A Tribute of Devotion,

OFFERED AT THE CHARMINGLY-EDGED, AND BEAUTIFUL
RESTING-PLACE OF REV. AUGUSTUS LEMONNIER, C. S. C.,
FOURTH PRESIDENT OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.

O sacred, flower-crowned grave!
O radiant sod!
The rose, the lilies wave
And panies nod,
Above the treasured form that sleeps
Where fond devotion waits and weeps.

Each day, some new rare bloom,
Some gift, most prized,
We bring to deck this tomb;
None hath sufficed.
However rich, to duly show
Our love for him, who lies below.

Worth? His was worth sublime.
Not tinselled fame,
Not honor won from time
Plays round his name;
But merits of unfading hue
Have crowned him as
the just, the true.

Dear Father! generous priest!
Eight years ago,
When morn rose in the East,
Its beams to throw.
Over the sylvan scenes that rise
In modest grandeur to the skies,
Where Notre Dame, in light,
With outstretched arms.
Dawns on the longing sight.

Clad in the charms
Of holy hope, of spotless love,
The pensive, tranquil earth above.

O then, thy cherished form
Among us stood,
Type of all virtues warm,
Traits, great and good.
Thy voice, so eloquent with truth,
Cheered and encouraged noble youth.

But now, we kneel beside
The fresh, bright mound,
Though tears we faint would hide.
Yet, though profound,
Our grief our hope is fresh and fair,
Like perfumes that these roses bear.

Back to thy place of rest,
Midst holy things;
As young birds seek their nest,
So, on fleet wings,

Though far away, our souls shall yearn,
And to this sacred spot return.

The Idea of God.

Bossuet says: “Wisdom consists in knowing God and one’s self”; but, far from holding it to be an abstract and merely speculative science, the same author adds, elsewhere, “Woe to that sterile knowledge which, betraying itself, does not love!” True philosophy is, in fact, an earnest and active inquiry for both the true and the good, by means of all our mental powers. St. Thomas says “there are two ways of knowing God, the first of which exceeds all the efforts of human reason, and the second can be attained through natural reasoning.” Now, every-day experience teaches us that the human mind has a double bent: it is inclined either towards God or against Him.

When man follows the former tendency, he finally arrives at his supreme end, his Maker and Father; whilst on the contrary, by following the latter, he commits a crime, degrades himself, and exposes himself both here and hereafter to the most dreadful consequences. How this has happened in our own day, let us show briefly.

Hitherto mankind has believed that the gift of intelligence and the knowledge of God through the light of reason, constitute the true dignity of man. If to possess an intelligence whereby he knows the Infinite and Eternal God, perfect in His attributes of love and mercy, of justice and power, elevates man, then to lack this knowledge is no elevation. Surely, if there be anything which ennobles man, it is to be lifted upward and united with the Divine Original, by whom he was created. What, then, must be the state of those who abuse that very reason which is God’s best gift, who misuse the intelligence He gave for the gaining of a right knowledge of Himself, to deny His existence; who say that the world is the only reality of which we have a positive knowledge,—who declare that sensible facts, and the phenomena of matter, and the things that we can handle and taste and test and analyze by chemistry, that these things are the only truths we can know, and that anything beyond these—such as right and wrong, conscience and soul,—are superstitions of theology or abstractions of metaphysics? Does such a philosophy dignify or degrade human nature? What is the difference between a man and the dumb animal? is it not the possession of reason and the right use thereof? If that be so, such science is properly mere brute philosophy. It reduces man, indeed, to the level of those who know not God.

What degrades this shameful philosophy more in the eyes of common sense is, that it is not content with abdicated the powers of reason for its own disciples; they who profess it are not satisfied with their own pitiful state of pri-
vation, they go about seeking to rob other men of their dignity and their manhood; they will not permit other men to know God, or exercise the use of reason to know Him.

We learn from history that there are none so tyrannical, none so bigoted, none so intolerant, as those who do not believe in the existence of God; they are so sure, alas! that the reason of man cannot know and comprehend God, that they confidently affirm that God does not exist; and because they do not know Him, they call Him the Unknown.

For this very reason the men of the nineteenth century, who profess to be the guides and lights of humanity, the leaders and promoters, as they say, of modern progress and civilization, appear to us, beyond all men, as boasting, despotic, and tyrannical; so, for instance, they have found out in the Old World that the highest thing on earth is not the Church of God, but the State; that the State is supreme; that liberty of conscience is a fiction; that obedience is due from all men, and in all things, to the State alone, all revelation, all duty, all liberty, all the rights of God, to the contrary. It is plain that such a state of affairs is a formal negation of all faith; that it is a deification of human reason as the sole rule of life, and of human will as the sole source of law; besides, out of this strange philosophy of the unreasonable, (which, however, is most generally reproved and repudiated by the practical good sense of the New World) there has sprung an elaborate system of politics, which has these two characteristics: first, a claim to interfere with the intellectual belief of all men; and secondly, a claim to control parental rights. They preach liberty of speech and of the press, until it refutes them, then they gag and suppress it; they inscribe, in bold relief, on public monuments these beautiful words: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; but they expel or imprison priests, nuns and monks, they will not permit fathers and mothers to educate their offspring in their own faith, and they exile all teachers who do not agree with them—and all this in the name of justice and liberty!

Some, blinded by I know not what false liberalism—others, intoxicated, as it were, by military or diplomatic success, think to achieve that which no power of man has ever yet accomplished—the subjugation of the Church. Like Titans, they are attempting to achieve the impossible. Having worshipped human reason, they now defy the State and declare it to be all-powerful, not only in the matter of taxes and customs, of industry and commerce, but even over the souls of men, and over the human conscience. When we hear men saying with an imperious air, “I do not believe in God, I believe only in the phenomena which I perceive by means of my senses,” they remind us of the poor creatures we meet at the corners of the streets, bearing on their breast the label “Stone blind.” There is, however, this difference: the poor sightless sufferers appeal to our sympathies, and seek our pity and our help, whilst the unbelievers glory in their self-inflicted blindness, and despise all who can see.

There are at this very moment, in our own country, attempts in hand to interfere with the religious and Christian education of the young. True Christian parents should suffer no children of theirs to attend any school whatever in which they would be exposed to the remotest danger of losing their faith; this is a divine and a precious gift, and is of more value than gold, more vital than even life itself. By voluntarily exposing them to the imminent danger of losing it, parents are guilty of a grievous wrong, and are the cause of ruining, perhaps, the innocent souls of their children.

As to the young men who have received a thorough Christian education, we would say, always cherish the supernatural gift of faith by which you believe in a Supreme Being, infinitely just and infinitely good; cherish it by piety and prayer, by an honest and upright life, and these will inspire your hearts with filial love to your Heavenly Father, with a constant obedience to His voice speaking through holy Church, your Mother; and far from believing that by so doing you would degrade your reason, be firmly assured that by entire submission to faith, to God, and to His Church, all your natural faculties will be raised to a wonderful height, your intelligence enlarged, your heart purified, and your free will guided and enlightened; because it will be with that mystical alliance in you, as with the divine union of the God-Man, spoken of by the Angelic Doctor: “The divine science in the soul of Christ not only did not extinguish the human knowledge, but rendered it all the more perfect and luminous.”

The Future of America.

BY M. F. HEALY.

The sudden rise or the sudden fall of nations are always objects of our admiration or subjects for our contemplation. The very rapid growth of America, from comparative nothingness is an interesting theme for present historians, and will be such for generations to come, for those yet to write the history of nations.

Her gigantic strides toward a perfect and lasting civilization, have been such that we stop in reading her history and inquire as to their cause.

The indomitable will of our revolutionary forefathers, the haven that America opened to the persecuted and suffering of other lands, and lastly her almost inexhaustible resources were the elements, which, being united, raised her to the position she now occupies. Noble and independent, she bids defiance to her enemies; grand and powerful, she is recognized as a mediatrix and an important factor in the affairs of the world; happy and free, she has nothing to look back upon with sorrow or remorse. “Search creation round, and where can be found a country that presents so grand a spectacle, so interesting an anticipation? What noble institutions! what a comprehensive policy! what a wise equalization of every political advantage! The oppressed of all countries, the martyrs of every creed, the innocent victim of despotic arrogans r superstitious frenzy may there find refuge; here his industry is encouraged, his piety respected, his ambition animated; with no restraint but those laws which are the same to all, and no distinction but that which his merit may justly deserve.

Everywhere progress has been made, thought has been quickened, aspirations elevated, philosophy broadened and life enlarged, and we have to day all the conditions of a free, independent and prosperous national life.

But how is this grand condition in which we now stand to be maintained and transmitted? Education is undoubtedly to play a very prominent part; but it has been said that educated villainy is more dangerous than honest ignorance; and a great question, therefore, arises, “ what part
will religion play?" If many of the nations that once ex-
listed had a religion, one that would tend to elevate rather
than to degrade them, they might still be powerful, and
flourishing instead of being merely subjects for reflection
and, Insight, say, doubt. Man falls more througb want of
than character from want of intellect. It is the vices outside
of the law that will sap our national life.

Personal extravagance and love of show drive thou-
sands delirious with care. Lasciviousness blists the
beauty of social life, and blights both soul and body
of the individual and of society with its corroding
breath. Intemperance seiz'd its victims and drags them
from comfort and respectability to poverty and degrada-
tion, and sends them beggars and outcasts to the doors of
death.

Our form of Government is not destined to die by violence,
but if it die at all, it will be through corruption. The mad
desire that the unscrupulous politicians of our day have of
ruling, may yet bring on anarchy and ruin. France has
neglected to call in hand the state, and has at length become a by-
word in the mouth of nations, and why this? Because, in
the first place, she persisted in an unpardonable neglect of
education, and secondly in a neglect and abuse of religion.

Let America look to these points; let our people be a
people, not of ignorance and infidelity, but of education
and piety; let there be a keen sense of honor in distin-
guishing right from wrong; let there be the country's and
not the individual's gain in view; let no military chief-
tains hold too high a position in our minds; in a word, let
simplicity and honesty mark all our actions. Macaulay
has significantly painted the scene when a New Zealander
shall stand on London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St.
Paul's Cathedral. We trust America will see no such
picture in the future of the country, rather let us strive
that the peculiarities of the American character shall be
associate editor.

—P. C. Centz, Barrister," who wrote the "Republic of
Repudies," a volume in defence of "The Lost Cause,"

Messrs. J. A. & R. A. Reid, the Rhode Island publish-
er, have in press a volume on "The Life and Public Ser-
sive of the Late Senator Burroughs." It needs no further
commendation than the fact that it is written by Maj. Ben:
Peirce, of the law, and will have a preface by Senator Anthony.

The musical critic of the Chicago Times, speaking of the
"Semiramis Overture," says it is a mass of shimmering
brightness—mere moonlight on the water. We feel
sorely disappointed in having missed the opportunity of
seeing this new-fashioned musical moonlight. Wonder if
it's anything like the duped back-actioned electric light
one of our Seniors was lately looking after?

A second edition of "A Romance of the Nineteenth
Century" will shortly be published. It will contain, in
the shape of a preface, Mr. Mallock's answer to his reviewers.

—The American Art Review ends its existence with the
next number. It was the first publication which went
systematically to work to present to Americans the excel-
leuents done by American artists. Mr. Kohler, the
editor, was a man of learning, and showed both skill and
discernment in his selection of topics. It is a sorry com-
ment on public taste in the United States that such a valu-
able periodical is unable to obtain the necessary patron-
age and support.

—Prof. Max Muller has announced a curious discovery
of Sanscrit manuscripts recently made in Japan, by two of
his Japanese pupils at Oxford. The work is a text of the
celebrated "Diamond Kama" or Bible of the Sacred
Sacrament, or Buddhist of the Buddhists, but hitherto known only
through Thibetian and Mongolian translations, the original
being supposed to be irrecoverably lost. Owing to the
early practice among the Chinese Buddhists of making pil-
grimages to the holy places of their worship in India, and
taking back with them Sanscrit manuscripts, Prof. Muller

—The proportions of the human figure are six times the
length of the feet, and this rule holds good whether the
form be slender or plump. Any deviation from it is a de-
parture from the highest beauties of proportion. The
Greeks made their statues according to this rule. The
face, from the highest point of the front of the head
begins, to the chin, is one tenth of the stature. The hand,
from the wrist to the middle of the forefinger, is the same.
From the top of the chest to the highest point of the fore-
hind is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair
to the chin, is divided into three equal parts, the first di-
vision determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and
the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the
feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance be-
tween the extremities of the fingers when the arms are
extended.

A late number of the New York Herald contains the
following account of Oscar Wilde, as given by Miss Blanche
Roosevelt on her late return from Europe: "He struck
me," said Miss Roosevelt, "as being very, very 'utter.' He
has a languishing face, long light hair, blonde complexion,
and was dressed in light pantaloons and a gray redingote,
buttoned so very tightly that it displayed a profusion of
wrinkles. He looked as if he had hard work to get into it.
He is a large-sized man, with enormous feet and hands,
and makes a conspicuous feature in every throng; but his
face has a decidedly animal-like expression, which is only
offset by the originality of his conversation, in which,
being a poet, he occasionally utters bright things. Ani-
mal-like expression and a languishing face, when united in
one individual, must be something wonderful to see and
hard to be discerned unless by some one too foolishly utter.
But is the description a perfectly true one?

—The United States promise to become not only the

Scientific Notes.

—Ireland is the only part of Great Britain in which
tobacco can be grown. The paternal (?) British Govern-
ment, however, prohibits the culture of the weed in that
country.

—The Rev. Henry H. Jessup, D. D., who is now in the
Holy Land, writes to the New York Observer under date of
Sept. 21, enclosing a letter received by him from Mr.
Julius Loytved, announcing the discovery of some valu-
able Assyrian inscriptions near the sculptured tablets on
the Don River.

—La Lampe Soleil is a new electric lamp of French
origin. It consists of a small block of marble, into
which two holes are bored for the reception of carbons,
which at their points are separated by a thin partition in
the marble. The current passing through the marble
renders it incandescent, and produces a soft and brilliant
light like that of the sun, whence the name. The cost is
laid to be one penny per hour. The lamp is the inven-
tion of MM. Clerac and Bureus.

—The United States promise to become not only the

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
The famous astronomer, Kircher, having an acquaintance who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles. Expecting him for a visit, he procured a very handsome globe and placed it in a corner of the room where it could not escape his friend’s observation; the latter seized the first occasion to ask whence it came, and to whom it belonged. “Not to me,” said Kircher, “nor was it made by any person; it came here by mere chance.” “That,” replied his skeptical friend, “is absolutely impossible; surely, you are jesting.” Kircher, by a continued series of reasons drawn from the nature of the globe, led his friend to the conclusion that it was not possible to have been produced by mere chance. His friend was at first confounded, then convinced, and ultimately joined in a cordial acknowledgment of the absurdity of denying the existence of God.

Horse-power was a unit of force, introduced by Watt to enable him to determine what size of engine to send to America who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles. Expecting him for a visit, he procured a very handsome globe and placed it in a corner of the room where it could not escape his friend’s observation; the latter seized the first occasion to ask whence it came, and to whom it belonged. “Not to me,” said Kircher, “nor was it made by any person; it came here by mere chance.” “That,” replied his skeptical friend, “is absolutely impossible; surely, you are jesting.” Kircher, by a continued series of reasons drawn from the nature of the globe, led his friend to the conclusion that it was not possible to have been produced by mere chance. His friend was at first confounded, then convinced, and ultimately joined in a cordial acknowledgment of the absurdity of denying the existence of God.

Exchanges.

—Donahoe’s Magazine for November has the following best-sellers: I, The Biblical Sketch of the Late Rev. James Fition; II, The Foreign Church: A Reply to Rev. E. Hale; III, A Practical View of the Temperance Movement: The All Day; VI, A Bird’s-Eye View of Ireland; VII, Fict—A Priest’s Advice to Parents; VIII, In the Service of France; IX, All-Hallow’s E’en; X, All Saints; XI, The Intention of The Sovereign Pontiff; XII, The Irish Dry; XIII, Catholic Exchanges: Will he be a scholar or a mere college graduate? That is the question. Will he exhibit to his friends his diploma, and to the world his lack of enthusiasm and literary character? Will he continue to work according to the rules of study hours, or will he allow himself to fall into the ways of ignoble ease? Will he continue to work according to the rules of study hours, or will he allow himself to fall into the ways of ignoble ease? Will he continue to work according to the rules of study hours, or will he allow himself to fall into the ways of ignoble ease?

—The Catholic Shield—A Monthly Chronicle and General Review, as the sub-title explains—is a 16-page quarto, published at Ottawa, Ont. It has now passed its sixth number, and as we have received it regularly since its inception, we shall be sure to keep it for many years. The Catholic Shield presents many excellent features, not the least of which is a manly independence that fears not to proclaim the truth, no matter how it may be received. The motto Scuto circumdabit te Veritas ejus, might lead one to infer the contrary, but he need not read many numbers of The Catholic Shield to become aware that there is a keen word behind the buckler as well as a strong and skillful arm to wield it in cases of necessity. The editor takes a great interest in education; in fact, the main object of his
publication is the furthering of the interests of Christian education. There are two or more pages of Educational News. This is a summary of the news pertaining to education. The October number discusses "The Monopoly of the Ontario School System," "Parental Rights to Education," and continues the very entertaining "Half-Hours with Modern Philosophers." We have here recall the system's history, the abuse of Materialism, which transformed the traditions of the Empiricists, re-newed by Bacon and systematized by Hobbes, and whose fundamental principle was the testimony of the senses. Post-posing the Cartesian theory of Innate Ideas, it started with the silly theory that the mind is but a tabula rasa—only a mirror in which external objects are reflected—a theory that was ultimately used by English deists and freethinkers in defense of their opinions, which Haeckel and Priestley, followed by Erasmus Darwin developed into a Materialistic Psychology wherein science, politics, religion and philosophy come to man through the sensations—in which, in fact, all our faculties are represented as only modifications of the sensations. Condillac introduced the Lockian system into France, and carried it to extremes. Condillac's school was based on "transformed sensations," with language placed as the actual source from which main faculties are induced—the last limit of sensualism, "where mind disappears in matter, and the doctrine refuted by the lips of the dying Socrates reappears as the last word of Lockian sensualism,"—a system whose offshoots, the Naturalistic Deism of Voltaire, the coarse Sentimentalism of Rousseau, the subversive Naturalism of Holbach, the full-fledged Atheism of Helvetius, and many other developments not fit to be looked upon by a modest eye. "Philosophers," says the editor of The Shield, "these men were not, but men gifted with eloquence, poetry and appeal, fit instruments to embrace any damned error, and to bless it and approve it with a text, hiding the grossness with fair ornament; fit apostles of a perverted consecution, to body forth the phantasies of an depraved heart in flimsy dogmas, shallow logic, and vile conceptions." Passing by the skeptical philosophy of Hume,—historian, statesman, and pseudo-philosopher,—another outgrowth of Lockianism whose anti-theological consequences drew forth polemics from a number of Scotch philosophers, headed by Dr. Reid, we find Condillac's doctrine still prevailing at the beginning of the present century, systematized in the unadorned sensualism of Cubans, who would have thought only a secretion of the brain, with like ridiculous things,—causing a strong reaction in the theological school of De Bonald and De Lamen-lais. Another opposing tendency was formed in the elec school by Victor Cousin, developed in France by the influence of Reidianism. Cousin's eclectic doctrines, from its Cartesian tendencies, finally drifted into Idealism. The Positivist school of Auguste Comte, an outgrowth of Empiricism and Socialism, and the product of the mathematicai science of Logic, taught that the science of morality is impossible without the science of life; that the latter is impossible without the science of chemistry; and the latter, again, presupposes physics, which itself supposes mathematics. Comte makes himself ridiculous by totally deny- ing the possibility of metaphysics. Comte's Positivism, which is but another name for Materialism, has many adherents in England and America, and has become, in a measure, popularized in the writings of the late G. H. Lewis, and his wife—George Eliot. 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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 Fiftieth 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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—Dr. John Buchanan, of Philadelphia, has been fined $1,000 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for selling bogus medical diplomas.—The Emerald.

The scoundrel should have been imprisoned for life. Furthermore, either the law is lax or the judge himself should be impeached and imprisoned for life. If Buchanan is not actually a murderer, he has wilfully and deliberately connived at murder by sending out from his so-called college or "doctor"-factory hundreds of "licensed" quacks to prey upon humanity. These quacks are now "practising," in hundreds, both in this country and Europe; where are the disclosures that were to have been made concerning them. Buchanan's accomplices, if the course of murder Buchanan's examination? We have neither seen nor heard anything of them through the newspapers. Can it be that "Dr." Buchanan has opened a "bar," and hushed up the affair, together with buying himself off with a year's imprisonment? Will the press, in the name of law?

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... the destruction of counterfeit tickets has been put upon the public, that these tickets came through the hands of scalpers, and that the proof is overwhelming that certain scalpers are in league with the counterfeiters. We do not say, nor even hint, that all scalpers are in this nefarious business, but we consider ticket-scalping a profession that does not place a man above suspicion. That the trusting public are imposed upon by scalpers cannot be denied. The victims usually are strangers, often emigrants. We know, however, of the writer, for we have been victimized ourselves by the professional scalper. We have no criticism to offer on whatever defence these gentlemen see fit to make, if they feel that the eyes of the public are directed to them; but when they claim that there are no bogus tickets at all, and that some one is endeavoring to injure them, and that conductors have not been instructed to refuse certain tickets, they make a great mistake, and when they try to make a defence for the whole scalping fraternity, to make use of a homely expression, they 'bite off more than they can chew.'

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For greater security to the boarders and inmates, and for safety in case of accident, an additional stairway has just all the floors. The reception room to the left of the main grounds have been laid out with care, and every tree has entrance i^ elegantly flUed up, and has in it a grand harp the building, and a broad stairway leads up to the top floor.

There are twenty-one teachers in all, and every part of the Academy, at Notre Dame, Indiana, their home, and look up to it as the model which they would gladly reproduce here. As is well known, the school is under the management and control of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who consider St. Mary's known, the school is under the management and control of everything now is in complete working order. As is well

A Model Young Ladies' Academy in Utah.

From a late number of the Salt Lake Tribune, containing a lengthy account of St. Mary's Academy of that place, we quote the following:

"The new school year of this noted institution, of learning began a week earlier than the other schools of the city, and everything now is in complete working order. As is well known, the school is under the management and control of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who consider St. Mary's Academy, at Notre Dame, Indians, their home, and look up to it as the model which they would gladly reproduce here. There are twenty-one teachers in all, and every part of the work of the institution, from the school to the domestic labor, is done by them. Eight of them teach the classes in the English branches, four teach the classes in instrumental music, and one has charge of the vocal music; one teaches the French language, and being a native of Paris, using her mother-tongue to perfection, there will be no trouble about her accent. The teacher of German is also a native of Germany, and both she and the French preceptor are as perfectly acquainted with the English language as with that of their native tongue, an invaluable feature in an instructor of languages being that both the language taught and the speech in which it is being taught should be equally familiar to the teacher.

"The school is a three-story building on First East street, between First and Second South, west side, and is a substantial brick structure, erected on a plan which contemplates additions and wings from time to time as need requires. There are pleasant ornamental grounds in front, and gardens and ample play-grounds in the rear. These grounds have been laid out with care, and every tree has been, as it were, caressed into a thrifty growth by the most assiduous care. The main entrance is on the east side of the building, and a broad stairway leads up to the top floor. For greater security to the boarders and inmates, and for safety in case of accident, an additional stairway has just been completed on the west side of the building, leading to all the floors. The reception room to the left of the main entrance is elegantly fitted up, and has in it a grand harp recently received from the East and costing $500. It is a magnificent instrument, and a splendid gift, of which the owners are justly proud. An elegant piano is also in this room, and a pleasant feature of this institution is that visitors, are here treated to a voluntary concert, both vocal and instrumental, by young ladies of the school, who exhibit great proficiency in the musical art.

"The vocal music and art room is at the right of the chief entrance, and contains a piano, easels with paintings in oil and water-colors thereon, in various stages of advancement in perfection. The progress of the pupils here shows earnest application and great painstaking, and the copies of sketches are very creditable.

"The study and recitation rooms are light, airy, roomy places, where the process of education is patiently performed in never-ending drill and training. The great aim of the school, in the department of education, is to instill into the minds of the pupils a thorough knowledge and sound training in the practical branches of education. In the use of the English language, there is the most strict and comprehensive instruction and practice. Correctness of expression, the writing of letters, compositions, essays, etc., are all required; and in all the work the highest standard of excellence and proficiency is expected, as the pupil gains in knowledge. Herein the treatment of the pupils is of the most thorough character. Aside from that which is absolutely required of all, however, there are ample facilities, for those who are so inclined, to pursue their studies in the higher departments, including algebra and geometry in mathematics, higher grammar and literature, history, both ancient and modern, rhetoric, physiology, the languages, etc., as far as they wish to go. For, we believe, it is true that in all appropriate studies there can be no demand for instruction which will not be met and supplied by those in charge of this school.

"On the upper floor are the dormitories, neat, cheerful, pleasant rooms, thoroughly ventilated, and affording extremely picturesque views of the city. They contain a number of beds, with curtains depending upon rods around each, by means of which each bed may be secluded; each one has a wash-stand, etc., for the use of the occupant. A prefect sleeps in each of the dormitories to have oversight of the young ladies, and to keep them in order. Each of the boarders is required to keep her own sleeping arrangements in perfect order, and to make her bed in a neat manner; and if, on inspection, there is any fault, the remiss one is required to attend to it instantly. All the arrangements of this department are of the first order. There are over sixty boarders, the remainder of the pupils, upwards of one hundred and sixty in all, being day scholars.

"Descending the stairway, we come to the Library, which contains a most excellent selection of historical and literary works, well designed to assist the pupils in their mental advancement. There are also a large number of fine cabinet specimens here. On the first floor, and west of the reception room, is a beautiful and spacious chapel, where all the Catholic pupils attend Mass every morning. The religious belief of pupils is not interfered with in the least, and all denominations are to be found represented in the Academy.

"Returning to the audience room, a most admirable feature of the school immediately became apparent. Several of the pupils were sent for, and at the request of the Superior one sang for the company an agreeable song, accompanying herself upon the piano; another gave a very
fine piano solo; another delivered a declamation, with
great animation and a good deal of dramatic force and
power; another played a solo on the guitar; another
sang a guitar song, playing on the instrument at the same
time; and it was noticeable that whatever was requested
was undertaken at once, without any hesitation, no excuses
and request to be excused being offered. It is a result
which speaks loudly in praise of the system of discipline
of the establishment, and is altogether commendable; not
less so than the high state of proficiency which each pupil
displayed.

"The classes of the school are well graded, and there
are regular systems of examinations, monthly, semi-an-
nually and yearly, by means of which promotions are
made from one to the other. Aside from the general class
promotions, (which are made on only the most satisfactory
evidence of substantial advancement, and not merely with
reference to the length of time the pupils have been en-
gaged on the study,) there are facilities by which the stu-
dious and deserving pupil may also receive individual pro-
motion as a reward for well-directed application.

"The classes are graded as follows: The Minim Class,
the second Junior Class, the first Junior Class, the second
Intermediate Class, the first Intermediate Class, the Senior
Preparatory Class, the third Senior Class, the second Se-
ior Class, the first Senior Class.

"The Graduating Class, in addition to the studies em-
braced in the foregoing, perfect themselves in music,
painting, etc., and finish geometry and plane trigonome-
try.

"Throughout all the classes there runs like a silver cord
the drill in orthography, reading, and written exercises, to
perfect the pupils in the use of the English language, and
to so train them that they need not be afraid or ashamed
to see any of their letters or business work submitted to
anybody's criticism. This is an excellent and desirable
feature of the school.

"Special attention is devoted to music, and great care is
exercised in vocal culture. The young ladies show in
their singing the results of severe study and patient train-
ing. The instrumental facilities are especially ample,
there being eight pianos, an organ, and a magnificent
harp, besides guitars, zitherns, etc. There are nine
classes in music, and there is abundant and special in-
struction in all departments, as also in drawing, and pain-
ting in water-colors and in oil. The special instruction in
these is aside from the regular course, but all the school
are taught the elements of vocal music and drawing as
part of their ordinary instruction. The instruments how-
ever, numerous as they are, are constantly going, and
would not suffice for half the music pupils did not many
practise at home. Several ladies from this city go to
the Academy for vocal and instrumental instruction, the
repute of the success of the teaching in these depart-
ments is so great, as evidenced by the great number un-
der vocal instruction. The true is the same of the painting
and drawing; ladies from the city also attend for instruc-
tion in oil and water-colors."

"There is, besides all this, instruction for the girls in plain
sewing, one afternoon a week being devoted to it, and the
boarders are every Saturday required to do their own
darning and mending, and to do it well. If they do not
do it well they must take out the stitches and begin again,
as it is all inspected, and thus great care and thoroughness
are inculcated.

"The laundry of the establishment is in the rear, and is
kept in the neatest condition and in the best of order.

"All the teachers are thoroughly trained to their work,
having had in the home Institution of St. Mary's, at Notre
Dame, Indiana, the most thorough instructions by the best
educators the country affords. They have, in addition, the
experience of years in the work. They are in earnest in
their effort to do all that in them lies for the good of those
entrusted to their care, and their work is for their lives.
They supervise all the actions of the young people they have
in charge, a prefect being constantly in attendance, at play,
study, work, or whatever they are doing. Thus every-
thing vicious is suppressed, and no unladylike habits can
become fixed. No one need fear for the good habits and
character of young ladies in this establishment.

"There has been an increase in the attendance of this
school every year from the first. And this year the at-
tendance, at this early stage of the school year, is unusu-
ally good, giving promise of a more prosperous and use-
ful season than ever before. The work being done by the
school is good and commendable one, in which all well-
wishers of society and civilization must be glad to see it
grow and expand to meet the great requirements of this
Territory.

THE BOY'S SCHOOL.

"In addition to St. Mary's Academy, and near by it, is a
school for young boys, also in charge of the same persons.
They are mostly from four to nine or ten years of age,
but are retained till twelve, or in exceptional cases a little
longer. There are fifty-five to sixty boys in this school,
divided into two classes, each class in two divisions. They
pursue the ordinary elementary English studies, and are
also instructed in the elements of music and drawing in
the regular course. Part of the boys are domiciled on
the premises, and part are day pupils.

"This is a very useful department of the school, and it is
doing a good work. It is a necessary feature of the edu-
cational work these good people have undertaken, and we
are glad to note that it is both popular and successful.
In this, as in all their work, the Sistcrs have the appreci-
ation and good wishes of all the people, to which The
Tribune most heartily adds its own."

Personal.

—P. Flanagan, '73, is employed in Dunn's Agency,
Nashville, Tenn.

—Frank C. Luther, '73, is travelling for a wholesale
house in New York city.

—Peter Tamble, '76, is in the Trustees' Office of Davi-
dson & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

—Otto Waterman (Com.), '74, is in business at Nash-
villa, Tenn., and is getting on nicely.

—Will R. Van Valkenberg, '78, is in the hard-
ware business with his father at Huntsville, Ala.

—Samuel A. Marks (Com.), '74, is in business in Chey-
enne city, Wyoming Territory, and is doing finely.

—Otto Ludwig, of '75 and '76, is with the firm of For-
well, Miller & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, Ill.

—Frank Sweger (Com.), '75, is with James Smith & Co.
wholesale grocers, on Lake St., Chicago, and is prospering.

—Jos. E. Marks (Commercial), '74, is with A. O.
Slaughter, Chicago, engaged in the brokerage business.
Joe is doing well.

—Chas. A. Kreiter (Com.), '74, is at present in Car-
yon City, Col., prospecting, but will return to Toledo dur­ing the coming month.

—Our friend, R. Le Bourgeois, of ’81, writes from the land of “Oranges” and wishes to be remembered to all his friends. Bush is, at present, a clerk on the Steamer Har­lan, of the Morgan line.

—J. Morton Burge (Com.), ’75, spent the past year in San Francisco, Cal. He is expected at his home, Nash­ville, Tenn., about the first of next month. Mort is enjoy­ing the best of health, and is doing well.

—Mr. Jas. A. Brown of Brownsville, Texas, a student of ’73-’76, was married on the 20th nit, at Austin, Texas, to Miss Agnes Powers, daughter of the Hon. S. Powers, of Brownsville. May your future career be as successful as your college course, Jim.

—Ed. W. Robinson (Com.), ’78, is engaged as Sup’t. Manager of the shipping department of his uncle’s ex­tensive lumber business at Mulviff, Fla. It is the largest concern of the kind in the State, having manufac­tured twenty-five million feet last year. By the addition of a new double mill, constructed this season, they will cut this year forty million feet, valued at $600,000. They have the largest lumber yard around JSTew York city. Ed. wishes to be remembered to all his old friends at Notre Dame.

Local Items.

—“Stonewall” has returned.

—“I won’t, neither do I reck.”

—Sammy doesn’t like the new edition.

—“Oh! I was running yesterday, Prof.”

—“Mark Anthony” would like to be ausher.

—He will send “ Hec.” a present in a short time.

—George, will you sell your share of the College?

—He complains of too much lip. It was a pill-O!

—Geo. Scheifer has charge of the Junior play hall.

—The Ohio big four are learning to play handball.

—The Columbian Club is in a flourishing condition.

—Our aquatic men are preparing for winter quarters.

—The Juniors have the finest flowers at Notre Dame.

— Joe Pech ” has retired from the field of literature.

—Oliver W. Holmes has many friends: he has a “ box.”

—The Juniors enjoyed a good walk, Thursday afternoon.

—Thursday was the most enjoyable “ rec. ” day this year.

—Monthly Bulletins will be made out next Thursday.

—Competition in the Preparatory Course the coming week.

—The hedge-hogs’ subtraction is an addition to the Juniors.

—The Philopatrians boast of having the best vocalists in the College.

—Our friend John as an elocutionist is unsuccessful; his fort is singing.

—Tiger” will put on the war-paint if he is not left alone.

—You know him, he knows you.

—“ Kuhn said “ the oyster supper of Saturday night made the boys b oysterous.”

—He didn’t see the point, but he felt it, judging from the way he stood up. Eh, Doc?

—Lost: A solid gold ring. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Bro. Leander.

—Three weeks ago, twenty-four new desks were or­dered for the Junior study-hall; at present only four are unoccupied.

—An excellent game of football was played on the Ju­nior Campus, between the teams “ Red” and “ Blue,” Thursday afternoon.

—Who are those Seniors who congregate in the south east corner of the study-hall and watch the students as they file past to church?

—We are under obligations to Ed. W. Robinson, of Mill-

view, Florida, for favors received. Thanks, Ed. More of the same sort will be acceptable.

—Do you know the reason some Juniors excel Seniors? It is because the former do not use tobacco in any way, whereas the latter continue to use the weed.

—The LeMonnier Library and the College Library have been consolidated under the management of the LeMon­nier Library Association. This is as it should be.

—We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Schol­astic is thoroughly and entirely a college paper, devoted to the interests of the College and Student, and here­after any matter foreign to this design will find no place in its columns.

—To-morrow Missa de Angelis will be sung. Vespers, of a Confessor, Bishop, p. 43 of Vesperal. Next Tuesday, Feast of All Saints, Missa Regina will be sung. Vespers, p. 84 of Vesperal. Next Thursday, Missa All Souls, Mass for the Dead, p. 1 of the Kyriale.

—The Sorin Cadets were drilled by Col. Otis, on Tues­day night, Rev. Prof. Zahm’s electric light turning night into day, and giving to the drilling a rather romantic as­pect. Father Zahm knew what would please the Minims when he brought the electric light to their campus.

—Rev. Father Zahm favored us with a fine exhibition of the new electric light, on Friday night. The light was both large and brilliant, and the Minims enjoyed a good game of football while the lamp remained in position. Exciting drills in the Campus will soon be in order.

—A dispatch from Washington states that “ the notion still prevails extensively in China and Japan that Gen. Grant is the Emperor of America.” Our friends in China and Japan are mistaken: the Emperor of America is a man named Midoon. He gives $50 to any man whom he cannot knock out of time in four rounds. Hong Kong and Yedo papers please copy.

—The Minims wish to give a public expression of their thanks to Very Rev. Father General for the beautiful St. Edward cake he presented them. Although the number of his young favorites is greater than usual this year the splendid frosted pyramid was more than amply large enough to satisfy all. They wish the donor a long life and many happy returns of his feast-day.

—The 4th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held on the 29th. Compositions were read by Masters R. E. Faulk, of St. Louis, Mo.; Jose Chaves, Belen, N. M.; Francis Nester, Saginaw City, Mich.; Masters William Welch, of Des Moines, Iowa, and W. Dervene, Chicago, Ill., delivered declamations. An extem­poraneous debate was held by Masters D. O’Connor, Or­tis, T. S. A., had a drill. The display was such as to

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—Rev. Father Zahm has been endeavoring for some time past to perfect arrangements by which the students will be enabled to take recreation after supper. On Tues­day and Wednesday night last he illuminated the Minin grounds with the electric light. On Tuesday night the Minims, and on Wednesday night the Juniors, under Col. Otis, U. S. A., had a drill. The display was such as to show that Father Zahm’s idea of illuminating all the grounds is a practical one, and will be carried into effect if
The bright glow shed by the electric light upon the Campus, the thundering tones of the commanding officer, Wednesday evening last, after supper, was an inspiriting affair.

Roberson, of the old Post-Office Building, is the agent la

find them excellent instruments. When we saw the re

in South Bend. We understand that St. Mary's Academy

excellence and cheapness of the Kimball instruments have

Chicago, which has lately opened a branch establishment

pointed to prepare papers for the next meeting: W. B.

Kuhn a-paper on Communion. The following were ap

23d. The following gentleman honored the Society with

beauty of his soul. Few men of the past had so en

custom his grave was beautifully decorated with flowers

P. Yrisarri, and H. Devitt. Bro. Basil

J. Flynn. Readings were given by F. Fishel, "W. Ayers,

Peters, Bailey, Saviers, F. Campau, A. Campau, D. Smith,

F. Deschamp, and H. Snee, appeared to advantage in va

they receive proper assistance from the Faculty and stu

The 7th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo

His Excellency and the Commandant, Major Weitzling, and

were unitedly elected. Masters L. Gilbert, Peters, Bailey, Sayiers, F. Campau, A. Campau, D. Smith,

and were unanimously elected. Masters L. Gilbert, Peters, Bailey, Sayiers, F. Campau, A. Campau, D. Smith,

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JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


* Omitted by mistake last week.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.


Class Honors.

COURSE OF MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS AND SPECIAL BRANCHES.

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


EDWARD BUYSSIE,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, AND
JEWELRY.
All Kinds of Engraving Done.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

St. Mary's Academy.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AND SCHOOL OF DRAWING, PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

(NOTRE DAME P. O., I. DIANA.)

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In the Academy the course is thorough In the Preparatory, Academic, and Classical grades.

The Institution possesses a complete set of chemical and philosophical apparatus, choice and extensive herbariums of native and foreign plants, and a library of some thousands of volumes.

No extra charges for German or French, as these languages enter into the regular course of academic studies.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

On the plan of the best Musical Conservatories of Europe, is under charge of a complete corps of teachers, eleven in number. It comprises a large music-hall and twenty-eight separate rooms for harps, pianos, and organs. A thorough course for graduation in theory and practice.

The Conservatory possesses a complete set of chemical and philosophical apparatus, choice and extensive herbariums of native and foreign plants, and a library of some thousands of volumes.

No extra charges for German or French, as these languages enter into the regular course of academic studies.

The Conservatory of Music is modelled on the great Art Schools of Europe, drawing and painting from life and the antique. A choice Library of the Fine Arts in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish is connected with the School of Design. Graduating pupils who have passed creditably through the Academic or Classical course receive the Graduation Gold Medal of the Department.

THE SCHOOL OF DRAWING, PAINTING, AND SCULPTURE.

The School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture is modelled on the great Art Schools of Europe, drawing and painting from life and the antique. A choice Library of the Fine Arts in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish is connected with the School of Design. Graduating pupils who have passed creditably through the Academic or Classical course receive the Graduating Gold Medal of the Department.

Graduating Medals are awarded to the students who have pursued a special course in Conservatory of Music, or in the Art Department.

The School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
NOTRE DAME P. O., I. D. 

113

REMOVED TO BOSTON, MASS.

SHORT-HAND TAUGHT BY MAIL IN 12 LESSONS, FOR $1.50.

The growing interest in Phonography has created a demand for a Periodical to teach the Art, in a series of Lessons comprehensive, detailed and thorough. The

AMERICAN SHORT-HAND WRITER, taking the initiative, is the only Magazine in the World that teaches Phonography. A full course given every year, one complete Lesson each month, and the Exercises of all learners

CORRECTED THROUGH THE MAIL, free of charge. Those who prefer to learn in a briefer time than one year, may join our Correspondence Class and go through an entire course in either 10 or 20 weeks.

Single copy, containing First Lesson, mailed to any address for 15 cents.

Anyone wishing to learn this fascinating and valuable science are solicited to write at once for Free Descriptive Circular.

ROWELL & HICKCOX, 409 Washington Street. BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention the paper in which you saw this advertisement.

DR. D. M. CALVERT, Dentist,
Office, 69 Washington St. (over Alf. Klingid's Shoe Store.)
South Bend, Ind.

O'Connor & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
Royal Pharmacy,
PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,
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Singers, who take a tender and faithful care of their young rental, and suited to children of tender years. Personal

neatness and wardrobe receive special attention from the

United States History, is imparted. The discipline is pa­

Dame, for boys under 13 years of age.

This publication is now in its sixth volume. A course of lessons is being given by the editor, which will embrace all the latest improvements of the art as adapted by reporters during the past twenty years’ reporting. As all instruction books are years behind the practice of the art, and do not contain any of the new principles introduced, these lessons will be found invaluable to all students.

FAC-SIMILE REPORTING NOTES of leading stenographers will show word-forms and phrase-signs not to be found elsewhere, that will be useful as showing how little attention practical reporters pay to the expedients, devices, and contractions put down in the old instruction books and recommended by authors.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES will be given, which will be useful as showing what have been the struggles, trials and success of men eminent in the profession. In this way an acquaintance will be made with these gentlemen that will be of lasting interest to old stenographers as well as to young men about to take up the art.

Besides being the only shorthand publication in America published promptly on time (the 15th of each month) it contains news, notices of new books, personal doings of stenographers, and communications from reporters throughout the world.

A PREMIUM HOLIDAY NUMBER considerably enlarged and beautifully illustrated, will be issued in December. This number will be sold separately for $1.00, but to regular yearly subscribers, who pay the subscription price of $5.00, this number will be included without extra charge. To get the benefit of this splendid offer, subscriptions should be sent in now for a year’s numbers, and $5.00 must be forwarded to pay for the same in advance. Specimen copies of a late number will be sent to those desiring to see the publication before subscribing, by simply forwarding address to the publisher with a request for the same.

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Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.
The Great Short Route South, Southwest and West.

May 15, 1881. Local and Through Time Table. No. 22.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>11.55 a.m.</td>
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