War.

BY M. F. HEALY.

War is a means adopted by the majority of mankind for the adjustment of certain difficulties. That it has been a means used for this purpose from the earliest time, we know by referring to history. As to the right and expediency of it, there is, and always has been, a great difference of opinion. Those who favor the right of it, adduce the sanction of Divinity, on different occasions, as a proof. That God sanctioned war in ancient times is very evident from a study of the Scriptures; but that sanction, though given in particular cases, does not imply the right of rulers to use their subjects at all times for comparatively useless and trifling causes. Wrongs, which were merely imaginary in the breasts of kings, have oftentimes stirred up whole nations and brought man in contact with his fellow-man on the field of strife. War, as a means of conquest, avowedly for the purpose of advancing civilization, but really for personal and national aggrandizement, has left its iron traces on the pages of history. We do not deny but that war has been beneficial in some cases, but they are few and far between. The controlling spirit is "might against right."

What cared Alexander for the rights of those whom he overthrew? Had he civilization or any other ennobling purpose in view? Had the Romans any noble purpose when they flooded the then known world with barbarous soldiery, who cared for naught but rapine and slaughter? No; it was simply a love of military glory. Did their conquests have an enlightening influence upon those whom they conquered? Far better would it have been for the barbarous Gauls and Britons to have remained in their darkness and paganism, such as it was, than to have imbibed the falsely-supposed spirit of civilization of Rome which was introduced among them. In reading accounts of the Druids and comparing them with the corrupt and immoral Roman, we unhesitatingly decide in favor of the Druid. Men of to-day point with pride to what is termed the civilization of ancient Rome! but are they justified in so doing? Can anything that is steeped in immorality and vice excite our admiration? who can now read the accounts of the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, of the rites of Venus and of Bacchus without experiencing a feeling of horror and disgust? Rome's greatest men were libertines and debauchees, and as such were honored.

The private lives of Cæsar, Antony, Pompey and Sulla will justify these statements beyond a doubt. Wherein did the greatness that is attributed to them consist? It remains yet to be related.

Contrast the methods employed by peace in the great endeavor to civilize and christianize the heathen world. It was not with pomp and show, and power of arms that the Christian missionaries established their religion in distant and hostile countries. Through their efforts whole systems and customs, in use from time immemorial, passed away, and in their stead appeared Christianity and civilization, walking hand in hand, and leading men from the dross of earthly power to the higher knowledge and happier bonnes beyond.

Consider what takes place on the battle-field. The inventive genius of man is occupied in forming implements and missiles of destruction, lands are depopulated, homes are destroyed, and temples of religion and of art crumble away. The father arms himself against the son, and the brother against his brother; all the lowest and worst passions of men are excited, and when the cloud passes away what do we behold? The mangled corpses of thousands belonging to the defeated, and the victorious army marching away in apparent triumph, followed by the execrations of a nation and by the bitter maldictions of the widows and orphans, and the loving hearts of those whose homes they have desecrated and made desolate.

Numerous and great as are the warriors who have reached the summit of earthly glory, do they look back with joy or complacency on their labors while in the field? Washington said, in his latter years: "Would to God that man knew no such thing as war!" Napoleon commanded more men than any other general, and although he was successful to a great degree, nevertheless, when alone and an exile on the barren rock of St. Helena, when there was naught to sing his dirge but the waves, and no hope of liberty but in the howling of the sea-winds, then did remorse overtake him, and he bitterly repented of having been instrumental in the death of so many persons.

Besides the destruction of life and the loss of limbs, another and a very serious loss is that of property and the expenses with which countries are burdened who have been engaged in war. England's national debt will, in all probability, never be paid, so her leading statesmen aver. America, to-day, lies groaning under a debt, which will keep her backward for years in the onward course of civilization.

How are these evils to be remedied? The experience of nations who have tried the international congress and peace commissions, has been very satisfactory. Slavery could have been abolished and American independence secured by other means than that of blindly rushing into war. Let men adopt the natural course of settling their difficulties by arbitration, and we may look forward with eagerness to the time when man shall become nobler and more perfect and nations more prosperous and happy.
Sleep.

Sleep, aptly denominated by Shakspere "the apo of death," is a soothing influence which periodically steals over us, rendering us more or less insensible to external objects, and, freeing us from the cares and toils of the busy world, imparts new vigor and prepares us to bear the trials of life and to resume its journey anew.

During life all animals, especially those of the higher classes, such as mammals and birds experience its influence, and while the functions of the external organs are suspended, the animal enjoys the sweets of calm repose.

There are two modifications of life, organic or internal, and inorganic or external. The former is common to animals and plants, the latter is peculiar to animals alone. In organic life there is, properly speaking, no sleep, no intermission of the functions, but from beginning to end, from birth till death all is continuous activity. Thus, in the case of plants, they constantly take in air and moisture by means of their cells or roots, and at the same time give off oxygen in consequence of the elaboration of these substances through the tissues of the stem and leaves.

Absorption and excretion are incessant in their operations. They constitute the life of the plant, and as such admit of no intermission during its existence. When these organs cease to act, the cessation is not temporal but permanent, it is not sleep but death. The same may be said of the internal life of animals: while the organs of external life are dormant, having no knowledge whatever of things exterior, the functions, nevertheless, incessantly go on; thus, the heart propels the blood, and notice when you will, you will always find it working. The lungs cease not to breathe, but during life continue without interruption their alternate inhalation and exhalation of air. The stomach too, as well as the other internal organs, continually performs its functions.

These various functions never grow fatigued because their actions depend not on the will but follow some natural law which they unknowingly obey. Thus respiration, circulation, digestion, secretion, and the other forces of organic life continue, irrespective of activity or repose, in the organs of external life. But not so with the organs of animal life; they have their season of activity and repose, of action and intermission. Their health and strength depend upon the regular alternate recurrence of these periods, the one of which prepares the way for the other.

Thus a season of activity fatigues the animal organs, and exhausts the powers upon which their strength and movements depend, making thereby a necessity, the recurrence of a period of repose in which those organs and powers are refreshed and replenished, and again prepared for action.

All we know about sleep, is simply to notice its comings and goings and the effects produced by such. We cannot enter into details in regard to its nature; we can only look at it, as it were, from a distance, and our heads at its approach and recede beneath its soothing influence.

The wind moaning through the trees, the soft strains of music, the gentle rippling of waters, the roaring of the mighty cataract, the hum of a distant city, and particularly the mother's sweet lullaby, are all kindly alive to its welcome approach. It has made acquaintances throughout the wide range of creation, and from its first visit to Eden's bowers where Adam and Eve first experienced its sweet influence, and where the wakeful nightingale sang its coming, it has continued to be the friend of nature and the dispenser of much good to men.

It visits every species of animated nature and in a season most convenient for the exigencies and habits of each. The bat, rendered blind by the light, it visits in the day, as the night is his time to labor. The prowling beasts of the forest whose waking hours are those of night, and for whose rest and safety concealment demands the light, it visits in the day. But to man, and especially to those who labor, and who, in obedience to the great command, earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and whose minds and bodies are underanged and uncorrected through excessive indulgence of appetite and passion, it comes with the shades of evening, and all night long wraps him in sweet and uninterrupted repose. Inanimate nature is also made the recipient of its kind visits, and it appropriates them as can be easily inferred from external appearances. At its approach the pale lily and the blushing rose fold their tender leaflets and droop their gentle heads in token of thankfulness and reverence. To mother earth, it comes with the autumn blasts and wintry storms, and during her season of repose, makes her forget her toils, and strengthens her to bear the burden while the remission of future seasons will make upon her vitals. For everyone, no matter what his station in life may be, it has special gifts in store. It comforts the doubtful and desponding, and during the hours of bodily rest consoles their minds with pleasing pictures of prosperity and sunshine, and leaves them in the bright morning with a cooler brain, a braver heart and a stronger arm to be up and doing with a heart for any fate.

It visits alike the palace of the king and the humble dwelling of the laborer. It loves to hover near the sick bed, to close the eyes and soothe the wearied limbs. And when disease has had its turn in tormenting the body heavily sleep with its mantle covers the sick one and makes him forget his pains.

M. C.

Art, Music, and Literature.

—Rumor has it that Miss Sarah McLean furnished the material for "Cape Cod Folks" and that Robert Grant then wrote the book.

—The Critic learns that Mr. Robert Browning was not consulted in the foundation of the Browning Society in London, and that it does not meet with his approval.

—Mr. Swinburne's new tragedy, "Queen Mary," the third part of the trilogy on the life and death of the Scott-Queen, is in the press, and will be published in about a month.

—the archaeological work to be called "Salaminia," which has been announced as in preparation by Gen. di Cesnola, is not by him, but by a younger brother, Maj. A. Palmia di Cesnola.

—"La Favorita," is the name of a pet cat belonging to a maiden lady, residing on the heights of Brooklyn. It goes out on the roof at night, and sings "Spirito Gentil," winding up with "a mio, a mio." It's an Italian cat.—Ez.

—Chicago's fair daughters have taken the aesthetic nonsense deeply to heart. One recently inquired for furniture-covering—"Something with a distinct individuality—but—rather subdued and—pensive—with a—dash of pathos and faint suggestion of infinite tenderness."

—A culinary novelty: Young ladies of the best families have deserted the old idea of redemment, and are about to put that quality on a new basis. Instead of sitting around and embroidering tidies and painting pendants on a shingle, they now devote themselves to the culinary art. An uptown young lady has recently roasted
three loaves of cake with eminent success, the only difficultly encountered was the use of salt instead of sugar for the groundwork. Perseverance, however, will eventually correct little mistakes like that.—*New Haven Register.*

—While everything is going smoothly with us and good luck insists upon having her own way in spite of our blunders, we put the comma in the right place when we quote the passage, but when we quote the entire passage, there's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough how them how we will.

But when everything goes wrong and ill luck intrudes itself in spite of our best endeavors, we still quote the passage, but with the comma in the wrong place—There's a divinity that shapes our ends Rough how them how we will.—*Ex.*

—Mr. Thorvald Solberg writes to the Literary Journal that he hopes to publish his Bibliography of the Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Norsemen," during the coming winter. He has been collecting his list for ten years past, and has titles of books and articles in twelve different languages. Mr. Watson's general bibliography of pre-Columbian discovery, recently printed, offered a rather remarkable list, but Mr. Solberg says his list of titles not only contains many titles as many titles as Mr. Watson's. He sought to join forces with the latter, but he was too late, since Mr. Watson's bibliography was already in press.

—Gen. Rosecrans says it is a falsehood that General George Meade was told by his Chief of Staff to use the phrase "It is the bulwark and fortification of the Catholic Church," as many titles as Mr. Watson's. He sought to join forces with the latter, but he was too late, since Mr. Watson's bibliography was already in press.

—The late Baron Haymerle, the Austrian premier, spoke ten languages perfectly.

—A snail's head may be cut off, and in a certain time another will be formed. At least so says Spallanzani.

It is a comfort to know from such high authority as the distinguished Dr. Abernethy that we need not eat more than one-fourth as much as we all do. With that fact kept in mind, it is possible to smile in the face of advancing prices for food.

—It is a comfort to know from such high authority as the distinguished Dr. Abernethy that we need not eat more than one-fourth as much as we all do. With that fact kept in mind, it is possible to smile in the face of advancing prices for food.

—In a note to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, Dr. Margules calls attention to the beautiful figures that are produced in glycerine when the liquid is moved in a regular way by the rotation of a disk in contact with it. The figures are due to the water in the glycerine.

—Dr. de Poncelet, of Mexico, has made some interesting excavations in the ruins of Uxmal, near Merida, Yucatan. He has found a well-preserved bust of the god Coy, with an inscription in the Mayan language stating that the god is Iesu, i. e., necessary, reveals the Messiah. Near the bust are inscriptions with geometrical signs. Other articles in the ruins bear a striking resemblance to those discovered at Heliopolis and Memphis. He has placed dynamite cart­rage round the ruins in order to prevent the Indians from coming to them.

—One of the queerest descriptions of a comet on record is that given by Theophranes, the historian of Peter the Great. Speaking of a comet seen in the year 813, he says: "It resembled two moons joined together; they separated, and have taken different forms, at length appearing like a man without a head." Ambroise Paré, who has been called the Father of Modern Surgery, and whose skill and knowledge were so highly esteemed that he was surgeon to four kings of France in succession, has left a remarkable account of a comet seen in 1528, when he was about twenty years of age: "This comet was so horrible and dreadful that it caused such great terror to the people that they died, some with fear, others with illness. It appeared to be of immense length, and of blood-color; at its head was seen the figure of a curved arm, holding a large sword in the hand, as if it wished to strike. At the point of the sword there were three stars, and on either side were seen, in a great number of hatchets, knives and swords covered with blood, among which were numerous hideous human faces with bristling beards and hair."

—No part of the human body is so much neglected as

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Scientific Notes.
the feet. Possibly not over ten in each hundred, of even the educated classes, properly cleanse the feet and nails. Bathe the feet every night and morning, with a little borax in the water. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Frequent change of hosetry is more necessary than changing any other part of the clothing. After physical exercise, remove the stockings, bathe the feet and anoint them, the ankles and the calves of the legs, with healing oil or salve. Exchange the socks worn through the day for clean ones, at early evening, and the brain will quickly respond to the restoring influence. It would be much better to neglect to wash the face an entire month than neglect to bathe the feet a single day. Pare the nails once a week, and, only after softening by bathing, remove the quick, which gathers under the nail, over third day before it purifies. Never use cheap or highly-perfumed soap, as it has a tendency to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to health. Castile, olive oil and other vegetable oil soaps are the best for the face.

A novelty in canal-boats lies in Charles River, near the foot of Chestnut street. It is called a pneumatic canal boat, and was built at Wiscasset, Me., as devised by the owner, R. H. Tucker, of Boston, who claims to hold patents for its design in England and the United States. The specimen shown is designed to be used on canals without lock, and on lakes and rivers. It is a simple structure, sixty-two feet long, twenty feet wide, three feet in depth, and draws seventeen inches of water. It is driven entirely by air, Root's blower, No. 4, being used, the latter operated by an eight horse-power engine. The air is forced down a central shaft to the bottom, where it is deflected, and, being confined between keels, passes backward and upward, escaping at the stern through an orifice nineteen feet wide, so as to form a sort of air-wedge between the boat and the surface of the water. The force with which the air strikes the water is what propels it. The boat has a speed of four miles an hour, but requires a thirty-five horse-power engine to develop its full capabilities. The patentee claims a great advantage in doing away with the heavy machinery of screws and side-wheels, and believes that the contrivance gives full results in proportion to the power employed. It is also contrived for backing and steering by air propulsion.

Exchanges.

The Harvard defeated the Ottawa foot-ball team on November 9th, 1913, with a score of seven goals and one touchdown, by an eight horse-power engine. The air is forced down a central shaft to the bottom, where it is deflected, and, being confined between keels, passes backward and upward, escaping at the stern through an orifice nineteen feet wide, so as to form a sort of air-wedge between the boat and the surface of the water. The force with which the air strikes the water is what propels it. The boat has a speed of four miles an hour, but requires a thirty-five horse-power engine to develop its full capabilities. The patentee claims a great advantage in doing away with the heavy machinery of screws and side-wheels, and believes that the contrivance gives full results in proportion to the power employed. It is also contrived for backing and steering by air propulsion.

—The will of the late Colonel E. B. Morgan was admitted to probate Saturday at Auburn, N. Y. Among the bequests is one of $100,000 to Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., in addition to $100,000 already given to form a Morgan fund for the college.

—A new medical college is shortly to be established in Baltimore by several medical gentlemen of that city. The new college will be distinguished for several new features, among others being the rule that only believers in the Christian religion can become members of the faculty.

—The youth that parts his hair at the equator, sucks the head of a rattan cane, squints with dreamy-looking eyes through airy glasses, wears No. 6 boots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain which is anchored by a $4 watch, wears a horse's hoof scarf-pin and sporting-dog studs and says, "deuced," "aw, yes, demme," and "Don't you fail to remember it," has a soft thing in this world. He wears it in his hat, just beneath the unusually thick skull.

Mr. Timothy F. Driscoll is the first deaf mute who has ever entered Columbia College. He is fitting himself to become a civil engineer. He is a graduate of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, in Lexington avenue, New York, where he spent seven years. He can hold conversation with any one who will speak slowly and distinctly by watching the motion of the lips. He appears to be a young man of energy and pluck, and proposes to pay his own way through college. May he prosper and succeed.

In a recent article, Col. T. W. Higginson said that in a conversation with Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College, and a brilliant member of the legal profession himself, Mr. Durant said: "Law is the most narrowing and the most degrading of all professions. All human law is a system of fossilized injustice, and the habitual study of it only demoralizes." This may be true as to some practitioners. Two gentlemen were once discussing this very question, and one, a lawyer, said, "Well, you must add the study of law always leaves the head of a rattan cane, squints with dreamy-looking eyes through airy glasses, wears No. 6 boots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain which is anchored by a $4 watch, wears a horse's hoof scarf-pin and sporting-dog studs and says, "deuced," "aw, yes, demme," and "Don't you fail to remember it," has a soft thing in this world. He wears it in his hat, just beneath the unusually thick skull.

—The Niagara Exchange notes the last number of The Niagara Indian, published any time this month, and delivered long time. The new exchange editor shows more discretion than his predecessor, and the paper promises to be, or rather to continue, a not altogether unworthy representative of the excellent institution from which it emanates.

—The Williams Athenaeum for October the 22d is, we
the, a particularly bright and interesting number of a 
College faculty; perhaps the 
secret societies are worthy championing, it is a pity they 
excited that he could not tell the difference. If college 
students are tired of the picturesque "Savage Rites" (Chicago 
Tribune) of savage tribes, and that giving up the crucifying of the flesh has been one of the steps in the march of civilization."

In one of the Sophomore societies the initiatory proceedings, which continue during several days, wind up with the ... of savage tribes, and that giving up the crucifying of the flesh has been one of the steps in the march of civilization."

Can the K. M. I. editor, or anybody else, inform us what relation such "Savage Rites" (Chicago Tribune) can have to "certain principles as eternal as the foundations of the eternal throne of Jehovah," or in what manner they can improve the physical or moral condition of "a free-born American citizen for any other reason than to serve God, his country, his family and to himself?" The Boston 
Transcript, which in Massachusetts and elsewhere is 
relied upon as a first-class authority in the newspaper line, 
seems to say "are the K. M. I. man prepared to give the Transcript the lie direct, and to continue his bombastic twaddle about the beneficent influence of secret societies in college?"
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Notre Dame, Indiana.

We understand that Prof. Gregori will shortly begin a series of paintings on the walls of the main corridor of the University building, depicting some of the most notable scenes in the life of America's great discoverer. The series will begin with a view of Columbus at the Spanish Court, and continue through till his return in chains.

We are glad to announce to our readers the return of Prof. Luigi Gregori. He has taken up a permanent residence here. Prof. Gregori is making up a programme, which, when completed, will contain a series of studies to be thoroughly mastered by art students in three years. The idea is to be commended, and it is to be hoped that such a favorable opportunity of acquiring a course of thorough instruction will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

Music and painting have ever been among the choicest treasured arts on which holy Church has kept an ever-watchful eye, and over which she has extended a guarding and protecting hand; and we are pleased to note that among all the colleges of our country Notre Dame takes precedence in the love of Art and in the ability of her teachers in its various branches.

As a rule, American colleges and universities do not cherish or encourage the fine arts, such as music, drawing, etc. Other studies have become so numerous and complicated that music, painting, sculpture, and the like, are no longer taught, or even thought of in our American colleges; and in this our day, it has become the fashion for all persons disposed to a study of the fine arts to seek instruction at the hands of a private tutor, or in what is now termed a College or Conservatory of Art, Music, etc. As advocates of a thorough, comprehensive and condensed system of teaching, we feel a pride at the course pursued in this matter by numerous Catholic colleges and academies, and only wish that the feeling and action were more universal, and that the entire training of youth, from the start to the finish, might be under the same guidance and control as that under which it began. We believe it would be for the benefit of all concerned.

The British land laws are the worst in the world. As regards the science of social economy, England is still in the semi-barbaric state of the feudal ages. France, Germany, and other parts of Europe long ago relieved the shoulders of their people of the incubus of the feudal laws of entail, etc.; England still holds on to the old feudal customs. A landed proprietor in Great Britain cannot, in an emergency, sell a portion of his estate in order to replenish his exchequer; the estate must be passed to his successor the same in extent as he received it. If the landed proprietor needs money, his only resource is to squeeze it out of his tenantry. The more extravagant he may be, the harder must the agents squeeze the unfortunate tenantry. The Irish Land League, however, has put the landlords to such a severe test that social scientists begin to feel the necessity for a change of the land laws. As formerly Ireland under the leadership of O'Connell wrung the Emancipation Act from the British Government, and thereby obtained for the Catholics of England Scotland and Wales, as well as for her own children, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

We find the following item in the Dexter, (Mich.) Leader:

"Affairs in Ireland are quieting down; Gladstone's suppression policy of the Land Leaguers seems to be working well. Since the arrest of the leaders various things have come to light to show that they were not honest to the people whom they professed to serve, but while professedly working for them, were in fact aiding with the Government. And having had time to think, the people have concluded that it is worth while to give the new land bill a trial. A dispatch from London says: Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, D. D., Catholic Bishop, of Ross, has issued a letter in condemnation of the 'no rent' manifesto of the Land Leaguers in which he says the manifesto excited widespread dismay among the best friends of the Irish people."

We have read a little on the Irish Land question lately, and through courtesy on the part of some one abroad receive several Irish exchanges; we can therefore assure our friend of the Leader that the story about the dishonesty of the Irish leaders is what the great Dominican orator, Rev. Father Burke, terms "a thumping British lie." The British Government, in keeping with its tyrannical measures, has a set of liars spread at home and abroad to do its dirty work, and, strange to say, they find a lot of gullible Americans (?) ready to swallow their lies. We do not allude to the editor of the Leader in this last remark. When it is matter of history that more than half the people
of the Colonies were Tory sympathizers, and hoped to see Washington's army overthrown, and John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and the rest, strung up to the nearest tree, it is not surprising that some of their descendants to-day sympathize with the British tyrant against the fellow-country men of Generals Sullivan, Hand, Knox, Wayne, Morgan, Stark, Ewing, Irvine, McDonough, Montgomery, Pickens, Moylan (and Moylan's five brothers, all brothers to the Bishop of Cork), Commodores Barry and Stewart, and a thousand other patriotic Irish-American revolutionists. Shame upon the American—if he can be called an American—who to-day is ingrate and mean enough to sympathize with the British tyrant and propagate British lies. It is a notorious fact that James Gordon Bennett of the N. Y. Herald does it, and honest Americans should therefore not be galled by his lying and venomous utterances. In view of the late Yorktown celebration we may again refer to this subject.

College Life in the Sixteenth Century.

A passage from the Manuscript Memoirs of Henry de Mesmes, gives a pleasant picture of college life in the sixteenth century, and may be taken as an example of the sort of labor imposed on a law student. "My father," he says, "gave me for a tutor John Maludan Limoges, a pupil of the learned Durat, to preside over my early years, till I should be old enough to govern myself. With him and my brother, John James de Mesmes, I was sent to the college of Burgundy, and was put into the third class; I afterwards spent almost a year in the first. My father said I had two motives in sending me to the college: the one was the cheerful and innocent conversation of the boys, the other was the school discipline, by which he trusted we should be weaned from the over-fondness that had been shown us at home, and purified, as it were, in fresh water. Those eighteen months I passed at college were of great service to me. I learned to recite, to dispute, and to speak in public; and I became acquainted with several excellent men, many of whom are still living. I learned, moreover, the frugality of the scholar's life, and how to portion out my day to advantage, so that by the time I left I had repeated in public abundance of Latin, and two thousand Greek verses, which I had written after the fashion of boys of my age, and I could repeat Homer from one end to the other. I was thus well received by the chief men of my time, to some of whom my tutor in-v	

...
The Infirmary pump and the dippers attached were handled little more careful.

—The 5th regular meeting of the Thespian Society took place Oct. 22d. After a long discussion on "The Drama," Mr. G. E. Clarke delivered a very fine speech on "The Patriotism of the American Soldiers at the Siege of Yorktown." He was followed by Messrs. W. R. McMor-risk, J. Solon, M. Healy, and E. C. Orrick. After recitations by several of the members, the meeting adjourned.


—The 4th regular meeting of the Columbia Literary and Dramatic Association was held on Thursday, Oct. 5th. The question, "Was it Right to Execute Major Andre?" was debated. Messrs. Tinley, Morse, Johnson, O'Reilly, O'Farrell, and Stels. The judges rendered the decision in favor of the former. A debate for Nov. 3d, subject, "The Advantages to be Derived from a Public Education." The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The 5th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Association was held on Thursday, Oct. 5th. The question, "Was it Right to Execute Major Andre?" was debated. Messrs. Tinley, Morse, Johnson, O'Reilly, O'Farrell, and Stels. The judges rendered the decision in favor of the former. A debate for Nov. 3d, subject, "The Advantages to be Derived from a Public Education." The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The 6th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association, was held on Sunday, Oct. 23d. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. W. B. McGo-rath, Ryan Devereux, and D. O'Conner. The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The 7th regular meeting of the Columbia Literary and Dramatic Association was held on Thursday, Oct. 5th. The question, "Was it Right to Execute Major Andre?" was debated. Messrs. Tinley, Morse, Johnson, O'Reilly, O'Farrell, and Stels. The judges rendered the decision in favor of the former. A debate for Nov. 3d, subject, "The Advantages to be Derived from a Public Education." The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.


—The 9th and 10th regular meetings of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held on Oct. the 24th and 28th. Masters W. McCarthy, C. Porter, and C. Kohars were unanimously elected members. Songs were sung by Geo. Scheifer, W. Keenan and C. C. Echlin. Declarations were delivered by Masters Gardner, Castanedo, Rhodius, Geo. Schaefer, W. Keenan and C. C. Echlin. Declamations were delivered by Ryan Devereux and C. M. Gordon. Compositions were read by F. I. Otis, A. J. Kelly, W. Miller, and Joseph Kelly. Songs were sung by T. J. McGrath, Ryan Devereux, and D. O'Conner. The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The 10th regular meeting of the Columbia Literary and Dramatic Association was held on Thursday, Oct. 5th. The question, "Was it Right to Execute Major Andre?" was debated. Messrs. Tinley, Morse, Johnson, O'Reilly, O'Farrell, and Stels. The judges rendered the decision in favor of the former. A debate for Nov. 3d, subject, "The Advantages to be Derived from a Public Education." The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The 11th regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception was held Sunday evening, Oct. 30th. The ten-minutes' instruction was given by Rev. Father Hudson. C. C. Echlin read an essay on "How to take a Confession." Messrs. Dever and Kinsella, in favor of the negative. The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The fourth regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception was held Sunday evening, Oct. 30th. The ten-minutes' instruction was given by Rev. Father Hudson. C. C. Echlin read an essay on "How to take a Confession." Messrs. Dever and Kinsella, in favor of the negative. The question, "Is Summer Better for Small Boys than Winter?" was warmly debated by C. McGregor, Rene Papin, Ryan Devereux, C. McIver, on the affirmative side; by A. J. Campbell, W. Miller, J. Chaves and L. Young, on the negative. Decided in favor of the affirmative.

—The new Music Hall is fast approaching completion. Workmen are busily engaged in finishing the interior. When finished it will be the handsomest and most complete building of the kind in this part of the country. A full description of the building and its appointments will be given in a future number.
The closing sports of St. Edward's day, postponed on account of the weather, were brought to a close on Thursday last. The following was the result: 100 yard dash, won by J. Livingston, of South Bend; H. Lannon, of Salt Lake, second; F. Wheatley, of Marysville, Ky., third. Prizes, three fine cigarette holders. The Senior 150 yard dash was won by T. Healy; H. Steis, second; T. Bourbonia, third. The best standing jump was made by E. Gallagher, of Boston, Mass., distance, 11 ft., 6 in.; F. Dever, of Ashland, Ky., second. The hop, step and jump were also won by F. Dever, distance, 40 ft., 103/4 in. The high jump was won by Ed. Gallagher, of Boston, height, 5 ft., 4 in.; W. Thompson, of Elgin, Ill., second; Harold V. Hayes and wife, Chicago, third. After the mark rose to six feet, all competitors except Gallagher and Bolton dropped out; Gallagher finally won, reaching a height of 7 ft., 73/4 in. Of all the games of the day, however, the football game was the most interesting and most eagerly waited for. Although each inning did not last more than three-quarters of an hour, more severe playing has not been witnessed this year. Among the many who were rewarded for excellent playing, we noticed among the "Reds," Baker, Dever, Steis, and J. Browne; on the side of the "Blues," E. Gallagher, H. W. Morse, M. Healy, and F. Clarke. Best two out of three, won by "Reds," by Captain E. O. Orrick, assisted by F. Dever and J. F. Johnson, assisted by E. Gallagher. The prize was a barrel of fine large apples.

—The visitors among the University during the past week, we note the following: Miss Ella Bulla, South Bend; Miss Ella Kemble, La Porte, Ind.; Mrs. Asher Hathaway, Elkhart, Ind.; Misses P. E. Butler, Austin, Texas; H. D. Faxon, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. B. Kahn, and Adele V. Kahn, Constantine, Mich.; Miss Julia Condon, South Bend; Rev. A. O. Ochterling, Mishawaka, Ind.; Miss Antoinette Ochterling, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Harold V. Hayes and wife, Marysville, Ky.; Mrs. Mark S. Browne, on the side of the "Blues," E. Gallagher, H. W. Morse, M. Healy, and F. Clarke. Miss Laura M. Tuttle, Columbia City, Ind.; Mrs. I. T. Lavey, Huntington, Ind.; G. C. Darling, Lansing, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Reade, South Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wattenbarger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Beutly, Mrs. Melinda Binder, Prairie, Ind.; John Wagener, South Bend; Mrs. J. T. Neeson, N. J. Nelson, J. E. Orchard, Boll of Honor, Sr. M. Borden, Hancock, Mich.; Hon. W. C. McMichael, Wilmington, Del.; D. Corry, Marietta, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hynes, Walworth, O.; Almazo Dent, Bedford, O.; St. M Borden, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Rebecca Mast, South Bend.

**Roll of Honor.**

The names of those students who appear in the following list are those whose conduct during the past week has given entire satisfaction to the Faculty. They are placed in alphabetical order.

**SOPHOMORE DEPARTMENT.**


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**MINOR DEPARTMENT.**


**Class Honors.**

**Course of Modern Languages, Fine Arts, and Special Branches.**

**Preparatory Course.**

J. Courtney, O. Kempp, P. Yriersar, A. Brownes, W. Jeannot, F. Campau, H. Snee, W. O. Finkstaff, T. Williams, E. Fenon, W. T. W. Chapman, H. B. Senig, B. W. Williams, S. G. McPherson, P. K. Price, E. R. McCrann, W. C. McCharm, and wife, Mishawaka, Ind.; Mrs. W. Miller, South Bend; Mrs. B. A. Spencer, Isaground, Ia.; E. G. Clarke, Mishawaka, Ind.; Amelia Dent, Bedford, O.; St. M Borden, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Rebecca Mast, South Bend. **[In the following list are given the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.]**

**SOPHOMORE DEPARTMENT.**


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**

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.—Director of Studies.]

Preparatory Course.


Saint Mary's Academy.

One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

(Selections from "Rosa Mystica," and "St. Mary's Chimes," Monthly Papers, Edited by the Young Ladies of the Senior Department.)

Autumn Leaves.

Slowly have the rustling leaflets
Chanced their pretty shades of green
For the golden and the russet
And brightest scarlet ever seen.
Slowly have they drifted earthward,
Making all seem bleak and drear,
Till the snow and frost enveloped
All in coat of crystal clear.

So our lives are ever changing,
From the green of early years,
To the faded brown and russet
Caused by sorrow, sighs and tears,
But a day is surely coming,
And that day will soon be here,
When, the light of Heaven dazzling,
All will be forever clear.

Our Father's Motto.

"Work, as if all depended on labor:
Pray, as if all depended on prayer."

And what a glorious result! far exceeding the anticipations of the most glowing imagination. May not we, with profit, make "Our Father's Motto" a household proverb, and by a faithful adherence to it, achieve noble ends? O, what a weary world would this be without labor! what a miserable world without prayer! But mark the change when both are united: for labor, the just penance of original sin, is ennobled by prayer; and prayer is made doubly meritorious by labor. When this beautiful motto is engraven on the hearts of all who are trained in these grand temples of learning, the weeds of indolence will be eradicated, and in their place will spring forth the beautiful grand temples of adventure. When both are united: for labor, the just penance of original sin, is ennobled by prayer; and prayer is made doubly meritorious by labor. When this beautiful motto is engraven on the hearts of all who are trained in these grand temples of learning, the weeds of indolence will be eradicated, and in their place will spring forth the beautiful flowers and delicious fruits of devoted labor sanctified by constant prayer.

"Yours Truly, H. N."

There's a person ubiquitous, known to all men,
By the nom de plume simple, "your truly, H. N."
"Human Nature's" his right name, now please don't disclose
This mysterious secret, save under the rose.
In describing this genius, 'tis proper to say
There's a person ubiquitous, known to all men.
When presenting us one, why the other he hides.
In describing this genius, 'tis proper to say
"Your truly, H. N." in some our right eye he looks up to heaven, and then
With his sinister eye sees the foibles of men;
To a tale of true sorrow he turns the right ear,
While the suriree slipper, gossip would hear;
With the right hand gives alms, then he quickly extends
The left hand for the praise of admiring dear friends.
The right side of his face is quite gentle and meek,
But 'would not be so safe to smite his left cheek,
For "H. N." would prove a cautious nature,
And try to revolt against law, rule, and teacher.
Wise prudence advises that, for peace-sake, all men
Should keep on the right side, of "Yours truly, H. N."
The brain, if well balanced, is fairly divided,
But the brain of "H. N." seems rather one-sided.
For the power to think, and the power to do,
Both incline to the left, and often 'is true,
With the mischievous wrong side are apt to take part,
For the sinister side possesses the heart;
And the heart is so coaxing, we cannot deny it,
Our hearty good will, if you doubt it, just try it.
What shall we do with this "H. N."
ubiquitous? Sometimes so lovely, then almost iniquitous.
Our dear human nature! we can't do without him,
Such precious, sweet memories cluster about him!
Little less than the angels, at first he was made,
Our dear human nature! we can't do without him.
For "H. N." would prove a cantankerous creature,
But 'twould not he safe cheek,
With the right hand gives alms, then he quickly extends
To a tale of true sorrow he turns the right ear,
With his sinister eye sees the foibles of men;
Sometimes so lovely, then so lovely,
And the heart is so coaxing, we cannot deny it,
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May 15, 1881. Local and Through Time Table. No. 22.

Going North. | STATIONS. | Going South.
---|---|---
| Leips | Leips |
1:40 p.m. | Michigan City | 9:35 a.m. | 8:55 p.m.
10:40 | 5:35 | - - - - La Porte | 10:55 | 9:55
12:35 | 3:14 | - - - - Shillwell | 10:41 | 9:30
11.14 a.m. | 5:30 | - - - - Walkerton | 11:03 | 9:43
1:12 | 2:55 | - Plymouth | 11:14 | 9:43
1:49 | 1:20 | - Rochester | 12:27 | 11:20 p.m.
5:12 | 5:11 | - Denver | 1:48 | 11:57
5:50 | 2:09 | - - - - Peru | 1:45 | 12:05 a.m.
2:23 | 11:50 | - - - - Banker Hill | 2:45 | 12:45
5:50 | 11:15 | - - - - Eckomo | 2:45 | 12:45
3:09 | 10:41 | - - - - Tipton | 3:16 | 2:07
7:58 | 9:57 | - Noblesville | 4:09 | 2:48
6:35 p.m. | 5:50 a.m. | - - - - Indianapolis, Ind. | 5:00 | 3:45

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