A Dactylic Dressing.

[In the course of a recent conversation on the rarity of pure dactylic verse in English, our friend John, with his customary frankness, intimated his belief that regular dactylic English verse, with the triple rhyme, did not exist; and further, dogmatically, and contemptuously, asserted that the undersigned could not write a dozen lines in the required metre. The following is commended to his attention.]

John, my dear boy, we've remarked you repeatedly
Airing your views on the ills of humanity.
Heard you quite frequently handle conceitedly
Subjects that served but to show your inanity—
Hence we rebuke your immoderate vanity.

Providence, John, when his mercy befriended you,
Lavishly granting you mental profundity,
Ne'er for a moment, we fancy, intended you
Ever to alter this planet's rotundity.
Let not such schemes, then, disturb your jucundity.

Juveniles, John, though their talents be glorious,
Ne'er should insist on their own great ability,
Ne'er should be arrogant, e'en when victorious;
Youth should be noted for graceful humility.
Insolence always is gross incivility.

Vaunt not your prowess and valor so scornfully.
Sneer not at others each chance opportunity.
Else, John, you'll rue your impertinence mournfully;
"Cheek" does not always escape with impunity;

Your day will come, and we care not how soon it be.

Down, John! step down from your throne, and demolish it.
Take a back-seat, and bewail your temerity
E'er to have left it. Your pride, boy,—abolish it;
Act like a youth of good sense and sincerity.

Meanwhile, how's this for dactylic dexterity?
MYNE DEWAR IMESON.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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A Review of the Feudal System.

BY F. H. DEXTER, '87.

Though our modern jurisprudence, and, still less, the society of the nineteenth century, bears but few traces of the so-called Feudal System, it is nevertheless of the greatest importance to appreciate the prominent part which this scheme of polity played in the history of European nations. To-day no one but the antiquary inquisitively searching for historical curiosities, or the industrious legal student tracing up the laws of property, is at all familiar with the features and workings of the system. The subject is such an extensive one, however, involving so wide a range of attention and such multiplicity of detail as to make it impossible to enter here into a comprehensive or complete discussion. The present paper will therefore contain no more than a few references to the origin and cause of the system and its final establishment. The Feudal System, by which is meant that condition of society which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, and was manifested in the general relation of lord and vassal, is not entirely of a technical nature in its particular connection with the history of law, but it appeals to all whose study is the history of modern nations and their object—a rightful understanding of the social and political progress of the period in question.

With regard to the origin of the system, historians have displayed a wonderful patience and ingenuity in their endeavors to relegate it to distant ages beyond the ken of history, some going so far as to locate it among the ancient races of India in Asia, or the rude inhabitants of Scandinavia in northern Europe. There is in the customs of these people, however, too faint an analogy with those of a more recent age to warrant the deduction of the system from them, or to consider these facts any more than the indications of a natural progress of primitive people towards enlightenment. The supporters of this theory base their conviction upon a fancied resemblance, which they claim to have discovered in the mutual relations of sovereign and
subject in the early laws of these races, to the de-
veloped feudal principle of a later time; but these
phenomena can be but the early glimmerings in
the barbarian mind of an embryotic jurisprudence.
The more rational and certain theory is the one
advanced by the majority of modern writers on
the subject and accepted by the scholars of both
Europe and America.

The Roman Empire had gradually spread its
conquests over a vast extent of territory, and its
rule, under Trajan, at the beginning of the second
century, extended inland from the shores of the
Mediterranean for hundreds of leagues, embracing
the fairest provinces of the Old World. All the
conquered provinces remote from the centre of
Empire were divided among the Roman soldiers,
with free and absolute enjoyment. Taxes, and
sometimes military services, were levied upon them
by the governors; but still they remained the true
and unrestricted masters of the soil. The story of
the downfall of the Empire is well known to all.
Mighty Rome had grown too wealthy and un-
wieldy to sustain itself, and when corruption and
violence began to gnaw at the vitals of State the
poison spread also to the various members of the
imperial body. Daily it weakened and declined
from internal causes, while there were not lacking
external influences to accelerate its ruin. The year
476 witnessed the overthrow of the Western Em-
pire by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, a barbarian
tribe from the North.

THE ANCIENT GERMANS.

In the interior of Germany, and beyond, dwelt
innumerable tribes of whom little was known until
the sword of Caesar and, more than a century later,
the pen of Tacitus turned the attention of the Ro-
mans to that quarter. Of their early history we
are in general quite ignorant, but the latter genius
has left us, in his elegant treatise De Moribus Ge-
rmanorum, an insight to their condition at the open-
ing of the Christian era. In the customs of these
people we have the answer to the first part of the
discussion to which reference has been made.

In time was introduced the

which

although the germs of the Feudal System flour-
ished simultaneously in the various other countries
occupied or conquered by the Northmen, it no-
where advanced with such rapid and steady pace or
met with such legal-like development as in France,
especially under the Carlovingian and Capetian
dynasties. It owed its formation to the necessities
of the conquerors; for, considering the condition of
the times, it was the only method by which they
could hope to secure their new possessions from
the incursions of the other barbarian tribes who
continued to roll, wave after wave, from the North.

In time was introduced the beneficium, which
was the name of an estate granted by the leudes,
or lord, as he may now be called, of which the re-
receiver was entitled only to the usufruct, or enjoy-
ment of the profits, without possessing the absolute
title. This became the feud, fee, or fief of later times,
when the person who held the crown began to as-
sume a wider control over the lands under them,
and to grant them, in turn, among their immediate
followers and supporters.
In the weakness displayed by the last of the Merovingians (successors of Clovis), the holders of extensive fiefs were enabled to acquire considerable independence and to aim at a dangerous power, which remained only for the masterhand of a Charlemagne to check. Upon his accession to the crown left him by his worthy father, Pepin le Bref, and the subsequent acquisition of others, he sought to consolidate the royal power and place the nobles in a safe position of dependence. All were made direct vassals of the Emperor and were subject to his immediate control, while his military strength lay in his heer baun, or feudal militia, made up of his various subjects throughout the Empire. His dominions he divided up into counties, over each of which he placed a count, who held it as a fief for life.

Thus during the life of this great genius the dangerous features of the system were kept in abeyance; but upon his death, and the consequent dissolution of his empire, it emerged into the fulness of an established and universal code. His sons were too weak to maintain the arrangements made by him, and the mourning for his death had scarcely ceased throughout the provinces before the nobles were busily engaged in breaking down the barriers he had erected against their ambition and were endeavoring to wrest from the hands of his successors all the prerogatives which royalty alone should have exercised. A powerful encouragement was given their designs, and, in fact, the regular establishment of a feudal aristocracy was recognized by the capitulary of Charles the Bald, who, in 887, declared all fiefs to be hereditary. This act, though it was not intended to derogate from the ultimate right which the king was supposed to retain to all lands as lord paramount, or suzerain, nevertheless invested the fief-holders with a power which daily increased until it eventually set at defiance royalty itself. According to the phraseology of the law, the lords became vested with a title in feo simple, while their vassals were possessed of an estate less than freehold. A regular feudal jurisprudence was now built up by the opening of the tenth century, based on the grand idea of a military vassalage. Subinfeudation became the common practice, and every lord, or tenant in chief, had around him a small army of retainers, constituting the order of lesser vassals, who held of him in the same manner as he held of the king.

In thus granting his possessions to his military tenants a regular ceremony was observed, which consisted in the vassal's pledging homage and fealty to the lord, who thereupon invested him with the title of the land. The general nature of the vassal's obligations may be understood from one form of the oath by which he bound himself to his superior: "By the Lord," said the inferior, placing his hands between those of his chief, "I promise to be faithful and true; to love all that thou lovest, and shun all that thou shunnest, conformably to the laws of God and man; and never in will or weald (power), in word or work, to do that which thou loarest, provided thou holdest me, as I mean to serve and fulfill the conditions to which we agreed when I subjected myself to thee and chose thy will."*

Investiture was of two kinds, proper and improper. In the former, the tenant was put into actual possession by the lord or his servant, and this was called livery of seisin; in the latter, a piece of turf, a branch, or other natural object from the land was delivered to the tenant as symbolical of the actual transfer. From the moment of investiture their mutual obligations began—fidelity and military service on the part of the tenant, who received, in exchange, protection from the lord. Because the nature of these services was free and uncertain, subject to the vicissitudes of war, they were considered honorable and the only ones worthy a freeman and a gentleman, whose whole occupation in life was that of arms. United in the service of a common lord, and bound by the strongest sense of honor and human affection, these military vassals identified themselves with the fortunes, persons, and very existence of the chief, who led them to battle in time of war and presided over their domestic affairs in time of peace.

**DIVISION OF CLASSES.**

With the increasing power of the nobility, the system rose in the tenth century to its greatest height, and, as a consequence of its universality, European society was divided into three great classes, the nobles, the freemen, and the serfs, or villeins. The first of these orders had become as so many petty kings; for each day they had become bolder and more aspiring until little was left of royal prerogative but the mere acknowledgment of his theoretical suzerainty, which amounted in practice to very little, as the haughty lord, surrounded by his sworn followers, might at any time defy the royal mandates. When Hugh Capet, in 990, advanced upon Tours, on the Loire, then besieged by Count Aldebert of Perigueux, he sent on his heralds to question the authority of the latter, who was asked: "Who made thee Count?" The haughty Count replied: "Who made thee King?"

Within their own territory the lords exercised the privilege of supreme jurisdiction, power to coin money, and the right of private war. Besides the enjoyment of these great powers they also derived immense authority and considerable wealth from the several incidents of the feudal relation which had gradually crept into the system. These were reliefs, fines upon alienation, escheats, aids, and, in England and Germany, wardship and marriage—all of which became the source of great imposition and extortion. Estates held in vassalage were preferable; for, as the nobility were exceedingly averse to the independent and unencumbered possessions of the alodialists, they succeeded by their increasing power and menaces in inducing these free proprietors to place themselves under the protection of their nearest lord, who exacted therefor only the promise of fealty, and the relation might be terminated by the tenant at pleasure. Thus arose the practice of commendation, being but the establishment in practice of that theory which had gradually obtained in France, and was given expression by the feudal

lawyers in the maxim, "Nulla terra sans seigneur" —no land without a lord.

Time worked a decided change in the position of the ordinary freemen, the second class of society, who, if they once stood on an equality with the proudest of their race, were eventually reduced to a semi-subjection in their dependence on the nobility. They were distinguished, however, by the nature of their services, which were generally military in character; for it was not until the age of the Crusades that the popular attention was given to commerce, or its calling deemed honorable. Here it may be asked by the critical reader: Who was that which carried on the domestic arts and produced the means of subsistence for the gentlemen soldiers whose dignity would not permit them to indulge in such menial labor? This fell to the lot of that unfortunate class of predial slaves, the serfs and villeins, who lived in the most abject condition of servitude. It is stated that the villeins were a step removed from the former class in that their duties were not of such an indefinite or ignoble nature. The freeman had rights which commanded respect, but the serf, none—his labor, his very body, subject to the absolute disposition of the master. Beaumanoir thus quaintly sums up their condition: "The third estate of man is that of such as are not free, and these are not all of one condition; for some are so subject to the lord that he may take all they have, alive or dead, and imprison them whenever he pleases, being accountable to none but God; while others are treated more gently, from whom the lord can take nothing but customary payments, though at their death all that they have escheats to him."

It will be readily seen that the policy of Feudalism was to advance the individual, affording the source of aggrandizement for few, but proving the doom and oppression of many. So well did the society of the time conform to the principles of the institution that when Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of kings, ascended the throne of France in 987, he found, by far, the great majority of his people in servitude.

(Conclusion in our next.)

William H. Seward.

The character, the influence and the worth of men are revealed and estimated by the lives they live, the works they perform and the good which they accomplish for society. An omnipotent power has so ordained that even the fall of a leaf is noted and produces an effect; in like manner, the slightest act of man leaves behind an indelible trace the impress of which is, unconsciously, felt by succeeding generations. It has been said that circumstances make the man; while this to a certain extent is true, it more frequently happens that the causes which lead to the acquisition of fame and influence are the direct results of an energetic and creative genius. In the economy of nature all have a destined duty to perform, and he who unflinchingly and to the best of his ability acts in the drama of life the part for which he was created is truly great, let his station in life be what it may.

While it is not our province to sit in critical judgment on the acts and achievements of men of acknowledged superiority and worth, no one can be denied the privilege of admiring the fruits of a useful life, or of sounding the praise of one who in the hour of the nation's peril was one of the strongest bulwarks of national union and liberty. Performing the concept of the character of a man in public as well as in private life due consideration should be paid to the time in which he lived, to the circumstances with which he was surrounded and to the lasting effect resulting from his acts.

The subject of this sketch was born in Florida, Orange County, New York, in the year 1801, of eminently respectable parentage; his father being one of the leading and influential citizens of the county. Young Seward was carefully trained, receiving every advantage of a Christian education, which fitted him for the important position he was destined to occupy. At the age of nine he was sent to the Academy of Goshen, N. Y., within whose walls Dr. Noah Webster and Aaron Burr had studied. In 1815 he entered Union College, completing his course four years later. As a student, Seward gave no evidence of being pre-eminently brilliant; he was a faithful, painstaking worker, standing well in his classes; and that was all. During the last year of his collegiate life he spent six months as a teacher in the schools of the State of Georgia, where many of the inhumanities and degradations incident to a life of slavery came under his notice. The scenes he there witnessed produced a deep impression on the mind of the young tutor, and did much towards shaping the future bent of his actions, when he was brought face to face, and had to deal with that momentous question. Returning home, he began the study of Law, which he had already chosen as his profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. A student by nature, an indefatigable worker, and gifted with a clear insight into human nature, he soon rose to a distinction in his profession, which was not confined by the boundaries of state. His integrity and love for justice won the esteem of all, and often prompted him to defend those whom he believed to be unjustly accused, and who were unable to employ counsel, or to offer him any recompense; while, on the other hand, he was often employed to conduct cases in other states, which on account of their importance have become historic in the annals of American jurisprudence.

Although as an attorney he acquired a reputation that will live as long as the history of the American bar, yet it is as a statesman and politician that he is best known and understood. He early manifested an active interest in public affairs. His keen insight into the workings of men and things, his superior talent and sterling worth were soon recognized by his friends and fellow-citizens; while the courage and earnestness with which he asserted his convictions, supported by a strong force of character and evident purity of purpose, caused...
him to be both feared and respected by his oppo-

tents.

His first appearance in the political arena was in
the State Convention of 1834, where he boldly
 denounced the supremacy of the "Albany regency," a
term applied to a class of men, who at that time
manipulated the political machinery and controlled
the administration of the state, and whose final
overthrow he witnessed a few years later. An ora-
tion which he delivered the following year, in
Syracuse, in the cause of liberty and against the
extension of slavery, was widely circulated and
served to increase his popularity.

In 1830, he was elected as an anti-Mason can-
didate to the State Senate. This was the first pub-
lic trust which he held, though previous to this he
had been tendered and had refused the nomination
to Congress. Entering on the duties of his office
the following January, he soon took an active part
in the deliberations of that body. The measures
which he advocated and championed, among which
were the reformation of the educational system,
the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the exten-
sion of public improvements, the amelioration in
the condition, and reform in the management of con-
victs, and his opposition to the growing powers of
monopolies, and the energy with which he carried
them forward, marked him as a clear, comprehend-
ing statesman. Mr. Seward was the candidate of
the Whig Party for Governor of New York, in
1834, but was defeated by the Democratic nominee.

Subsequently, in 1838, he was elected to the chief
magistracy of the State, defeating his former rival,
Governor Marcy, and was again re-elected in 1840.
He refused to become a candidate for a third term
when the acceptance of the nomination by him
was tantamount to an re-election. His administra-
tions are marked as among the most vigorous and
successful in the annals of the State. The pros-
cution of public works and the encouragement
given to commerce and industry served to revive
the then depressed spirit of trade. The enlargement
of the Erie canal, to accommodate the increasing
carrying trade between the Western State and
the Atlantic sea board, was, and has continued to
be, an important factor in the prosperity of the
State. The removal of the legal disabilities im-
posed upon foreigners and the abolition of imprison-
ment for debt were measures as wise as they were
useful; and although strenuously opposed by Know-
nothingis and demagogues, they have since received
the approbation of advancing civilization. Govern-
or Seward urged upon the Legislature the neces-
sity of providing for the education of every child
as the surest safe-guard of Republican institutions,
and to this end earnestly advocated the distribution
of the school fund proportionally among all schools,
maintaining that the duty of educating the youth is
a primary obligation resting on the state, and that
sects and others who assisted her in this regard
are in equity entitled to a just recompense; that,
besides, numerous children are thus educated and
become useful citizens, who otherwise would re-
main ignorant, and perhaps a burden to society.
The eradication from the statutes of the last vestige
of slavery may be said to have been the crowning
act of his administration.

A controversy between Governor Seward and
the Governor of Virginia, in reference to the fugi-
tive slave law, growing out of a requisition by the
latter on the former for the return of two seamen
charged as slave abductors, engaged the attention
of the people of the nation, and served to increase
Seward's popularity at the North. In 1848, Mr.
Seward was elected to the United States Senate, as
the successor of Gen. John A. Dix. He at once
took strong grounds against the extension of sla-
very in the territories. His ulterior views on this
subject raised a storm of opposition from the lead-
ers of the pro-slavery party, who denounced him
as a fanatic and a revolutionist. While on the
other hand, the energy with which he undertook
to oppose slavery extension caused him to be rec-
ognized as the leader of the anti-slavery party in
Congress and at the North. In 1850, while dis-
cussing the California admission bill, speaking of
the rights and duties of Congress respecting the
territories, he said: "It is true, indeed, that the
national domain is ours. It is true, it was acquired
by the valor and with the wealth of the whole na-
tion. But we hold nevertheless no arbitrary power
over it. We hold no arbitrary authority over any-
thing, whether acquired lawfully or seized by usur-
pation. The Constitution regulates our steward-
ship; the Constitution devotes the domain to the
Union, to justice, to welfare and to liberty. But
there is a higher law than the Constitution which
regulates our authority over the domain, and de-
votes it to the same noble purpose. This terrri-
tory is a part, an inconsiderable part, of the com-
mon heritage of mankind bestowed upon them by
the Creator of the universe. We are his stewards,
and must so discharge our trust as to secure in the
highest attainable degree their happiness."

As a debater, Mr. Seward had few superiors on
the floors of Congress, though he had among his
colleagues such men as Henry Clay and Stephen
A. Douglas. Possessing an almost inexhaustible
fund of general information and an easy delivery,
he was ever ready to take part in the discussion of
any subject which might arise. These qualifica-
tions rendered him invaluable to his party. And
on the organization of the Republican party in
1856, he became its acknowledged leader in Con-
gress. He took a prominent part in the discussion
of all the important measures which came before
Congress during his term as Senator. But his
most brilliant efforts were in defense of humanity
and justice. In the debate on the Kansas admis-
sion bill, in 1856, he said: "He who found a river
in his path, and sat down to wait for the flood to
pass away, was not more unwise than he who ex-
pects the agitation of slavery to cease while the
love of freedom animates the bosoms of mankind."
The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.
unto him, *et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur*—and so God speed ye your good works*:* depositions to which the shaky signature of Guy Fawkes, after being racked, is attached; a warrant in King Charles I's own hand, ordering the use of the rack, May, 1640; a paper in the handwriting of Mary Stuart, being reflections on adversity—*a thing of which she had as much experience as anyone*; and a holograph letter of Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII, on his fall, asking for mercy.

**College Gossip.**

—Dr. Colinet, lecturer on Sanskrit at Louvain, has established an Oriental Society in that University. Several interesting meetings have already been held, and the young society promises to have a very successful future.

—George Bancroft, the historian, and Prince Bismarck graduated at the same university—Göttingen—about the same time. While Bancroft was United States Minister to Germany, during the period of the Franco-Prussian war, he and Bismarck were intimate friends.

—Rev. John McGinty has completed a neat and commodious building in Woodland, Yolo County, California, for the purpose of a day and boarding school for girls, and it will be formally opened next fall, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross from St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana.

—Father—"I want my son to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language." Tutor—"Yes, sir." Father—"I want him to learn vigorous English. Do you know what I mean by vigorous English?" Tutor—"I ought to. I am a straight-out Democrat, and I spent three months in Washington last winter."—Sun.

—It is announced from Rome that in view of the notable development of the Urban College and of the schools connected therewith, as well as those of the Polyglott press, the accommodations of the present palace of Propaganda Fide are becoming quite insufficient, whence arises the desire to secure the notable development of the Urban College and not too far distant. Consequently a project has been mooted for the purchase of the Mignanelli Palace, in Piazza di Spagna, which is near enough quite insufficient, whence arises the desire to secure the notable development of the Urban College and not too far distant. Consequently a project has been mooted for the purchase of the Mignanelli Palace, in Piazza di Spagna, which is near enough

—The Benedictines are building a great college in Rome for the members of their Order of all nations. The Villa Montalto at the Piazza de Termini, to be demolished in accordance with a municipal decree, will be replaced by a college for the instruction of secular students, which will be one of the finest buildings in modern Rome. The great Franciscan International College, and house of preparation for missionaries, near St. John Lateran, with a splendid church, will be opened next autumn. It contains 250 rooms and costs 1,600,000 francs, all the result of small contributions from the Catholics of the whole world.

—It is about time for another budget of school stories, and here they are: Teachers are required by some pupils to put questions in *just* the proper form to elicit the answers desired. One day a class of girls had been discussing the climate of Chili, and to see if one of the number knew that the seasons there occur at opposite times to ours, the question was put: "When do they have the seasons in the south temperate zone, Katey?" "All the year round!" was the instant response. "If England is our mother country, is India our father country?" asked a promising pupil the other day. "No, indeed; why do you ask such a question?" "Nothing, only I see its Further India on the map." He was only 10, and said it in good faith. Another pupil read the expression, "arms of the sea," in a very vague fashion. "What do you mean—anything given in charity?" "No, ma'am." "Firearms, perhaps?" "Yes, ma'am." "Will you tell me [this rather impatiently] any explosives from the sea?" Shells. He was sent to the head in language. That some boys at an early age appreciate the responsibilities of life is shown by the twelve-year old who wrote in a composition: "Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married, and this was more solemn than his death." Another small boy, with the possibilities of eminence in the field of romantic literature in the dim future, handed in this bit of graphic description: "The selvas are occupied by a great variety of reptiles and insects, such as the monkey. There are many poisonous insects hanging from the bows where tambourines grow. The rhinoceros lives on the most beautiful trees. In the frigid zone we see immense icebergs and icicles on which are whales and other birds—a large animal is scooting water through his nose. In the Arctic Ocean we find birds sitting on the grass—these birds walk on their hind feet." How many uninteresting essays we should be spared if writers who have not a slight knowledge of matters discussed were to follow the example of the high-school girl who wrote: "I am to write on the subject of *Estheticism*. Having nothing whatever to say on the subject, I now proceed to say it." That was all. This was an actual reading in a Somerville grammar school the other day, by a big boy, of the passage in the reader which tells how Longfellow took possession of the Craige house and lived an ideal life there: "After this, Longfellow retired to the carriage house, and there lived an almost idle life!

—Boston Record.

—The following from the *N. Y. Sun* will be found *apropos* by youths who are inclined to be "a little too previous":

"Everything was nice except a little incident that made some very young men sad. These young men were students from Columbia, and to explain to the world how happy they felt they arose, twenty strong, and said loudly and passionately: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A!" This struck 400 sons of toll who filled cheap seats, and they rose and yelled, "Rats!" Then, seized with a sudden inspiration, they rose again and cried out, "R-A-T-S!—Rats!" This had great success with the big crowd, which cheered and hooted, and made the young men very uncomfortable."
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 NINTH 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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The Editors of the SCHOLASTIC will always be glad to receive information concerning former students and graduates of the University.

Our Staff.

FRANK H. DEXTER,  P. J. GOULDING,  F. J. HAGENBARTH,  T. J. CLEARY.  M. B. MULKERN.

_—The vandalism which has been gradually depriving the public buildings in Rome of their religious and artistic character, has received a check in the eloquent protests which it has called forth from the literary and scientific minds of Europe. One of the most notable of these protests came recently from the learned German writer, Grimm, who vigorously denounced a work of destruction only to be compared with that of the barbarians who wrecked the Empire. The Emperor William has written an autograph letter of congratulation to Grimm, and this fact has produced considerable irritation among the officers of the Government at Rome. It is expected, however, that it will have the desired effect, and that these modern vandals will be shamed by public opinion into an appearance of reverence for antiquity._

Silver Jubilee.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Rev. A. B. Oechtering, the esteemed Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Mishawaka, Ind., celebrated his "Silver Jubilee," or the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Sacred Priesthood. The occasion was made one of joyous festivity, numerous friends of the reverend gentleman assembling to greet and congratulate him on the happy anniversary. About forty of the reverend clergy of the diocese and from Notre Dame, together with Right Rev. Bishops Dwenger of Fort Wayne and Rade-macher of Nashville, were present. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Father Oechtering, during which Bishop Dwenger preached an appropriate and affecting sermon. A grand banquet was served in the afternoon, after which addresses of congratulation and handsome purses were presented, as indicative of the esteem and regard in which the subject of the day's rejoicing is held by his parishioners and his brethren of the clergy.

_The answer to the question: "What is true Education?" is given as follows:"

"Education by the very etymology of the word, e docere, means a leading out, a gradual unfolding, of the powers of the mind, as a rosebud, by the growth and opening of its exquisitely delicate leaves, becomes, through some occult or almost insensible process of nature, a full-blown rose,
and thus attains its perfection as a flower. It is a common
mistake to confound education with mere instruction. A youth
may be well instructed without being well educa-
cated. To-day, after the ubiquitous schoolmaster has been
‘abroad’ for several generations, well-instructed men and
women ought to be numerous. But who will look out upon
the world at large, or study it in its true and real
aspect? The popular press—and say that well-educated people, old or
young, are, like wisdom, ‘easily found’ by those who seek
them.

The real end of education, properly and worthily so
called, is, we must bear in mind, not the bestowal of a defi-
nite amount of learning. This is even a secondary con-
sideration with a genuine educator. Its main object is to
fit the young for earth without its evil influences, or has
likely to
to direct the whole bent of their nature towards the higher,
not the lower, aspirations. The soul must be trained to
truth and firmness as regards the rights and a sensitiA'eness of justice as regards the rights
of others. Zealots, anxious to introduce special studies irr-
respectable of such and other circumstances as capacity and
utility, might regret at the public examinations to find
conic sections and animal biology represented by zero on
the programmes. But if they were upright men, men of
high principle, they would rejoice to think the pupils had
been so trained with reference to moral rectitude that they
might not unreasonably be expected to grow up men and
women of integrity, whose word would be as good as their
oath, whose promise would be equal to a bond, who would
be faithful to God and perform honestly and well whatever
duties they assumed in relation to their fellow-beings.
The prevalence of crime, especially of such crime as can
be committed only by the educated, proves that these prin-
ciples are not inculcated successfully, if at all, in the
common schools.”

After an earnest plea for the thorough study of the
vernacular in education, the writer calls atten-
tion to the words—of almost universal application—
of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Cali-
ifornia, who says:

“Two things ‘are especially to be noted in our popular
school education: it usually leads to no interest in litera-
ture or acquaintance with it, nor to any sense of the value
of history to modern men—a serious defect; and its most
general character and result are a distaste for manual
labor’.”

After showing that public school education has
done but little towards intellectual improvement,
the writer proceeds to show that the same is true—
and perhaps more strikingly so—in its moral as-
pect. “Unhappily, moral advancement has not
been promoted in the communities which have been
longest under its (public school system) sway; re-
liable statistics prove them to have, not a monopoly of
virtue, but a monopoly of corruption.” In this
respect, as far as comparisons can be made between
North and South, the writer says:

“Because common-school education has never been so
general in the South as in the North, has never, for ex-
ample, attained the prominence in New Orleans that it has
in Boston, it has been less deleterious in its moral effects in
Louisiana than in Massachusetts. It must also be ad-
mitted that, with the Catholic religion, the founders of
Louisiana planted the idea of purity which exists in a
very special manner wherever the Blessed Mother of God is
venerated. Nor should we forget that the chief, if not the
leading, physician of Louisiana is a Jesuit, and a biog-
ography of its existence were religious who had consecrated
their virginity to God. Hence the most aggressive Louisi-
anian could not write of his native State as competent au-
thorities write of Massachusetts. Dr. J. H. Kellogg asserts
that crime ‘threatens the very existence’ of the common-
wealth. Another celebrated physician, Dr. R. J. Storer,
gives a sad prominence to the well-known fact that ‘in-
crease of population is life, almost wholly to the for-
gotten element.’ Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, shows, but
apart from such increase, ‘the population of Massachusetts
is really decreasing.’ Indeed, many parts of New England
are afflicted with what is called ‘the evil of depopulation,’
and there are many schools in that region whose average
attendance is less than a dozen scholars.

“The relation of education to crime in Louisiana is far
from being such as the promoters of mere secular educa-
tion can reasonably boast of; at no other period of her his-
tory has she seen so many embezzlers and defaul ters, so
much corruption in high places, so much dishonesty in
legal and municipal business, and such abundance of fraud
in every department. In such social life, if we can credit
the lights of society, never before were deceit, hard-hearted-
ness, utter prostration before wealth, fashion, and every form
of worldliness so rampant. Commercially, never were the
relations between labor and capital so unsatisfactory, not
to say inhuman, as is evidenced by frequent strikes and up-
heavals and in many other less emphatic ways.”
In conclusion the writer speaks pertinently and eloquently of the necessity of moral training in every system of education. Not alone the mind but the heart must be educated if we may hope ever to realize that ideal Republic in which each and every citizen will be found to contribute his part towards the general perfection of the whole.

“Hence let virtue be the foundation of popular education, and the results will be worthy of the zeal with which earnest men and women labor in the great cause. Then will the wolf dwell with the lamb, and the leopard lie down with the kid; the fierce and sanguinary and the gentle and good mingle in lowly adoration of Him ‘by whom kings reign and lawyers decree just things.’ The pure of heart, the honest of hand, the upright, the honorable, the true—all might ‘drink deep of the Pierian spring,’ satiate their thirst at the fountain of every science, and handle the tools of every craft. For then education would rest on its legitimate basis—the Commandments given to our fathers on the holy mount. ‘Popular education,’ says Guizot, ‘to be truly good and socially useful, must be fundamentally religious.’ And a greater than Guizot, O’Connell, the only Catholic quoted in this lengthy article, was wont to say: ‘Education without religion is worse than ignorance.’”

Bancroft’s History.

It was well for many authors that they had died before they had tarnished the fair fame of their youth by the follies of age. There have been more authors than one who obtained a great name for what they have written when young and in the prime of life, who yet have called down a heavy judgment upon themselves by those things which they have indited when old. Puffed up with pride on account of the lavish praise bestowed upon them, they have thought to themselves that their dictum was something which the world would not dare gainsay. Yet they have erred; and the world then seeing their pride and the real extent of their knowledge has placed them on a lower level than that on which they formerly stood. A notable example of this is Dr. Döllinger: famous once for his learning, he is now named only to be pitied. The works of his youth find no friends with non-Catholics, for in them is a strong condemnation of Luther and of all heresies; the works of his old age are laughed at and ridiculed by the Catholics because they see in them only the vain endeavors of a man puffed up by pride endeavoring to make facts agree with certain opinions of his own.

We have here in the United States an example of how a man may lose a reputation by the indiscretions of age. George Bancroft, the historian, is not a man of the same ability as Dr. Döllinger, yet he had obtained considerable of a reputation as a writer of history. It is true that he always labored under the reputation of having studied a course of German philosophy and of making the facts narrated in his “History of the United States” tally with his philosophy. If the facts to be related sustained his philosophy, all well and good for the facts; but if there was any discrepancy between the facts of history and his philosophy, then the history was to suffer for it.

By another class of persons the voluminous work of Mr. Bancroft was considered as a very enter-
of Catholicism leave the Church without exclaiming against Infallibility. All must attribute to this dogma the awful catastrophes which happen. Mr. Bancroft must not write without raising up his voice against Infallibility, and must have his word of praise in favor of the Reformation of Luther; but what the Infallibility of the Pope, the Reformation so-called, and the other matters which Mr. Bancroft introduces into his chapter on Germany and the United States had to do with the War of Independence is more than we can understand.

There are many men who seem to lose all control of themselves whenever the word "Pope" is mentioned, and Mr. Bancroft is one of them.

Mr. Bancroft may be sincere in his estimate of Luther, but the warmth he shows when giving this estimate displays more of bigotry than it does of the impartiality of an historian. He talks for some time about faith alone saving us, and upon the liberty of conscience and the emancipation of men from authority. We have always supposed that authority was necessary for liberty and good government. We believe that where there is no authority there can be no real liberty; but Mr. Bancroft seems to think that liberty and authority are two contradictories, and that man should be freed from all authority. It may be said that he holds this opinion then only in matters of religion. But if all authority should be discarded in religion, why not in Governments and in society?

Mr. Bancroft in his sketch of Germany and the Reformation is very reticent of the many disorders brought upon Germany and the whole world by the doctrines preached by Luther, which he praises so highly. He says nothing of the frightful civil wars which the Reformers waged against all who were not of their style of thinking. He says they were struggling for liberty: surely it was a queer way to show their love of liberty of conscience by endeavoring by force to compel others to think as they did. There is a great deal of rant talked about Luther and the Reformation. Were Luther alive to-day his present followers would be ashamed of him, and his name would be classed with those of Rochefort, Bradlaugh, and others of that ilk. The Commune, which caused such frightful disorders in France was but the logical result of the teachings of Luther. The Internationalists are the only persons who follow to their real conclusions the doctrines started by Luther and the Reformation.

We might quarrel with many statements made by Mr. Bancroft, as that of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes "driving out of France a million of the best of the French nations."*

Surely the inhabitants of France must have been very bad people when "the rest" of them were a set of men who were concocting conspiracies against legitimate government, inviting foreigners to invade their country, and who were fomenting civil war. But we have done with Mr. Bancroft. His whole chapter on "Germany and the United States" was written to vent his spleen against the Popes and the Catholic Church, and to make an apology for Protestantism, which, by opposing authority, has always opposed liberty. His attempt has as an historian fixed his status. His parallel between Prussia and the United States is forced to the extreme; there is no resemblance between the two nations. A man who can wilfully insult his readers by asking them to see resemblances where none exist, deserves no confidence. To prostitute history to the service of a system of philosophy and the defence of a religion is an offence which cannot be pardoned. Mr. Bancroft will be known in after generations, if his name be known at all, as a man who made an ambitious attempt to write the history of a great people and failed.

In Memoriam.

BENJAMIN C. HUGHES.

Died.—At the residence of his parents, 444 W. Adams street, Chicago, on the 12th inst., Benjamin C. Hughes.

In the above we are told of another visit by the angel of Death to the fold of those whom Notre Dame in bygone days has called her own, and with it is elicited our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction for the parents, who are listed among the old pioneer and kindest friends of our Institution. Mrs. Hughes will be remembered for her particular interest and assistance in the establishment of the Ave Maria, and her name is engraven upon the magnificent crown as a member of the Guard of Honor, which presented it to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. The reward for her efforts towards the honor of the Mother of God she certainly recognizes in the happy death of her beloved son. Ben was one of "the dear old boys" of the "Silver Jubilee" period, and will be remembered by them in the various scenes of that grand old year. Since leaving college his occupations have been in the mercantile world, until, reminded by a protracted illness that though young in life its end was near, he turned his mind with noble resignation from the vain hope of recovery to the consideration of his eternal welfare alone and the preparation for the ordeal through which he was to pass. His confidence was in the assistance of the Mother of God. To repeat his own sentiment, he had known the blessing of a devoted mother's care on earth, he felt the same awaited him in heaven. His cross of pain and long suffering was borne with remarkable fortitude and patience until the end, when, fortified by the Sacraments of our Holy Church and the spirit of prayer that attended him, he calmly gave his soul to God, and left to the loving members of his family who surrounded him a soothing comfort to their grief in the beautiful and happy death he had experienced.

Then do not mourn a life too brief
That leaves this mortal sphere
Empowered by grace and prayer, in joy
Eternal to appear.

M. M. F.
Personal.

Col. Cyrus W. Fisher, of Denver, Col., paid a flying visit to the College this week.

—Rev. G. Houch, of Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. J. Walters and J. Guendling, of Lafayette, Ind., were welcome visitors to the College during the week.

—Mr. J. Hammond, the gentlemanly agent of the Catholic Publication Society Co., New York, was among the visitors to the College during the week.

—A grand bazaar recently held at Austin, Texas, Rev. Peter Lauth, C. S. C., ‘62, received the distinction of being voted the most popular clergyman in the city.

—An interesting letter has been received from W. T. Johnson, of Kansas City, Mo. He was an eye-witness of the recent storm in that locality, and, like other Kansas citizens, he denies that it was a cyclone. No buildings suffered from the storm except those known to be in an untrustworthy condition.

—Among the visitors during the week were: H. J. Hueskamp, Fort Madison, Ia.; Miss M. Davis, Harmon, Ind.; Mrs. James Stump, Waterloo, Dakota; J. B. Bolton, Oskaloosa, Ia.; J. P. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Howard, Nashville, Tenn.; A. C. Dodd, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Bradley, Pacadina, Cal.; William Reed, Iowa City; John P. Valentine, St. Louis, Mo.; Sam O’Brien, ‘84, South Bend; Ed. B. Goldsbery, New York; Mrs. J. L. Hayes and Master Frank Hayes, Harvard, Ill.; Miss Maggie Clifford, Ligonier, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.; C. W. Fisher, Denver, Colorado; W. W. Corbet, Chicago, Ill.; Xavier Roth, New York.

—Rev. James J. Curran, ‘68, the founder and director of the Catholic Protecory at Arlington, N. J., sailed for Ireland on Tuesday the 4th inst. He will take a three-months’ vacation, during which he will strive to recuperate his impaired health caused by years of zealous and unremitting labors. The best wishes of his many friends go with him for the happy realization of all his desires. The Catholic Review (New York) says:

“The reverend gentleman has acquired much celebrity for his varied accomplishments, including those of artist, journalist, musician and inventor, and for his scholarly attainments, which include a knowledge of medicine to a high degree; while his benevolence and patriotism have endeared him to a host of friends throughout America. Many gentlemen escorted him on board of the Nevada, of the Goton line, including his kind-hearted Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Wigger, who, in his solicitude for Father Curran, urged him to consent to a few months’ repose; also Very Rev. Chancellor McCarthy, Rev. Father O’Connor, East Newark; Rev. Father Smith, Arlington; Rev. Father White, Newark; Rev. Father Fox, Seabright; Rev. Father Callan, South Orange; Rev. Father Murphy, Jersey City; Rev. Father Carroll, Hackensack; Rev. Father O’Reilly, Yonkers; Commissioner Miles O’Brien; James B. Farrell, President of the Home Rule Club; L. J. Callanan, Vice-President of the Home Rule Club; John Furey, General Kirwin, of the Tablet; Thomas F. Meehan, of the Irish American; James W. O’Brien, of the Union; Bryan G. McSwyny, John D. Egan, James Rogers, etc. The evening before his departure a number of Father Curran’s friends gave him a banquet in this city.”

Local Items.

—Baseball!!
—Excitement!!
—Five weeks more.
—We won’t take it!
—Let us have a public debate.
—Go back and touch your base!
—An artesian well is to be sunk on the premises of the Scholasticate.

—“The Age of Leo X” is the subject for the final essay in competition for the English Medal.
—An interesting debate is progressing among the St. Cecilians. A full report will be given next week.
—The game played between the second nines of the Seniors resulted in a victory for the “Reds” by a score of 21 to 16.
—The photographic group of the officers of the Hoyne’s Light Guards, taken by McDonald, of South Bend, is a splendid work of art.

—Corporals have been appointed for the Junior company of the Hoyne’s Light Guards as follows: 1st, H. Smith; 2d, D. C. Regan; 3d, M. B. Mulern; 4th, A. Finckl.

—About thirty students will receive the Sacrament of Confirmation next Monday morning. Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger is expected to arrive at Notre Dame to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

—Professors Paul and Kindig and Master R. Oxnard took part in the concert given at Mishawaka, last Tuesday evening, in honor of the Silver Jubilee anniversary of Rev. Father Oechtering.

—WANTED:—a perfect baseball umpire. The demand comes from all quarters. When supplied, no doubt he will appear in Barnum’s curiosities as the ninth wonder of the world.—Boston Pilot.

—The Junior 1st nines played their 2d championship game Thursday afternoon. After playing about two hours and a half victory was declared in favor of the “Reds” by a score of 26 to 18.

—The hose has at length been turned on one of the College buggies. When the fact was discovered great enthusiasm was manifested on all sides, and people began to wonder what it foreboded.

—The following names should appear in the “List of Excellence” for Instrumental Music: Messrs. Nusebaum, Remish, Cleary and W. Cartier. The name of J. Fitzgerald was omitted for Algebra last week.

—The servers enjoyed an extra “rec” on Tuesday afternoon. A pleasant little picnic on the banks of the St. Joe, under the kind and attentive chaperonage of Rev. Father Stoffel and Bro.
Marcellinus, added to the delights of the occasion.

—The Philopatrians enjoyed an excursion to St. Joseph’s Farm on Thursday last. They express their thanks to Rev. President Walsh, Bros. Leander and Marcellinus and Prof. Hynes for kind favors in promoting the pleasure of the occasion.

—The contest for the Mason Medal is close and exciting among the Juniors. The score—according to the honorable mentions in the SCHOLASTIC—is as follows: P. Jacobs, 53; C. Ruffing, 49; T. Goebel, 48; E. S. Ewing and P. Brownson, 47; F. Long, 44; G. Myers, 43; C. Cavaroce, E. Dillon, E. Darragh and R. Newton, 41.

—The second of the series of championship games in the Seniors was played on Thursday, and was very close and exciting. The score by innings is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Blues</th>
<th>Reds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 3 4</td>
<td>5 6 7 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 3 0</td>
<td>0 1 0 2=10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td>0 0 7 0 0 0=13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—The Curator of the Museum has received a very interesting curiosity from Mr. David Munro, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a copy of the largest newspaper ever published. It is called, “The Illuminated Quadruple Constellation—The Mastodon of Newspapers.” It measures 70 by 100 inches, and was published in New York, July 4, 1859.

—The 12th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held on Monday evening in St. Edward’s Hall. Compositions were read by Masters Cobbs, Nussbaum, Dunford, Sweet and Nealis. While the composition of all showed study and attention, the essay of Francis Cobbs, on “The Great Men of America,” was pronounced the best.

—Messrs. Adler Bros., the South Bend clothiers, have kindly promised to donate a handsome gold medal to the captain of the nine winning three of the five championship games which are to be played between the first two nines in the Senior department. This liberal offer has been duly accepted by both nines and a vote of thanks has been returned to the donors.

—Joseph A. Lyons, Professor in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., who is well known through his many writings, has published an excellent English translation of Molière’s “Miser.” The female characters of the original are omitted in the translation without injury to the plot and interest of the play. This English version is well adapted for presentation at college or school festivals, commencements, etc.—Herold des Glaubens.

—The fifteenth regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club was held Saturday, May 15. Mr. F. Larkins was elected to membership. The question: “Resolved that the Knights of Labor are detrimental to the interests of the Country” was debated. The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Harless, Houck and Hull. On the negative were Messrs. Rahilly, Hamlyn and Jess, the latter of whom made a remarkably eloquent speech, which gained the victory for his side. Classical selections were given by Messrs. C. Harris and Jess.

—The frost of the early part of this week were fatal to the coleus, but did not injure the geranium and other hot-house plants which have adorned the vases of our frontage since the beginning of this month. We hope the injuries to the coleus, fatal as they now seem, are not beyond remedy, but we would remind our zealous gardener of the caution which Virgil gives—in one of the Georgics, we think—

'O venture boni! nimium ne credito veri,
by which he delicately intimates that geranium can stand a good deal more than coleus.

—On Tuesday evening, August 2, 1886, the Board of Government of the C. T. A. U. of A. will meet in Washington Hall, Notre Dame, and on the following morning Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in the church at that place. Delegates will be escorted to the church by visiting Societies. On Wednesday evening, August 4, a reception will be held in Washington Hall, at which addresses will be delivered by able and prominent speakers, and on Thursday evening the well-known Columbian Society of Valparaiso, Ind., will delight the citizens of Notre Dame by the rendition of that strikingly suggestive drama, entitled “Drink.”


—His Excellency Governor Gray, of Indianapolis, accompanied by Judge Egbert and Mr. P. O’Brien, of South Bend, visited the College yesterday afternoon. The students were assembled in front of the main building, and, after music by the Band, Governor Gray spoke at some length, expressing his appreciation of the hearty welcome accorded him, and gave earnest and practical advice concerning the advantages of education and the duty of the students to profit by their splendid opportunities. Some time was then spent in visiting the College buildings, the Governor expressing his pleasure at all he saw. The visit of the Governor, though necessarily brief, gave the greatest pleasure and it is hoped that an opportunity will soon present itself when we may be favored with another and a more prolonged stay.

—One of the most pleasing events of the week was the soirée musicale given on Sunday evening in the grand parlor of the University. Besides the members of the Faculty and a number of visitors, the boys of the military companies were privileged to be present, and all heartily enjoyed the rich and rare treat which was afforded them. The musical part of the exercises consisted of selections by the String Quartette—whose playing was particularly admired and heartily appreciated—choice morceaux for the piano rendered by our little prodigy Master R. Oxnard; a beautiful piano duet well executed by Masters R. and H. Peck; a brilliant Saxophone solo by Prof. Kindig, and a duo for violin and piano by Prof. Paul and Master Oxnard. In addition there were several well-delivered recitations presented by Messrs. F. H. Dexter, E. Darragh, A. McIntosh and Fred. Crotty, whose efforts imparted a pleasing variety and contributed to o
slight degree to the entertainment of the audience. We are pleased to hear that it is the intention to provide a number of these soirées during the remaining weeks of the scholastic year, for the benefit of those who will merit the privilege of attending them.

—Picked nine of the Juniors and Seniors played the first of the series of championship games Sunday afternoon. The game was umpired with great tact and fairness by Mr. J. Burns. The following is the complete score:

**JUNIORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. B. R.</th>
<th>T. B.</th>
<th>P. O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Benner, s. s. and 2d</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Courtney, 3d b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Cartier, c.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Cooper, p.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Myers, 2d b. and s. a.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Fehr, 1st b.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Waibraushek, l. f.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Hayes, c. f. and e. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
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**SENIORS.**

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<th>P. O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Nester, 3d b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. McNulty, b. s.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Combe, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Burke, l. f.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Combe, 1st b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Breen, l. f.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Browne, p. and c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Wilson, c. f. and p.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Chapin, r. f.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
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**SCORE BY INNINGS:**

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**Roll of Honor.**

The following list includes the names of those students whose conduct during the past week has given entire satisfaction to the Faculty.

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


*Omitted last week by mistake.

**Class Honors.**

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

**MINOR DEPARTMENT.**


**List of Excellence.**

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

**COURSE OF MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS AND SPECIAL BRANCHES.**


**List of Excellence.**

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

**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

Saint Mary's Academy.

One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

—A picnic, on the southern bank of the tortuous St. Joseph's, was the order of the day on the 12th.
—At the regular Academic reunion recitations were given by the Misses S. St. Clair and A. Donnelly.
—Mrs. Sherman, wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, St. Louis, and Miss Genvieve McMahon were among the visitors.
—A grand instruction on "Steadfast energy of purpose" was given to the Children of Mary by Very Rev. Father General on Monday morning.
—The orange cake made by Miss Lizzie Carney and the fig cake compounded by Miss Mattie Munger, on Wednesday, were "superlatively" palatable.
—Miss Lulu English, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived at St. Mary's on Monday evening, and was warmly welcomed by her former teachers and companions.
—The dinner of the Class in "Domestic Economy" on Wednesday was supplemented by ice-cream, thanks to the thoughtful attention of Miss Mary Ducey, who was on a visit to the Academy.
—The painful intelligence of the death, on the 14th ult., of Mrs. W. P. Whipple (née Miss Katie Joyce, Class '76) has just reached St. Mary's. The Children of Mary went to Holy Communion, offering their intention for the repose of the soul of their departed associate, as she was a member of their Society. May she rest in peace!
—As an incentive to more than usual efforts in the 1st Senior Composition Class, the Prefect of Studies kindly offered a handsomely bound volume of Whittier's poems for the best composition on a given theme. A spirit of friendly rivalry gave interest to the contest. Misses B. Morrison, A. Donnelly and G. Wolvin deserve special commendation from the Prefect for their excellent essays. The prize was accorded by acclamation to Miss M. Dillon.
—On Sunday, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, at the six o'clock Mass, celebrated by Very Rev. Father General Sorin, two little Juniors, Maude Clifford and Cora Prudhomme, had the happiness of making their First Holy Communion. In the quiet of a low Mass, where no voices were heard except the subdued tones of the celebrant and server, and on the festival of St. Joseph, whose unobtrusive guardianship of the Incarnate Word made him by excellence the patron of a hidden life, these dear children were admitted for the first time in their lives to the Heavenly Banquet. The snow-white blossoms and the golden glowing lights upon the altars spoke to their hearts of the purity and fervor most dear to the Divine Guest so joyfully welcomed by them that morning. A day never to be forgotten; May 16, 1886, will be kept by the youthful First Communicants, as an anniversary dearer than every other, since on that day they for the first time received the Bread of Eternal Life. May the benedictions of that happy morning, fruitful in every blessing, accompany them throughout their earthly career, and guide them safely to the everlasting joys of which they have received a foretaste!
—The final lecture before the St. Cecilia Society treated of the "Folk Song and Modern Leed," and was one of uncommon interest. Independent of the invaluable history of music given from a Christian standpoint, the high character of the production may be inferred from the following extracts. After explaining the origin, the nomenclature, and the ranks of song singers in the olden times; of the bards, the minstrels, the troubadours, the minnisingers, and, speaking of the close of the crusades, the lecturer said:

"Some afterwards took the name of 'knight errant,' or wanderers, and added to their function as minstrels the great work of reformation of morals and of suppressing and avenging the cruelties of the arrogant warrior barons. The means of accomplishing their zealous enterprise was the education and ennobling of public opinion by their songs, and by raising woman to her proper social position. Taking the Blessed Virgin for a model, the songs of the minstrel were devoted to the praise of chastity, beauty, conjugal devotedness, and every virtue which should adorn the character of woman.' To the loved tones of the harp, they sang in the castle halls to their warlike audiences of prowess in battle against the foes of God and virtue; of the cruelty experienced in captivity under the Turk; of holy places decorated by the impious Paynim, to whom woman was a slave, despised as on a level with the brute creation: then would they contrast the debased condition of the Moslem with those who were born to a happier lot in Christian lands, and thus they roused the better nature of their but half Christianized auditors."

After a beautiful description of the harmony of the Holy House of Nazareth, "a perfect concord vibrating from the earthly, trinity . . . . thus releasing the human nature and resolving the discord of Eden into the accord of Heaven," the lecturer closed as follows:

"Dear children, learn well the melody of Nazareth. Obedience is the key-note; humility the dominant; self-sacrifice the sub-dominant; with these three notes you can harmonize your scale of life's trials. By thus using music—the only science you will take with you out of this world—you will then understand her language, and use your glorious art in singing forever the praises of the Lamb of Nazareth, the Lamb of God."

Excelsior.

Indescribable are the emotions aroused by reflection on this theme considered in its different relations. First we behold the hopes, springing from their warm fresh source, in the heart of the child. Further on the arena opens, and the broad theatre of life, with its varied prospects lies before Emulation in the vast fields of learning nerves every effort. In these expanses of alluring research the academic and collegiate curriculums are included. Ever is the eager mind hoping and striving for the attainment of something more elevated than the present can supply. The aims, the
enterprises, the aspirations on which were concentrated every energy at the dawn of life seem worthless now. The object is attained. The charm has passed away with the efforts exerted to secure the coveted prize. How entrancing the treasure appeared when heeded from the distance only the ardent heart of youth can understand; but the beautiful bubble melts in the air; yet "Excelsior!" cries the resolute aspirant, undismayed by his disappointment. Forward and upward he urges his course. Despising danger, resisting pleasure, the brave warrior, encased in the panoply of courage, and armed with the sword of patriotism, goes forth to taste the nectar of success.

But though brightest laurels crown him, they satisfy him not. Struggling through difficulties and perils, made strong, per chance, by the rebuffs of relentless fortune, he reaches at length the ideal of maturing years, and the age of thought and discretion finds him still aspiring. Warned by the swift approach of life's inevitable term, to be content with the present elevation does he heed the premonition? No; the insatiable heart still cries, "Excelsior!"

Hear the steep generations how they fall
Adown the visionary stairs of Time,
Like supernatural thunders—far, yet near—
Throwing their fiery echoes through the hills.

So in life, the attainment of each successive desire leaves but a far off echo in the soul; grand it may be, but piercing. Yet those phantom voices, receding through the distant hills of memory, speak not of the past, but of the future; not of triumphs in departed years, but of inspiring possibilities in the time to come.

Longfellow, our beloved American poet, admirably depicts this eager inclination of the heart for what is best and highest. Nothing can allure, nothing intimidate the youth in his eager career. Dead on the Alpine summit, he still grasps in his hand of ice

The banner with the strange device.

This earnest, upward impulse of the soul is not to be subdued even in death. There yet remains an immortal height to be surmounted, an ascent to eternity. The very natural impulses of the mind and heart hold in view the never-ending progress, the very natural impulses of the mind and heart hold in view the never-ending progress.

Rowena I. Fenton (Class '87).

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Roll of Honor (Class '87).

**Senior Department.**


**Minim Department.**


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**Consortium of Music:**

Honorably Mentioned.


Miss Carney. Guitar.

5th Class, 2d Div.—Misses Otero, Servis. 6th Class—Miss Egan, Robb. 7th Class—Miss L. Griffith. Organ.

Miss Harlem. COUNTERPOINT.

Miss Bruhn. HARMONY.

Misses Barlow, Horn, Shephard.

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**Vocal Department.**