O solitude! if I must with thee dwell,
Let it not be among the jumbled heap
Of murky buildings: climb with me the steep,—
Nature's observatory: whence the dell.
Its flowery slopes, its river's crystal swell,
May seem a span; let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove dell.
But though I'll gladly trace these scenes with thee.
Yet the sweet converse of an innocent mind.
Whose words are images of thoughts refined.
Is my soul's pleasure; and it sure must be
Almost the highest bliss of human-kind.
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee.
—J. Keats.

Solitude.

The Reformation

BY GEORGE F. SUGG.

When we consider the time selected for the introduction of the Reformation into the various States of Europe, we no longer marvel that it encountered apparently so little opposition; for when the whole power of any one nation is concentrated in the person of a profligate prince and his sycophants, the extirpation of virtue soon follows, only to be supplanted by vice and irreligion. It is difficult to understand how the Reformation, "engendered in beastly lust, brought forth in hypocrisy and perfidy," attracted so many powerful princes to its ranks. Cupidity and a love of pleasure, two powerful means employed, must have had great influence over the minds of these men to have so completely blinded them, and to have so rapidly spread a heresy contrary to reason and judgment. The lessons which Luther taught, sustained by the immoralities of his own life, soon obtained a ready entrance into the minds of the people, and a sect so favorable to the corrupt inclinations of the human heart augmented daily. The contagion which had already infected Germany soon began to insinuate itself in other countries. France and England were not long to remain free from its contaminating influence, and although opposed for a time, it soon gained a foothold in both, more especially in England. We naturally, at first, think it strange that Henry VIII, the most profligate of men, the most brutal and bloody of tyrants, did not instantly become a zealous Protestant, did not become one of the most devoted disciples of Luther; but we are not less astonished by this than by the fact that Francis I, who, when the Reformation broke out in Germany, occupied the throne of France, assisted the reformers in Germany and destroyed them in France. Indeed, Francis I, with all his brilliant qualities, his extraordinary personal courage and occasional generosity, was the worthy contemporary and compeer of Henry VIII.

The preservation of the true faith in their respective countries was not prompted by a spirit of pietry or of religious zeal, nevertheless Henry VIII refuted the arguments of the Reformers—a step which he ever afterwards regretted; for upon the refusal of the Pope to grant him a divorce from his lawful wife, Catharine of Arragon, he made up his mind to break with both Pope and Church in order to gratify his ungovernable passions by an alliance with Anne Bolyn, of whom he had become enamored. He would willingly have embraced the religion which so easily accomplished the same purpose for Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, but he could not do this without a recantation of that which he had written against it, and indeed his pride would not suffer him to become the proselyte of a man who had, in print too, hurled at him bitter invectives and odious epithets. Henry VIII had almost despaired of his project when, through the instigation of Cromwell, he imitated the princes of Germany who had thrown off the yoke of Rome, and, with the authority of Parliament, he declared himself the head of the Church within his realm.

Thus we see that both in Germany and England the Reformation was begotten in beastly lust, and promoted by artifice, treachery, and cruelty. How could we possibly expect results beneficial to a people to arise from such a source? Is it not illogical to suppose a moral and beneficial effect would spring from an immoral and unjust cause? Some, however, who are impious enough to uphold the Reformation, tell us that it purged the Church of evils which had been introduced, and restored it to its original purity. What was gained, considered by these authors would have it—that is, a purgation of the malpractices and errors that time had introduced into primitive usages and belief, and a return to the purity of early ages? To authorize such a religious change, two things should have been necessary: first, all that was really evil should
have been so skilfully removed as to leave all that was ancient and good, otherwise religion would have been said rather to be destroyed than purged; secondly, measures should be taken, that similar or worse abuses should not again return. If it had required fifteen hundred years to deform the Church, so as to call for a Reformation, this would have proved a sorry work, if in a couple of hundred more things had fallen to such a deplorable state as to call for another reform. Still worse would it be, if the very Reformation itself paved the way to similar and worse abuses.

In order to understand that the Reformation was detrimental to the social condition of the people of England, we have but to examine the condition of their minds. What must have been the condition of a person who idolized Elizabeth, a woman whose infamous character casts a slur upon her sex? His mind must have been so degraded as to be deprived of all the nobler sentiments which we admire so much in man. The immorality so prevalent in England was not less conspicuous in Germany. To prove this statement, I have but to refer to a sermon delivered by Luther in Wittenburg, the scene of his own zealous and extraordinary labors, in which he declares: "Since we have commenced to preach our doctrine the world has grown worse, more impious, and more shameless. Men are now beset by legions of devils, and, while enjoying the full light of the Gospel, are more avaricious, more impure and repulsive than of old under the Papacy. Peasants, burghers and nobles, men of all degrees, the highest as well as the lowest, are alike slaves to avarice, drunkenness, glutony and impurity, and given over to shameful excesses and abominable passions."

Were this the only manner in which the Reformation proved detrimental to mankind we would feel justified in denouncing it as the work of Satan. But there are other evils resulting which demand our attention. Eulogists of the Reformation have attributed the extraordinary progress of literature in the modern period to the Reformation. On the contrary, the intellectual activity of Europe had already aroused, and even fairly started, received a sudden check from this religious and political commotion. Peace and order are among the essential conditions to the progress of civilization and the prosperity of literature, but the best guaranty of peace and order is a spirit of obedience on the part of the governed, and a spirit of justice and obedience on the part of the governing. It is well known, however, that a religion, the tendency of which is to loosen the morals of the people is not calculated to encourage a spirit of justice and obedience; consequently, we are obliged to seek other causes to which we may attribute the intellectual progress of England, which some have asserted to be due to the Reformation. It is not due to the Reformation, but to the Catholic Church; she it was who rescued the world from utter barbarism when the hordes of the North were settling over the ruins of the old pagan civilization; she it was who brought civilization to all the nations of Europe by the promulgation of her doctrines, and no sooner had the Catholic missionaries rescued them from their wild and idle life, than they began to experience a desire for knowledge, a desire which was fostered and satisfied by Catholic missionaries. To Catholicity is also due the abrogation of the feudal laws, which for a long time retarded the intellectual progress of Europe. The decline of the feudal system, by elevating many men to the rank of citizens, awakened in them a higher and nobler ambition, thus contributing not a little to the development of human resources. A spirit of industry, enterprise, and invention took possession of the people, commerce received a new stimulus, and the general prosperity was ensured.

These are a few of the benefits derived from the Catholic religion,—a religion whose destruction was the great aim of the so-called Reformation, a religion which has been for many modern writers an object of scorn and a favorite topic for abusive and insulting language. The Reformers, like the Nihilists of Russia, wished only to destroy, and did not labor to purify. Like the Nihilists, they destroyed everything within the human grasp. They caused the immense libraries of the monasteries to be destroyed; works of art which marked the genius of ages were doomed to the flames; they wished rites and ceremonies coeval with Christianity to be abolished; practices which came down from the first ages to be discontinued and disowned, and ordinances believed of old to have been apostolical, abrogated and condemned; and yet, this is the work of a Reformation that professed to rehabilitate Christianity in all its pristine purity.

Withal is it not strange to see the old religion, said to be tainted with all those evils which needed such a reformation, preserving intact all these good things, to the jealousy of the reformed, in such wise that when this one wished to return to purer forms it must needs seek its models in that one.

From this we readily perceive the perfection of the Catholic religion, as well as the imperfection of the Reformed; and, in conclusion, I might say, were the Catholic not the true religion, and were she not of divine origin, she would long since have succumbed in the struggle with the Reformation.

The Bone of Contention.

BY HARRY C. SIMMS, '88.

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyments of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, in the recognition of this principle, this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the right of citizenship... Therefore, the United States and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and unalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other, either for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. (Treaty of 63.)

There is a class of men in the world who will neither live nor let live. They seem to have been made simply to find fault. They are sure to express as their opinion that everything their Government does (especially when opposing some pet scheme of their own) is a forerunner of general destruction to the grand ship of State. These men can sit on a dry-good's box in the sun and whittle, discussing politics, while their wives at home take in washing for a living. They are the very first to join strikes, secret societies, trades, union,—anything that will promote the greatest profit, with the least exertion, is what this
class of men insist upon. Among other themes, the article
which I have quoted at the top of the page has occupied
their attention. The principle which underlies it they
totally condemn. From men of this class it is all we
have asked to expect; but we are disappointed that
Mr. Dailey should side with them.

The acts of legislators are, or ought to be, always in har-
mony with the wishes of their constituents. Taking it for
granted that such was the case in the matter of Chinese
immigration, I published an article in the Scholastic in
favor of the treaty as it stands to-day. Exception was
taken to it by Mr. Dailey, who, however, so far as I can
close, will advance no real arguments, but contents him-
self with judgments hastily formed. His last article upon
this subject, to use his own words, "was not well consid-
ered." In the first place, I preceded him in these columns;
therefore, I could not have "tilted a lance" till one was
tilted at me. And to say that an opponent's arguments
are worthless, without proving the assertion,—simply be-
cause the views expressed do not coincide with his own—
will not pass in Parliamentary debate as a refutation.

The whole burden of his essay, and the antagonistic
feelings he has for the Chinese, may be summed up in
these few words: 1stly, that I misquoted him; 2ndly,
that the Chinese will not assimilate. The balance of his
essay was devoted to gratuitous advice, and a eulogy pro-
nounced upon a certain class of emigrants from Europe,
together with the facts that the Chinese are barbarians, and
this is a white man's Government in spite of the fif-
teenth, sixteenth, or the hundredth amendment. That I
misquoted him in one clause, I admit; intentionally—not
the advice, so profusely given, I return with thanks; for I
have the self with judgments hastily formed. His last article upon
this subject, to use his own words, "was not well consid-
ered." In the first place, I preceded him in these columns;
therefore, I could not have "tilted a lance" till one was
tilted at me. And to say that an opponent's arguments
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cause the views expressed do not coincide with his own—
will not pass in Parliamentary debate as a refutation.

There is no reason to doubt that a spirit of exagge-
ration has characterized the utterances of many persons
whose views are hostile to the immigration of Chinese
into this country, both when they have stated the objec-
tions which may be urged against such immigration, and
when they have estimated the number of those who have
already reached our shores. The latter point is now a ques-
tion of statistics: yet estimates of the most random
nature have been put forward, and have gained great cur-
rency. For example, in a mass meeting, held in Union
Hall, San Francisco, April 5th, 1876, in which resolutions
adverse to Chinese immigration, and an address to Con-
gress were adopted, and we find that instead of being ac-
curate in statements, as might be looked for under such
circumstances, the grossest misstatements were indulged
in. That address stated that there were at that moment
200,000 in the State and 75,000 in the city. (Gibson's
Chinese in America.) And in another meeting, the same
year, it was positively stated that the excess of arrivals
over departures was certainly 18,000. So that in 1881
there should be at least 275,000 in the State after making
the necessary deductions for deaths and other causes.
These facts, if true, would indeed be startling; but in re-
ferring to the census of '80 we find the following: Total
Chinese population for the State 55,025; and for San Fra-
cisco 31,765, and grand total for the United States 104,449;
and in looking over the reports for the preceding year, we
find that these figures have never been exceeded. There-
fore, can the Western people blame the Eastern States for
their apparent reluctance to join them in the cry of anti-
immigration? When we find a lack of carefulness charac-
terizing the utterances of men who have made themselves
prominent in the anti-Chinese crusade, and that, too, in
one of the important features of the agitation, we naturally
and very positively distrust their utterances upon other
parts of the subject. When we find they are not accurate
in a material matter, and in one in which it is easy to
reach the truth, they must not be surprised if those who
hold to different opinions upon the general subject are
ready to charge them with having allowed the earnest
ness of their views to over-balance their judgment. The
time for false and malicious utterances is past. People
are tired of hearing them dinned in their ears, and nothing
will be accomplished by the course that a certain few
have taken.

That the disturbances raised by the working-men of
California are, in the main, without cause will be seen
from this. There are 63 industries in the State in which not
a Chinaman is employed, and it will be found that in those
in which they have superseded white labor are employ-
ments in which neatness is required and not brute force.
The fact that they receive less wages for their work than
white men is because they cannot do the same amount of
work in the same time, and are paid accordingly. It is
false, utterly false, that Chinese labor has supplanted
white labor because the Chinaman can be hired for less
than the white man. There is a demand for steady white
laborers all over the State, and the demand is not sup-
plied for this reason. Laborers are not content with the
price of labor; but let them remember that high prices
paid for hire everywhere is a thing of the past. The fact
is that California has enjoyed the golden harvest too long,
but her people must submit to the inevitable. The time
for lying on their backs, waiting for golden apples to drop, is past. Industry, and not intemperance, should characterize those who are, in the main, the real agitators of this movement. I do not draw my conclusions hastily upon this part of the subject. I refer you to non-political reports for confirmation. It is true not only of California, but of the Middle and Eastern States. The despised Chinaman receives better wages in California than three-fourths of the white laborers do in Illinois, where there is no competition: and when we remember that the white element in California receives from one and a half to four and a half times what the Chinese do, we are justified in the position we have assumed.

In regard to assimilation, I will say this. Admit the Chinese on an equal footing with other emigrants; remove that deep-rooted prejudice, which some of our people have for them, and they will prove to you that they will assimilate. Is the course pursued by the Western people such as to encourage assimilation? No! In 1853 the Chinese were allowed to turn out and celebrate the 4th of July, and it was considered a happy thing; in 1857 they would have been mobbed; in 1872 they would have been burned at the stake." Such language, if radical, only shows that the Chinese are of no advantage? Were it not that each understood so kindly, declaration of ill-treatment, and a pathetic appeal of a desire for justice as a common standing ground with us. But what is, after all, meant by the vague phrase, "Why is it that when our people come to your country, instead of being welcomed with respect and kindness, they are, on the contrary, treated with contempt and evil? It often happens that many lose their lives at the hands of lawless wretches; yet, although there are Chinese witnesses to the crime, their testimony is rejected. It is true that some persons hold that the Chinese are of no advantage to the country. But can it be affirmed that we are of no advantage? Were it not that each understood so little of the other's language, and if mutual kind sentiments were communicated, would not more cordial intercourse exist?"

This is not the language of prejudice. It is a well told, but kindly, declaration of ill-treatment, and a pathetic appeal for "more cordial intercourse." It is not a refusal to adopt our manners and ways; it is the longing expression of a desire for justice as a common standing-ground with us. But what is, after all, meant by the vague phrase, that the Chinese will not assimilate? It has been iterated, and reiterated, but is it entirely certain that any one knows what is meant? Has it not owed some part of the influence which it has exerted to its very uncertainty and in definiteness? I claim for the Chinese that they shall be treated with even-handed justice, and this claim is met at once by the mysterious declaration, that they will not assimilate.

What is it which is wanted in this declaration? We notice it; he is entitled to his opinion, and so am I to mine; and further argument is useless, and I bid him adieu.

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Art, Music and Literature.

-Mauricio Dengremont, the boy, violinist, has a brother, but six years old, who is a wonderful little pianist. He resides in Brazil with his mother.

-In addition to having Walter Emerson as cornet soloist at Manhattan Beach, next summer, Gilmore will retain Salcedo as first cornet, and will have De Carlo on the piccolo, Lefebre on the saxophone, and Raffaeolo on the euphonium trombone.

-Wagner has announced that "Parsifal" will be performed exclusively in the Festival Theatre at Bayreuth, but that, after the claim of the "patrons" have been duly satisfied, there will be performances for the outside public, and that they will probably come off in August, next year.

-One of the members of Her Majesty's Opera Company...
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recently testifying before a notary at St. Louis, was asked by an attorney who was the greatest tenor in the world. Campanini, who was in the room, rose, and placing his left hand on his heart, bowed, and said: "Me. I am ze great singer."

—a genuine Amati violin, made for Louis XIV, is now owned by the family of Lipinsky, in Pesth. The sides are ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and the royal arms are painted in oil on the back. The instrument remained until 1789 in the Garde Muble in Paris, since which, after many changes, it passed into the hands of its present owner.

—the action brought by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan against the Comedy-Opera Company of London for a breach of the agreement under which "H. M. S. Pinafore" was produced has been decided. The defendants had acquired the rights of performing the piece for the usual run; and when the Opera Comique Theatre was closed for decoration they continued the opera at another house. The plaintiffs contended that the closing of the theatre ended the run, and a large number of drama writers, and theatre managers supported their position. The judge took the same view, and therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs. As the latter had not asked for an account of the profits or for substantial damages, he gave them one shilling damages.

Exchanges.

—the School Magazine, monthly, Robert Duncan & Co., Hamilton, Ont., contains much that is interesting to both school-teachers and pupils. A special offer has been made by the publishers,—probably with the view of making the magazine better known, and securing subscribers through its intrinsic merits—giving the magazine one year for 50 cents to all who remit their subscriptions previous to the 1st of May.

—the Holy Family is the title of a neat 48-page royal 8vo monthly magazine, the first number of which has reached us. It is from the press of Hickey & Co., the publisher of The Illustrated Catholic Americans, the Catholic Review, and the well-known Vatican Library Series of cheap standard publications—well-known, we have said, but not half as well known as it should be. The first number of The Holy Family is chiefly taken up with the monthly Patron Saints for March, a reprint of the excellent series issued in The Catholic Review, which has been called "one of the most learned and fatherly air, assured us that we were to take up, next, some of the most prominent of the many charges made against her—in

We feel justified in giving only a passing notice to the Scoloastic this month. Religious controversy is not in our line, but we have endeavored to repell the attacks of the Scoloastic simply because we believe we are right and do not intend to be browbeat from our position. In November, we published reviews of the question at issue; whereupon our antagonist, assuming a very learned and fatherly air, assured us that we were very ignorant and that he would fortify our position with quotations from Carlyle, Dr. Curtais, Macaulay and Guizot. We might cite other examples equally as absurd, but we think it necessary—which we do not. —Colier's Magazine for November.

We have seen that the Church has anything but the 'constant and relentless foe of civil and religious liberty.' It was our intention to take up, next, some of the most prominent of the many charges made against her—in
relation to idolatry, the Bible, the Inquisition, and the St. Bartholomew Massacre, with the latter of which the Church had nothing whatever to do, unless to condemn it unequivocally, as the Pope did, both by its words and his Bulls, although he had been so far imposed upon by Charles IX's courier as to permit a French Cardinal, De Lorraine, then in Rome, to have a solemn Te Deum intoned for the alleged deliverance of the French king from a mur­derous attempt on his life, the last act of the St. Bartholomew Massacre that Gregory XIII was elected to the Chair of St. Peter, and when, after several letters between himself and the nuncio in France, he learned that the St. Bartholomew Massacre was hurried, and took no pains to disguise its indigna­tion. His Bulls, even, attest this. It was our intention to take up these three points and expose a few of the slanders that have been heaped upon the Church in connection with them; on second thought, however, we have con­cluded to devote another paper to the question of her influence on civil and religious liberty, about which there is no question at all in the minds of well-instructed Catholics, although some non-Catholic historians, and even most Liberals, take to her with being inimical to freedom. That the Church has always been friendly to the oppressed is a fact, and this is exemplified even in our own day. It has for years been the practice of the Pope to intercede for the poor persecuted Poles in Russian Poland, and the Catholic body in Germany is the only one in sympathy with the persecuted Jews of the Empire to-day. So, also, Louis XIV, with the sympathy of the Pope, exerted himself to obtain the return of her children from starvation under the grinding oppression of British landlordism—and this notwithstanding the fact that all the influence of the Government and the British Catholic nobility had for some time been brought bear on the Pope to induce it to anathematize the Protestant scientist and scholar, Tycho Brahe, was persecuted by his own sect in Switzerland, it was in Catholic countries that the Protestant scientist and scholar, Kepler, was similarly persecuted by the entire Catholic nobility for some time been brought bear on the Pope to induce it to anathematize the Land League movement. All manner of intrigue has been used, to no purpose, and Miss Parnell, a Protestant, and sister of the Land League leader, has lately paid a poetic tribute to the man who in the times of persecution she has perhaps given some comfort to. As to the charge of our Mounmouth friends to read the lives of their first acts was to dis­franchise the Catholics, between whom and themselves a contest for political supremacy raged for more than a century afterward. What does our Mounmouth contemporary say to this, "True men are not to be found in history," as Mr. Taylor, a Protestant, terms it (p. 54). Another example, and we are done with the question of civil and religious liberty. There were two periods in our forefathers' struggle for independence when the darkness of night hovered over their prospects of success. First were when Washington was encamped at Valley Forge, and during the mutiny at Morristown. "The winter at Valley Forge," as Mr. Taylor tells us, "was gloomy in the extreme—the darkest of the war. The army was dis­couraged by continual defeat and retreat. It was poorly clad, ill-fed, and unpaid. More than half the soldiers were barefooted; and bloody footsteps marked their route to the spot. The paper money had so far lost its value that the pay of an officer would not procure him the necessities of life; and it is only a short time since an English-speaking Catholic was not allowed to open his mouth or use his pen in her defense. English history has to be re-written, and all of us, as well as the Protestant nation, must now come to know something of English history in general and of the Catholic Church in particular. Add, still further, "Charity and Truth," by Dr. Hawarden (published by Cunningham, New York)."
juncture who was it that came to the relief of Washing­
on and his suffering soldiers at Valley Forge? Mayhap
the Puritans of Massachusetts, or their Episcopalian ene-
mies in Virginia, or South Carolina? No: but a body of
wealthy Catholic Irishmen of Philadelphia, many of whom
had been refugees; and as one of their commis-
sions was to furnish the officers and men with money, vin-
cer, and clothing, and who often during the course of
the war came to Washington’s aid with liberal supplies
of men, money, and munitions. The other was the large
amount of support furnished by St. Edward the Confes-
or, King of England; on
magnificence, which ratified our national Constitution, was an
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The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

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—From the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, sent us by a friend, we learn that St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in grand style at St. Francis's Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., and that a former student at Notre Dame, Mr. Thos. M., O'Leary, took a prominent part in the evening entertainment given by the St. Thomas Literary and Debating Society, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Bergen, and honored by the presence of Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss, and the Faculties of the Seminary and of Pio Nono College. The oration of the evening, quite a long one, for it occupies about six columns of the Citizen, was delivered by Mr. T. M. O'Leary; and from the fact that it was published at the office of publication, as usual, but two copies in excess of the subscription list are printed.

—An editorial in The Catholic Mirror asks if it is true "That some of the tenants in Ireland are weakening in favor and support of the movement, and if those good-for-nothing fellows, Shaw and P. J. Smyth, and others like them, were ousted from Parliament, and courageous and honest men sent in their places, there would be greater probability of a speedy and favorable issue. Shaw has proved himself a coward in his conduct towards Parnell, and should hide himself for very shame. When Parnell was absent, and it was thought he would not return, Shaw came out with bitter denunciations of the man, but since Parnell's return he has been mute as a mouse. P. J. Smyth is a man of fine natural talents and good culture; a powerful and ready speaker, he might have given Ireland's cause great and welcome aid, but he was either too cowardly or lazy to do anything, and he became an incubus instead of a help, keeping a better man out of Parliament. Shaw and P. J. Smyth should be ousted from Parliament, and honest men sent in their place. The constituencies of these men are, respectively, Shaw and P. J. Smyth, and they care not a fig for Ireland's interests so long as they do not carry the tape. Parnell and his colleagues have made great personal sacrifices for the cause of the down-trodden, starving Irish—a people staving for food on a naturally rich soil, through the tyranny of landlords—and their conduct heretofore has been such as to enitle them to a liberal share of confidence. When they prospered in their measures, people were willing to back in the sunshine of their prosperity, but no sooner felt adversity show itself than they are discarded by some. The Land League leaders are not infallible; but until they commit a very grievous error, and refuse to abandon it, they are entitled to confidence and support.

—In this country, and indeed in all other countries where learning is widely diffused, and science is making rapid progress, journalism is the great leader of the people, the means of directing their minds to noble ends, the torch that can kindle their passions into a consuming blaze. The journalist may counsel submission to justice, and breathe defiance to injustice; he may extol the virtues of the good, condemn the vices of the bad; in fine, by a judicious use of his power, he may combine the offices of friend, counsellor and preacher. In performing his several functions he should, however, follow a course entirely free from bigotry, unless, indeed, he writes exclusively for a bigoted sect. If such be the case, no one can censure him, inasmuch as he writes the dictates of his mind for the eyes of those to whom such sentiments serve as a religious stimulus; but if he writes for the people,—if his productions are in the people's cause,—then he must dismiss for a time sectarian scruples and show himself a man of broad and liberal views. Unfortunately, such a course is not always followed. There are, it is true, in this country a large number of papers entirely exempt from that spirit of intolerance, so degrading to a people professing to be entirely unsectarian, this is a dangerous feeling. It is dangerous to the unity of the whole American people, because a cry raised by one part that people against another will of necessity call forth opposition and sharp retorts. It will blight the spirit of free worship, which, since the birth of the republic, has been the cause of our enormous growth. The all-important question now arises, Can Catholics get along without these papers, and thus, by withdrawing their names from the papers, and thus, by withdrawing their names from the
subscription list, tend to put a stop to this growing injury? It is an easy matter to solve the question. A journal that attacks their religion can but be distasteful to their minds; and, since there are in the country other journals of more liberal views, let them patronize those by which they are best treated.

As we would avoid the company of the individual grossly insulting us, without any provocation on our part, so should we ostracize from our households those papers which are continually casting aspersions upon our religion, and misrepresenting it at every opportunity. Would such a course of action have the desired effect? you may ask. In reply, we have but to call your attention to what occurred in New York city at the late presidential election, when Grace was a candidate for the mayoralty. The New York Herald, one of the most widely circulated papers in America, heaped the vilest insults upon Mr. Grace and the religion which he professed. Did it do so with impunity? In two days its circulation had decreased by sixty thousand. It taught Mr. James Gordon Bennett a lesson which he is not likely to forget during the remainder of his life. He saw his error in time to retrace his steps before he had fallen into the dark abyss that lay yawning beneath him. We know of three other papers, the Detroit Evening News, Cleveland Leader, and the Argonaut of San Francisco, which should receive similar treatment. We are personally acquainted with the editor of one of the above-named papers. He is an apostate Catholic; and we are, therefore, not at all surprised at his acrimonious utterances against that faith of which he has professed himself unworthy.

Let the Catholic press receive a hearty support, and then there will be no necessity for subscribing to papers that do not hesitate to wound the feelings of their Catholic readers.

—It may be none of our affair, yet we would like to know why it is that, on every recreation day, the Cadets are called upon to take a tramp through the country? We have already heard several of the young gentlemen give utterance to their displeasure at what they consider an unnecessary, wearisome, and unpleasant walk. While not wishing to interfere in the least, with the management of the Cadets, we cannot refrain from saying a word or two on the subject. The primary object, we believe, in forming this military company at the University, was to put into practice the many things that had been said on the importance of students keeping themselves in proper shape, erect in walking. That no better means of acquiring this carriage than military drill could be employed, was evident from the precision, regularity, and uniformity, which the Cadets were obliged to maintain in their evolutions. Therefore it was that President Corby gave his hearty approbation to the project, and did all in his power to promote the success of the undertaking. Military suits and other equipages have been procured, at no considerable expense, and now we fail to see just where the grand results so often, and by so many, prognosticated, make themselves apparent. True it is that the Cadets are well organized, and that they present a fine appearance in their new uniforms; but is this all that we are to expect from them? Are they to do nothing more than perambulate the country on the afternoon of each recreation day? and is this course of proceedings necessary? To each of these questions we must: respond negatively. Had we recreation grounds that were too small to allow the Cadets to drill upon them, and, at the same time, afford ample space for the simultaneous carrying on of other sports, such as baseball, football, etc., the necessity of the Cadets retiring themselves away to rural regions for performing their evoluntary exercises would be palpable. But when, as is the case, any number of games may be conducted on the different camps simultaneously, and in no way interfere with one another, we fail to see the necessity of the Cadets repairing to adjacent forests for the purpose of practicing military tactics. Again, we feel a deep interest in the organization, and would, therefore, wish to see and note the progress made by each and every individual member; this, as matters are at present conducted, we cannot do, unless we follow them to their rural haunts, to do which we have neither an inclination nor the required time. Moreover, as two-thirds of those who take part in games of any kind, are members of this organization, when they leave the campus there is no moreanimation in it than in a corpse. Besides, if these drills were conducted on the campus, many members of the Faculty would be present, and would, no doubt, derive much pleasure from witnessing the different military movements. In fine, the many visitors from all parts of the country who throng our college portals daily, would, on returning to their homes, be able to speak from personal observation favorably or otherwise of the Notre Dame Cadets. But a few weeks remain ere hundreds will have assembled from all parts of the Union to witness the closing exercises of the scholastic year: let the Cadets then show themselves to the best advantage; but, in the mean time, let them practice on the University Campus, and give their fellow-students, whom none will be more jubilant over their success, an opportunity of witnessing their rapid strides towards perfection in the chivalric art.

Personal.

—John Boehm, '79, is in the milling business at Monroeville, Ohio.
—Jno. Quinn (Commercial), '04, is book-keeper for Mr. Flynn & Co., Boone, Iowa.
—R. M. Dooley, '74, is a banker at Ogden, Utah. His brother, J. B. Dooley, is the Salt Lake City agent for Wels, Fargo & Co.
—W. G. Jones (the "Corporal"), '80, is clerking in a wholesale notion store at Columbus. We hear his employers are proud of him.
—Rev. D. J. Hagerty has gone to the St. Joe Farm to replace Rev. P. W. Condon, who goes to Vincennes for a few days, to assist Rev. Père Roche.
—Jno. C. Herrmann (Commercial), '79, now engaged in the furniture business in Des Moines, Ia., with Charles Turner.

Local Items.

—Vocal Music every night after supper.
—The oyster has had to shell out all winter.
—Too bad the dormitory doors were locked!
—Glance over our editorial columns this week.
—Monday was a clear, cold day. Wind from the west.
—President Corby granted us recreation last Tuesday.
—"Please don't call me Charley; my name is Charles."
—"What is your father's religion, Pete?" "Democratic, sir."
—Dan says that the "Gambolier" always puts his foot in it.
—Lexington now goes by the name of the "Senior hat-fiend."
—That organ is in need of mechanical attention again, Professor.
—O'Neill is the best heavy-weight thrower in the Junior department.
—Our friend Tinley bids fair to become the Remyled of Notre Dame.
—Ask George and Stonewall about their compound interest scheme.
—March came in like a lion, and went out like a steamboat explosion.
—Master J. W. Start has our thanks for favors shown us during the week.
—Our friend John says that he gets on his ear as often as he goes to bed.
—Bro. John de Matha reports but few visits to the Infirmary these days.
—"If you want to do the square thing, you go your way and let me go mine."
—"Professor, let me bring the boy behind the stage and show him the sights."
—"Fanny" has disappeared mysteriously. "Fearless" wears a satisfied grin.
—"Charley Ross" will have a hand in the "Burning of Bertrand," this month.
—Boys, we desire to see fair play: don't strike a mouse on the College lawn.
—"Jim" is a witty fellow. Our "Babe" says that "Jim" is one of the kind you read about.
—The Minims would wish to be informed as to the whereabouts of their Vocal Music teacher.
—The "Marshal's" official career was of short duration. He wished to show his friend on the stage.
—Was Billy Ayers putting on airs when he tied the game, last Wednesday, in the 5th innings?
—Orrick and McDermott's term of office has expired. McPhillips and T. Flynn are the successors.
—Our Bond-Holder was in town last Saturday morning, raking in the interest due on $10,000 in Government bonds.
—Lost:—A gold pen and holder. The finder will please leave it with Father Mahler, at the Students' Office.
—"J. Willie" avers that those fatigue fits are a humbug. He feels very much fatigued since he became a military man.
—The latest arrival is a Junior from Charlotte, Iowa. Two hours after his arrival, he took part in a game of football.
—The Philopatrians will give us the "Presumptive Heir," so Prof. Lyons informs us, during the present month.
—Some of the Secretaries of the different Societies deserve the severest censure for neglect in handing in their reports.
—Laziness travels so slow that some catch up with it in early youth, while energy travels so fast that it is soon lost to view.
—Our "Babe" took his Rose to South Bend Monday afternoon. The cold did not cause it to wilt or fade in the least.
—The Prep. says "Its too thin"; but his educated brother, the Senior, says "its too attenuated." Wonder what's the difference?
—"I'm not a nautical man, but I'm on the high seizes," said our humorous Prefect of Discipline, as he bagged two culprits recently.
—"Oh, yes," said a lively young Prep., "our folks have a Rubens and a Rembrandt by the same artist." That Prep. has much to learn.
—There will be a procession in the Church to-morrow, during High Mass, commemorative of the entrance of the Saviour into Jerusalem.
—There was a mighty difference in the names of the two individuals; still the communication found its way to Prof. Lyons' letter-box.
—Bro. Bonaventure is anxiously awaiting the departure of the frost from the ground that he may commence operations on the College lawn.
—To-morrow is Palm Sunday. The hymn Gloria, laus honor, etc., will be sung by Masters Schaecter, Johnson, Mahon, Echlin, and Grover.
—1st boy (to 3d boy who played truant, and went fishing): "Say, Dan, did you catch anything?" Dan: "No: but I expect to when I get home."
—Several of our "vewy fine" Seniors are rushing a letter with straw hats, light clothes, cases, etc. "Elec" and the "Bostonian" take the cream.
—The Cadets no longer place their hands in the pockets of their pantaloons. These pantaloons are of the fatigue style, you know, and have no pockets.
—Plans for a new and commodious printing-office have been drawn up and adopted. The work of erection will be begun as soon as the weather permits.
—The Republican is an ungrateful party. Our High Bailiff has been asked to resign. Rumor has it that Joe Brown will succeed to this important office.
—A Boston paper says that the New York police are being vaccinated. The Detroit Free Press says that it doesn't matter, as they never catch anything.
—Our Rev. Prefect of Discipline says that he is under the impression that Bro. Louis has not a monopoly of the F. O. business at Notre Dame. Verbum sap, etc.
—Our friends of the Junior department are commencing to neglect sending us items for our local columns. Only a couple of months more; so, rouse ye! gentleman.
—We are happy to state that Rev. Father Stoffel, of whose recovery there were doubts last week, is now convalescent. We hope to see him up and doing again in a few days.
—He sent us to President Corby on the afternoon of the 1st inst. He received nine calls at intervals of five min.
utes each, the same evening. We don’t know who came out ahead.

—One of our mathematicians endeavored to come the April Fool’s “rag” on his Professor. He got left; for no sooner,—but why say more of the affair? He revived in a half an hour.

—Anyone desiring a bad cold—we never heard tell of a good one—may have the same by calling on us. We have one, which we are inclined to disposed of at very reasonable rates.

—There was heavy being by both nines in last Wednesday’s game; still we couldn’t agree with our friend John who spoke of several daisy cutters. We failed to see the daisies.

Best Bulletins for the month of March were awarded to Neal Ewing, Eugene Orrick, and C. McDermott; second best, R. E. Fleming; and third best, T. D. Healey and Ed Fischel.


—Sunday afternoon was a stormy one. Notwithstanding which, the gallant Captains took the Cadets on a three-mile’s tramp. Some of the boys felt blue, others looked blue, and some turned.

—Hay Bros., of South Bend, were at the University, Monday afternoon endeavoring, by making alterations, to satisfy some of the Cadets who do not know the difference between a fatigue and a dress suit.

—Prof. to Prep.: “Which is the most delicate of the senses?” Prep.: “Touch, sir.” Prof.: “Prove it, please.” Prep.: “Why you see, Sordie says that he can feel his moustache, but no one can see it.”

—What is the name of that Prep. who, wishing to emulate George Washington, and not finding cherry-trees to cut down, revenges himself by destroying the young maples on the Juniors’ Campus? Shame!

—Our young friend, George Tourtillotte, returned from Toledo last week, where he spent a few days very pleasantly. He desires us to state for J. Willie’s benefit that there is now no ice on the Maumee River.

—In the spring a young man’s fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of —— What?
And the first who dares to answer
Let us shoot him on the spot.

—J. W. (to Sammy): “Now, if there were twelve birds sitting on the ground and I shot one, how many would remain?” Sammy: “None; for they would all fly away.” J. W.: “Good, but not right; for the one shot would not be likely to fly”

—Some say that the past week was one of the dullest of the year; but dull may be taken in three or four different senses. However, we must say that there was very little animation in any of the yards, the Minims excepted, during the week.

—A large flock of wild ducks passed over the lakes Wednesday morning. As our lakes are still ice, they directed their course towards the St. Joseph river, which is said to literally swarm with these birds. The Nimrods should pay them a visit.

—The yards looked rather lonesome Tuesday after the Cadets went out for a promont shot. Mr. Albert and party went ground-hogging again. This time they were unsuccessfull in procuring anything presentable to Rev. Father Zahm for his Cabinet.

—Tuesday morning was spent by the Minims in playing the Codfish, t. e., “big tail”; by the Juniors in playing football, while the calm and dignified Seniors passed the forenoon in speaking of the virtues of Carter Harrison and the probabilities of the Chicago election.

—in the case of the St. Cecilia Philhomanian Association the charge of course being a mere suppositional one to satisfy the Moot Court—Joe was fined 15 cents and costs. O’Neill was attorney for prosecution, and Orrick for the defence.

—We called on Rev. Jno. Ford, Director of St. Aloysius

—Home, last Sunday, and, as we had anticipated, met with a cordial reception. Father Ford is a fine old gentleman, well informed on every subject, and one in whose company one hour or two can but be spent pleasantly and with profit.

—We knew of a certain Professor, Who wears a most wonderful tophet;
It hangs over his shoulder.
Like a huge, displaced bowlder,
A genius musical in this fashion.

—Mr. Condron, our gentlemanly torsonial artist, has resolved to be a horrid man no longer. He’s going to be a “tar” now, having placed a small boat on the St. Joe River to carry excursionists from South Bend to the islands above the city. We wish him every success in his new enterprise.

—The 22d regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held Saturday evening, April 2d. Declarations were delivered by Masters Costello, Farrelly, Echlin. Master P. Yrisartti was elected a member. An organ solo, “Grand March,” by C. C. Echlin, terminated the exercises of the evening.

—An exciting game of football was played last Tuesday on the Juniors’ Campus between the Reds and the Blues. The Reds won in two successive innings. Master Guthrie captured the Blues, and Master Scanlan the Reds. Masters King, Joyce, Morse, Rietz, O’Neill, Tinley, Fleming, and Gibert distinguished themselves for their excellent playing.

—Tuesday afternoon was a first-class one for “paper-birds,” as Harry Kitz calls kites. A strong breeze prevailed, which made kite flying quite agreeable for our young friends of the Minim department. Van Mourick, Kent, Costello, and Miller had out theirs, some of the young gentlemen letting them up to the length of three or four bails of two.

—Masters Tourtillotte and Courtney formed two hand-ball-teams on Monday afternoon, calling them the Toledoos and Washingtonos. Tourtillotte captained the Toledoos, composed of himself, Bender, Nester, and Hanavi; and Courtney, the Washingtonos, consisting of himself, Metz, Snee, and Moroney. After a close and interesting game, in which some excellent playing was done, victory smiled on our friends.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a lithograph portrait of Michael Davitt, from T. B. Noonan & Co., Publishers, 17, 19 and 21 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. The size of the portrait is 20x24, and will be sent by mail for 60 cts. The same firm sent us a little crayon, 12x16, representing a portrait of Michael Davitt, from T. B. Noonan & Co., Publishers, 17, 19 and 21 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. The size of the portrait is 20x24, and will be sent by mail for 50 cts. The portrait is 20x24, and will be sent by mail for 50 cts.

—To-morrow Palm Sunday, Missa Regia will be sung. Mass and Vespers will be found in the Holy-Week book.

—The Mass, Blessing and Distribution of the Palms, followed by the procession. During Mass the Passion will be sung in four parts. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Tenebrae will begin at 7:45 p. m. sharp. The Lamentations will be sung in four parts. Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday Mass will be at 10 a. m.

—The 22d regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society took place April 2d. J. Kelly, F. Dorsett and J. Devitt were unanimously elected members. Songs were given by A. Rohrback, L. Gibert and G. Schaeder.

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The 17th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary Society was held in Columbian Hall Tuesday night, April 5th. The exercises for the evening were a debate on the question, "Was Charles I Unjustly Beheaded?" in which C. Thiele and Henry Swas supported the affirmative side, and Jas. Brown and E. Lhamen, the negative. Decided in favor of affirmatives. Declarations by F. Korty and B. F. Smith, Essays by J. Marlette on "Temperance," and F. Brehm on "Ambition." Meeting adjourned at 9:50 o'clock.

The second grand encampment of the Notre Dame Cadets took place on the banks of the picturesque St. Joe, on the 9th inst. After the camp had been fixed and sentries posted, the band played around and called loudly for a speech. The Captain responded by briefly alluding to the coming drills, and calling the attention of the Cadets to the necessity of purchasing a regimental flag. Short speeches were also indulged in by Lieutenant C. O'Neill and Tinley, and by Sergeant A. Smith, F. A. Bloom; Captain of Minnehaha, T. Kavanagh; and Jas. Brown and L. Mathen, the negative. Decided in favor of affirmatives.

Yes, April showers and May flowers indeed, Mr. Tribune. They're coming, and don't you forget it. We are a man of faith, "faith." "Faith an'" isn't it wonderful weather we've been having of late? What, with Venner, Mother Shipton, bad weather, and Trinity, our faith has been put to a severe test. And then the idea of the Tribune man getting off the following pun. "Pun our word it's enough to make us lose our faith in saying that April showers bring forth the flowers: "Declined.—An elegiac poem of six stanzas in iambic pentameter, on the "Dead Ground-Hog." The Senators ground that hogs fine enough. Our poet should leave it in peace." A criticism on the exercises of the Senior department, and three cheers given for the Captain.

The best Bulletins in the Junior department during the past month were those of N. H. Ewing, E. Orrick and C. W. McDermott. This reminds us, by the way, that Master Ewing's name should have appeared last month in the list of honorable mentions. We don't know exactly where to locate the fault, but were we in his place we would begin the search around the Harmonium, on the "{C}hief's stand," and called loudly for a speech. The Captain responded by briefly alluding to the coming drills, and calling the attention of the Cadets to the necessity of purchasing a regimental flag. Short speeches were also indulged in by Lieutenant C. O'Neill and Tinley, and by Sergeant A. Smith, F. A. Bloom; Captain of Minnehaha, T. Kavanagh; and Jas. Brown and L. Mathen, the negative. Decided in favor of affirmatives.

The 26th and 37th regular meetings of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association were held March 31st and April 5th respectively. The following were read: essays, A. Hinks, J. Burns, A. Bodine and H. Hake. Readings were given by C. Tinley, J. Homan, J. O'Neill; declamations by F. Quinn and W. Gray. A criticism on the exercises of the Senior department, and three cheers given for the Captain.

A boy in the Preps, you can find.
A bright mathematician,
There's another, his name is Ed. Gall;
A fair-looking youth is das kind.
Who, to study, at his desk himself seats;
From daylight to dark:
And chieftain bold, assembled there.
Then looked at every lady fair,
And turning made his harp-strings cry.
These lines he formed in his core.

Declined.—An elegiac poem of six stanzas in iambic pentameter, on the "Dead Ground-Hog." The Senators ground that hogs fine enough. Our poet should leave it in peace.

By name. Master Bertie Zekind;
He plays the piano,
Though, in singing soprano,
Jimmy Johnson him totally beats.
Then there are C. M. and Sammy T. Mordock,
Both of whom stood strong for Hancock;
Then there's Natty, Nitty, a place they call pretty,
Because of its City-Hall clock.
There are our friends W. Coghlin and "Méde,"
Who is learning make wonderful speed;
They hail from Ohio,
Ninety miles north of Scioto,
They boast of a wonderful steed.
And now comes Master Rhodius, G. J.,
Who likes the game handball to play;
And with his guide as partner,
Can't ever knock a deader.
The "Mins" beat them both every day.
There's J. Willie, a rising young poet;
He's bright, and quite smart, but don't know it.
He writes poetry fine,
Without rhythm or rhyme,
And then is quite anxious to show it.
In fine, J. Homan, G. Woodson, Ed Fischel,
J. Rappo, G. Schaefer, G. Truschel, Silverman, Fendrick,
J. Gordon, M. Herrick,
E. Scalanl, D. Smith, and F. Dorsel.


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The Great Short Route South, Southwest and West.

Jan. 10, 1881. Local and Through Time Table. No. 21.

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<td>1:50</td>
<td>2:35</td>
<td>La Porte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:14</td>
<td>3:05</td>
<td>Stillwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:14 a.m.</td>
<td>2:03</td>
<td>Walkerton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:42</td>
<td>2:25</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:41</td>
<td>1:37</td>
<td>Rochester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:12</td>
<td>2:51</td>
<td>Denver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:56</td>
<td>12:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Bunker Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:56</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Kokomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:09</td>
<td>10:41</td>
<td>Tipton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Noblesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:35 p.m.</td>
<td>8:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE ONLY LINE Running a noon Train out of Indianapolis for CHICAGO, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, NEW YORK CITY, and all Principal Points in the EAST.

Elegant Sleeping and Parlor Coaches run between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO, and INDIANAPOLIS and MICHIGAN CITY.

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JAMES BONNEY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER.
Corner Michigan and Washington St's, SOUTH BEND, - - IND.

The Scholastic Annual
FOR 1881.

CONTENTS.


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LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2.25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line. Arrives at Toledo 9.50 a.m.; Cleveland 2.30 p.m.

11.05 a.m., Mail over Main Line. Arrives at Toledo 5.35 p.m.; Cleveland 10.10 a.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

9.12 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2.40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7.05 a.m.; Buffalo, 1.10 p.m.

12.15 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 5.40 p.m., Cleveland, 10.10 p.m.

Buffalo, 4 a.m.

6.21 p.m., Limited Express. Arrives at Toledo 10.35 p.m.; Cleveland, 1.45 a.m.; Buffalo, 7.35 a.m.

GOING WEST.

2.45 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3.35 a.m., Chicago 6 a.m.

5.05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5.50 a.m., Chicago 8.20 a.m.

6.03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9.05 a.m.; Chesterton, 9.47 a.m.; Chicago, 11.30 a.m.

1.16 p.m., Special Michigan Express. Arrives at Laporte, 2.10 p.m.; Chesterton, 2.52 p.m.; Chicago, 4.40 p.m.

4.50 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5.38; Chesterton, 6.15 p.m.; Chicago, 8 p.m.

WESTERN DIVISION TIME TABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EASTWARD.</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7 35 a.m.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 15 p.m.</td>
<td>10 20 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Crossing</td>
<td>8 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 31 a.m.</td>
<td>5 50 p.m.</td>
<td>10 56 p.m.</td>
<td>3 30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millers</td>
<td>9 10 a.m.</td>
<td>11 20 a.m.</td>
<td>8 20 a.m.</td>
<td>12 33 a.m.</td>
<td>3 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesterton</td>
<td>9 32 a.m.</td>
<td>12 25 a.m.</td>
<td>8 45 p.m.</td>
<td>12 33 a.m.</td>
<td>3 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otis</td>
<td>10 08 a.m.</td>
<td>11 22 a.m.</td>
<td>9 20 p.m.</td>
<td>12 25 p.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laporte</td>
<td>10 06 a.m.</td>
<td>11 23 a.m.</td>
<td>8 50 p.m.</td>
<td>1 20 a.m.</td>
<td>6 35 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Bend</td>
<td>11 05 a.m.</td>
<td>12 15 p.m.</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>6 35 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishawaka</td>
<td>11 15 a.m.</td>
<td>1 45 p.m.</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekhart</td>
<td>11 40 a.m.</td>
<td>2 25 p.m.</td>
<td>10 00 a.m.</td>
<td>10 00 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>2 25 p.m.</td>
<td>12 20 p.m.</td>
<td>10 25 p.m.</td>
<td>10 25 p.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>3 50 p.m.</td>
<td>1 20 p.m.</td>
<td>7 30 p.m.</td>
<td>7 30 p.m.</td>
<td>2 50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>4 10 a.m.</td>
<td>1 25 p.m.</td>
<td>7 20 p.m.</td>
<td>7 20 p.m.</td>
<td>2 40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>2 25 p.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>2 50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
<td>2 40 p.m.</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>2 50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago.

J. C. RAFF, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

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

J. H. PARSONS, Gen'l Western Division, Chicago.

JOHN NEWELL, Gen'l Manager.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Superintendent.