scribes opportunity and encouragement to ventilate their talents. The literary department of a paper answers admirably this purpose, and though its existence may impart an air of dryness and detract from the general newsy character of a sheet, the good effected overbalances the shortcomings. This is our apology for preserving this feature of the Index in spite of the kindly criticisms and protests of over-solicitous contemporaries. Experience has taught us that publication stimulates literary efforts, and until we are convinced of the contrary, our idea of the sphere of our labors must embrace a feature so evidently beneficial to our student contributors." Students may now think they write well enough,—that their essays in class and the society-halls are all that could be wished for,—but let them appear in print, published verbatim, et literatim, et punctutim, and they will see blunders or weakness that they had never dreamed of. By writing for their college paper they can see these in time to correct their mistakes and to acquire a correct, easy, and even elegant style of writing. This is a matter worthy of serious attention on the part of every student—not of this or that one particularly, but of each individually.

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The inmates of many of the colleges continue to be stirred up by the fire fiend. A few weeks ago the University of Michigan narrowly escaped a blaze, from carelessness in smoking, it is said, in the janitor's room. The libraries were in danger. Now, the Athenaum brings intelligence of a fire in Goodrich Hall, at Williams, and says that if it had escaped notice ten minutes longer the building would have become prey to the flames. Strangely enough, at neither of the above institutions do there seem to be any adequate means for putting out a fire. At Williams, says the Athenaum, "so far as we know, there is neither fire engine, nor hose, nor even a hand extinguisher in possession of the town or college, which could be made available in case of fire. There is not the slightest doubt that if a fire gets beyond the control of a few water pails, which, of course, in skilful hands, are worth a good deal, the building, and those near it, are bound to burn to the ground, so far as any interference on the part of the students or townspeople is concerned." So also at the University of Michigan. We dare say many other institutions are similarly circumstanced, and when one considers the risk of life and property in colleges it seems strange that proper appliances are not ready beforehand, to forestall the flames.

We are glad the authorities at Notre Dame have profited by the severe lesson taught by the late terrible conflagration, and that the College and adjacent buildings are provided with water-pipes and hose; but too great precautions cannot be used. We hope our local fire brigade will allow nothing to pass unnoticed which might impair the working of the apparatus. We are glad also to be able to compliment the South Bend fire brigade on its efficiency, but they are too far away to be relied upon in a sudden emergency. Forewarned, forearmed. Since the fire here, several colleges have been partially destroyed, some entirely destroyed, and we hope the fire brigade folks at Notre Dame will not be lulled into a false security by the measures already taken, stringent though they be.

We have often wondered at, and deplored, that most outrageous and atrocious of all crimes—suicide. To think how a man can voluntarily take away his own life, and hurl himself into the presence of his Creator and Judge, defies all description. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that this crime is directly opposed to the law of God—for no man is master of his own life—we learn from authentic sources that it is sadly on the increase. There is scarcely a paper that we take up that does not give a case of suicide as having taken place either in our own country or in Europe. It is remarkable, too, that in those places and countries where infidelity has gained the greatest sway—obtained a footing, as we may say—it is there that cases of suicide are more frequent, and that this most daring outrage against God and man annually reaches an enormous figure. It has been reported on official authority at Copenhagen that during the past thirty years no less than 16,111 suicides have taken place out of a population of about 2,000,000 souls. This is surely a sad state of affairs; and it is all the more revolting, when we consider the various means employed for the perpetration of this awful deed. Some will have recourse to drowning, others to blowing out their brains by fire-arms, others again to hanging themselves, and still others to cutting their own throats with some sharp-edged instrument.

But we may ask ourselves the question, is there no way of remedying this evil? Cannot men be made to learn that they have no dominion over their own lives; that in laying violent hands on themselves they act contrary to every principle both human and divine, and concur directly in the eternal ruin of their souls? It is true that the question is more easily put than answered. Yet, we do not hesitate to say, that there are many ways of remedying the evil, and not the least among the many, is the careful religious training of our youth. Faith and hope must be dead in him who interferes with his own life. Charity and every Christian virtue must have abandoned his soul, and left him a prey to the thousand and one temptations that beset him at every moment. He really understands nothing of what life is, of its Author, or of the care which an All-wise God expects him to bestow on his soul, which is of infinite value. Hence, the consequence—the terrible accounts which every day meet our eye.

But while religious education is neglected—while youth are brought up without being taught what they are, who God is, what they must do in order to do right, etc., we may expect no better result. Religious education is the foundation of civil society, the hope of a nation's progress, advancement and well-being, and consequently should not be neglected.

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To learn to bear and forbear, to prefer to lose the argument rather than the temper, to be willing to suffer a great wrong rather than do the least wrong, to give way to the unfortunate temper of others rather than to gain a point at the cost of a war of words,—a few such pious habits would prevent a world of trouble, and spread joy and happiness through scenes where every blessing may be poisoned by the corrosion of embittered feeling.—A. A. Literature.
Personal.

—J. Hayes (Commercial), '76, is in business at Leadville, Colo.

—S. P. McDonald (Commercial), '75, is in the dry-goods business at Bay City, Mich.

—J. Devine (Commercial), '74, was married to a most estimable young lady, a short time ago, at Dexter, where he is residing and doing well.

—Many of the old boys will be pained to learn of the death of J. McCall (Commercial), '74, who died quite suddenly at Detroit in October last.

—Rev. Jos. Dwenger, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne, has been for the past few days at Notre Dame, where he ever is a most welcome visitor. During his Lordship's stay here he ordained some of our young ecclesiastics.

—Our old and esteemed friend August Schnull, '79, is in business with his father at Indianapolis. August was a favorite with all when at college, as we have no doubt he is now, and will continue to be, in the business world.

—Oliver Tong, brother of Mayor Tong of South Bend, and C. Campau, students of '75, were at Notre Dame on last Sunday. They are both looking well, and express themselves well pleased with the appearance of the new University here he ordained some of our young ecclesiastics.

—J. R. Lambin (Commercial), '77, has been visiting his Alma Mater for the past three or four days. "Jack" is looking pale and hearty, and is just as good-natured as ever. He has a very lucrative position in the Southside Collector's Office in Chicago. He sees many of the "old boys" every day, and says "they are all doing well."

Local Items.

—The best thing out is a bad cigar.

—Prof. Lyons's room is the "boss" room of the College.

—Our reporter says "Things are all quiet on the Potomac."

—A large audience is expected at Washington Hall tonight.

—That's right, boys; send in your items. The more, the merrier.

—Some more tutors will shortly take quarters in the college extension.

—The Bulletins for the month of February were written by John Leman, of '78.

—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the sun—"

—Boys that are always cracking jokes ought to be able to take a joke now and then.

—He didn't go to town last Wednesday as was his wont. He says it won't happen again.

—Remember that so long as the southeast wind is the ruling wind we may expect frosty nights.

—It is reported that all the classes are doing admirably well. Scarce one Prof. has reason to complain.

—The Minims feel jubilant over the defeat they gave the Juniors at the game of football on Wednesday afternoon.

—A full report of the 18th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Society will appear in next week's Scholastic.

—The work on Prof. Lyons's room is now finished, and all are unanimous in pronouncing it most artistic in design and execution.

—Last Wednesday, being a most beautiful day, the boys enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. All kinds of games were in season.

—Vespers to-morrow are of the Common of a Professor Bishop, page 48 of the Vesperal, with a commemoration of the 2d Sunday of Lent.

—"Havana!" said our friend John, as he presented a roll of the weed. "Oh, yes, thank you, we will partake; no objection whatever."

—A tale of misery—when a favorite pussy escapes to her mistress after leaving her tail in the jaws of the steel trap set for a big poaching rat.

—The members of the St. Cecilia Philomathia Association tender their thanks to Prof. Ackerman for artistic work executed in their new Hall.

—The proper study of mankind is man," said our friend John a few days ago, as he stood gazing at the angle of his face in the ten-foot mirror.

—Washington's Birthday will be duly celebrated tonight. Indeed, Notre Dame always takes pride in paying all honor to the Father of our country.

—We hope all Preps, Juniors and Seniors who can furnish local or personal items will do so, and help to make the paper interesting. "Mony a mickle makes a muckle."

—The ground hog has not yet made his appearance since the 2d inst. The poor fellow had to go back to his little bed. He came out too soon, and very likely caught a cold.

—One of our friends from the sunny South wishes to know "if ice grows stale up North here in summer?" Will some of our friends please inform him on this point?

—Our friend John got a valentine on last Saturday which ruffled his brow not a little. The fact is, he doesn't believe in having his "photo" going through the mails as second-class matter.

—The absence of Mr. J. Norfleet on home business of importance has necessitated a little change in the Band. J. B. Bertrillo now plays B Flat; P. X. Wall, 1st B Flat; and G. Donnelly, 1st Alto.

—It would be desirable if the Secretaries of the different Societies of the University would hand in the reports of the meetings as soon as possible after they are held, and not wait two or three days before doing so.

—President Corby has kindly consented to procure a set of Band instruments from Cincinnati, which are expected in a few days. With these, and the best of the instruments left by the fire, the Band will be well furnished.


—Some of those who put items in the Scholastic box this week can hardly have read last week's paper, judging from the repetition of some remarks previously published. A boy that doesn't read the Scholastic is behind the times,—he isn't posted.

—We have often seen a cow part with her milk in a most generous manner, and then turn round and upset the pail; but we have yet to see anything to equal the late generous and gracefully performed action of a certain individual who lives not a thousand miles away.

—Since the birth of the Christian world, as nearly as one of the Preps can calculate, 988,138,475 minutes had passed at 12 o'clock (noon) to-day, February the 21st, 1880; and at twenty-five minutes past 12 o'clock a. m., on the 21st day of May, 1882, one billion minutes will have passed.

—The rehearsal of the Orchestra on Wednesday last was well attended. Lately, an important addition has been made by the introduction of a clarionet, and the Band is now, and will continue to be, in the business world.

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ball players to the Minims' yard on Wednesday afternoon, with the avowed intention of defeating the Minim Department at said game. But "they were left," for of the three games played the Minims came out victorious in two. The Minims wish to meet their Junior friends again in similar contest, but they advise them not to be so presumptuous next time.

The 6th regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary was held Sunday evening, Feb. 8th. The resulting officers took place with the following result: 1st Vice-President, J. A. Gibbons; 2d Vice-President, M. T. Burns; Recording Secretary, T. H. Grever; Corresponding Secretary, N. Weny; 1st Censor, A. Carca; 2d Censor, T. Brown; Sergeant-at-arms, R. Fleming; Standard-Bearer, A. Heiltsch.

The Tesperian Entertainment on the 23d, although primarily intended to commemorate the birthday of our glorious Father Patriz, combines also the additional feature that it is intended as a testimonial in honor of Very Rev. President Corby's feast-day, which comes too late in June to allow the students to give expression to their sentiments. Hence the audience will not be surprised at the additional card with filial affection, delivered and presented on the occasion.

It has been reported by the director of the tailor-shop that they are now prepared at this establishment to offer to the students of the University, and others, spring and summer suits of the best material—all wool. Full suits are now being offered at all prices, ranging from $12 to $23. The single articles, such as coats, pants and vests are offered at a correspondingly low price, so that they may be had proportionately cheap. All, then, wishing to purchase anything in the clothing line would do well to give the director of the tailorshop at Notre Dame a call before going elsewhere.

C.-A meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held, Tuesday evening, with the following result: Directors, Very Rev. Father Corby, C. S. C., Director; Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C., General Critic; J. A. Lyons, A. M., President; J. F. Edwards, B. B., Honorary President; Bro. Leander, G. C. S., Promoter; J. A. Gibbons, 1st Vice-President; W. J. McCarthy, 2d Vice-President; M. J. Burns, Historian; A. Reitz, Treasurer; A. Caren, Recording Secretary; C. A. Tinley, Corresponding Secretary; F. Phillips, Librarian; E. Orrick, 1st Censor; E. Oris, 2d Censor; F. Grever, 1st Monitor; F. Quinn, 2d Monitor; G. Foster, E. Sugg, and J. Homan, Property Managers; R. E. Fleming, Promoter; J. Morgan, Sergeant-at-arms; A. H. Chassey, Sergeant-at-arms; W. Thompson; H. Dunn; A. Campau; M. Weny, Orphic Representative. Master A. Rock was elected to membership. The society is the largest at Notre Dame, numbering forty members. Prof. Ackerman, of '34, has kindly consented to lecture before the members on "Political Economy" at an early day. Prof. Stace, A. M., will also lecture and give several dramatic readings; and Prof. King, late of New York, is expected to give a Shakespearean reading some time in April. Several other prominent speakers will address the Association on important topics during the session.

The following is the programme of the Washington's Birthday Entertainment to be given this evening in Washington Hall, by the Tesperians:

Opening March

Mr. Kyndwin, President

FIRM FRIENDS AND "FAST FRIENDS."
Loftus Swellington, an Undergraduate ("Awli.")
Willie Lovejoy, a Freshman, (Rather young yet)
A J. Burger, J. P. Brice, F. M. Bell, F. Brennon, J. Casey, B. entir...
Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—Nov. 16, 1879.**

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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

| **Lv. Niles** | 7:00 a.m. | 9:00 a.m. | 6:00 p.m. | 4:00 p.m. | 11:00 a.m. |
| **N. Dame** | 6:30 | 8:30 | 5:30 | 3:30 | 12:30 |
| **Ar. Niles** | 9:30 | 11:30 | 7:30 | 5:30 | 14:30 |

**•Sunday excepted. •Dailv. •Sunday and Saturday excepted.**

| **Lv. South Bend Ind.** | 7:00 a.m. | 9:00 a.m. | 6:00 p.m. | 4:00 p.m. | 11:00 a.m. |
| **Lima** | 2:20 | 4:20 | 1:20 | 9:20 | 16:20 |
| **Plymouth** | 5:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 1:00 | 8:00 |

**C. & N.-W. LINES.**

The Chicago & North-Western Railway, embracing under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH WEST, and, with its numerous Branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE

is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minnesota, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota.

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country.

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS

are run on all through trains of this road. New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham street; San Francisco Office, 251 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W. Kinzie and Canal Street; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets. For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Aagt., Chicago. Gen. Manager, Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after January 1, 1889, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

2 25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 3:25 a.m.; Buffalo 5:25 a.m.

11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:45 p.m.; Cleveland 10:45 p.m.; Buffalo 4:45 a.m.

11:15 a.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:45 p.m., Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

12 18 a.m., Special Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 7:40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:05 a.m.; Buffalo, 11 p.m.

4 50 and 8 03 a.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**

2 43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:05 a.m., Chicago 8 a.m.

8 05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m., Chicago 10:30 a.m.

8 03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:05 a.m.; Chicago, 11:30 a.m.

7 30 and 10 30 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. Raper, Ticket Aagt., South Bend.

J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Aagt., Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, Sup't West Division, Chicago.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.**

**Condensed Time Table, Nov. 10, 1878.**

**TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT, COR. CANAL AND MADISON STS. (West Side), ON ARRIVAL OF TRAINS FROM NORTH AND SOUTHWEST.**

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Fast Ex.</th>
<th>Pac Ex.</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
<th>Mail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg</td>
<td>LEAVE 11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>1:50 P.M.</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>12:30 P.M.</td>
<td>5:55</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>4:50</td>
<td>3:25 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>12:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>3,11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>3,50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cresson</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>9:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>12:45 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>2:45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>2:46 A.M.</td>
<td>4:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>Fast Ex.</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>AtlAnn.Ex.</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
<th>Mail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>8:30 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>2:46</td>
<td>11:48</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>2:55</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>13:00 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galile</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>5:27</td>
<td>2:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester,</td>
<td>6:23</td>
<td>1:20</td>
<td>11:06</td>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh,</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>13:15 P.M.</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run Daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

This is the only Line that runs the celebrated PULLMAN PALACE Cars from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST & THE WEST! This line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Lebanon, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marseo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of), Adel, Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches to Bureau Junction to Fairport; Whiteman to Muscatine, Alton, Bellevue, Moline, East Dubuque, Galena, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, and Kansas; Keokuk to Faribault, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Muscatine; with branches to Council Bluffs, Atchison, Rock Island, and Kansas City. Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Lebanon, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marseo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of), Adel, Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches to Bureau Junction to Fairport; Whiteman to Muscatine, Alton, Bellevue, Moline, East Dubuque, Galena, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, and Kansas; Keokuk to Faribault, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Muscatine; with branches to Council Bluffs, Atchison, Rock Island, and Kansas City. This line is the only railroad which owns, and operates a through route from Chicago into the State of Kansas. Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Lebanon, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marseo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of), Adel, Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches to Bureau Junction to Fairport; Whiteman to Muscatine, Alton, Bellevue, Moline, East Dubuque, Galena, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, and Kansas; Keokuk to Faribault, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Muscatine; with branches to Council Bluffs, Atchison, Rock Island, and Kansas City. This line is the only railroad which owns, and operates a through route from Chicago into the State of Kansas. Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Lebanon, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marseo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of), Adel, Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches to Bureau Junction to Fairport; Whiteman to Muscatine, Alton, Bellevue, Moline, East Dubuque, Galena, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, and Kansas; Keokuk to Faribault, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Muscatine; with branches to Council Bluffs, Atchison, Rock Island, and Kansas City. This line is the only railroad which owns, and operates a through route from Chicago into the State of Kansas.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The New Notre-Dame.

This University was founded in 1842, by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, under the direction of Very Rev. E. Sorin, and was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Indiana in 1844, with power to confer all the usual degrees. The buildings are on an eminence near two small picturesque lakes of pure spring water, in the midst of the fine and healthy farming region of the St. Joseph Valley, and scarcely a mile from the river. The College can easily be reached from all parts of the United States and Canada by means of three great trunk lines of railway—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Lake Huron, and the Great Western and Michigan Central; the first two passes within a mile of the College grounds, and the last connecting at Niles with the recently-built railway between that place and South Bend, which runs within a half mile of the College. At the Michigan Southern Railroad depot, South Bend, omnibuses or private conveyances can be obtained.

The buildings are well adapted for the purposes for which they were erected. The Study-Halls, Class-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Sleeping Apartments and Recreation-Halls are commodious, and capable of giving accommodation to five hundred resident students.

The Education given at Notre Dame is calculated to form both the heart and intellect of the students. Every attention is given to their moral and religious culture. Every day the students have an opportunity of attending classes where they may acquire a knowledge of Christian Doctrine. Twice a week, lectures and instructions on religious topics are delivered to all the students together. Finally, a regular course of Dogmatic Theology is established in the University for the benefit of the more advanced students, who may desire to enter the world having their minds stored not only with profane science but also with what is much more important—a thorough knowledge of their religion. The religious instruction is, of course, confined to Catholic students. The intellectual training is carried on with care and diligence by the officers and Professors of the University. The best systems of teaching are adopted, and the best authors for each branch selected; so that no pains are spared to secure the objects which the University has in view as an educational institution.

Terms greatly reduced. Catalogues giving full particulars, will be sent free on application to the President, Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.