To-Morrow.

The glory of our lives seems cast before;
The shadow lies behind, or here; and o'er
To-day we hear the whisper evermore,
"To-morrow!"

But suns go down, and night-times draw anigh;
Pale lights push slowly through the pearl-gray sky;
And still we think, slate, or with a sigh—
"To-morrow!"

For little comes that is not ever-late.
Behind our want, and half despoiled by fate.
To-day defrauded, hoping, we await
To-morrow.

Perpetual years seem hid in it away
To blossom, aloe-aged, into to-day.
That changing leaves, with things that change and stay.
To-morrow.

Recede, O Time, and let your days slip by
Like Lee thru gray clouds, wind-driven hurriedly,
Till shines benignant o'er us from your sky,
To-morrow!

No! See—the winds blow brisk across the bay:
The pilgrim waves, white-cowled, from far away,
Could even reach no shore of yesterday.
To-morrow!

No soul has ever lived that day to view.
No iris e'er was prismed in its dew.
Mirage of Time! How vainly we pursue
To-morrow;

And lose to-day—the yesterday to be,
And vista for our yearning reverie,
And cheat our souls with what no soul may see—
To-morrow!—Almont Barnes.

General La Fayette.

Among that vast number of celebrated characters who have figured so prominently on the field of battle, or have shone so conspicuously in the civil administration of governments, or labored so assiduously in the cause of justice and humanity, there is none so eminently deserving our admiration and respect as General La Fayette. Left an orphan at the age of thirteen, with possession and complete control of an extensive and valuable estate, and entirely master of his own affairs; surrounded by the splendor of that brilliant court circle, of which he was a worthy favorite, he forsook all these advantages, these promising indications of a brilliant future—forsook even the company of his highly accomplished, beautiful, and charming young wife, to join the bare-footed, half-starved, and half-clad regiments of our then thirteen struggling despised colonies, to wield his sword with patriotic zeal in defense of liberty and justice. With his personal funds he purchased and equipped a ship, which victoriously ran the gauntlet of British cruisers, and safely landed its precious cargo on the shores of the "cradle of liberty." The inhabitants of Charleston gave him a splendid reception, one worthy of such a distinguished guest. When his plans were matured, he departed from Charleston; and upon his arrival at Philadelphia, his destination, he placed before Congress his generous proposal, viz.: "to be allowed to serve as a Volunteer, and to receive no pay." The patriots who composed this congress could not refuse such a noble, generous, and disinterested proposal; therefore he was duly commissioned Major-General in the Continental Army. At this time, La Fayette was but twenty years old. He had not yet met the great Washington, by whom, to a certain extent La Fayette's future career was to be shaped. But when they did meet, Washington gave him that searching glance before which fraud and cowardice could not exist for a moment without detection. The "Father of his Country" was satisfied by his first glance that La Fayette was a hero and patriot; and having complimented him on the noble and liberty-loving spirit which he manifested, invited him to always consider himself as a most dear friend and member of his family. From this first interview, a warm feeling of friendship, which afterwards ripened into love, sprang up between these two immortal heroes and continued without the least interruption during the remainder of their lives. La Fayette's military record is known to the world; and the eyes of those inclined to criticise the actions of men have as yet failed to find a spot or blemish of any description upon it. On the field of Brandywine, where he so eminently distinguished himself as to merit promotion to the commandership of a division, he fell, pierced by a bullet; and long before he had entirely recovered from the effects of this mishap, we again find him on the field of battle, rendering important and never-to-be-forgotten services to the American cause. His movements against New Jersey and Rhode Island, and that brilliant retreat by which he eluded the machinations of the combined forces of the enemy, firmly established for him a military record of which any general might be justly proud. The records of many a hard-fought battle attest his patriotic bravery, and show the zeal manifested by him in the glorious cause of liberty. After the surrender of Cornwallis, he returned to his own sunny land, and found himself the object of popular admiration. He was a member of the National Convention and commander of the army. While serving in this capacity, he was victorious in the following battles: Mauberge,
Flornness and Philippillar. In the year 1789, he was denounced by the Jacobins, and while fleeing from them to escape death on the guillotine, he fell into the hands of the Austrians, by whom he was detained in captivity for a long time, despite the strenuous and repeated efforts made by Washington for his liberation. His release was peremptorily demanded and obtained by Napoleon in 1797.

La Fayette was now becoming old in the services which he had rendered to his country and to the cause of liberty and justice. The Congress of the United States passed a resolution empowering President Monroe to invite him as a national guest to America, an honor extended to no other foreign nobleman. This Monroe did in his happiest manner, and also offered to place a man-of-war at La Fayette's disposal. The invitation was accepted, but he declined the proffered man-of-war. The news of his intended arrival awakened anew the old cry for freedom; and the deferential cheers, roar of cannon, and strains of martial music which hailed La Fayette's arrival to that country, for which he had done so much, were indicative of the love and esteem which the American people felt for him. The morning of the 15th of August, the day of his arrival, was bright and promising; while thousands were gathered together to do honor to him who served their country so long and well. The shouts of forty thousand people welcomed him to the shores of America. After leaving New York, he travelled through all the States of the Union, then twenty-four in number, receiving honors and civic laudations that a king might envy. Everywhere he met old comrades, whose joyous shouts and welcome greetings gave him ample testimony of the gratitude and respect which the American people felt for him on account of his noble exertions against tyranny and oppression; in a word, his visit to America was one of continual ovation.

When the time for his departure approached, he repaired to Washington to pay his respects to President Adams, who had succeeded Monroe. While there, the Congress of the United States voted him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land, as a partial recompense for his services, both civil and military, in the cause of freedom. On the day of his departure, Adams, in the name of the whole people, bid him a "reluctant but affectionate farewell." He then embarked on the Brandywine, so called in honor of the first battle in which La Fayette participated for American Independence. A few years after his return to France, he acted as mediator between the Crown and the people; and it was principally through his influence and exertions that Louis Philip was elevated to the throne of France; and this he did believing he was establishing a monarchy based on republican principles.

The earthly career of General La Fayette was brought to a close in 1834, when his soul took its flight heavenward; to meet its God: to receive from Him that reward of the good which his devotedness to the interests of his fellow-man and to the cause of liberty undoubtedly won for him. The career of this devoted, self-sacrificing patriot stands with Washington blended, forever thy glory, Amid the world's darkness, which shall never decline, For the light of thy fame on the ages before thee, With splendor unsullied, forever will shine. When freedom's bright fabric lay blackened in ruin, When blood-thirsty tyrants usurped the dread sway, At the roots of the proud tree of liberty hewing, All hopes for the land of thy love died away.

With Washington blended, forever thy glory Shall form the proud theme of our bards' burning lays, While the banner of freedom shall proudly wave o'er thee, Thou mighty departed, thou light of our days, Be still, my wild harp! all in vain lament him: His praise must be sung by some loftier lyre; Let the soul-raptured bard use the gift heaven has left him, And weave for our hero a requiem of fire! Farewell, thou last star of that bright constellation Of heroes, whose glory can never depart; Thy fame hath no limit of kindred or nation; Thy name is enshrined on each patriot's heart.

—JOHN P. Hagan.
The Knight Templars.

Many of our readers, who did not attend the "Great Triennial Conclave" of this old and historical organization at Chicago, last August, have, no doubt, read the glowing accounts in the daily papers of their doings there. Embracing within its fold so many thousands, of our best fellow-citizens, thirty thousand of whom assembled in Chicago last August, we think that a word or two in regard to the origin, suppression throughout Europe in 1312, and the present condition of the Knight Templars might prove interesting to many of our readers.

The birth of the Templars may be traced to the first fervor of the Crusades; their foundation dates from about the year 1118, at which time the Church was engaged in a holy war against the Saracens, which is commonly known as the crusades. The followers of Jesus Christ were being constantly assailed by the sons of the prophet, who stood at the very gates of Constantinople, and threatened to annihilate the Christian name. It was for the purpose of driving back this savage horde, that the Catholic world was called together, and asked to take up arms in defence of their lives, homes, and religion. Right nobly was the appeal responded to, and in a short time the chivalry of Europe was seen hastening to the rescue of the Christian world, led on by such heroes as Godfrey de Bouillon, Eustace, Raymond, Tancred, Baldwin du Bourg, and a host of other heroes, whose names will be held in veneration forever.

In a short time they wrest Jerusalem from the Saracen's grasp, and the Christian world is again free to visit the scenes of the Saviour's sufferings without fear of being molested, and again kneel in reverential awe before the Holy Sepulchre.

It was before this holy spot that Hugh de Payns, Geoffrey de Saint-Omer, and seven other knights met, and swore to devote their swords and lives to the defence of the true religion against the Saracens. And this was the beginning of the famous Knight Templars, or, as they were first called, "The Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," originated.

They occupied the ground east of the Temple, and followed the rule of St. Augustine, which bound them to hear Mass every day, to abstain from flesh four days in the week, and forbade them to use milk and eggs on Friday. Their dress consisted of a long white mantle, with a red Maltese cross on each shoulder; St. Bernard, the abbot of Clairvaux, drew up their Constitution, which originally consisted of seventy-two articles, which afterwards modified to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing Order. They were all required to make the following vow: "I promise to defend, by word and deed, and to uphold at the risk of my life, each and every dogma of the Catholic Church. I promise obedience to the Grand Master of the Order, and submission to the statutes of our blessed Father Bernard. I am ready to go and fight being yond the seas whenever necessity may require. I will never fly before my enemies. I promise to observe perfect continence. So help me God and His holy Gospels!" Such was the oath which these men took, and which they faithfully observed for nearly two centuries. During this time they were indeed the pride and ornament of the Church, and their valor and heroism caused them to be looked upon as her bulwark.

When, at the beginning of the 13th century, Zenghi, Emir of Mosul, captured Edessa, and put all the Chris-
everything connected with their trial, published the Bull of Suppression on the 3d of April, 1312.

Some have charged Pope Clement with undue severity in his treatment of the Knight Templars. This is a mere assertion which the historical facts of the case will not bear out. Some, again, question his right to suppress them. But when we remember that this was a religious as well as a military Order, this objection falls to the ground. Some impute the execution of Molay, the Grand-Master, as well as that of Guy of Auvergne, to a decree of the Pope; but this is another false imputation. The facts of the case are, that Molay, Guy, Hugh Peyraud and Geoffrey, four of the chief dignitaries, appeared before the Papal delegates and affirmed the truth of the charges made against them. A sentence of perpetual imprisonment was then pronounced upon them; hearing which, Guy and Molay declared that they had committed the greatest of crimes in acknowledging the truth of the charges. Hugh Peyraud and Geoffrey of Gonville stuck to their first avowals. The Papal commission was unwilling to act hastily in such an important matter, and therefore ordered an adjournment, at the same time placing the prisoners under the custody of the kings provost. Philip the Fair hearing of this, immediately ordered Guy and Molay to be executed. These are the facts of the case as history gives them to us; therefore, those who charge Clement V with being the cause of their execution, either tell a deliberate falsehood, or are ignorant of the history of the affair.

Such are the facts connected with the suppression of the Knight Templars in the 13th century. In the 16th century we again find them existing in magnificent splendor; but now they have no worthy object in view. They met at Chicago last summer, and made a truly brilliant appearance. So many were the Catholic emblems displayed by them on that occasion, that a foreigner, or some one not knowing otherwise, would have been led into the belief that some great Catholic festival was being held. The sign of man's redemption, and such mottoes as, "In loco signo vinces," "Magna est veritas et prevalezit," and several others, whose origin can be traced back to the ages of Catholic chivalry, were conspicuously displayed. While we cannot but admire their magnificence, we are sorry to think that they have no more worthy object in view than opposition to Catholicity.

Mr. Robert King at Notre Dame.

We were favored with another visit from this distinguished dramatic reader and elocutionist on the 14th and 15th inst. On the 14th, Mr. King regaled the Euglossians and invited guests with the subjoined well considered remarks upon the necessity of the study of Elocution, after which he rendered a masterly speech of Cassius instigating Brutus to the death of Caesar, the oration of Brutus after the killing of Caesar, and also that of Mark Antony over the body of Caesar—first act of Hamlet—and the famous soliloquy on death. On the evening of the 15th, Phelan Hall was filled by an audience composed of the Faculty and students and guests from abroad. Mr. King seemed to have surpassed himself in the rendering of Othello on this occasion. His large audience was wrought to great enthusiasm by the electric manner in which he rendered the various parts of this great tragedy. Mr. King will always be welcome at Notre Dame. The following is Mr. King's address to the students on this occasion:

GENTLEMEN:—No less an authority than the profound scholar, Bishop Berkeley, has said: "Nine-tenths of the talent and learning of our country is lost to it for want of attention to elocution."

What the learned Berkeley means by this expression is, that whatever advantages of education the talent of the country may have enjoyed and taken proper advantage of in the acquiring of a clever education, that all this talent and learning is lost to the country if, during the existence of the student in his college or his university, he has neglected the study of elocution. What is the benefit of what you have acquired—save to yourself—if you lack the ability to impart your knowledge to others in a clear, comprehensive and forcible manner? Most of you no doubt are just now undecided as to the profession or business you may ultimately determine to adopt; but let us suppose it may be the law: what will become of you, if with all the learning you possess, you lack the elocutionary talent to make your knowledge known and felt before a court, or before a court and jury? What if you chose the life of a theologian? are you not dwarfed in your sphere of usefulness by an inability to make your sermons full of the power and beauty of language? You may be one of the most exemplary and devoted followers of Jesus, but all this will avail you but little if you fail to have that command of language, and action in its delivery, that will rouse the dormant intellects of your hearers, and lead them to lay hold of the truths of the Gospel, when you have by your oratory, your earnestness and your well-known piety brought conviction to their hearts. Shall you become a politician? you may be ever so clever in manipulating political jobs, but if you do not earn the reputation of also being a clever and forcible speaker, half your influence over men is lost.

If you should have loftier aspirations, and wish to become a statesman, you might possess all the political knowledge required to fill the position, and have more than an average amount of patriotism burning within your breast, but if you fail to carry the hearts of men with you in your political schemes, however grand, palpable, and noble they may be, (by the power of your eloquence, which can only be acquired by a study of elocution,) all your learning and all your patriotism will fail to attract men to your support.

Should you have no ambition when coming to full manhood beyond that of being a successful merchant? If you succeed, you naturally become a man more or less remarked in the community where you may reside. Your very success in business has proved your abilities as a merchant. (And I will not allow myself to think any graduate of Notre Dame will ever fail to carry probity and honor into whatever sphere of life he may ultimately choose to adopt.)

But in this case you are a successful merchant; and as you no doubt already know, it is a common occurrence in all American communities that their citizens of sterling integrity and ability are desired for Governors of States, members of Assembly, and of Congress, and Mayors of cities, and other posts of honor and profit. Now, though you may never have had the least inclination for politics, yet being well to do in the world by virtue of your success as a merchant, perhaps your wife, or your daughter, or sons may have more desire for your public and popular
advancement, and one or all of these endearing forces are brought to play upon your indisposition to hold office, and you consent to run. You are pretty sure to be elected because of your well-known ability as a business man—your learning, your probity and high sense of honor. You have written your acceptance of the nomination in a modest, dignified, and even we may say a cultured tone. That is very well for the Convention that nominated you; but you have got to face the people, and tell them so; and now comes the time that you are glad enough that you included elocution among the rest of your studies while you were at Notre Dame. Now you have reached a point when all your learning, and all your probity and high sense of honor avail you but very little, unless you can, by graceful and convincing oratory, arouse your hearers to the importance of the issues of a political character which may then be uppermost in the minds of your fellow-citizens. I have had gentlemen similarly situated say to me: "Mr. King, I would give five thousand dollars if I only had the ability to face that audience and talk to them as you can, but I never studied elocution when I went to school, and I am not a natural orator. However, I have got to go before them and talk as best I can."

Suppose you become a literary man. If for no other purpose than for your own amusement, how indispensable it is that you can render any sort of literature in a proper manner, because you studied elocution and learned to do so while you were at the University! and being in company you are called upon to read or declaim some particular passages from Shakespeare or some other poet,—how thankful will you be to feel you know just how to do it, because you learned elocution.

And now, a word as to the healthfulness of elocution. Reading aloud and recitation are more useful and invigorating muscular developments or exercises than is generally imagined—at least when managed with due regard to the natural powers of the individual, so as to avoid effort and fatigue. Both require the varied activity of most of the muscles of the trunk to a degree of which but few are conscious till their attention is turned to it. In forming and modulating the voice, not only the chest but also the diaphragm and abdominal muscles are in constant action, and communicate to the stomach and bowels a healthy and agreeable stimulus.

Be not discouraged at the time and study required in acquiring proficiency in elocution. Do not fail in repeating your lessons. Do not tire of the subject you have in hand because your teacher confines you to it for a considerable time. Try when you first get a piece to divine the spirit and intent of the author, and your labor to master its delineation is half over when you have reached this point. Remember that no one becomes proficient in anything without labor—be it music, foreign languages, algebra, mathematics, etc.

We may say of those who try to belittle the study of eloquence that they are generally men whose education and practice makes perfect. It is very well for the Convention that nominated you, but you have got to face the people, and tell them so; and now comes the time that you are glad enough that you included elocution among the rest of your studies while you were at Notre Dame. Now you have reached a point when all your learning, and all your probity and high sense of honor avail you but very little, unless you can, by graceful and convincing oratory, arouse your hearers to the importance of the issues of a political character which may then be uppermost in the minds of your fellow-citizens. I have had gentlemen similarly situated say to me: "Mr. King, I would give five thousand dollars if I only had the ability to face that audience and talk to them as you can, but I never studied elocution when I went to school, and I am not a natural orator. However, I have got to go before them and talk as best I can."

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We may say of those who try to belittle the study of eloquence that they are generally men whose education and love of the beautiful has been sadly neglected.

Remember in whatever you undertake to acquire, that practice makes perfect.

In conclusion, permit me to beseech you to make the most of the golden opportunities you now possess to acquire a thorough education. Let it be as complete as your mentalities give you warrant to possess, and add to your accomplishments an intimacy with the art of elocution. Its acquisition will permit you to enliven the home circle, and to shine among men when you come to man's physical and mental estate, and you have the welfare of your fellowmen in your keeping, it may be; when the representative men of America of to-day shall have passed away, and to your hands, and those of your then co-operating Americans, shall devolve the responsibilities of the perpetuity of the most benign Government ever vouchsafed to man.
both: on the giver and receiver. Louis Frechette is only one of the many French-American brothers who have enriched literature. Of these people in the United States are amazingly ignorant; while every American who has a smattering of French, nods, or pretends to nod, over the minor French authors, our Canadian brethren are strangely neglected. Jeanne which hung the coat of mail which Patti wore as a representative of Illinois College, and a welcome exchange.

The College Barmer, Robert J. Burdett of the Burlington University, and a welcome exchange. The number before one Stone " is an interesting incident. The illustration of the handsomest publications of its kind that we have seen. Among these are The Niagara Ind. Er. The Bron- nian, the Williams Athenaeum, etc. Several of our old exchanges, to whom we continued to send our paper, have not come to hand this year. Among these are Bratford's The Manual World, the name by which the world was known by his name, and the paper will not receive the Scholastic in a week or two they will, from this, know the reason. If they wish to exchange with us, we will gladly comply.

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, which is one of our esteemed exchanges, publishes in the number for October the 16th a very full account of the splendid celebration of the 190th anniversary of the city of Baltimore, and accompanies it with a brief account of the prominent men identified with the city in its early days. The various accounts and memoirs are illustrated with creditable engravings. The sketch of Baltimore in 1735, copied from Mr. John Moore's picture in the Maryland Historical Society's rooms, forms a striking contrast with that of Baltimore in 1830. Both are excellent engravings, and the various objects of interest in the older one are numbered for reference. There is an outline map of Baltimore in 1800, and one of the Washington Monument, in Mt. Vernon Place. The celebration of the anniversary was a very grand one, and continued for four days. We regret that the name of uninterested study to learn to make that figure." The frightened judge left the artist's workshop as quickly as he could.

Patti's castle in South Wales is thus described: "The drawing-room is furnished throughout in white maple. The walls are hung with silk tapestry, the chairs and foot stools with embroidered pieces of Oriental workmanship, and the book-cases overflow with richly-bound volumes. The ceiling is divided into twelve panels, each of which is to contain a picture of La Diva in one of her favorite roles. A large bay-window looks out over the valley, and on every side there is a magnificent view of rugged mountain scenery, contrasting finely with the elegance of the apartment. The room is full of objets de vertu, with which Patti has been presented by her enchanted audience. Of these presents, Russia has supplied the greatest number, while Austria comes next. Indeed, the whole castle seems full of these gifts of her enthusiastic worshippers. In the dining-room hangs a splendid portrait of her painted by Winterhalter. The sideboards are covered with plate, each piece a work of art by some famous goldsmith, and all are presents. The plates and dishes, also gifts, are of the rarest china, and at the bottom of the cup out of which M. Marx drank his tea, he found the signature of a monarch. Opening out of the dining-room is a conservatory, where the rarest exotics of the South flourish, and among which flash numbers of singing birds, who vainly associate with members of the Third; and similar relations of harmony exist between the Third and Second, and between the Right and the Freshman Year. A tone of exclusiveness is a commendable preservative against vulgarity, but, when carried beyond ordinary limits, it serves to remind people of men whose chill iciness is only to conceal dirty water, and they freeze to hide what lies below." The contents of interest to its readers and cognoscenti. The number is done away with the better it will be for all concerned.

We are glad none of the spirit of caste referred to exists at Notre Dame, where, while each class and department knows its place, and keeps it, a social, genteelly feeling seems to govern the members of the various classes when they occasionally come together. The item in The Variety is as follows: "The unusual behavior displayed at American Undergraduates by the Saturday Review is admirably lodged in the case of Yale. Men of the Fourth Year at that University deem it beneath their dignity to associate with members of the Freshman Year. The assertions of harmony exist between the Third and Second, and between the Second and the Freshman Year. A tone of exclusiveness is a commendable preservative against vulgarity, but, when carried beyond ordinary limits, it serves to remind people of men whose chill iciness is only to conceal dirty water, and they freeze to hide what lies below." Yale is not alone in the above matter, we regret to say; a like snobbish and inconsiderate attitude among the upper classes in many American colleges, and the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for all concerned. Then the cane-rushes, and like disgraceful affairs, will have not noticed by name, as we have had occasion to call college news from their columns, or otherwise mention them. Among these are The Niagara Ind. Er. The Bron- nian, the Williams Athenaeum, etc. Several of our old exchanges, to whom we continued to send our paper, have not come to hand this year. Among these are Bratford's The Manual World, the name by which the world was known by his name, and the paper will not receive the Scholastic in a week or two they will, from this, know the reason. If they wish to exchange with us, we will gladly comply.

—The Penman's Art-Journal is full of excellent matter and relating to penmanship. "Killing Two Birds with One Stone" is an interesting incident. The illustrations of penwork in this number are very fine.

The Paper World, published by Clark W. Bryan, at Holyoke, Mass., is an interesting trade magazine, and one of the handsomest publications of its kind that we have seen. It is issued monthly, and contains twenty-two double column pages of reading matter. The number before one Stone " is an interesting incident. The illustration of the handsomest publications of its kind that we have seen. Among these are The Niagara Ind. Er. The Bron- nian, the Williams Athenaeum, etc. Several of our old exchanges, to whom we continued to send our paper, have not come to hand this year. Among these are Bratford's The Manual World, the name by which the world was known by his name, and the paper will not receive the Scholastic in a week or two they will, from this, know the reason. If they wish to exchange with us, we will gladly comply.

—The second number of The Variety, from the University of Toronto, shows marked improvement upon the preceding one, and the paper will, no doubt, continue to improve as it advances in age and its editors in experience. In this way, it is rather amusing to consider. The editor looks down upon some of our American college papers—The Chronicle and The University, for instance. He says there is an "uncompromising spirit of fearlessness in the Michigamican. Marx found in face to face with a "trophy" of armor, in the midst of which hung the cost of mail which Patti wore as Joanne d'Arc in Verdi's opera of that name. —Exchanges.

—The Exchanges, from St. Michael's College, Oregon, has been received. Other of our exchanges we
of his lifetime in making a thorough acquisition of the
to the want of the times; that on "The Empirical and
to detract from the dignity of what might with some pro­
but as we look more to the merit of the matter
changes, but as we look more to the merit of the matter
E. B. Good
an eight-page paper just started at Heidelberg College, Ohio—
most general use, and we have seen, and do every day see,
language upon which to exercise it? And yet the study of
as simply an aid, would be a much simpler and more
Latin excepted, than that which is dignified by the title of
language our opinions might undergo a radical change. As
as to inform the world that chilblains would not be no­
the rules of grammar at their finger-ends, if the expression
failure to get a lesson in English grammar. I recollect, with a
be beneficial to a small boy at that stage of the world's progress.
by, for, poor creature, he thought
"A Survey of Political Economy."
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If a subscriber fails to receive the SCHOLASTIC regularly he will confer a favor by sending us notice immediately, each time. Those who may have wished a subscription in midwinter and wish to have the complete volume for binding, can have back numbers of the current volume by applying for them.

In all such case, early application should be made at the office of publication, as usually, but for copies in excess of the subscription list are printed.

—Horace in his Ars Poetica says: "It has been made a question whether good poetry be derived from nature or from art. For my part, I cannot conceive what study can avail of itself, so much does the one require the assistance of the other, and so amissly do they consort to produce the same effect. He who is desirous of reaching the wished-for goal will make the greatest and most careful preparations." By this Horace seems to be desirous of inculcating the absolute necessity of the combination of talent and diligence for becoming a successful poet. Wherefore, the very essence of the art of poetry may be well applied to any other science or art. Poets, they say, are born, not made; which means that unless nature has endowed you with that talent which is particularly peculiar to a poet, study will do but little—almost nothing for you in this respect. This is indeed very true; but we must also bear in mind that unless one possessing that requisite shape and improves it by constant and diligent study; if it be allowed to remain in a rough and uncultivated state, it will be worse than useless.

This is true of any branch of study. A student may possess the necessary amount of talent for becoming a skilful musician, a thorough mathematician, or a fine artist; but unless he exercises and cultivates this genius, will he ever become a musician, mathematician, or artist? Assuredly not. Diligent study, then, is what is required for the successful mastery of every or any branch of an education. Some imagine that, because they are endowed with rare natural talents, diligent study is for them unnecessary. You're mistaken! study for you is even far more necessary than for those of inferior natural gifts; for 'To whom much is given, of him will much be required.' In endowing you with these extraordinary gifts God, no doubt, has destined you for something great; you, there-fore, in not making the proper use of them will never have accomplished that which God has a right to expect of you. Unless you now, you cannot expect to reap: and the harvest, no matter how good and abundant, spoils if not properly secured. The soil may be rich; but if uncultivated, nothing good can be expected from it. You who may not be as richly endowed as your fellow-student, be not discouraged. God has given you sufficient for that state of life which He wishes you to occupy. Do but make the best use of your mental faculties, and leave the rest to God.

—Editors, like other mortals are occasionally liable to be mistaken in their opinions of affairs and individuals. 'Tis but right on their part that they, when conscious of making a wrong assertion, should be ready to make a clear and unequivocal retraction. This is indeed very true; but we must, if, therefore, anyone feels offended at anything appearing in these columns, let him rest assured that such offence was unintentional on our part. That many persons do imagine themselves as objects of personal attack when no such thing has been intended is a fact to which the many libel suits brought against editors, and their generally complete vindication from these charges, bear ample testimony. They are often required to stand many a good tongue-lashing—if indeed they always get off thus easy—from persons who too readily take everything to themselves. Then it is that Horace Greely's plan would be the most prudent to follow. One day a stranger came to Greely's office, looking very angry, and inquired for the editor. He was shown Greely, who was scratching away at an article for dear life, and he made for him. His first salutation to Greely was: "You old hypocrite!" Greely did not look up, or even pause, but kept driving his pen madly on, his lips whispering the words after the pen, as was his wont. The fellow continued calling Greely's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a coward, a villain and a liar, with an oath about every other word, meantime threatening to "knock his head off." Greely didn't stop for a moment, but dabbed his pen into the ink, and wrote on, unruffled by the blasphemy. At last the intruder exhausted his vocabulary, and turned to leave the room, when Greely jumped up and squeaked out to him: "Say, neighbor, don't go; stay here and free your mind."
smoking. I don't believe it injures me in the least.” But in some corner or room for the purpose of having a
ered.

principle will not be guilty of such an act as smoking “on

as they term it. In so doing they are well aware of the

they may bid an affectionate farewell to honors of every

wanting; you'll not be able to move in society's first ranks

politeness, but you'll never secure firm and true friends

may be successful in accumulating wealth, regardless of

gratiate themselves into the favor of their professors, etc.

description during and at the end of the scholastic year.

of the other boys manage to get a smoke “on the sly,”

that those who are polite and modest in their deportment,

characterizes the true gentleman. These are the young

men whom we'll constantly find glovelling and grumbling

about their lessons, professors and prefects. They often

feel chagrined when they see a fellow-student, who is al-

ways polite, not only to his professors and prefects, but

also to his companions, esteemed and loved by them all.

They then begin to accuse their teachers of partiality, and

gibe at their companions, accusing them of trying to in-

gratiate themselves into the favor of their professors, etc.

Were these young gentlemen to pause for a moment and

reflect, they would see that their companions are esteemed

because they are polite young gentlemen. It is but natural

that those who are polite and modest in their deportment,

should be more esteemed than those who, on the contrary,

are both impudent and impolite.

Boys who attend college are always supposed to have

better and more abundant opportunities for cultivating this

quality than those who cannot enjoy a college education.

Much, therefore, is expected in this respect by the social

world from a young man who has completed his college

course. Society has a right to expect this from you, and

if you disappoint her, it will be because you have not prac-

ticed the rules of politeness while at college. If you do

not begin to do so at college, you will never do it. You

may be successful in accumulating wealths, regardless of

politeness, but you'll never secure firm and true friends

without it; your presence in the social circle will not be

wanting; you'll not be able to move in society's first ranks

—you will be obliged to walk in the rear.

—The following was enclosed in a letter to us by a

“Constant Reader,” and a refutation of the same asked :

Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe vehemently denounces the “Pas-

sion Play” at Ober-Ammergau. “At best,” he says in the

Independent, “what is it but a fearful materializing of what we

are to behold by faith? Is it conceivable that St. Paul would

have acted in such a scene as that of Ober-Ammergau? Over

the awful scene itself the Almighty drew down a veil. Three

hours did Mercy hide the suffering Redeemer from those

who crucified Him. For those who rend that veil, and gaze

upon the mimic spectacle, let me say, heartily: ‘They know

not what they do.’”

We were not a little surprised at reading this, for we

had always believed Cleveland Coxe to be a man of sound

judgement. Perhaps, however, Mr. Coxe never made use

of the expressions herein attributed to him; he is a black-mailing scheme of the editor of the

Independent.

But if this be the language of Mr. Coxe, we think that he

will have lost the good opinion of many who have hith-

terto looked upon him as an erudite and fair-minded man.

But when he puts such silly questions as “what is it but

a fearful materializing of what we are to behold by faith?”

and “would St. Paul have acted in such a scene as that of

Ober-Ammergau?” we are disposed to think that he is

either not very well posted on the facts connected with the

“Passion Play,” or else he is entering upon his second

childhood. We cannot see anything “fearful” in “materi-

alizing what we behold by faith”; for we well know that

there is nothing calculated to arouse one's faith more effica-
Shakespeare's productions are given—for money and literature was shocked and convulsed at the Crucifixion hours did Mercy hide the suffering Redeemer from those amusement—then, indeed, would we feel as indignant over years of the Passion and Death of Christ From that bound themselves by a solemn promise to God, if He having lost all hope in human aid, met together, and say, heartily: 'They know not what they do,'" Well now, mimic spectacle, let me rend that veil, and gaze upon the always use it as an argument to prove Christ's Divinity; who crucified him." We are well aware of this fact, and down his cheeks. But Mr. Coxe continues: "Over the "scene" for it was a supernatural manifestation made to show that Nature was shocked and convulsed at the Crucifixion of her God. But continues Mr. Coxe: "For those who rend that veil, and gaze upon the mimetic spectacle, let me say, heartily: 'They know not what they do,'" Well now, Mr. Coxe, you're as cute as a fox! You would wish to pull the wool over the eyes of intelligent people, and try to convince them that the "Passion Play," as given at Ober-Ammergau, is nothing more nor less than something gotten up in mimicry of Calvary's tragic scene. This you cannot do; you only succeed in making people acquainted with your utter ignorance of the facts connected with this subject. It is for the sake of enlightening you a little on this subject that we gave any attention to your silly assertions, and it is for the same reason that we shall now proceed to relate to you the origin of the "Passion Play," hoping that it will radically change your views on this subject.

It happened, in the year 1633, that a fearful pestilence swept over the districts of Southern Bavaria. For some weeks the secluded valley of the Ammer was free from its deadly breath. All ingress and egress were rigorously forbidden by the local authorities, and every pass was carefully guarded to shut out the dreaded contagion. At length, however, a native of the place, who had been working in a neighboring district, wishing to return to his family, eluded the vigilance of the sentries, entered the valley by a secret path, and unconsciously carried the infection with him. In two days he was a corpse. The contagion spread, and before the end of three weeks eighty-four of the villagers—about one fourth of the whole community—had been laid in their graves. The terrified survivors, having lost all hope in human aid, met together, and bound themselves by a solemn promise to God, if He would stay the plague, to give a representation every ten years of the Passion and Death of Christ. From that moment the plague ceased, and they who had been infected with it speedily recovered. - Here, then, is the origin of that play which Mr. Coxe would ask us to look upon as a mimicry of that dreadful tragedy once enacted on Calvary's heights. He would make us believe that God abhors that in favor of which He worked a miracle. 'Christ' was almost awful. I forgot all but the wonderful story of our redemption, and cried all day." Others who have assisted thereat say that the effect produced is a hundred-fold greater than that produced by the most powerful and most eloquent sermons.

To these might be added the testimony of hundreds and thousands of Catholics who have never witnessed this play without experiencing feelings of sorrow and compunction. We, therefore, in view of these facts, cannot see how Bishop Coxe would have made such assertions as would leave him liable to the imputation of ignorantia elenehi. The origin of the "Passion Play" being good, the effects produced by it being the same, the whole must be good, and not as Bishop Coxe would have us believe, a mimicry of Calvary's scene. Were this play to be introduced on the American stage, as some have recently talked of doing, we would object to it as vociferously as Mr. Coxe. But as now played at Ober-Ammergau, no fair-minded person can reasonably object to it.

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Personal.

—L. Hughes, '74, is farming near Chicago, Ill.
—Lee Frazee, '75, is residing at Portsmouth, Ohio.
—J. Del Vecchio, '76, is doing well in Louisville, Ky.
—M. A. J. Baasen, '84, is a banker, at Milwaukee, Wis.
—A. Keenan (Commercial), '78, is in the jewelry business at Marietta, Ohio.
—Rev. F. C. Bigelow, '82, is the worthy pastor of Silver Cliff, Colorado.
—A. Kitaen (Commercial), '78, is in the lumbering business at Winnipeg, Manitoba.
—Prof. Luigi Gregori, the famous Italian artist, was at the University at the beginning of the week.
—Mr. Walsh, of New York city, brother of Vice-Presidet Walsh, spent a couple of days at the University last week.
—Mr. Smith, of Circleville, Ohio, was with us during the week, accompanied by his two sons, both of whom he placed in the Junior Department.
—T. A. Dalry, '74, is residing at Galiaid, Texas. He is a regular contributor to the columns of the Chicago Trib-
time. He was at one time on the editorial corps of the
SCHOLASTIC.
—Rev. D. E. Hudson, C. S. C., editor of the Ave Maria,
has been obliged from continued ill health to take a few
weeks' recreation for the purpose of recuperation. He is at
present in Washington, D. C.

Local Items.

—Cold.
—Skat!
—Snow.
—Overcoats.
—Frosty mornings.
—Winter near at hand.
—"Shoot that straw-hat."
—"Say, did you see that cane?"
—Some improvement in the choir.
—Steam is mighty good these days.
—How about those handball teams?
—"Say, give us some of that lunch."
—"He says that it was no joke after all."
—Who will have the best bulletin for this month?
—Trigonometry before breakfast! Oh! Ah!
—"We know where the apples are; don't we, Sam?"
—"Yes; and we would like to have a few pa-paws, too."
—Rev. Father Hagerty sang High Mass on Sunday last.
—The first snow of the season fell on Sunday morning.
—All were well pleased with Prof. King's entertainment.
—The death of Nature, or rather its time of sleep, is at
hand.
—The Minims' parlor is one of the neatest at Notre
Dame.
—Several of the Preps. are cultivating a taste for numis-
matics.
—Competitions next week in the classes of Modern Lan-
guages.
—Rev. Father Condon was at the St. Joe Farm last
Tuesday.
—The cold weather has driven the hedge-hogs to winter
quarters.
—A certain pious Junior serves three Masses every
morning.
—President Corby was in Chicago on business last
Wednesday.
—"Freeze your tongue, and give your teeth a skate," is
one of the latest.
—Thanks, John, for those apples, and for that large and
luscious pa-paw.
—Bro. Simon is busily engaged in planting trees in the
Presbyterian Park.
—There was no meeting of the Senior Archc onfraternity
last Sunday evening.
—The College Chapel will soon be ready for the stu-
dents' morning service.
—The Seniors' recreation hours are passed in kicking
their well-earned football.
—We do not recollect having ever before seen so many
wild ducks on our lakes.
—We have had spring, summer, autumn, and winter
weather in just one week!
—Already winter sports form the chief topic of conver-
sation with some of the boys.
—The Military Company has been reorganized, under
the leadership of Capt. Cocke.
—Bro. Emmanuel took a large party of Seniors on a
rural excursion last Wednesday.
—We are happy to state that our young friend Master
J. Fendrick is now convalescent.

—We know where there are two hundred and thirty
bushels of large red apples in one heap.
—Bro. Leopold informs us that the Junior Orchestra is
in full blast and having its regular weekly rehearsals.

—The Rev. Prefect of Discipline may be seen every
morning with his gun on his shoulder in quest of game.
—Father L'Ecourneau showed us specimens of the large
mellow apples which grew in the orchard at the Novitiate.
—"Corporal" J — says that there was a mistake made
in the report of the “Fai Men's Race” in our last issue.
—The Actives and Young America Baseball Clubs
played a spirited game on last Wednesday. Score, 10 to 16.
—Tomorrow, the Feast of St. Raphael, Massa de Angeli
will be sung, p. 48 of the Kyriale. Vespera, p. 210 of the
Vesperal.

—The Nimrods are having great sport these days.
Every day several of the featherly tribe fall victims to their
unsparing aim.
—John Bender, of the Minim department, says that he
can write a hundred per cent. better since he received that
fine gold pen.
—Monday was the Festival of St. Luke. Benediction of
the Blessed Sacrament took place in the evening, Fa-
ther Stoffel officiating.
—The Minims still play baseball, thereby maintaining
their well-earned reputation of being the first and last
base-bashers of the season.

—A gold ring was found in this office a short time ago.
The owner can have the same by calling at Bro. Edward's
office and proving property.
—Friday, the 29th inst., is the sixth anniversary of the
death of Father Lemonnier, fourth President of the Uni-
versity. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.
—Scene, Juniors' dormitory. Sam: "I say, Will, do you
know what time it is?" Will: "About two o'clock. I
only wish it were——" Sam: "Shut up, and let me go to
sleep."
—A chevalier, mounted on a beautifully caparisoned
charger, may be seen passing the Juniors' refectory every
morning at a few minutes after seven o'clock. Watch for
him, boys!
—All who have time should attend the lectures on Eng-
lish criticism which are delivered every evening by Prof.
Unsworth. The Professor is a graduate of Oxford and
London Universities.
—Representatives from the Classical, Scientific, Medical,
and Law Courses have entered the list to compete for the
medal, which will be awarded in June, for excellence in
Ecclesiastical History.
—One of the best sermons of the season was preached
by Father Walsh last Sunday. If the students will but follow
the advice given them on that occasion, their stay at
College will be a most pleasant one.
—A young hurricane visited Notre Dame last Saturday
night and remained here over Sunday. Real estate trans-
fers were the order of the day; the heaviest receivers
were those who did not wear spectacles.

"Autumn sighing, moaning, dying:
Clouds are flying like steeds,
While their shadows on the meadows
Walk like widows decked in weeds."

—One hundred and twenty-two Juniors, accompanied
by their prefects and several members of the Faculty, went
on a nutting expedition last Wednesday. They returned
in the evening with a good supply of nuts, pa-paws and
wild grapes.
—The 3d regular meeting of the Philopatrians was held
Oct. 13th. Masters Herrick, Rohrbach, Mendel, Gibert,
H. Dunn, G. Schaefer, A. Browne, and G. Woolson deliv-
ered declamations. G. Schaefer, after fulfilling the re-
quired conditions, was elected to membership.
—Master R. E. Fleming's article, "Every Man the Ar-
citect of His Own Fortune," which appeared in our issue
of the 9th inst., has been copied by several of our exchanges.
This should certainly be an encouragement for that young
gentleman to continue writing for the SCHOLASTIC.
—The following is a list of the members of the Junior Orchestra, and the instruments played by each: Bro. Leopold, 1st violin; Mct afforded, 2nd violin; Mr. E. Dick; 1st violin, W. Wheatley, C. Tinley and F. Johnson; viola, D. Dowell; cornet, H. W. Weary; bass, F. Martin; flute, F. Grever; cornets, J. Guthrie and W. Cannon; harmonium, E. Grever.

—There are some good handball players among the Juniors. We think that they should organize into teams. In former years, the various handball teams played for the championship, five games were played between the teams, that winning three of five being declared champion. There is no better or more pleasant exercise during the winter months. Go to work, then, boys, and organize.

—Mr. J. Francis Smith, of Waukesha, Wis., has an exhibition in the College parlor a life-sized portrait of Prof. Luigi Gregori, under whom he has prosecuted his art studies for several years. The portrait, full of life and expression, is an excellent likeness of the distinguished master, and shows that Mr. Smith is a young artist of rare ability. He executed the picture to present to Prof. Edwards, who was the means of introducing him to Prof. Gregori.

—The Rev. Director of Studies made his monthly visit to the College last Saturday. He examined the Arithmetic class in common and decimal fraction. He said he was very well pleased with the intelligence shown by the Minnis in giving the reasons for the different operations. Prof. C. E. Echlin, Prof. J. Taylor, Prof. S. Louis, Jr., Prof. S. G. Courtney, Washington, D.C.; H. C. Snee, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Droste, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Hanover, Columbus, Ohio, and G. E. Tourtillo, Toledo, were among the best.

—The course around the Junior Campus has been graded and covered with clay. It is now in good condition for bycicle contests. A large number of the Juniors have bycicles, and can be seen at all hours during recreation hours. We understand that this year, for the first time, Kelly is the champion byciclist. He can beat Masters Boone, Rohrbach and Livingston, he must be good. We noticed three young gentles "doing" the campus on last Wednesday, and right well did they ride.

—Our weather prophet assures us that we misunderstood him last week. He says that when he informed us that we would have rain every Sunday and Wednesday for a month, he meant of course that the weather would be fine. He also says that the result of the elections in Ohio and Indiana produced a sudden atmospheric change. He now assures us that we shall be visited by a severe snow storm some time during the next three months; and that unless Sancho and the muntjacs, seeing they had the wrong man, and instead of a greeny had caught a Tartar, became his warmest friends, there is no better or more pleasant exercise during the winter months. Go to work, then, boys, and organize the winter months. The following are the "cheers" of the principal teams, that winning three of the five being declared champion.

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Roll of Honor.

[The following are the names of those students who during the past week have, by their exemplary conduct, given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


Class Honors.

[In the following list are given the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.


List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the examinations, which are held monthly—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.


ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.

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ANY volume sent, postage prepaid, to any address, on receipt of the advertised price, by the publishers.
L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after January 1, 1880, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

- **3:25 a.m.**, Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50; Cleveland 2:30 p.m; Buffalo 6:50 p.m.
- **11:05 a.m.**, Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50; Cleveland 2:30 p.m; Buffalo 6:50 p.m.
- **1:30 p.m.**, Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 9:50; Cleveland 2:30 p.m; Buffalo 6:50 p.m.
- **12:10 p.m.**, Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 9:50; Cleveland 2:30 p.m; Buffalo, 11:10 p.m.

**GOING WEST.**

- **3:45 a.m.**, Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m, Chicago 6 a.m.
- **5:05 a.m.**, Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:40 a.m, Chicago 6 a.m.
- **5:50 p.m.**, Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:40, Chicago, 6 p.m.
- **8:30 p.m.**, Ac commodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:55 a.m; Chicago, 11:50 a.m.
- **7:30 and 8:03 a.m.** Way Freight.

F. C. RAPP, Ticket Ag't., South Bend.
J. W. CARV, Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Cleveland.
J. H. PARSONS, Sup't West Division., Chicago.
CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l.

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. Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and 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. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Water town, Fond du Lac, Osh kosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Nega nsee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

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

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE is the old Lake-Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS are run on all through trains of this road.

Three Great Cities of the West

BY THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

The entire Trains, consisting of an entirely new and superior equipment of Baggage Cars, Day Cars, Smoking Cars, Palace Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, run through direct, without change, from

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY,

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, and

ST. LOUIS TO KANSAS CITY.

No extra charge for seats in the finest Reclining Chair Palace Cars in the world.

UNION DEPOTS IN CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

No change of Cars of any Class between CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and PEORIA, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS and QUINCY and KEOUKK, and ST. LOUIS and Pekin and Peoria.

The Best and Quickest Route from Chicago to

MEMPHIS, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS AND ALL POINTS SOUTH VIA ST. LOUIS.

The Short Line to

Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico, California, etc.

The Great Excursion Route between the North and South, and to and from Kansas Lands and Colorado Health Resorts and Min ing districts.

MEALS IN PALACE DINING CARS, 75 CENTS.

For Tickets and Information apply at any ticket Office in the United States and Canada, or to

JAMES CHARLTON, J. C. McMullen,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Gen'l Manager.

210 Dearborn st., near cor. of Adams, Chicago.
"THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE"

Calls your attention to the following REASONS WHY—if about to make a Journey to the GREAT WEST—you should Travel over it:

As nearly absolute safety is to be obtained, Sure connections in UNION DEPOTS, at all important points. No change of cars between CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, LAWRENCE, ATCHISON or COUNCIL BLUFFS. Quick journeys because of cars carried on Fast Express Trains. Day cars that are not only artistically decorated, but furnished with seats that roti of ease and comfort. Sleeping cars that permit quiet rest in home-like beds. Dining cars that are used only for eating purposes, and in which the best of meals are served for the reasonable sum of seventy-five cents each. A journey that furnishes the most charming views of the lovely farms and pretty cities of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and is afterwards remembered as one of the pleasantest incidents of life. You arrive at destination rested, not weary; clean, not dirty; calm, not angry. In brief, you get the maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost.

That the unremitting care of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for the comfort of its patrons is appreciated, is attested by its constantly increasing business, and the fact that it is the favorite route with delinates and visitors to the great assemblies, political, religious, educational and benevolent, that assemble from time to time in the great cities of the United States, as well as the thousands who seek the finest lines of travel, who seek the shortest and most direct route for all points WEST and SOUTHWEST. For further information, time tables, maps or folders, call upon or address

E. ST. JOHN,

Gentlemen's Ticket and Enquiry Agent.

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.

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<th>Fast Ex.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
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<th>Time</th>
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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 FULLER 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.

F. B. MYERS, G. P. & T. A.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

This University was founded in 1842, and 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 fine and healthy farming region of the St. Joseph Valley, and scarcely a mile from the river. The College can be easily 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 passing within a mile of the College grounds, and the last connecting at Niles with the railway between that city and South Bend.

The College buildings are massive and commodious, and capable of giving accommodation to five hundred resident students.

The University affords every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge of

CLASSICS,

MATHEMATICS,

SCIENCE,

LAW,

MEDICINE,

MUSIC.

To such as wish to devote themselves to Commercial pursuits, Notre Dame gives a more complete business training than can be obtained in any purely Commercial College.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE

has always received the most careful attention on the part of the officers and Commercial Faculty of the Institution.

In all the courses, the best systems of teaching are adopted, and the best authors for each branch selected.

New Students will be received at any time, their term beginning with date of entrance.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars, will be sent free, on application to the President,