A Tribute to Departed Worth.

What though no marble marks thy place of sleep
To tell the stranger passenger thy name,
Yet o'er thy grave will widowed friendship weep,
And pay the tribute which thy virtues claim.

For thou wert gentle, generous, and kind,—
Thou hadst a heart to sympathize with woe;
In thy warm breast true honor was enshrined,
And virtue, too, which blesses all below.

Fair genius, too, shed o'er thy gifted mind
Its bright'ning gems to gild thy youthful name;
And learning's lamp above thy pathway shined,
To light thee on to knowledge and to fame.

Such was thy promise when the spoiler came,
And called thee hence to moulder in the tomb;
Alas! his dart, with too unerring aim,
Did crush the flower ere it had time to bloom.

But though on earth thy star is set, we trust
It brightly shines where tempests never come;
Where treasures are which never fade nor rust,
And where the pilgrim finds a happy home.

Botany.

BY N. B. MITCHELL.

The subjects of which natural history treats are divided into three departments, or kingdoms, as they are generally called: the mineral, vegetable, and animal. These kingdoms are composed respectively of inorganic or unorganized beings, so called because they are not formed of organs or parts that relate to one another, and go to make up the whole of organized beings which are destitute of voluntary motion, and organized beings, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion. Each of these kingdoms has its respective attractions and beauties for the lover of nature; but none, we believe, in a higher degree than the one which our feeble pen vainly tries to describe, viz.: the vegetable kingdom. What can we find better fitted to awaken the admiration of man than the works of an all-perfect God? And where can we find these works in a simpler, yet still a grand form, if not in nature? Nature, as the handiwork of the great Author of the universe, endowed with all the beauty He chose to bestow upon it. And where can we find these works in a simpler, yet still a grand form, if not in nature? Nature, as the handiwork of the great Author of the universe, endowed with all the beauty He chose to bestow upon it.

The first appearance of a plant after the seed has been transmitted to the earth is generally a pair of green leaves called cotyledons, or seed leaves, which differ in various plants, both as to the number and form; those having only a single cotyledon are called monocotyledonous; two, always opposite each other, dicotyledonous; and many arranged in a whorl, polycotyledonous. In some places the cotyledons are thick and large, while in others they are entirely the reverse. These leaves are borne upon a tiny stem called the radicle. At the lower extremity of this stemlet a root shoots forth which grows in an opposite direction to the stem, plunging deeper and deeper into the earth from which it obtains nourishment for the sustenance of the plant, and also serves to fix it strongly in the ground. Soon after the plant has reached this stage of de-
development, a little bud, called the Plumule, appears at the upper end of the stem, above the cotyledons, which soon becomes a second joint or stem, bearing other leaves, resembling those borne by the plant from which it was produced by the order of nature. We now have the whole plant root, stem and leaves, as it appears soon after coming forth from the seed, but how was it formed in the seed, or did it there exist ready formed before the time of germination? This may be decided by inspecting a sound seed, which often requires a microscope in the operation, wherein may be found the little plant ready formed snugly coiled up in the seed-coat. This rudimentary plantlet is called the Embryo, which after the time of germination continues to grow in opposite directions, the stem continuing to repeat itself upwardly by means of successive joints, and the root pushing itself deeper and deeper into the soil, until the plant has completed its growth and fulfilled its natural destiny. Thus far we have seen how plants grow from the seed and develop their different parts, viz.: the root, the stem, and the leaves; now to consider these parts separately, and see of what service they are to the plant.

The simple primary root, which many plants send down from the embryo, forms what is called a main or tap root. Sometimes this root is continued throughout the whole life, sending out only side-branches or rootlets, but it often divides off very soon and is lost in the branches. All plants, however, do not have a simple primary root, but several start at once from the embryo, and in place of one root, form a bundle or cluster; such are called fascicled roots. Thus we see that roots are divided into two kinds: namely, those consisting of one main or top root, and those without any main root. These are again divided into several classes according to their forms, as bulbous, tuberous, fibrous, spindle, etc. Besides the primary roots there are others called secondary roots, which spring from the leaves; now to consider these parts separately, and see of what service they are to the plant.

The stem. This part of the plant is variously formed, and differs in regard to size and duration in almost all species of plants, and it is by these differences that they are divided into herbs, shrubs and trees. It is herbaceous when it dies down to the ground every year after blossoming; suffrutescent, when the base is inclined to be woody and live from year to year; suffruticose, when the lower stem is woody but herbaceous above; fruticose, or shrubby, when of considerable size and woody, living from year to year; arborescent, when tree-like, and approaching a tree in size; and arborescent, when forming a proper tree trunk. Stems are said to be caulescent when they rise above the ground; and when there is no evident stem but only leaf or flower stalks it is said to be acanulescent, or stemless, as is the case in the violet, beet, carrot, etc., but in the latter only for the first season. According to their manner of growing, stems are diffuse, declined, decumbent, assurgent, creeping, procumbent, scandent and voluble. The stem of grasses is called a culm. Branches are repetitions of the main stem, consisting of the same parts and growing in the same way. They grow from buds which regularly appear in the axis of the leaves, and as the leaves are symmetrically arranged on the stem, the buds and branches which they after wards become, necessarily partake of this symmetry. The stem or trunk continues to grow in length by the continual evolution of terminal buds. Buds that appear at the side of the stem are called lateral buds, of which there are various kinds: as axillary, when situated in the axil of the leaves; accessory, when more than the ordinary axillary bud occurs; adventitious, when they occur without order and on almost any part of the plant; and naked, latent, leaf and flower buds. This brings us to a new division of our subject: namely, the leaves. This portion of a plant, which differs much in variety and elegance of form, consists of an immense number of fibres, or nerves, which are divided into two sets, one belonging to each surface. They serve to nourish and prepare the buds of future shoots, which, as before stated, are joined at the base of the leaf-stalk; and to shade the fruit, which, from the powerful heat of the sun, would be dried up, and prevented from coming to maturity. The surface of leaves, being full of minute pores or holes, serve to imbibe air, dew, etc., for the growth of the plants; and also to expose the sap, which is received from the other parts of the plant, to the action of the air. In this respect, the leaves are to the plant what the lungs are to animals. A complete leaf consists of a blade or expanded portion; a petiole or leaf-stalk, and a pair of stipules, or small appendages at each side of the base of the petiole. The blade consists of two sorts of material: the green pulp or parenchyma; the fibrous framework or skeleton, which serves to support the green pulp, and gives strength and firmness to the leaf. The surface is covered with a transparent skin, called the epidermis. The framework of the leaf consists of a fibrous and tough material, which runs throughout the blade in various ways, according to the nature of the leaf, i.e., the manner of venation. These fibres form into bundles and spread out in a horizontal direction, to form the ribs and veins of the blade. The venation of a leaf corresponds with its general shape and with the manner of division when the blade is lobed or divided. It is reduced to two principal kinds: parallel and netted venation. In parallel-veined leaves, the whole framework consists of slender ribs, or veins, running parallel, or nearly so, with each other from the base to the tip of the blade; while in netted-veined leaves the veins branch off from the main rib or ribs, if more than one, and unite with one another so as to form a sort of net-work. By a mere glance at the leaves of a tree or herb we are enabled to tell what the structure of the embryo is, for all parallel-veined leaves belong to plants having but one cotyledon, and those having netted-veined leaves, to plants which have a pair of cotyledons. This is of great convenience in determining a plant as it enables us to refer our specimen to one or the other of the grand classes of Phanerogamous or flower-bearing plants, if it happens to be a flowering plant. Of parallel-veined leaves we have two sorts: one, and the commonest, having the ribs all running from the base to the point of the leaf, while in the other they run from a mid-rib to the margin. Netted-veined leaves are also of two sorts: one having the
veins all rising from a single rib (mid-rib), called feather-veined leaves; and the other having three, five, seven, etc., ribs, from which the veins branch off; these are called palmately or radiate veined leaves. According to general outline, leaves are divided into many kinds which our space will not permit us to say much about. They are either simple or compound, as the blade consists of only one or of two or more separate pieces. Between these two almost every intermediate gradation is to be met with. Simple leaves are, entire, serrate, dentate, crenate, repand, sinuate, incised, lobed, cleft, parted, and divided. Compound leaves consist of two or more simple leaflets, each usually with a stalk of its own; these leaflets do not differ in any absolute way from the form of simple leaves. All leaves, however, have not a leaf-stalk, or petiole, but appear to sit on the stem by the base of the blade; such leaves are called sessile. Leaves in which the stem appears to run through the blade are called perfoliate leaves. Leaves, according to the manner they are arranged on the stem, are either alternate, opposite, or whorled, and only one leaf is produced from the same joint.

Thus far, we have considered the vegetation of the plant, and those parts, viz., root, stem and leaves, by which it increases in size and extent, and serves the purpose of its individual life; but now other parts come into view, subordinate to a different purpose, viz.: the flower, fruit and seed. They are the organs for the continuance of the species. Inflorescence is the mode of flowering, or the situation and arrangement of flowers on a plant. This arrangement, though it may seem to be various, is governed by a simple law, easily understood. Flowers are either terminal or axillary. As in vegetation we have only terminal and axillary buds, so it is in flowering. Flowers consist of a calyx or outer form, and an inner and generally more showy part, the corolla; one of these is often wanting. Each leaf of the corolla is called a petal, and each of the calyx a sepal. The other parts of the flower are the stamens, or fertilizing organs, and pistils, or seed-bearing organs. A stamen consists of two parts: the filament, and anther; the latter is the essential part. The pistil consists of three parts: the ovary or seed-pod, style, and stigma. It is on the stigma that the pollen or fertilizing matter falls, and changes the ovules contained in the ovary into seeds, like the one from which the plant grew. Thus we see how plants grow, and how they are constructed so as to reproduce their kind.

Art, Music, and Literature.

—Gaboriau's tales of mystery and murder are said to be the favorite reading of Prince Bismarck. His brother, Arthur Arnold, a traveller in the East, was editor of Echo.

—The Athenaeum says: "The press is now pouring forth a flood of so-called poetry which is something less than a weak dilution of the poetry of Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Bossetti, and those who immediately followed them. It has at last reached the stage where the author is more than that of discovering a line by one poet which will rhyme with a line by another, and joining them. And the marvel is that the public seem to prefer the mockings, to the defrauded singer whose note has been stolen and burlesqued."

—A copy of the first piece of music ever published by Mozart was recently found in the Conservatory Library of Paris. Its title is "Sonates pour le Clavecin qui peuvent s'accompagner de Violon," dediées à Madame Victoire de France, par T. G. Wolfgang Mozart, de Salzbourg, âgé de sept ans; ouvre premier. Gravées par Mme. Vendome, ci-devant rue Saint Jacques à présent rue Saint Honoré à Paris, aux adresses ordinaires." It is claimed that this is the exact copy given by Mozart to the daughter of Louis XV, and it is believed to have lain undisturbed in the portfolio, where it was found, since the year 1794.—American Art Journal.

—It is rumored that the writers of dime fiction have abandoned the worn-out theme of Indian adventures, and are now choosing for their models some of the more amusing escapades of the late numerous train robberies in the South and West. This will start the ambitious desires of the average small boy in a new direction. Hereafter, instead of those bloody (?) onslaught upon the carved effigies, or the usual running away from home with the avowed intention of murdering every Indian that roams the mountains or plains, the small boy will probably plant himself beside the railway track, butcher knife in hand, wait for the train moving along, command the engineer to stop instantly or take the consequences. The engineer will probably choose to take the consequences, but this will not deter the youthful hero from waiting for the next train, and repeating the operation until he becomes hungry and returns home for his regular feed. What this country now needs is a novelist who will make of his heroes good, Christian young fellows; but it will be hard to convince the average fiction builder that such work will engrat itself on the youthful mind.—Catholic Review.

—Frau Strauss and her husband were enjoying a quiet walk in the park, at Schonon, recently, when suddenly the composer exclaimed: "My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick! Guide me to the carriage (an ox-cart) upon the carved effigies, and let me write this down before I forget it." Alas! after much rummaging of pockets it was discovered that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's account. Johann Strauss's music is considered light, but it weighs as heavy as lead on his brain until he can transfer it to paper. His despair was heart-rending. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy linen cuff, and Johann smiled. In two minutes it was MS. Then its mate shared the same fate, then Frau Strauss's collar, then not another scrap of starched linen on which to conclude the composition. His own linen was limp colored calico—no hope there. Johann became frantic. He was much worse for having been allowed to write three-quarters of the waltz. He was just on the point of dashing home, but shouts like a madman, when another happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She plunged her hand into a capacious pocket, fished out a purse, and displayed, to his delight, a waltz.He was just on the point of dashing home, but shouts like a madman, when another happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She plunged her hand into a capacious pocket, fished out a purse, and displayed, to his delight, a waltz. She wrote it on the back of a note, and then Strauss rejoiced into his usual tranquillity.

—Every music lover who visits Vienna, says the American Art Journal, will like to know that Mozart lived in the Rauhenstein Gasse, a narrow street leading down to the Cathedral, in a house, now a tavern or drinking-house, which, by some remarkable coincidence, was covered from a badge of fiddles and other musical instruments. No one must be so deluded as to imagine that when Mozart arrived at his own home he knocked at the street door.
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like alabaster by simply dipping them into a strong solu-
tion of alum water.

"paint the

—An Italian naturalist has been studying the eucalyptus tree, and finds it as valuable for destroying miasma as the

—The Catholic World for November presents the follow-
ing table of contents: I, "The Sentiment of English Radi-

—Exchanges, new and old, are pouring in from all,

—The Occident, Madison, Wis.,

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—Exchanges, new and old, are pouring in from all,
The first number gives us the conclusion of quite a dissertation on College Fraternities. There are several points presented to which we would take exception if we were going into the business of general discussion. It doesn't seem to us, however, that we care to take up that line of work under our department. The author says, however, that 'Society members, nurtured under the influences of society in conjunction with the College, love Alma Mater to an extent unknown by other pupils,' Can he prove his assertion? Is not the tendency rather, to receive nurture from the society and forget or overlook College influence? Is it so, as he says, 'That he who belongs to a society is incapable of it? Is not making a part greater than the whole? Then, too, we would ask if that sympathy can be considered genuine which only is engendered by the fact that the one in trouble belongs to the same secret society? we should say no! It is at least not the kind of sympathy that you are taught to cherish by the Book of Books, or that we had illustrated in the life of the only perfect Man who never walked on earth. Taking the article as we have it, it is a very strong thing for College Secret Fraternities to depose upon, and they certainly could not stand much pressure, having so poor a foundation."

The “Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language” remind us in their report, just issued, that the Irish language now holds a prominent place on the circulator of the three great systems of national education in the United States. In America, we are told, the study is being pursued with great enthusiasm. The Irish-American newspaper devotes several columns weekly to the publishing of Irish literature in the Irish character, and in the public press, and the same journal, in New York, have recently brought out a handsome cheap edition of Dr. MacFae's Irish version of "Moore's Melodies." In Germany, Dr. Windisch, of the University of Leipzig, has published an Irish Grammar, with Irish texts, for advanced students; and a young man came over from Berlin to preside at some of the council meetings of the society, last year, still continues his Irish interest in the University at Berlin, and in Australia, a flourishing branch of the society has been formed. The report from which we derive these facts is appended to a handsomely-printed volume of 300 pages, published at the low price of 1s. 6d., and comprising the second part of the ancient Irish romance known as "The Pursuit of Diarmaid and Grainne," with an introduction by Mr. O'Grady, and an English translation, a glossary and notes. One of the vice-rectors of the society is Marshal McMahon, of Brown University, and Ex-President of the French Republic. "London (Eng.) News."  

"College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college ere he died, a sum of money, which, with interest, was found by the Trustees sufficient to build a hall and endow the college very largely. Columbia College was called King's College till the close of the War for Independence; then, it was named Columbia. Bowdoin is named after Governor Pownall of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale. Dickinson College was named after John Dickinson, who made a liberal donation to the college, and was President of the Board of Trustees for a number of years. Cornell University was named after Ezra Cornell, its founder. —Philosophical Review.

So also with Vanderbilt University, Johns Hopkins University, and Vassar College, schools which the men who built and endowed them. Thus it is that those men's names are handed down to posterity, and will continue in remembrance for generations to come. As we clipped the above extract we wondered why it was that among the many schools at Notre Dame, out of a million dollars or so, the undergraduate library, benefactor, P. H. Allen, College, it seems, owed no outside benefactor a debt of gratitude, so it was named after the Father of our Country; the Academy of Music was left to the city. In the latter case, P. H. Allen, benefactor of Science Hall and Library buildings, is so badly needed, but are not, and we suppose that on account of the pressure put upon the authorities by the great fire, two years ago, which demolished everything, we will have to wait long for the Science Hall and Library buildings. Meantime, will no one give a helping hand to start them?
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 FIFTEENTH year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have herefore lent it a helping hand.

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Founder's Day at Notre Dame.

The following is the address of the Senior department, written and delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Arnold, on St. Edward's eve, in honor of Very Rev. Father Sorin, founder of Notre Dame:

It is my duty and a pleasure on this annual recurrence of his day to honor in my humble way the Founder of our Alma Mater. In proportion to the dignity and standing of our justly celebrated University it becomes me to praise him who through years of arduous toil and saintly piety lavored to found and to protect Notre Dame. The very first act of Father Sorin's life which is familiar to us seems to me one of true greatness. I refer to his abandoning his labored to found and to protect Notre Dame. The very first act of Father Sorin's life which is familiar to us seems to me one of true greatness. I refer to his abandoning his work. No, dear friends, the life-work of Father Sorin cannot be destroyed by fire or time: it is immortal. His life-work was not the rearing of a college building, but the rebuilding of what some were pleased to call his life's work. No, dear friends, the life-work of Father Sorin can-
able Father. The establishment of one of our finest Universities, the making of thousands of friends, the imparting of a Christian education to the thousands who have studied at Notre Dame, are but portions of his life-work. His life of piety, his devotion to the Church, the many acts of Christian love and charity he has performed, all go to make up his life's work, and, like his saintly namesake, his good deeds will outlive the halls which mark his hardiwork. Like Edward of old, the venerable confessor of the Holy Cross Order will live in the hearts of his people, and when his good work below shall be finished, and God grant it may continue many years, the crown of Edward the Confessor will halo the saintly head of Notre Dame's Founder, and the reward of an everlasting life of bliss be his. Kind friends, do you not agree with me that there is striking resemblance between the life and deeds of this venerable priest, and that saintly king? How closely has not the one imitated the goodness of the other? Edward, forced to fly from his country, learnt virtue in adversity; Father Sorin abandoned his home to teach virtue in a foreign land. The best endeavors of both have been expended in promoting man's welfare and the adoration of the Most High. The one raised a nation with gentle sway; the other governs a Congregation of devoted religious. The fame of both, too, has resulted not from deeds of violence but of benevolence to humanity. St. Edward erected Westminster as a monument of his zeal for the glory of God, wherein holy monks might sing unceasingly the praises of the Lord, and from which the consolations and blessings of religion might be radiated throughout the land; Rev. Father General dedicated Notre Dame to the service of God, and here likewise the members of the Congregation offer up constantly prayer and acts of dutiful worship. Moreover, a work goes on at this institution of the greatest benefit to man: an education is given which neglects neither the soul, the mind, nor the body, and hence the boy who if left to himself might become the bane of society, is sent forth a good citizen, a blessing to his country, to his family, and to himself. Westminster rebuilt is filled with tombs containing the remains of the departed great ones of Britain—who knows but what new Notre Dame may yet nurture the greatest geniuses our own country shall possess? That she may, is the life-long aim of Very Rev. Edward Sorin, and the sincere wish of every true son of Notre Dame.

FIELD SPORTS.

On account of rain on the 13th, the field-sports for St. Edward's day were postponed until Wednesday, October 19th. Bros. Emmanuel, Paul, Leander and Lawrence were the managers. Col. Otis, U.S.A., and Brother Marcellinus acted as judges. Rev. T. E. Walsh, and Rev. Father Toohey distributed the prizes. The sports were witnessed by numerous spectators, visitors from a distance and others, and seemed to be hugely enjoyed.

The first race of two hundred yards was won by Frank Dever, Ashland, Ky., with J. J. Flynn, Niles, Mich., second. The first Junior race, 300 yards, was won by Chas. Devoto, of Georgetown, Col.; F. Campeau, of Detroit, Mich., second. The second Senior race was won by J. O'Neill, New York City; Wm. H. Arnold, of Washington, D.C. second. The second Junior race was won by P. Archer, Summit, Ill., F. Lund, Dalton, Ill., being second. The Senior double-race was won by F. Gallagher, of Boston, Mass., and J. J. Flynn, of Niles, Mich.; F. Bell, of Lima, Ohio, and H. Noble, of Tiffin, Ohio, being second. The third Junior race was won by A. Campeau, of Detroit, Mich.; W. Bacon, Chicago, second. The first Senior hurdle-race was won by Jno. J. Flynn, Niles, Mich., F. Gallagher, of Boston, Mass., coming in second. The Junior double-race was won by D. C. Smith, Adrian, Mich., and D. Saviers, of Chicago, with G. Castanado, New Orleans, La., and W. Keenan, of Lindsay, Ont., second. The Senior sack-race was won by Elmer A. Otis, Jr., of Pt. Lincoln, Dakota; W. Johnson, New Lexington, Ohio, coming in second. The second Junior double-race was won by N. Nelson, of Chicago, and J. Heffernan, of Louisville, Ky. The Senior burden-race, each contestant carrying a small boy upon his back, was won by J. Flynn; F. Knbn, of Nashville, Tenn., coming in second. The third Junior double-race was won by the McGrath brothers, of Chicago.

The Senior fat-men's race was won by J. Walsh, of Boston, Mass.; F. Baker, second. The first Junior hurdle-race was won by T. Hurley, of Mears, Mich.; M. Dolan, Shirlott, Iowa, second. The Senior free-for-all race was won by W. J. Brownie, of Brownsville, Texas; P. McGinnis, of Ottawa, Ill., second. The second Junior hurdle-race was won by J. O. Kemp, of Denver, Col.; H. Porter, Evan Claire, Wis., second. The mile-race, Junior, was won by T. Hurley, Mears, Mich. Time, 5 minutes, 55 seconds. F. Lund, of Dalton, Ill., was second. Time, 5 minutes, 36 seconds. The Senior one-mile-race was won by J. O'Neill, of New York. Time, 5 minutes, 53 seconds. J. Walsh, of Boston, second. Time 5 minutes, 49 1/2 sec.

The third Junior hurdle-race was won by F. Ryan, of Topeka, Kansas; H. Kitz, of Indianapolis, second. The Senior run-and-jump was won by E. McGregor, of Des Moines, Iowa. Distance, 17 feet, 5 in. F. Dever, of Ashland, Ky., was second. Distance, 17 feet, 4 in.

The Junior obstruction-race was won by J. Kelly, of Chicago; J. W. Guthrie, of Carroll, Iowa, second. The Senior barrel-race was won by J. Walsh, of Boston; W. E. Ruger, of Lafayette, Indiana, second. The Junior obstruction-race prize was taken by L. F. Florman, of Rapid City, D. T.; A. Porter, Eau Claire, Wis., second.

The best throw of a ball was made by R. Fleming, of Henderson, Ky.; J. J. Flynn, second. The longest by juniors was won by L. Rogers, Muskegon, Mich. The Junior burden-race was won by W. Keenan, Lindsay, Ont.; C. D. Saviers, Chicago, second. The Junior sack-race was won by J. W. Guthrie, of Carroll, Iowa; M. Coghlin, of Toledo, Ohio, second. The Junior foot-race, first for all, was won by Wm. Coghlin, of Toledo, Ohio. The 2d Junior sack-race was won by G. Haslam, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Jno. Hendrick, of Evansville, Ind., second.

St. Edward's Day at St. Mary's.

True merit is, everywhere, and at all times, deserving of its meed of praise, and in whomsoever it appears should never be permitted to pass unnoticed. It was our good fortune to be present, on Thursday, the 13th inst, at an entertainment given by the pupils of St. Mary's Academy, in honor of the patronal Feast of Very Rev. Father General Sorin. We have attended many affairs of the kind in the East, and we can say, truthfully, and without the least pretension to flattery, that we never witnessed a more earnest or able effort, or a more perfect rendering of sep
Pray for us Sinners, now and ever. Amen.

PROGRAMME.

Overture to Oberon. Weber. Gottschalk.
Missa Gordon and Fendrick.
Memories of this Feast of bliss: Misses Gordon and Fendrick.
Chorus—Vocal Class. Accompanied by Miss Fendrick.
Salutatory from the Senior Department. Miss Cavener.
St. Elizabeth, "Miracle of the Roses." Miss C. Lancaster.
La Campanella. Miss Galen.
"St. Ursula and Companions," from the famous painting in the Cathedral of Cologne, by Stephan Lochner.
Sonata Appassionata,—Op. 59, Allegro and Presto... Beethoven. Misses Gordon.
Vocal Duet, from "Lucia." Donizetti. Misses J. Reilly and C. Hackett.
Solo and Chorus. Arranged by Emerson. Vocal Class.
"Queen of Angels." Misses Wiley and Hackett.
Instrumental Duet. Misses Wiley and Hackett.

The programme was opened by the Misses Gordon and Fendrick, in the "Overture to Oberon." Their brilliant performance was followed by the equally brilliant yet weird Quartette and Chorus from "The Bohemian Girl." Of the music, instrumental and vocal, suffice it to say that the results of a most attentive supervision, and skilled training of adepts in the art, was clearly apparent throughout. The Salutatory from the Senior department, by Miss Cavenor, was read in a clear rich tone, revealing the cordial sincerity of the sentiments expressed, while the articulation was so perfect that a syllable was lost.

"Mémoire du Passé," felicitations in the universal language of the polite world, the native tongue of Very Rev. Father General, was well delivered by the youthful reader, the accent and pronunciation, emphasis and inflection being perfect, and the rendition so earnest as to bring tears to the eyes of the listeners. Miss Cavenor, in Festgruss, was deserving of a like commendation.

The Tableau of "The Vision of St. Rose" was taken from a description in the life of the Saint, and the well-rendered recitation, by Miss Cavenor, which preceded the drawing of the curtain, made the picture one of personal significance. The dates, 1841,—that of Rev. Father Sorin's first arrival in America—and 1881, in letters of gold, were presented on scrolls in the hands of angels. The Cross of Roses was made typical of the Congregation over which he presides.

Recitation before the Tableau of St. Elizabeth. "Miracle of the Roses."
Roses," was introduced by the same excellent voice as that of the Angel's and their Heavenly Queen. It was a tribute to the St. Edward's feast at St. Mary's is the nucleus to the holy excellent rendering and strongly reminded the departing by the Junior and Minim departments, from an arrangement, was a rare treat, and the rendition showed plainly a highly commended for the really sensible and praise­ renderings of Misses Emerson, had a most pleasing effect and thoroughly understood and earnest work on the part of the painter in a most vivid and beautiful manner. The closing Tableau, "Queen of Angels," was in honor of the double consecration of the month of Oct. (of which St. Edward's feast at St. Mary's is the nucleus) to the holy Angels and their Heavenly Queen. It was a tribute to the choice made by Very Rev. Father General in the names chosen for both the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's Academy. The song "Diavlo alla Danza," by Miss Gordon, was rendered in a manner pleasing to the listener and creditable to the young lady. La Campañada from L'est was excellently rendered by Miss Galen. We had well nigh forgotten to mention the song by White, rendered by Miss French. It was indeed a treat. This young lady is possessed of a full, round, clear and rich voice, for which both nature and art have done much. The selections from Beethoven, and others, as rendered by Miss French, Fleming, "St. Elizabeth of Hungary": "St. Elizabeth," Miss Campbell; "The Duchess Sophia," Miss Spengler, B. Liguar, K. Rosing. "St. Ursula and Companions": "St. Ursula," Miss K. Fenlon; "Companions," Misses Todd, Ducey, Ryan, Papin, Cavenor, Galen, Pam­ pel, E Call, Chrischelles, Vanderheyden, Barlow, Shickey, Call, McKenna, Greble, Cargnell, B. Actt, Butts, Nash, French, Fleming. "St. Elizabeth of Hungary": "St. Elizabeth," Miss Campbell; "The Duchess Sophia," Miss Galen. "The Queen of Angels": "The Blessed Virgin," Miss Simms; "Saints," Misses Taylor, F. non, Campbell, and Donnelly; "Angels," Misses Todd, B. low, F. mp, Fleming, Owens, Campbell, M. Corgan, M. Ryan.


The rendition of "Dame Nature," by the Junior and Minim departments, was, without exception, the most perfect description of the kind we have ever seen. Each pupil represented either a flower or vegetable, and in the recitation of the different parts the young Misses exhibited a coolness and proficiency that would have done credit to older and abler heads. They certainly could not have acquitted themselves in the creditable manner in which they did, without great previous care and preparation, and their instructors are deserving of much praise for the able manner in which they performed their work.

As a whole, we have never before been present at an entertainment of the kind from which we took our departure with feelings of such genuine pleasure and satisfaction as that of St. Edward's day at St. Mary's, and our only regret is that our poor abilities and our narrow sphere of life at the present time prevent us from rendering them a more deserved and substantial proof of our good will.

ST. MARY'S MINIMS.
The following are the names of the young Misses who took part in the recitations of Dame Nature and Her Children, on the Feast of St. Edward. The rendition of parts by the Junior and Minim departments was so excellent and praiseworthy that we cannot in honesty fail to give it at least a slight token of our appreciation. The names themselves, we are sure, will be sufficient guarantee of the earnestness and ability of the worthy conte­tauts:

Prologue Reader: Marian Morgan
Juniors' Address: Read by Mary Ducey
Minims' Address: Read by Sarah Campbell

ESCUENT PLANTS.

POtato...
Beet...
Squash...
Corn...
Philomena Ewing
Tea Plant...
Marcella Chavez
Cabbage...
Mary Coyne
Pumpkin...
Margaret Rogers
Spices and Peppers...
Mary Deacon

FLOWERS.
Lily of the Valley...
Sarah Campau
Sunflower...
Cora Paterson
Morning Glory...
Martha Otis
Violet...
Edna Bustis
Snapdragons...
Manuela Otro
Tulip...
Mary Mosier
Pansy...
Clara Robinson
Rose...
Clara Ginz
Little Fiesles...
Clara Robinson

The Tableau, "S. Elizabeth and the Miracle of the Roses," was introduced by the same excellent voice as that preceding St. Rose, in an appropriate selection from Grace Greenwood's admirable poem, "The Queen's Kiss."

The Tableau of "St. Ursula and her Companions" was a close copy of the original, and it brought out the idea of the painter in a most vivid and beautiful manner.

Recitation before the Tableau of "Queen of Angels."
How wonderful is life in heaven
Amid the Angelic choirs,
Where uncreated Love has crowned
His first-created fires!

But see! New marvels gather there!
The wisdom of the Son
With heaven's completest wonder ends
The work so well begun.

The throne is set: the blessed Three
Crowning their work are seen—
The Mother of the First-born Son,
The first-born creatures! Queen!
From Faber's "Creation of the Angels."

The addresses by the Junior and Minim Departments were truly admirable, and the young Misses could not be too highly commended for the really sensible and praise­worthy manner in which they filled their different roles. They certainly could not have acquitted themselves in the creditable manner in which they performed their work.

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Tulip...
Mary Mosier
Pansy...
Clara Robinson
Rose...
Clara Ginz
Little Fiesles...
Clara Robinson


Personal.

—David J. Wile, Jr., ’83, is very busy in the law business.
—J. H. Duffy, ’87, is in the Government service in Chicago, Ill.
—Oliver Tong, ’88, holds a prominent position in the Western postal service.
—S. C. Cassidy, ’79, is studying medicine at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
—D. J. Cook, of ’83-89 and ’60, is Secretary to the American Wine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
—T. E. Nelson, (Commercial) ’78, is with A. E. Morley, in the dry goods business, at Chicago, Ill.
—E. and G. Fishburn, both of ’76, paid a flying visit to the College last Thursday to see some of their relatives who are studying here.

—Among those who attended the Exhibition on Thursday, the 13th inst., we noticed Dr. Cassidy, of South Bend; Mrs. G. Rhodius and niece, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ben J. F. Studebaker, of ’84 and ’85.
—Dr. D. M. Calvert, surgeon-dentist, of South Bend, did us the favor of a call this week and left us a business-card for the Scholastic. The doctor’s place of business is 69 Washington St., over Mr. A. Kingel’s store. Dr. Calvert has a first-class reputation in the various branches of dentistry and we are glad to place his card before our friends.

Local Items.

—Gentlemen, “Fatty” was hungry.
—Harry, you should have put it on ice.
—No wonder the Murhardas won; the lead was on their side.
—The “fat man,” of south side study-hall, has “friends” all over the States.
—The St. Cecilians and Philopatrians have lively and interesting meetings.
—The “fat man” and the “lean man” looked well together, Thursday evening.
—Messrs. C. Tinley, and J. O’Neill did their work well as censors at the last Exhibition.
—Brother William has adorned the Senior study-hall with some beautiful hanging vases of flowers.
—The Calisthenic Exhibition, in the rotunda, on the evening of St. Edward’s feast, was a grand success.
—Certain Seniors occupy the northwest corner of the campus on Sunday afternoons. Come forward and explain, masquer.
—Brother Francis Regis deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which the Minims’ sports were conducted on St. Edward’s day.
—A literarily-inclined Senior was detected, last week, reading “Ripplon in Crusoe.” We hope he won’t get really on account of this exposure.
—Numerous flocks of ducks have lately been seen hovering over the lakes, presenting spectacles which make the hearts of all true sportsmen rejoice.
—The names of Misters Vincent Reford, Chicago, Ill., and Joseph Kelly, Washington, D. C., were omitted from the Minim R-I-I of Honor last week, by mistake.

—The weather has been so bad during the past week as to prevent the Cadets from having their daily drill. But with the return of fine weather we hope to see them out.

—The Exhibition in Calisthenics in the rotunda, last Thursday night, was a grand success; the students return thanks to Prof. Paul for his excellent music on that occasion.
—The Minims were presented with a number of very serviceable and ornamental gifts to be distributed as prizes to the winners of the various contests on St. Edward’s day.
—Mr. C. J. McDermott, who has for some time been very ill, is, we are glad to say, getting better very rapidly, and we may hope before long to see him again in his accustomed place.
—Although the baseball clubs have been organized, we have as yet seen no good playing. The members of the clubs seem not to be industrious as formerly. Cannot something be done to stir them up?
—The pilgrimage, which was expected from Mishawaka, failed to take place on account of the bad weather. We were very sorry, for we are always glad to see the good people of Mishawaka in our midst.
—Mrs. M. Rhodius, of Indianapolis, on the occasion of her late visit, generously presented twenty-five dollars to the Historical Department, for which sum the directors very respectfully return a grateful acknowledgment.
—The Senior students and prefects are under obligations to Rev. Father Walsh, President; also to Col. E. Otis, U. S. A.; Professors Tong, Edwards, Unsworth and others of the Faculty for valuable presents presented for field day speeches.

—Rev. Professor Zahm is, we understand, preparing to give, at an early date, one of his beautiful art entertainments. This, we are sure, all will be glad to hear, as it is now a long time since Prof. Zahm last favored us with an exhibition of his art treasures.
—To-morrow, Feast of the Most Holy Redeemer, Missa de Angelis will be sung. The Vesper Psalms are Dvizit Dominum, Confitebor Creatori, De Profundis, Confitebor tibi Domine, ... quantam. Hymn of the first Sunday of Advent (page 56 of the Vesperal), Creator Alme Sidereum.
—Although the athletic sports are not very well patronized by the Seniors in general, yet there are some who are particularly good and who may be patterned after with great advantage to those doing so. The gentlemen who are best are: Messrs. Arnold, Zahm, Otis, Bailey and White.
—The members of the L’emnioni Library Association are indebted to Maurice F. Egan, of the Pressman’s Journal, for the pleasure and profit they derive from reading “The Critic,” which he transmits to them regularly every evening through Rev. Father Hudson, Editor of “The Ave Marta.”
—The 4th regular meeting of the Thepeian Society took place Oct. 15th. Messrs. C. Van Dusen, F. Bell, F. Grever and S. P. Terry were elected members. Readings from the British and American classical authors were given by George Clarke, A. Zhm, J. Solon, M. Healy, J. O’Neill, D. Danaher and E. Orrick.
—The Euglossians had a grand jollification after their play: the music was furnished by the University Orches­tra, the suppers by Prof. Lyons and Bro. S. mon. Speeches by White, who brought down the house on the “Disturbance Bill,” Clarke, Orrick, and E. Solon. The speeches were all good. The entertainment was finished with a grand chorus by the Senior class. The old roof fairly trembled to the echo.

—A meeting of the Notre Dame Cadets was called by Col. E. Otis, U. S. A., at one o’clock, p. m., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of selecting a more suitable uniform for the Cadets. The uniform decided on is to consist of blue pantaloons, with a tight-fitting blouse of the same material; all the trimmings will be of scarlet. This drss will be both showy and tasteful, and it is to be hoped that all the cadets will have it as soon as possible.

—On Saturday night the promised oyster supper was given to the students. It was quite an enjoyable affair, and everybody went away well pleased. Great numbers of the bivalves disappeared and no injurious effects were
felt thanks to the good sense of the consumers. The students all return thanks to our beloved President, who always has in mind not only the spiritual and moral development of his charges, but also pays due attention to their physical comfort.

The fifth and sixth regular meetings of the St. Stanislaus Philopatriotic Society were held Oct. 7th and 15th, respectively. Masters J. Livingston, E. Fenlon, G. L. Dechamp, C. Devoto, and E. Howard were unanimously elected members. A well-written composition on the life and work of Lord Cornwallis was read by H. Johnson. Declamations were delivered by L. P. Gibert, D. Saviers, Fred Fishel, J. Devine, D. C. Smith, H. Snee, L. Rogers, A. L. Richmond, G. Tourtillotte, F. Yrisari, W. Hanavin, H. Devid, P. Archer, H. M. Zeller, and Master W. Anx. They all appeared to very good advantage by personifying a very difficult selection, which called forth very loud applause. The Philopatriotic Choral Union closed the exercises with two very fine singing, Masters L. Gibert, F. Cannon, E. Bailey, D. Saviers, D. C. Smith, W. Johnson, G. Dechamp, and E. Peters appearing to good advantage.

The boat-races on St. Edward’s day came off much to the credit of the contending parties. The course was two lengths of St. Mary’s Lake, about a mile. The Hiawatha was manned by W. McCartry, stroke; E. Devoto, 2nd; F. Kohn, 3rd; Capt. W. H. Arnold, 4th; J. Marlett, 5th; W. T. Schofield, bow; J. McNulty, coxswain. Color, White. Crew of Minnehaha: J. Kiddle, stroke; M. J. McCan, 3rd; W. Arnold, 4th; Capt. S. H. Slay, 5th; J. A. Otis, bow; R. M. Anderson, coxswain. Color, Blue. The signal was given by Col. E. A. Oils. The “Blues” started out with a short, quick stroke, in a magnificent manner, and at first gained on the “Whites,” who started with a long, not very steady stroke. The “Whites” were not steady but was well aioned for before the buoy was reached. The “Blues” gained at the start, but lost near the first buoy, where the “Whites” were nearly ten feet ahead; the “Blues” gained ground on the home stretch nearly a boat-length ahead. The “Whites” gained steadily, however, until within a hundred yards from the goal, when the “Blues” picked up and came in about a length ahead. The crews were well chosen and very equally matched. What was gained in the “Hiawatha” was matched by quickness and girt in “Minnehaha.” Both captains deserve credit for their endeavors. Distance, 1 mile; time, 4 min. 9 sec.

In our last issue we spoke of the Euglossians and the able manner in which the several members of the Association acquitted themselves in the play, “The Expiation.” In order to explain the origin and object of the society, we thought we could not do better than reproduce a well-written essay on “The Life and Times of Napoleon I.” Selections were given by G. Rhodius, T. Rose, G. Castanedo, J. Olin, G. Schaefer, A. Browne, J. Heffeman, and N. Nelson. The several papers read during the past week are, G. Rhodius, E. Fishel, J. Grever, W. Coghlin, W. P. Mahon, G. Castanedo, A. Browne, J. Heffeman, A. Coghlin, J. Rose and J. Hendrick. A lengthy debate on the causes of the Revolution and a description of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, consumed the rest of the time of the meeting.

The 3d regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception took place Sunday evening, Oct. 16th, 1881. The following were present at this meeting: Rev. Fathers Granger and Stoffel; Col. E. Otis,兄弟 and Bishop E. Mahier kindly acted as organist. The ten-minute instruction was given by Rev. T. E. Walsh. Master J. Guthrie explained the devotion of the Rosary. N. Nelson told us how to prepare for Confession. The following appointments were made for the next regular meeting: J. Olin, an essay, “How to make a good Confession”; S. Murdock one on “Thanksgiving after Communion,” and H. Porter will explain about how we can help the Saints in purgatory. After a few remarks from the meeting closed.

We congratulate the pupils and patrons of St. Mary’s Academy in having at their command so thoroughly earnest and disinterested a Superior as Mother Angela. Even as our own well beloved Father Sorin has spent his best and most earnest years and efforts in a worthy and successful attempt to build up the educational interests of our dear Alma Mater, so also has this most worthy and disinterested a Superior as Mother Angela. Even as Father Sorin has in mind not only the spiritual and moral development of his charges, but also pays due attention to their physical comfort, at a time that most forcibly reminds both them and us of the labors of a lifetime to render to those who have worn themselves out in the great labor of education, of morality and of religion the poor homage of our praise, at a time that most forcibly reminds both them and us of the generous work they have in hand.
MINOR 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 competitions, which are held monthly.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.


O'Connor & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Royal Pharmacy,

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,

LAKE SUPERIOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

DEALERS IN

Amethysts, Agates, Chlorastrolites, Catseyes, Thompsontites, Native Silver, and Copper

Specimens, Quartz, Dog-tooth Spur, Indian Bark Work, etc.

Persons ordering any of the above from a distance will have their orders carefully attended to.