The Dignity of Labor.

Oration of the Day

Delivered at the Forty-Ninth Annual Commencement of the University of Notre Dame,

BY THE RT. REV. MGR. ROBERT SECON, D.D.

The dignity of labor appeals to us immediately, because its origin is in the mind itself of God. The history of creation begins with a record of work. In Genesis we read: “So the heavens and the earth were finished and all their host. And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made.” Hence the title of St. Gregory of Nyssa’s exegetical treatise in the Latin translation from the original Greek is De Opere Sex Dierum. Man, the noblest of God’s works here below, was not ever to be idle. His Creator, the Scriptures tell us, “put him in the paradise of pleasure, to dress it and to keep it.” Thus occupation of some kind was assigned to man from the very beginning. Even in a state of innocence he was not inactive. God gave him work to do, and his employment contributed to his happiness. Even in Eden a law of labor was imposed:

“God hath set Labor and rest, as day and night to men Successive; and the timely dew of sleep, Now falling with soft, slumberous weight, inclines Our eye-lids; other creatures all day long Rove idle, unemploy’d, and less need rest; Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed, which declares his dignity And the regard of Heaven on all his ways.”

Cain and Abel are represented in the Bible as a shepherd and a husbandman.

The discovery of different arts, doubtless the offspring, for the most part, of necessity—which is the mother of invention—dates from the earliest ages of the world. Even before the Deluge many arts were known and practised. The building of cities must have had a favorable effect upon the advancement of the arts; for then men could readily get assistance in their work, could profit by the experience of others, and could find employment by which to earn their daily bread. Moses testifies that Tubal-Cain “was an artificer in every kind of copper and iron work.” This name resembles that of Vulcan, and it is probable that the fables concerning the Roman god of fire arose from traditions regarding the famous biblical workman. The scholar will here recall to mind Virgil’s description of the subterranean furnace of the Cyclops in the 8th Book of the Aeneid, in which the poet’s imagination seems to have anticipated the busy scenes in one of our own great founderies, ending with

Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam, where we may say, as in the “Essay on Criticism”:

“The line too labors, and the words move slow.”

The celebrated Smithsonian Institute at Washington carries in its name a tribute to the dignity of labor, Smith being the oldest and most respectable of all names of occupation. It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon smitan, formed in imitation of the sound of smiting, striking, pounding, as of hammer, anvil, and metal. Hence the old English couplet:

“From whence came Smith, whether artisan or squire, But from the smith that forgeth at the fire?”

The just reproaches which Jacob made to Laban show us that the ancient patriarchs took
labor very seriously and were not backward in turning their hands to it. We may judge of how the men worked in that earlier and simpler age, from the way that even the women worked whose fathers were yet men of substance and consideration. Rebecca came from a distance to fetch water from a well and carried the "pitcher on her shoulder"; Rachel fed her father's flock, and took them to water. Their beauty and their station, raised far above necessity, did not lead them to disdain work.

A similar simplicity was then the universal rule. Homer describes kings and princes working with their own hands; and one of the very oldest writings that have come down to us from classical antiquity is a tribute to the dignity of labor. It is the "Works and Days" of Hesiod, who was a poet of the plow and of the people, inculcating the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and mechanical labor. Xenophon tells of a citizen of Athens who went out every morning into the country to superintend his workmen and help them with his own hands, thus encouraging the rest and keeping himself in perfect health. Cyrus the Younger had a private garden which it was his recreation to tend unaided. Cicero says that he knew of some Sicilian laborers who, although he knew of some Sicilian laborers who, although they moved the ground themselves, pruned the fruit trees, dressed the vines, and engaged in spinning and embroidery, making of the plow and of the people, inculcating the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and mechanical labor. Xenophon tells of a citizen of Athens who went out every morning into the country to superintend his workmen and help them with his own hands, thus encouraging the rest and keeping himself in perfect health. Cyrus the Younger had a private garden which it was his recreation to tend unaided. Cicero says that he knew of some Sicilian laborers who, although

Slavery may be likened, wherever introduced, to the fabled upas-tree of the East which gives death to those who rest in its shade. There is an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor: they cannot long exist under the same government. The innate dignity of free and honest labor would be insulted and finally extinguished if placed in competition with the enforced and degraded labor of the slave. Two salient examples from ancient and modern history confirm the maxim of economics that in all places and at all times and in every circumstance the same effects follow from similar causes. Slavery, introduced among the Romans by war and conquest, gave the first blow to labor among a free people. In course of time the whole country, of which Rome was the capital and centre, became covered with vast farms called Latifundia, tilled by slave labor; so that the same amount of land which in the time of the Republic had contained from one hundred to one hundred and fifty farmer families, was later occupied (and only occasionally), as a single estate, by one patrician family and perhaps fifty slaves. Pliny denounced this state of things as the ruin of the empire.

With the preaching of Christianity a new
principle was introduced, or rather reintroduced: the principle that labor of itself has nothing humiliating, nothing degrading, and is not incompatible with liberty and knowledge. One of the aims of the Church, from the very beginning, was to rehabilitate manual labor in public estimation, and thus to abolish slavery itself in the Roman world. Before the end of the fifth century labor was restored to its original dignity and the economy of work found its proper place once more in the social conditions of mankind. How could it, indeed, be otherwise? Many of the parables of our Lord were taken from subjects of labor. He even deigned to liken His Eternal Father to a husbandman, a vine-dresser; He was Himself called a carpenter—"Is not this the carpenter, the Son of Mary?" The insults and objections of pagans, who turned upon the Christians their own contempt for labor, were commonly directed against the humble and laborious origin of their Founder and His Apostles. It has never been attempted by our Apologists to explain away these conditions. On the contrary, they were boldly and gladly accepted and insisted upon. The pagans, being ashamed of manual labor, avoided all mention of it on their tombs. Only the burial urns of slaves and freed-men told of their occupations. On the other hand, the Christians gloried in doing so, and in representing on their burial slabs the instruments of their work. Cicero couples "workman" with "barbarian," using both words as terms of reproach; but among Christians the expressions operarius, operaria, were held in honor. Thus in a beautiful inscription of the middle of the fourth century the noble widow of Junianus styles herself amatrix pauperum et operaria—"a lover of the poor and a working-woman." To be a breadwinner, a wage-earner, a worker, was to be esteemed mean and contemptible by pagans, but praiseworthy by the Christians; for labor, although, in its present aspect, a penalty of the Fall, is also a remedy of sin and a condition of future reward.

In the fifth century we behold a complete restoration of the dignity of labor. We can conceive how great has been the moral revolution in the minds and manners of men throughout the ancient world on hearing St. John Chrysostom tell his hearers, the pleasure-loving people, the luxurious nobles, the imperial dignitaries of Constantinople: "When you see a man who cuts the wood, or who, grimy with soot, works the iron with his hammer, do not despise him, but rather for that reason admire him."* In the primitive Church the Fossores, or grave-diggers, belonged to the ecclesiastical body, although their work was primarily one of manual labor. St. Jerome calls them clerics.* They were constantly in familiar intercourse with the priests, and were the devoted, laborious and heroic servants of the Christian community. By them were excavated those stupendous underground cemeteries around Rome and other cities generally called catacombs. Their work required strength, patience, zeal and courage. Their life was one of continual danger and self-sacrifice. In the laws of the fourth and fifth centuries they are styled Coptiæ, from the Greek, meaning, emphatically, laborers. It was not a mercenary service which these men rendered to the Church, but a work of personal devotion which might, and did, sometimes result in martyrdom. It has been conjectured that they were the Ostiarii—Door-keepers—of those times, or, at least, formed a part of that body of Minorists. Hence we derive another illustration of the dignity of labor when we see the laborer raised by the Church to such a degree. In the beginning bishops and priests often gave the example of manual labor, following in this the apostolic tradition, as the Apostles themselves had followed the Jewish custom. It appears to have been contemplated by earlier councils that the clergy should, in part at least, maintain themselves by the work of their hands. The learned, however, regard all canons bearing on this subject as permissive rather than mandatory. Still they are undoubted proofs that manual labor was thought honorable and meritorious.

Epiphanius has recorded that many, while they might live by the altar which they served, preferred from motives of humility—of religion—to support themselves by the work of their own hands. Interesting examples of a later period are given in Cardinal Moran's "Irish Saints in Great Britain." The monastic orders all, originally, enjoined work of the hands; and St. Augustine, a Doctor of the Church, wrote a treatise entitled "De Opere Monachorum," about the year 400, in which he condemns certain monks who occupied themselves solely in reading, prayer and meditation, to the exclusion of manual labor. The forty-eighth chapter of the Rule of St. Benedict, patriarch of the monks of the West, is headed "Of Daily Manual Labor." We may truly say that Laborare et orare—"To work and to pray"—was the fundamental maxim of the monastic life. After the ravages and devastation of the

* Hom. XX, 12.

* Epist. ad Innocent.
Barbarian inroads, whole districts of Europe were again cleared and cultivated by the labor and intelligence of monks. They were also the architects and mechanics, the bridge-builders and road-makers, the farmers and gardeners of the early Middle Ages. Among the religious orders, dislike of slavery and servitude, with a corresponding respect for free labor, were traditions carefully handed down during those long periods of conquest, oppression and social disturbances which preceded, accompanied and followed the formation of Christendom. Perhaps the most touching of our dear poet Longfellow's miscellaneous pieces is "The Norman Baron," in which he shows us the influence exerted in this direction by monks, the keepers of men's consciences. These traditions continued down to the end. While the bishops and prelates of the secular clergy were too often but court favorites, or the younger sons of great families, the list of the Mitred Abbots—who sat as spiritual peers of parliament in England, at the time of the Reformation—shows that the majority of them sprang from the people, and were the sons of those who worked for their living. Their labor received additional dignity from the eminent positions to which their children rose.

Nothing, also, is more democratic than the Papacy. Democracy is the friend and natural ally of Labor; and many are the popes who have honored labor by springing from the laboring classes and wearing high above crowns and crowns the Tiara of merit, mind and moral worth.

Do not, however, mistake. The dignity of labor does not stoop to petty jealousy, or descend to the levelling tendencies of European radicals and socialists. Joseph was, indeed, a carpenter: but he was also of the race of King David and kept his genealogy with scrupulous exactitude. There is nothing contradictory between a "long descent" and a genuine respect for labor. The laborer is not a beast of burden. Even the ox that treadeth out the corn was not to be muzzled. The laborer has a right to fixed and limited hours of work, and to stated periods of rest and recreation. This is a principle which the Church laid down in commanding cessation from labor on Sundays and holidays of obligation; for, as said a rigid and censorious Roman:

"Interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis: 
Quod caret alternis requie, durable non est."* 

The example from modern history, showing that contempt for labor brings a nation to ruin, is that of Poland. At the outset Poland—as every people that conformed to the guidance of the Church which converted them and civilized them—was comparatively democratic. It was the bringing in of prisoners of war who became the personal property of their captors, which cheapened work and gradually made it impossible for free to compete with slave or serf labor. The Polish peasant, freeman as he was and the owner of a bit of land for which he had no over-lord, fell by degrees into a condition in which he had few social and no political rights. Such grew to be the arrogance and unwise self-esteem of the Polish aristocracy that a man lost caste, who, however poor, engaged in mechanical or industrial labor. This finally brought about the extinction of Polish nationality. In the days preceding this event—a century ago—it was a common saying that Poland was the paradise of idle nobles and the hell of industrious workers.

It is pleasing to turn from such a state of things to the wise imaginations of Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia." There we see portrayed not only a voluntary communism—an accepted division of labor and profit—such as the Church had ever approved in her religious orders and which, in apostolic times, was occasionally practised by families while still living in the world, but we have also depicted, to the enhancement of the love and dignity of labor, a class of men who of their own volition neglected the softer side of life to "live laborious days." Here follows a description of these men:

"Some of them visit the sick, others mend the highways, cleanse out ditches, repair bridges, or dig turf, gravel or stones. Others fell and cleave timber, and bring wood, corn and other necessaries, in carts, into their towns. Nor do these serve the public only, but even private men, and more faithfully than the slaves themselves. If there is anywhere a rough and disagreeable piece of work to be done from which others are deterred by the labor and disagreeable nature of the task, not to say the despair of accomplishing it, they cheerfully, and of their own accord, undertake it. These men spend their whole life in hard labor; and yet they do not value themselves upon it, nor lessen other people's credit to raise their own; and by stooping to such servile employment, so far from being despised, they are the more esteemed by the whole nation."*

Every true American will sympathize, one would think, with that generous, enthusiastic and high-souled band which tried to carry on the Brook Farm community, near Boston, some fifty years ago. Hawthorne belonged to it for awhile, and has written in "Blithedale Romance" those noble words:

"We mean to lessen the laboring man's great burden

* Cato.

* Ch. xi.
of toil by performing our due share of it at the cost of our thaws and sinews. ... And as the basis of our institution, we propose to offer up the earnest toil of our bodies, as a prayer no less than an effort for the advancement of our race."

It has been said, with more or less truth, that everything in English literature can be referred to the Bible, to Shakspeare, or to Bacon's Essays. One of the longest of the essays is that one "Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates," and shows the change that came over Europe at the period of and, in some manner, as a consequence of the Protestant Reformation in the setting up of absolute monarchies and the keeping of standing armies which are the two worst enemies of honest, self-respecting labor. How different the estimate of Bacon from that of his Catholic predecessor in the Lord Chancellorship, as to what constitutes we believe the strength and power of a people—the good condition of its laboring classes—is clear from this single sentence: "The principal point of greatness in any State is to have a race of military men." No well-informed American can agree with this; but he will prefer the maxim of the gentle Fenelon inculcating in "Telemachus" the wise advantages of industry and peace. If it be objected that they alone should speak of labor who know from their own experience what labor is, let us answer in the finest line ever penned by Latin scribe:

"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto."

It embodies a sentiment that every American accepts; for if not everyone of us is obliged to labor with his own hands, yet everyone of us is expected to respect and to encourage him who has to do so. A beautiful anecdote of the great Napoleon tells us that one day at St. Helena he met, unexpectedly, a laborer toiling up the path with a heavy load on his shoulders. The poor man would have turned aside and ceded the right of way to the emperor, but Napoleon prevented him and turned aside himself, saying to his faithful followers: "Honneur au travail—" Let us honor labor."

Our Revolution was the dawn of a new era in which the dignity of labor was to be acknowledged in a free citizen enjoying absolute political equality with whomsoever; and by our example and prosperity we now demand a juster recognition of the rights of labor throughout the world. With hardly an exception, the official seals of the states and territories of the Union bear engraved upon them the republican symbols of industry and labor—the plow, the shears, the spade and pick and axe, the grapevines and the bee-hive, the ship-builder's instruments and the miner's tools, telling of an origin and a history far other than that which the feudal towers and heraldic anomalies proclaim upon the shields of monarchical Europe.

Labor is the key to American success. The emigrant privations and pioneer struggles of our people in the making of New England, in the making of the Great West and all the rest of our beloved country; the boyhood difficulties of so many of our eminent men from Clay and Webster to Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, have set a halo of romance on the sacred brow of labor. The ring of the woodman's ax, the clink-clang of hammer and anvil, the thud and sputter of red-hot beaten iron, the buzz of saw, the whizz and whirl of wheels, the shuttle in the loom, the murmur of imprisoned waters, the hiss of escaping steam, the rumble and roar of machinery in motion—the varied sounds of human skill and labor—is the music of America and the industrial harmony of the universe. In our republican country the people have no crests except those of rude toil. Here there is no aristocracy but that of hand and brain. Here all are equal before God and before the Law. Here all are assured a chance to rise above their original condition. This is the brotherhood of man through Christian equality:

"Turn, turn, my wheel! The human race, Of every tongue, of every place, Caucasian, Coptic, or Malay, All that inhabit this great earth, Whatever be their rank or worth, Are kindred and allied by birth, And made of the same clay." *

"The sleep of a laboring man is sweet," says the Scripture. It is the effect of healthy exercise. His nights are not disturbed by social ambition. The Catholic laborer learns from his mother the Church how to be happy though poor. This is one of the problems of life whose solution has been hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed to little ones: "Yea, Father; for so it hath seemed good in Thy sight." (Matt. xi, 26.) The Church teaches the lesson of mutual help and sympathy. The Church ignores the so-called barriers between the classes and the masses, holding them to be fictitious obstructions and imaginary lines of demarcation which only pride, prejudice and plutocracy can be so foolish as to prate about. The Church suggests that a divine blessing rests on labor and elevates it to the nobility of nature:

"The honest man, though e'er sae poor, Is king o' men for a' that."

The "Fair and Happy Milkmaid" in Over-

* Longfellow: Kéramos.
bury’s Characters, the loving couples in the “Cot­
ter's Saturday Night,” “Evangeline” at her
spinning, “Paul and Virginia” in their island
home never knew the misery of wealth which
stamps its mysterious mark on the rich and the
idle:

“—medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angit.”

The contrast between those who ride in
carriages and those who go afoot has amused
the pencil of the humorist and the thoughts of
the philosopher, for both recall the adage: “God
shows His contempt for riches by the sort of
people He gives them to.” Labor is at its best
when it believes, with the Apostle, that “Piety
with sufficiency is great gain.” Desperate risks,
quick returns, the greed for sudden wealth—
Auri sacra faines—these degrade labor, demor­
alize the laborer, and make unwilling workers
in the mills of God. Thrice happy they to
whom the Encyclical of Pope Leo “On the
Condition of Labor” is familiar! Thrice happy
they if the Holy Family be their model, and,
in the words of the Pope establishing the Con­
fraternity, “They lift up their eyes to Jesus,
Mary and Joseph to find in this domestic group
cause for rejoicing rather than for repining at
their lot.”

Such as these would be the hope of America:
“Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the
woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image
of heaven.”

The Answer of the Sphynx.

CLASS POEM, 1892-'93.

BY RAYMOND C. Langan, '93.

I.
Hard at the feet of silence,—
At thy cruel feet, O Sphynx—
Our hands are beating wildly,
As the dawn of boyhood sinks.

Wilt thou answer in the noontime?
Wilt thou answer in the night?
Ah, what shall the future bring us,—
Direful grief or long delight?

Green with the moss of years, unlike the tale
That withers with the suns of summers warm,
Still lives the story of bold Edipus,
The hero brave who solved the riddle old
That made the Sphynx in frenzy dash herself
Against a rock, because the noble lad
Of Theban blood guessed right her question vague.
The Sphynx, a myth of legendary lore,
With woman’s face and body like a lion,
And wings as black as any starless night,
Gifted with motion, speech and life, sat and

* * * "Lucretius."

II.

The Answer of the Sphynx.

The Answer of the Sphynx.

The Sphynx has answered—"Hope."

Asked all, both young and old, that passed her way:
“What being walks on fours, on twos, on threes
At last, and on the least by far the best?”

An answer wrong meant death to him that gave
It so: No gold could buy her from her work
Most foul, nor could the hand of mortal man
Foil her deep plan, nor stop the sacrifice
Of youths and maid, who, in the spring of life
Fell like the flowers cut by sharp-edged scythes.
No sable sails, like clouds before a storm,
Were floating in the air to tell their sad
Farewell, as when those exiled to the Cretan King
Left their bright homes each year to wander through
The labyrinth, gifts to the Minotaur.
But one by one they passed away, until
The Theban lad the riddle solved,—"Twas Man.
Valedictory.

BY ERNEST F. DU BRUL, '93.

With each recurring June that brings its flowers and perfumes—the promises of the fruition of later summer—comes also the time that marks the June of a college student’s life. Commencement brings to him the flower of graduation in which is hidden the germ of his future. For several years we have sat in this hall on Commencement Day, listening to the farewells of our predecessors, never thinking of the time when we ourselves would be placed in a like position. But life is a succession of events; the hopes of the future become the realities-of the present; the things that are become the things that were. The incidents of our college life came and went, and the closing act of our career at Notre Dame is soon to slip away into the past and take its place among the bygones.

As the moss that lives its lowly life in the else deserted bog dies at the root as fast as it grows at the top, so are the old associations of our college days broken off when our life in the world begins. But just as the dead moss turns to peat for the warmth and comfort of man, so do the sundered bonds leave behind them the memory of their existence to sweeten and fill with fragrance the busy years to come.

Leave-takings are frequent. Friends come and go; gladly we greet them, sadly we part from them, and saddest of all farewells is the one said for the last time. It is such a one that must now be spoken. Many a time ere this have we left Notre Dame, but it was always with an au revoir and not with an adieu. Eagerly did we then await Commencement Day, and cheerfully we welcomed its arrival. Overjoyed at the prospect of again seeing home, friends, parents; grateful for a period of rest after our term’s work; excited by the bustle and confusion incident to the occasion, with a hearty grasp of the hand we said a few hurried words of parting, sure of meeting again in a few weeks. To-day all is changed. Our work is done, our last Commencement Day is here; we part, perhaps forever.

What tender emotions arise at the doing of anything for the last time! How painful is the prospect of leaving college on this occasion! Mystic chains seem to bind us fast, and scarcely can we tear ourselves away. A strange charm seems to linger about each well-known spot. Depressed in spirit, we traverse each shady path. For the last time we view the familiar scenes of hall and campus, meditating on the years that have flown. For the last time we look into the cool depths of the lake, remembering how placid was our existence here. For the last time we watch the swift current of the river, pondering on our own lives, rushing swiftly onward and bearing each its freight of care to the untried ocean that now lies before us.

Hard, indeed, is the parting from our favorite haunts, but harder still the parting from our college friends. Many pleasant hours have we spent in their company. For years we worked beside them in the class room; for years we have eaten at the same board; for years have our lives been bound up with theirs by the great tie of student-fellowship, and now that tie must broken. Little we knew of the pain it would give; little we thought how reluctantly we should take the coveted prize that, like the mystical Dead Sea fruit, turns to ashes and regret in our hands. Rude the shock, and sad the necessity of this last farewell, and yet it must be spoken.

Rev. Fathers and Members of the Faculty—
To you are we indebted for what little store of knowledge we possess. You have given us a criterion by which to gauge our actions. Your precepts have well equipped us for the life upon which we are about to enter. Your kindness and zeal have helped us over many obstacles. Your gentleness and patience have done much to brighten our lives here. Words cannot express the debt of gratitude we owe you. There is but one way for us to show our appreciation of your efforts in our behalf: It is by living up to your teaching and so proving ourselves worthy sons of Notre Dame. With this purpose in our hearts we bid you farewell!

Fellow-Students—We of ’93 have run our course and won the prize. Looking back over the track and seeing you pushing forward in the same direction, we would give you the benefit of what little experience we picked up on the way. The road may be rough in places; but should you ever feel like giving up the struggle, fix your eyes upon the goal and persevere to the end. The prize is well worth the labor of earning it. We who are sons of Notre Dame, but little older than yourselves, are soon to leave the place where all have been as brothers. Much of the pleasure given us in years gone by was due to your companionship, and in years to come the most pleasant memories of our college life will cluster round you, our fellow-students,—and now farewell!

Classmates—The spirit of loyalty was always
The genius of art.

BY MICHAEL A. QUINLAN, '93.

"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms she speaks
A various language."

These are the words of a thoughtful man, and when he wrote them he gave expression to a universal truth. There is not a thing in nature which has not some semblance of a language. Somehow, the sympathetic heart can find a meaning in all things. Through sight and through hearing, through all the senses in fact, ideas are conveyed to the mind. A feeling of sympathy courses through our being, and the heart goes forth to suffer with the afflicted. The works of nature and the works of God speak to our inmost souls. The frail, simple arbutus, blooming meekly on the grassy green hillside tells us that the oak-leaf will soon burst its small silken sheath, that the robin is building its nest, and that the rough winds of winter have left their domain to the soothing breezes of the south. The great rocks of the rugged mountain or the well-worn bowlders of the prairie tell scientists the history of the earth, and skeletons preserved in the underlying strata tell them of the different stages in animal life—how long the world was manless and forlorn.

So, too, there is in the achievements of men an undying spirit that strikes a sympathetic chord in the heart-harp of the human soul. Whether it be the spirit of beauty, the spirit of patriotism, or the ungodly spirit of ungodly ambition, it speaks to us in its mystical language. Of beauty this is especially true. We are always impressed by the beautiful. We love to gaze upon graceful forms and figures, or ponder upon the charms of a picturesque landscape. Beauty is the soul of nature, the parent of art.

Interest in the arts, and the contemplation of those masterpieces that have been executed, may be looked upon as a great moral force which leads man from the material to the spiritual, from the spiritual to God. The very fact that men labor so assiduously in trying to perfect the arts indicates how divine we are in our origin, and how universal must be that belief. Almost invariably the artist's ideal contains some marked attribute of the Deity. Something there is in the epic dealing with the supernatural, something God-like is seen in the face of a marble-wrought David, something inexpressible we find in the countenance of a painted Madonna. Yet even these wonders are only the results of partial successes. We know with what fervor the pen of the poet sped over his paper in the moment of inspiration, and how sad he must have felt to think that all could not be written; we know how often the artist of chisel or brush sat in his studio, lonely with his models, fearful of the future, and sad that each repeated attempt seemed to be a failure, sad that he could not portray the creatures of his imagination. In fact, no true artist has ever represented faithfully what in his mind he has seen. He aims at perfection, but perfection is only a phantom, and his fancied picture or statue is oftentimes only a glorious dream which can never be realized. But art is not in the mind and imagination; it is a thing that exists; we see it; we know what it is. And art, in its present stage of development, is great—worthy of the ideals which gave it birth, worthy to be called the handiwork of man.
The mind of man, as it grows in perfection, idealizes Nature in search of Nature's God. The material and intellectual expression of that ideal constitutes what we call the fine arts. But above all, we look for something lofty, something noble, something that speaks of the spiritual—something sublime. To the artist this is a longed-for end. Yet, though the hidden meaning of the great work seems to represent "the Unknown, the Inevitable, the Divine," the worker cannot go beyond the sphere of his fellowman; and whatever he does is clothed in the atmosphere in which he lives. In the words of a well-known writer, "No man can quite emancipate himself from his age and country, or produce a model in which education, the religion, the politics, usages and arts of his times shall have no share.” Indeed, the artist is a kind of historian; by the comparative perfection of a nation's art is a nation's greatness reckoned. Let the master be a sculptor, a painter, an architect, it is one and the same thing; for through sculpture, through painting and through architecture is represented, in a general way, the highest degree of culture which a nation may have acquired. These three significant arts have a mission among men and live that they may accomplish it. A race may disappear with all its musicians and orators and poets, but there always remains some vestige of those other arts to tell of its material, moral and intellectual greatness. Though the last descendant of a civilized people has passed from the face of the earth, though no one remains to rehearse the traditions of that people, yet you will find that if mankind knows what was their architecture, or possesses a few of their masterpieces in sculpture and painting, that people's acme of civilization will not be unknown to posterity. And even though we have the written history of Greece and Rome, for instance, do we not look upon their arts as their greatest triumph? To talk of art is simply to go back to the past. Instinctively we all do it. To talk of the greatest masters is to speak of the Age of Pericles and of Alexander, of Augustus and of Leo X. But to try to tell of all that men have done in the fine arts; to tell of the depth of soul which men must have to execute their designs, would be futile and vain. No need is there to go to the past for everything. We all are poets of the past for everything. We all are poets of the past. To talk of art is to go to the past. But this

should not mean that we ought to ignore the present. Art is not dead. We admire the old masters because other men have admired them. Perhaps some of us have not seen those wonders which the famed Greeks have wrought in marble, or the nimble-fingered Italians have depicted on canvas, and, like Ralph Waldo Emerson, we may some day start off for Paris, for Milan, for Naples, for Rome, and there see the masterpieces for ourselves. We may fancy that those pictures or statues will be something strange, a striking arrangement of colors and forms, “a foreign wonder, a barbaric pearl.” But no. Emerson came back from Paris, back from Milan, back from Naples, back from Rome, and told others he was a fool. He had seen the statues, but they were only imitations of life. He had seen the paintings, and even they were nothing but plain, familiar scenes, simple and sincere. He was not dazzled; he had seen nothing new; but he learned the lesson that great pictures and statues, like great actions, are simple and sincere; that the world has not yet given birth to her greatest masters; that art is not dead. Art is a living thing. It lives, and will live; and masterpieces will be made so long as men love the beautiful, are inspired by patriotism and honest ambition, and strive to form an idea of the God who is.

Naturally, when speaking of art, one's attention would be turned at this auspicious hour to the World's Columbian Exposition; for within the Fair Grounds are now gathered together in galaxy the masterpieces of the civilized nations of the earth. What educated person is there who deems it not a rare privilege to cast his eyes on such a collection of statues and paintings? From the work-shops of the renowned, from the various schools at home and abroad, from the galleries of every land where the arts have flourished; from the Louvre of Paris, from the studios of London, from the galleries of Dresden, from the venerable halls of the Vatican, are gathered into the gorgeous art palace of our Western metropolis those effigies of life that fill with such a sense of awe the souls of men. What lover of the beautiful, as he stands there in that grand edifice and looks about him at the life-like forms modelled in clay, in granite, in marble, in brass, in bronze, in silver, in gold, or contemplates the sublimity pictured by a Turner, a Corot, a Titian, a Leonardo da Vinci, a Raphaelle, will not feel nobler, more exalted, the king of the earth, and more the brother of the Saviour King who made him? What traveller from a distant land, as he enters that camping ground of the nations, will not.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
stand back in utter amazement, speechless? for there he will see a specimen of architectural art which men have already declared to be peerless. Should he look at the carved images wrought long and tediously by a Canova or Powers, or study the ideals of a Bouguereau or Millet, he receives from the statue or painting only what he brings in knowledge. He must be educated to appreciate these arts fully. But for him, and for all men, the majesty and magnificence of the huge dome, of the imposing columns, of the flash and splendor of architecture in all its forms, are not a study, but a strong, vivid reality which crushes the imagination with an idea of grandeur that knows no just manner of expression. There the traveller stands awe-struck at the beauty and symmetry and regal grandeur modern architecture has assumed. One might think that the wealth-consuming Imperators, who long ago reigned in the Eternal City, had come again upon the earth, and, amassing all their hoarded riches, built a city of purest marble—so unique are those stately palaces, so great in magnitude, and so artistic in construction is that group of temples consecrated to science, to art, to education, to the spirit of brotherly love, to God,—a fitting monument for all the masterpieces of the world, a masterpiece itself!

Thou parliament of arts that thrill'st the world
And wak'st to wonderment the toil-bound years,
Why hast thou o'er thy palaces unfurled
The kindred colors of two hemispheres?
What silent spirit reigns within thy breast?
What lofty purpose guides thy artful hand?
What grace hast thou to win at thy behest
The boastful pageantry of every land?

Each nation strives to make thee what thou art;
It lends thee what it has and gives its heart.

Man speaks to man and every soul is stirred;
Renewed in life is labor's sweet surcease;
One spirit moves the world and lo! are heard
The whispered words of universal peace.
Behold the races rear their temples grand
Within whose walls the millions meet and scan
The wonders of the earth; there hand clasps hand,
And reigns, serene, the brotherhood of man.

The Marvels of Industry.*

BY ALBERT E. DACY,'93.

In the “Talmud” we read that when King Solomon undertook the construction of the temple, divine word was pronounced that no iron was to be used in the edifice. The king was in despair; for how could rocks and marble be fashioned without the aid of iron? Summoning his counsellors, he related his story. To his great delight one sage spoke of a tiny worm called “Shamir,” which possessed the property of splitting the hardest stones. After weeks of diligent search and inquiry Solomon succeeded in finding this animal. The Shamir cut the stones and the temple was erected. This is an old story of the Rabbi.

Similarly was man powerless to build temples at the time of his creation; but he soon found himself endowed with sovereignty over the universe. In his hand was placed a “Shamir” by which he might surmount all barriers opposed to his advancement. This divine gift at once made him master over his surroundings, and since the day of the finding of the “Shamir” he has paid homage to no earthly material. From the accumulated knowledge of centuries we see the superiority of his mind over matter—of intellect over the forces of nature. Industrial progress is but the result of his triumphs over the inanimate. The whole trend of civilization shows as he has conquered nature by his inventive genius, he himself has become freed from toil. Emerson puts it: “Now that is the wisdom of man in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star and see his chore done by the gods themselves.” On every hand we behold the wonders he has wrought out of his conquered domains. Slumbering creation is ever waiting to be aroused by combinations of his intellect, when it will give up the keys of new empires of endeavor. The tall oak of the forest, stretching its top defiantly towards the heavens and apparently mocking the diminutive figure below called man, is felled and its once haughty trunk and branches soon tell the tale of a now forgotten grandeur. The great beds of coal and iron, hidden in the bowels of the earth, challenging humanity to find them, are discovered, raised to the surface and soon utilized. The impetuous mountain torrent roaring, surging,

* Oration delivered at the Commencement exercises, June 19.
working destruction in its descent and ostensibly ignoring frustration, is turned into sluices and forced to propel its victor's machinery. The fierce wind wailing throughout the land, causing havoc and annihilation, is compelled to blow against its conqueror's sails, driving his ships upon all waters. Even the beasts of the forest and desert do not escape this dominating power, as they are caught and trained to do their subjugator's menial work. When we see these miraculous victories of man over matter, when we view the imposing monuments of his industry, when we contemplate his insignificant stature as compared with the materials he overcomes, how can we doubt the existence of an all-wise and powerful Creator who directs his actions?

By history's aid we trace out the origin of the seeds which have fructified into our present social organization; we observe man in the various stages of his development; we follow him to the many theatres in which he has acted, and we study the most conspicuous governments which have been instrumental in accelerating or retarding his march through the ages. As astronomy is based on the outgrowth of the old discoveries of astrology, and as chemistry is only the disclosure of the blind conjectures of alchemy, so modern society is simply the application of those principles which were found most conducive to good government in antiquity. Asia is the cradle in which man's infancy was rocked, where his intellect was dwarfed, where he realized his dependence on a sovereign master, where the thundering legions of despotism blotted out all his ideas of progression. Europe is the school in which his youth was trained, where his time was spent in never-ending wars, where he was ground down under the sway of tyranny, where he grew strong and arrayed himself against his oppressors, where he first recognized his nobility, and where the light of his responsibilities finally dawned. America is the forum where he has grown from adolescence to manhood, where he has applied all the teachings of science, literature and economy, where he has made use of nature's vast extents and forces; where he has turned upon the power that ground him down, and asserting that "all men are created free and equal"; where he has raised himself to that dignity of station for which Heaven created him, and where his solution of the democratic experiment has established a refuge for the persecuted of all climes.

Industrial progress is one of the natural forces which depend on man's free-will. It is the factor of prosperity and order and the companion of liberty. Hence the consideration of one necessarily implies that of the other. In the race for political power the material progress and development of a country's resources essentially go hand in hand with the growth of popular government. The marvel of American freedom has become a hackneyed theme since the dedication of the Columbian Exposition. The question now suggests itself: How have the United States discharged their duties related to industry in connection with their onward march toward perfection in government? No time is more propitious than the present to answer this question, as the mechanical exhibits at the World's Fair indicate a stupendous activity in America.

When Columbus, after furrowing the untried Atlantic, set foot upon the New World what did he behold? A vast wilderness extending as far as the eye could range, august in its expanse, resplendent in its naturalness, majestic in its loneliness! The silence is broken only by the rippling of waters, the howls of animals and the mutterings of sluggish savages. Nature is magnificent in her uncouth garb. Man is to be pitied in his simplicity. Brute force reigns supreme. Gradually the scene changes. Signs of cultivation appear. Each incoming vessel brings with it new incentives to progress. The primeval forest gives way to civilization, and the miracle of American development begins. Ever obeying an irresistible impulse, humanity sweeps onward like a fertilizing river, clearing the mighty forest and transforming the desert wilderness into fruitful farm's and prosperous cities. To Virginia came Anglicans, to Massachusetts Puritans, to Philadelphia Quakers, and to Maryland Catholics. But what brings these crusaders of all denominations? It is the desire of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Finally the Union is formed. The keynote of American advancement is sounded. Opportunity is given to civilized man to shape his future free from the weight of his own past. Chance is offered to a great civilized nation to work out its destiny unhindered and unfettered. And for the first time in history every man realizes that the privileges of primogeniture are blasted, that no obstacles are set to his progress, that no individual can manage his affairs for him, and that the fruits of his industry are absolutely his own to use as may please him. For the first time since creation every man feels that he may rightfully stand erect in any presence except that of his Maker.
History shows that the demands of the age are the inspirations of the mind. With the growth of American independence the primitive customs of our forefathers became inadequate. Simultaneously Franklin, through intervals of relaxation from political duties, made his wonderful discovery, and to him the world owes much in electricity, and society is indebted for her betterment. With the expansion of the infant Republic the means of travel became defective. Watt supplied the deficiency by inventing the steam engine; and palace cars soon relegated the stagecoach, and steamboats, supplemented the white wings of commerce. When our Southern planters were in a dilemma as to the disposal of their cotton crop, Whitney constructed his gin, which now feeds the poor of England and clothes the world; when the means of communication were considered too antiquated for American messages, the telegraph and telephone superseded the old post. Devices which have originated in this country might be enumerated without end. But time does not permit. Suffice it to say that on every occasion American genius has equalled all emergencies. Europe may be the foster-mother of science, the promoter of research, and the discoverer of new forces; but for their application she has to call on America.

To-day a glance of the eye accompanying the sun from ocean to ocean reveals an extraordinary spectacle. What a contrast to the view seen by Columbus! Immense forces characterized by order and activity are displayed; the marching of a vast population is perceived; the creations of an industrious people stand forth in infinite varieties of form and gigantic dimensions. From the thundering of machines in factories our attention is attracted by the stroke of the lumberman's ax in the woods, by the hum of reapers and threshers in the fields, by the mighty blows of the miner's pick, by the peals of huge engines of commerce, all united in a common battle against the ferocity of nature, all joined in one harmonious chorus of industry. Everywhere the eye beholds telegraph and telephone wires and railroads uniting all commercial centres forming a complicated network rivalling in texture the nerve system of the human body, stretching forth from coast to coast. We see that a new order of human affairs has been established. The enslaved have been freed. The sleepers of centuries have been awakened. History has been emblazoned with the conquests of peace, and from this once desert wilderness the blessings of liberty have radiated around the world.

The Columbian Exposition will not only illustrate the miracle of America's four centuries of progress and civilization, but will likewise exemplify every nation's advancement. On its stage the world will be the theme and nations the actors. The most superb collection of the evidences of development of different countries in their arts, industries and mechanical work, their greatest wonders of creative and constructive genius will be exhibited. People of all civilized lands have been studying the same problems, and the World's Fair will set forth all the advantages which have been registered by mankind, and will furnish to acute minds stimulation for further improvement. Beauty, refinement, art, education and religion will receive a new impetus, and this gathering will go down in history as a fitting close to the most prosperous of all centuries. But the most important achievement of the exposition will be the cementing of friendly relations among all peoples, inviting reconciliations, bringing men of all classes into closer contact, fusing all nations into one harmonious system of fraternal relationship, and, more than any other institution, encouraging the practice of the brotherhood of mankind.

Notwithstanding this outgrowth and hundreds of improvements of the so-called "age of invention" the struggle for bread is fiercer than ever before. Our present unequal distribution of capital serves only to feed the flames of discontent. In all large cities one sees the same piteous spectacle presented—overcrowded industrial centres, keen competition, thousands of men out of work, suffering humanity on all sides. We know that capital is coined out of women and children; that the sordid dollar grinds down honest laborers; that thrifty men are shot down like dogs; that the poor are used merely as a tool by the rich. We hear cries coming from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the down-trodden, from men who despair, from women who weep, from children who starve. As Mrs. Browning says:

"They look up with their pale and sunken faces, And their looks are sad to see, For the man's hoary anguish draws and presses Down the cheeks of infancy.

'You old earth,' they say, 'is very dreary, Our young feet,' they say, 'are very weak! Few paces have we taken, yet are weary—Our grave rest is very far to seek.'"

Such is the doleful picture of our working classes, and such it will continue until a proper equilibrium between capital and labor is established. If the means of living are not more
equally distributed, and if rapacious millionaires, who insidiously threaten the welfare of our country by cultivating a desire for Caesarism, are not subdued, the fate of Rome awaits us. But let us trust that efficient means may be found to destroy the ability of these men to work public ruin at the expense of others. Let us hope that the hungry will be fed, the naked clothed, the ignorant enlightened, the downcast lifted up, and above all that "Shylock" will be crushed. Let us pray for a time when the good work of every invention will reach the poorer classes; when the mightiest engines of production can be owned by those who operate them; when higher wages may stimulate those who toil; when a new civilization will decorate America's industrial standards with golden deeds and philanthropic concessions. Let our manufacturer's apply as a remedy the practice of justice and charity; and if workingmen will have patience, then the problem will soon be solved. As those situated on mountain tops first discern the morning beams, let us, from the vantage-ground of Christian principles soon behold the rising sun of a new era of one united American brotherhood. As De Maistre says: "This century opened by proclaiming the rights of man let it close by declaring and enforcing the rights of God."

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Soutane and Sword.
THE VERY REV. FATHER CORBY'S ELOQUENT "MEMOIRS OF CHAPLAIN LIFE" IN THE UNION ARMY.

The book is most fascinating, and ought to have a wide circulation, especially among the Irish and Catholic population of this country, the valorous deeds of whose compatriots and coreligionists it ably records. At present it is only to be had at the publication office of the Scholastic, Notre Dame University, Indiana, and its net retail price is $1.50.

The "Memoirs" of Father Corby are quietly written, and, on that account, convey a stronger picture of the chivalric courage and heroic constancy of Meagher's Brigade under fire than any mere studied laudation could convey. The officers and soldiers who composed that Brigade set an example of patriotism and steady, yet fiery, valor to the whole Army of the Potomac, and the testimony to that valor is preserved immortally in the pages of "Memoirs of Chaplain Life," by the Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C. It is the kind of book that the old soldier will love. It is straightforward, unpretentious, genial, sympathetic and even jolly at times. One can understand the reason why Father Corby's name became so honored and beloved in the army of the Potomac. There is a heart in every line; the only rule of style the ex-chaplain seems to care for is to be sure that he has something to say, and then to say it. And he has a great deal to say, and from a point of view that has not yet been made apparent in print. "Memoir" is a unique book, the first of its kind; and, besides giving much instruction and enjoyment, it reveals a personality which has hitherto modestly kept itself only for those who had learned to esteem it. The future Macaulay of the Civil War will find graphic illustrations add to the interest of the book. Upon the whole, it is a valuable contribution to the library of the great War. We understand that Father Cooney, of Notre Dame, is also soon to publish a history of War chaplains—Catholic Citizen.

A book with a delightful and interesting personality manifesting itself in every line is the "Memoirs of Chaplain Life," by the Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C. It is the kind of book that the old soldier will love. It is straightforward, unpretentious, genial, sympathetic and even jolly at times. One can understand the reason why Father Corby's name became so honored and beloved in the army of the Potomac. There is a heart in every line; the only rule of style the ex-chaplain seems to care for is to be sure that he has something to say, and then to say it. And he has a great deal to say, and from a point of view that has not yet been made apparent in print. "Memoir" is a unique book, the first of its kind; and, besides giving much instruction and enjoyment, it reveals a personality which has hitherto modestly kept itself only for those who had learned to esteem it. The future Macaulay of the Civil War will find picturesque material in this "Memoir," which makes no pretensions to be anything but the simple and manly record of episodes which unconsciously betray the heroism of the author. Chicago Post.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
The Forty-Ninth Annual Commencement.

The scholastic year '92-'93 has gone into the past crowned with glory and leaving an impress which will make it memorable in the annals of Notre Dame. Truly, the year just closed has been signally successful and one of the most pleasurable and instructive that could be desired in student life. Naught occurred to mar the general harmony and good spirit everywhere prevailing; while the more than ordinary number of entertainments, intellectual and artistic, supplementing the work of the class-room, imparted a particular zest to the work in which each one was engaged, and infused renewed energy in the pursuit of knowledge.

In keeping with the brilliancy which characterized the inception and progress of the year, the exercises attending its close were of a very high order of merit, varied and instructive, and such as to afford the greatest pleasure to the numerous visitors who graced the halls of Alma Mater by their presence. The weather was all that could be desired, nature seeming to lend her aid to perfect the carrying out of the extensive programme that had been prepared.

The preliminary exercises were held on Saturday evening when the ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST took place in Washington Hall before a large audience. The programme is given entire in our local columns, and we may say that all who participated reflected credit upon themselves. The honors were carried off by Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, of Brownson Hall, and Master Geo. McCarrick, of Carroll Hall. The judges were the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, the Rev. Luke Evers, of New York, and the Rev. J. French, C. S. C., of Notre Dame. At this entertainment, as well as at those of Monday and Tuesday, the music by the University Orchestra was excellently rendered and revealed the skilful training of Prof. Paul.

ON SUNDAY morning at eight o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the college church by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, D. D., assisted by the Rev. L. Evers and J. DeGroot as deacon and sub-deacon. Immediately after Mass, the students and clergy repaired to the centre of the parterre in front of the main building where a magnificent bronze statue of the Sacred Heart had been placed resting on a beautiful granite base. Mgr. Seton, attended by the clergy, solemnly blessed the statue, after which he delivered a short but impressive discourse, setting forth the deep significance of the ceremony which had taken place. He reminded his hearers that devotion to the Sacred Heart was especially designed to counteract the evil influences of the age, and that in whatever position in life they might occupy, the love of God should be the motive guide of their every act. When the Monsignor concluded his address all dispersed.

About half-past ten the grand military dress parade took place on the Brownson campus in presence of a large number of distinguished visitors. While the University Band discoursed its grandest martial music the various companies went through the evolutions and manual of arms with a skill and precision that elicited the admiration and applause of all present. After the parade medals for proficiency in drill were awarded to F. Curran, Co. A; J. Miller, Co. B; and Frank Holbrook, Sorin Cadets.

Through a misunderstanding, the Rev. J. F. Nugent, of Des Moines, Iowa, did not arrive until after the celebration of the collegiate Mass, and in consequence the sermon to the students was postponed until the afternoon, when it was delivered during Vespers in the college church. Dr. Nugent's discourse was
characterized by his well-known eloquence, and caused his hearers to be impressed with an abiding sense of the realities and responsibilities of the life which was opening out before them.

ON MONDAY

morning, at eight o'clock, the examinations were formally closed with the distribution of premiums in the various departments of the preparatory courses. At eleven o'clock students and visitors flocked to the beautiful shores of St. Joseph's Lake to witness the great event of the day.

THE REGATTA.

The anxiously awaited contest of brawn versus brawn opened the Commencement exercises of the 19th. There was not a ripple on the water, and the bright sun and the still brighter faces of fair women and brave men gave inspiration to the contestants. There were three races,—two six-oared, and one four-oared race. The first race on the programme was between the two six-oared boats—Evangeline and Minnehaha.

The crew of the Evangeline was as follows: T. Ansberry, captain and coxswain; J. Cullen, bow; G. Tinnen, 2; E. Brown, 3; W. Kirby, 4; J. Bower, 5; F. Chute, stroke. The crew of the Minnehaha was as follows: E. Roby, captain and coxswain; J. McVean, 1; V. Magnus, 2; W. Covert, 3; F. Hesse, 4; F. Murphy, 5; C. Roby, stroke. The Evangeline was the first to appear, and the crew was greeted with loud applause, showing that they were favorites.

The Minnehaha too was given a friendly greeting. The crews took to their boats and went to the starting point. The word "go" was given, and then began as pretty a race as anyone could desire to witness. Both crews were in good condition, and one as eager to win as the other. The Minnehaha led for a time, but the Evangeline began to pull up, and when the turning point was reached the two boats made the turn together. The homeward course was rowed at a clipping rate. Each crew feathered and stroked exceedingly well, and both coxswains understood their business and had their respective crews well under control. Gradually the Evangeline began to forge ahead, and a very rapid stroke was set by F. Chute. The Evangeline won by a boat's length. Time, 3 minutes and 7 seconds. This made the time 10 seconds shorter than last year.

The next race was between the crews of the Montmorency and the Yosemite. The contesting crews were: Yosemite, J. Farrell, coxswain; R. Palmer, bow; T. Rogers, 2; R. Corcoran, 3; E. DuBrul, captain and stroke. The Montmorency crew was as follows: N. Dinkel, coxswain; E. Linehan, bow; J. McDaid, captain, 2; J. Kennedy, 3; A. Chidester, stroke.

Unfortunately, a misunderstanding arose before the race was begun. The coxswain of the Montmorency interfered with the buoy, which marked the starting point, and he moved it ahead. This was not allowed as fair, and the captain of the Montmorency refused to row. The starter ordered the crew of the Yosemite to row the course, and very properly awarded the prize anchors to that crew. The course was rowed in 3 minutes 15 seconds. The final race of the day was between the Evangeline and the Minnehaha. The crew of the Evangeline was: T. Ansberry, coxswain; F. Rogers, captain and bow; G. Tinnen, 2; P. Wellington, 3; G. Perkins, 4; Bowers, 5; F. Chute, stroke. The crew of the Minnehaha was: F. Hesse, coxswain; N. Dinkel, bow; R. Fortescue, 2; W. Foster 3; T. Quinlan, captain and No. 4; J. Corcoran, 5; C. Roby, stroke. This last race was not so exciting as the first; but nevertheless a creditable showing was made. The Evangeline won easily by a good spurt at the end of the course. Time, five minutes 14 seconds. The honors of the day were carried off by F. Chute, F. Rogers, and J. Bowers, who rowed in the two six-oared races and won every time. Two pretty gold anchors now adorn their manly breasts. Taken all in all, the races were among the best ever witnessed here.

In the afternoon at half-past two o'clock exercises were held in St. Edward's Hall, where an excellent entertainment was given by the young "Princes." Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, Very Rev. Father General, Very Rev. Father Provincial, Rev. President Walsh occupied the places of honor, and bestowed upon the youthful students, in the presence of their delighted parents and friends, the rewards of their industry during the year.

At 3 45 an exhibition game of base-ball was opened between Sorin and Brownson Halls; and it proved to be a close and exciting game, evoking great enthusiasm among the large crowd of spectators. It was won by Sorin Hall by a score of 6 to 5; but their hard-earned victory was not assured until the last man was put out. The details of the score are given in our local columns.

Students and visitors sat down to supper at six o'clock, after which a delightful open-air
The overture "Phi, Kappa, Psi," rendered by the University orchestra, marked the beginning of the exercises and was received with great applause. This was followed by a vocal selection rendered by the Orpheus Club, a college organization which displayed a commendable spirit of energy during the scholastic year, and its members have been rewarded by the attainment of a degree of proficiency which assured the success of their efforts and elicited the admiration of their auditors. This and the other vocal numbers, indicated in the programme given in the local columns, showed the skilful training of Prof. Liscombe, the efficient Director of the vocal department of the University.

The orations by the representatives of the graduating class were all marked by a depth of thought, elegance of diction and gracefulness of delivery that reflected the highest credit upon the speakers. Their efforts we are pleased to publish entire, and our readers can judge of the literary excellence. As will be seen, the Columbian Exposition from an educational, artistic and industrial point of view, was made the basis upon which were built admirable compositions setting forth the true spirit and work of education, the wholesome influence of art and the wonderful results of industry. The subjects were timely and appropriate, and, treated as they were in a thoughtful dignified manner, they received the highest encomiums from all present.

The feature of the evening's exercises was the grand Oration designed especially for the occasion by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Seton, D. D., of Jersey City, who spoke with a force and eloquence that riveted the attention of all upon a burning question of the day. Labor is a topic, "The Dignity of Labor," bearing directly upon a question that has been under consideration from the beginning, and upon this grand truth rest the stability and perpetuity of our institutions. We are glad to be privileged to publish Mgr. Seton's Oration entire in the present number, and we shall not mar the reader's pleasure by any attempted analysis. The words of the distinguished prelate produced a deep impression upon his audience, and the many striking and timely truths enunciated went home to the minds of everyone, and were greeted with marks of approbation.

With this concluded the exercises, and all retired well pleased with the instructive entertainment afforded them.

The exercises were begun. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity by a distinguished audience assembled from all parts to do honor to the speakers of the evening. The Rt. Rev. J. Rademacher, D. D., Bishop of Nashville, presided, with the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, Very Rev. Provincial Corby, Rev. President Walsh and others of the clergy.

The oration "The Dignity of Labor," bearing directly upon a burning question of the day. Labor is a topic, "The Dignity of Labor," bearing directly upon a question that has been under consideration from the beginning, and upon this grand truth rest the stability and perpetuity of our institutions. We are glad to be privileged to publish Mgr. Seton's Oration entire in the present number, and we shall not mar the reader's pleasure by any attempted analysis. The words of the distinguished prelate produced a deep impression upon his audience, and the many striking and timely truths enunciated went home to the minds of everyone, and were greeted with marks of approbation.

With this concluded the exercises, and all retired well pleased with the instructive entertainment afforded them.

ON TUESDAY morning, beginning at half-past eight, the closing exercises were held in Washington Hall. After the beautiful vocal quartette "Home, Sweet Home," the Class Poem was read by Mr. Raymond C. Langan, and the Valedictory delivered by Mr. Ernst F. DuBrul. Both were meritorious compositions and will repay the perusal of the reader—they are published entire in the first part of this paper.


ADMITTED TO THE BAR

By authority of the Supreme Court the Hon. Timothy E. Howard admitted to the bar on Tuesday such graduates of the Law Class as desired to become attorneys and counsellors under the laws of Indiana. After graduation they ranged themselves before the Judge, who administered the customary oath and delivered certificates of admission to the bar of the Supreme Court. In former years it was necessary to go to Indianapolis and exhibit diplomas evidencing graduation before receiving such certificates; but this year Judge Howard considered to enable the law graduates to avoid the expense and loss of time incident to going there; and to that end he came personally to Notre Dame, and, for the first time in its history, admitted them in the course of the Commencement exercises.

With this ended the Commencement exercises, and the audience dispersed to the strains of a grand march by the University Band. All in all, the Commencement was one of the most successful ever witnessed at Notre Dame, and, like each of its predecessors, marked the progress which year after year our Alma Mater is making in the fulfilment of its grand mission. The close of each scholastic year finds new improvements recorded at Notre Dame, additional advantages secured for the students, and its pre-eminence among the institutions of learning in the coun-
try still more firmly established. This is an eloquent and well-deserved tribute to the grand work of the venerable Founder of Notre Dame and to the able administration of its gifted President, the Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C. S. C.

All friends of the institute will wish for both health and length of days to continue their grand work. *Alma Mater, prospere procede et regna!*

### CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Seton, Jersey City, N. J.; Hon. Frank Scales, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Timothy E. Howard, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. Lucius Hubbard, South Bend, Ind.

The Degree of Master of Laws was conferred on Patrick H. Coady, Pana, Ill.; Peter M. Ragan, Maumee, O.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on Timothy T. Ansberry, Defiance, Ohio; Earl W. Brown, Sheldon, Iowa; John T. Cullen, Minneapolis, Minn.; Martin P. McFadden, Chicago; Alphonsus A. Heer, Springfield, Mo.; James G. Henley, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John Raney, Chula, Mo.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Charles P. Neill, Austin, Texas.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Ernest F. Du Brul, Cincinnati, Ohio; Michael A. Quinlan, Rockford, Ill.; James A. McKee, Versailles, Ky.; John D. O'Shea, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; James J. McAuliffe, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Degree of Bachelor of Letters was conferred on Fred. E. Neef, Springfield, Ill.; H. Lamar Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.; Raymond C. Langan, Clinton, Iowa; Albert E. Dacy, Woodstock, Ill.; James J. Fitzgerald, Muscatine, Iowa.

The Degree of Civil Engineer was conferred on Michael P. Hannin, Toledo, Ohio.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science in Biology was conferred on Edward M. Schaeck; Chicago, Ill.; Joseph K. Combe, Brownsville, Texas.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Marcellus J. Joslyn, Woodstock, Ill.; Charles B. Dechant, Franklin, Ohio; Chas. W. Scherrer, Denver, Col.; Edward J. Maurus, Seneca, Ill.

### COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS.


### CLASS MEDALS AND PRIZES.

(The Quan Gold Medal, Senior Class, Classical Course, was not awarded.)

The Mason Medal for the student in Carroll Hall having the best record for the scholastic year was awarded to Hugh C. Mitchell, Victoria, Texas.

The McPhee Medal for excellence in Physics was awarded to Elmer A. Scherrer, Denver, Colorado.

The Mehan Medal for English essays was awarded to Frederick E. Neef, Springfield, Ill.

The Green Gold Medal for oratory was awarded to H. Lamar Monarch, Owensboro, Kentucky.

The Dwenger Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine was awarded to Samuel A. Walker, Grafton, North Dakota.

The Sorin Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine was awarded to Hugh C. Mitchell, Victoria, Texas.

The Ellsworth C. Hughes Medal Senior Class, Scientific Course, was awarded to Charles B. Dechant, Franklin, Ohio.

The Gold Medal in the Commercial Course was awarded to T. Francis McCarty, Kokomo, Indiana.

### SPECIAL COURSES.

The Barry Elocution Medal in Brownson Hall was awarded to Hugh O'Donnell, Bloomington, Ill.

The Elocution Medal in Carroll Hall was awarded to George P. McCarrick, Norfolk, Va.

The Gold Medal in the Commercial Course was awarded to Arthur V. Corry, Butte, Montana; William J. Brinen, Muskegon, Michigan.

### ST. EDWARD'S HALL.

The Gold Medal of the Sorin Association was awarded to Francis R. Holbrook, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Gold Medal for Eloquence was awarded to Edward LaMoure, Pembina, North Dakota.

The Gold Medal for Penmanship was awarded to Garfield J. Scherrer, Denver, Colo.

### FIRST HONOR AWARDS.

First Honors are awarded to students of Brownson Hall who have attained an average of at least 90 per cent. for scholarship and deportment during the scholastic year. The first honor awarded for the first year takes the form of a diploma; that awarded for two years of satisfactory work is a gold medal. This medal may be renewed from year to year.
DEPORTMENT PRIZE MEDALS. 

[Gold Medals for deportment are awarded to pupils of Carroll Hall and St. Edward's Hall who have spent two full years at Notre Dame, and whose deportment during the whole time has been unexceptionable.]

CARROLL HALL.


ST. EDWARD'S HALL.


[Silver Medals for deportment are awarded to pupils of Carroll Hall and St. Edward's Hall who have spent two full years at Notre Dame, and whose deportment has given general satisfaction.]

CARROLL HALL.


ST. EDWARD'S HALL.


DEPORTMENT CERTIFICATES.

[Certificates are awarded to those pupils of Carroll and St. Edward's Halls who have followed the courses of the University at least two terms and whose deportment during the whole time has been unexceptionable.]

CARROLL HALL.


ST. EDWARD'S HALL.

Mystery of the Incarnation was accomplished before the world, when "Christ the Lord was born in the city of David." Our Blessed Mother bends over the Child lying in the manger, and by her stands St. Joseph. Three shepherds, having come in obedience to the call of the angels, bend over the crib, typifying in the expression of their countenances adoration, joy and surprise. A singularly beautiful smile lights up the face of the Child as He looks upon the adoring shepherd. To see the picture would alone repay a visit to Notre Dame. It is without exaggeration a marvel of human handicraft, and deserves to be classed with the masterpieces of the greatest artists of any age.

Famed Notre Dame.

Notre Dame bade welcome this week to the hundreds of guests who came from every State in the Union to enjoy the hospitality of the institution made famous by its venerable founder. It has donned its loveliest attire, nature vicing with man and his handicraft to excel the grandeur of former years. Dignitaries of the Church were present from all the largest cities in the United States, and not only the clergy of the Catholic faith, but distinguished jurists and statesmen as well, were pilgrims to its gates. Monsignor Seton, of New Jersey, delivered the Commencement Oration. His theme was "The Dignity of Labor." It was a masterly oration. It is at Notre Dame that Colonel William Hoynes, the brilliant lawyer, holds a position as a member of the college faculty. In the galaxy of Indiana's great men will be found the sage of Notre Dame, Hon. William Hoynes.—Laporte Evening Star.
Engelhardt, C.—4th Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 2d Orthography; 2d Premium in 2d Grammar; 2d Premium in 2d Geography; Premium in Penmanship.

Finnerty, W.—5th Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 2d Grammar; 4th Premium in 2d Reading; 2d Premium in 3d Orthography.

Feltzenhen, M.—1st Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 2d Orthography; 3d Premium in 2d Geography; Premium in Penmanship.

Flynn, J.—1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 2d Grammar; 1st Premium for Vocal Music.

Freeman, N.—1st Premium in 4th Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 3d Orthography; 1st Premium in 3d Geography; 2d Premium for Piano.

Girsch, C.—1st Premium in 1st Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 1st Orthography.

Gavin, W.—1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 1st Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Orthography; Premium in Vocal Music.

Green, C.—1st Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 3d Grammar; 1st Premium in 3d Orthography; 2d Premium in 3d Geography; Premium in 4th Reading.

Grath, F.—1st Premium in 3d Geography; 2d Premium in 1st Orthography; Premium in Geography; 1st Premium for Piano.


Howard, G.—5th Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 3d Orthography; Second Premium in 3d Geography; Second Premium in 2d Reading.

Hanson, F.—2nd Premium in 1st Grammar; Third Premium in 1st Arithmetic; Second Premium in 1st Orthography; Second Premium in 1st Geography.

Higgins, R.—2nd Premium in 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium in 3d Orthography; Second Premium in Third Geography; 1st Premium in 4th Reading; Premium in Penmanship.

Higgins, R.—2nd Premium in 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium in Third Orthography; Second Premium in Third Geography; 2d Premium in 4th Reading; Premium in Penmanship.


Healy, J.—4th Premium in 2d Orthography; 2d Premium in 1st Grammar; 3d Premium in 1st Geography; 4th Premium in Orthography.


Holbrook, F.—1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 1st Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in 1st Orthography; 2d Premium in 3d Geography.

Ives, H.—2d Premium in 4th Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 3d Orthography; 2d Premium in 3d Grammar; 2d Premium in 3d Geography; 2d Premium in 4th Reading.

Jones, H.—2d Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 3d Premium in 1st Grammar; 4th Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in 1st Orthography.

Johnstry, H.—1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 2nd Premium in 1st Grammar; 1st Premium in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in Vocal music; 4th Premium for Piano.


Keefer, S.—4th Premium in 1st Arithmetic; Sec. 2nd Premium in 1st Orthography; 4th Premium 1st Grammar.

Kilgallen, Tracy.—2d Premium in 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium in 3d Orthography.

Kleiner, Francis.—3d Premium 4th Reading; 2d Premium 2d Penmanship; 2d Premium Arithmetic; 3d Premium 2d Grammar.

La Mure, Edward.—1st Premium 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium 1st Grammer; 1st Premium 1st 1st Orthography; 2d Premium 1st Geography.

Lawton, Jasper.—2d Premium Reading; 2d Premium Arithmetic; Premium in Penmanship.

Loomis, Albert.—2d Premium 2d Orthography; 4th Premium 1st Arithmetic; 3d Premium 1st Geography.

Lowrey, Robert.—2d Premium in 3d Orthography; 1st Premium 3d Geography; 2d Premium 4th Grammar.

Lohner, Fred.—1st Premium 1st Orthography; 4th Premium 1st Arithmetic; 3d Premium 1st Grammar.

Lysle, Neil.—2d Premium 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium 2d Geography; 4th Premium 2d Grammar.

Langley, Charles.—1st Premium 1st Orthography; 2d Premium 1st Grammar; 2d Premium 1st Arithmetic.

Mauzeth, Willie.—1st Premium 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium 2d Grammar.

Minnigerode, Charles.—1st Premium 3d Arithmetic; 1st Premium 2d Geography; 2d Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium Geography; 1st Premium Piano.

Monaghan, Athan.—2d Premium 2d Grammar; 3d Premium 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium 1st Geography; 1st Premium 1st Piano.

Monaghan, Charles.—2d Premium 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium 2d Orthography; 2d Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium Piano.

Morris, Fred.—1st Premium 3d Reading; 1st Premium 2d Orthography; 1st Premium 3d Arithmetic.

McCullough, John.—2d Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium 3d Orthography; 2d Premium 2d Geography.

McAllister, Daniel.—1st Premium 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium 1st Grammar; Premium Penmanship; 2d Premium 1st Piano.

McGinley, James.—1st Premium 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium 1st Grammar; 1st Premium 1st Orthography; Premium 3d Music; Premium Vocal Music.

McCorry, Henry.—3d Premium 3d Reading; 2d Premium 2d Orthography; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 2d Premium 3d Arithmetic.

McGushin, Willie.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 3d Grammar; 2d Premium 3d Penmanship; 2d Premium 2d Grammar; Premium Vocal Music; 2d Premium 2d Orthography.

McCarthy, Eugene.—3d Premium 1st Grammar; 2d Premium 1st Orthography; Premium for Geography.

McCarthy, Gerald.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 3d Grammar; 2d Premium for Penmanship; 3d Premium 5th Reading.

McCarthy, Emmitt.—3d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 2d Premium 4th Reading; 2d Premium 3d Orthography.

McCarthv, Roy.—3d Premium 2d Arithmetic; 1st Premium 3d Reading; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 3d Premium 2d Grammar; Premium Vocal Music; 2d Premium 2d Orthography.

McEachern, John.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 3d Grammar; 2d Premium 3d Penmanship; 1st Premium 3d Geography; Premium for 4th Reading; Premium for German.

McIver, Frank.—1st Premium 2d Grammar; 3d Premium 3d Geography; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 2d Premium 4th Reading; 1st Premium 4th Penmanship.


McCarty, Roy.—3d Premium 2d Arithmetic; 1st Premium 3d Reading; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 3d Premium 2d Grammar; Premium Vocal Music; 2d Premium 2d Orthography.

McDonald, John.—4th Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 2d Orthography; 3d Premium 3d Reading.

Ninneman, Ray.—1st Premium 3d Reading; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 1st Premium 3d Orthography; 2d Premium 3d Arithmetic; Premium for German.

Otero, Mario.—3d Premium 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium 2d Orthography; 3d Premium 1st Geography.

O'Neill, Henry.—1st Premium in Arithmetic; 3d Premium Reading; Premium for Penmanship.

Oatman, Dudley.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 3d Grammar; 2d Premium 3d Orthography; 3d Premium 3d Geography; Premium for 4th Reading.

Pollitz, Harry.—3d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 2d Premium 3d Orthography; 2d Premium 3d Geography; 2d Premium 3d Geography.

Peters, Jacob.—3d Premium 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium 1st Geography; 4th Premium 1st Geography; 2d Premium 1st Grammar.

Pyle, Joe.—2d Premium 4th Reading; 1st Premium 5th Arithmetic; 1st Premium 5th Penmanship; 3d Premium for Piano.

Peck, Francis.—1st Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium 2d Orthography; 1st Premium 2d Geography.

Patterson, Arthur.—5th Premium 4th Arithmetic; 6th Premium 4th Geography.

Rasche, Leo.—2d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 2d Premium 3d Geography; Premium for Penmanship; 4th Premium 4th Reading.

Rasche, Harry.—2d Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium 2d Geography; 2d Premium 2d Geography; 1st Premium 3d Reading; 3d Premium for Piano.

Rasche, Leo.—2d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 2d Premium 3d Geography; Premium for Penmanship; 4th Premium 4th Reading.

Rasche, Harry.—2d Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium 2d Geography; 2d Premium 2d Geography; 1st Premium 3d Reading; 3d Premium for Piano.
Roeseing, Bernard.—2d Premium 3d Arithmetic; 2d Premium 3d Grammar; 2d Premium 2d Orthography; 3d Premium 2d Geography; Premium for Penmanship.

Ryker, W.—2d Premium 5th Arithmetic; 2d Premium for Penmanship; 2d Premium for Reading.

Rohrback, Harry.—2d Premium 5th Arithmetic; 2d Premium for Penmanship; 2d Premium for Reading.

Romero, Vincent.—1st Premium 5th Arithmetic; 1st Premium 5th Penmanship; ist Premium 5th Reading.

Roache, Eddie.—2d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 1st Premium 3d Reading; 1st Premium 4th Orthography.

Scherrer, Garfield.—2d Premium 1st Grammar; 2d Premium 1st Orthography; 3d Premium 1st Geography.

Scherrer, W.—1st Premium in 2d Grammar; 2d Premium in 2d Orthography; 2d Premium 2d Geography; 1st Premium for Piano.

Swan, Eddie.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 1st Premium 4th Reading; 1st Premium 3d Orthography; 1st Premium 3d Geography; 3d Premium for Piano.

Stuckart, Fred.—3d Premium 2d Grammar; 2d Premium 2d Geography; 3d Premium 2d Orthography; Premium for Penmanship.


Shipp, Eddie.—2d Premium 4th Arithmetic; 3d Premium 4th Orthography; 3d Premium for Piano.

Shillington, Charlie.—2d Premium 4th Arithmetic; Premium for 2d Reading; Premium for Penmanship.

Trinkle, Fred.—2d Premium 1st Arithmetic; 3d Premium 1st Grammar; 3d Premium 1st Orthography; 2d Premium 1st Geography; Premium for Vocal Music.

Thompson, Louis.—1st Premium 2d Grammar; 1st Premium 2d Geography; 3d Premium 2d Orthography; 4th Premium 3d Orthography; 4th Premium 3d Reading.

Wagner, Louis.—1st Premium 4th Arithmetic; 1st Premium 5th Penmanship.

Wilkox, Don.—1st Premium 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium 1st Grammar; 1st Premium 1st Orthography; 1st Premium 1st Geography; 1st Premium for Piano; Premium for Vocal Music.

Carroll Hall.

Bacon, D.—2d Premium for Penmanship; 2d Premium in 4th Grammar.

Barrett, J.—2d Premium in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in 1st Geometry; 2d Premium in 1st Algebra; 3d Premium in 1st Modern History; Mention in Christian Doctrine.

Brown, R.—2d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 3d Premium in Composition; Mention in Ad. Arith.

Brown, O.—2d Premium in 1st Geography; Mention in 1st History; 2d Premium in 8th Latin.


Bennett, H.—Mention in 1st Grammar; 1st Premium in 7th Latin.

Berle, W.—2d Premium in 2d Reading.

Blumenthal, W.—Mention in 1st Reading; 5th Premium in 1st Orthography; 2d Premium in 4th Algebra; 3d Premium in Practical Mechanics; 1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic.

Brown, W.—1st Premium in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in 1st History; 2d Premium in 1st Grammar; 1st Premium in 1st Arith.

Bixby, G.—2d Premium in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in Phonography.

Burns, T.—Mention in 1st Orthography; Mention in 1st Geography; Mention in 1st History.

Brennan, E.—Mention in 7th Latin; 3d Premium in Composition.

Buck, J.—Mention in 1st Reading; 5th Premium in 1st Orthography.
Kuehl, E.—Mention in 2d Reading; 2d Premium for Penmanship.
Kellihier, R.—2d Premium in 2d Grammar; 4th Premium in 1st Reading.
Kindler, A.—2d Premium in 1st Reading.
Kinney, G.—Mention in 2d Orthography; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
Klee, T.—Mention in 1st Reading; Mention in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 1st History.

Lafourc, M.—1st Premium in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in 3d Algebra; 2d Premium in Rhetoric; 2d Premium in Ancient History; 3d Premium in 2d Geometry; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Lamoreau, A.—Mention in 1st Grammar.
LaMoreau, W.—Mention in 7th Latin; 4th Premium in 1st Geometry.

Lantry, J.—3d Premium in 7th Latin; 4th Premium in 1st Geometry; 2d Premium in 1st Algebra; Mention in Ancient History; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Lohner, C.—1st Premium in 6th Latin; 2d Premium in 1st Grammar.
Lowrey, G.—Mention in 8th Latin.
Losser, C.—4th Premium in 2d Bookkeeping; Mention in 1st Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Reading; 1st Premium in 4th German; 4th Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Ludwig, J.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; Mention in 3d Grammar; Mention in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 3d German; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Lippsom, O.—3d Premium in Phonography; 4th Premium in 1st Grammar.
Levy, H.—4th Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 4th Premium in 2d Grammar, Mention in 1st Reading; Mention in 1st Orthography; 3d Premium in 1st Geography; 3d Premium in 1st History.
Maure, J.—Mention in 2d Orthography.
Maternes, J.—1st Premium for Piano.
Maguire, J.—2d Premium in 1st Orthography; 2d Premium in 3d German; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
Murphy, E.—3d Premium in 5th Latin; Mention in 3d Algebra; 2d Premium in Composition; 5th Premium in Advanced Arithmetic.
Mey, R.—3d Premium in Composition.
Miers, R.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 3d Grammar; 2d Premium in 2d Reading; 2d Premium for Penmanship.
McDonald, J.—Mention in 1st Grammar; 7th Premium in 1st Arithmetic; 4th Premium in Practical Mechanics; Mention in 1st Arithmetic.
McPhee, C.—2d Premium for Vocal Music; 3d Premium in 1st Arithmetic.

McCarrick, G.—2d Premium in 7th Latin; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 2d Premium in Eloquence.
McPhillips, J.—Mention in 1st Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 1st Grammar; 4th Premium in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in 1st History; 2d Premium in 8th Latin; 1st Premium in Christian Doctrine.
McDonald, E.—1st Premium for Penmanship.
Miller, J.—3d Premium in Rhetoric; 1st Premium for Piano; 1st Premium for Freehand Drawing.
Miller, L.—2d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 2d Premium in 2d Orthography; 2d Premium in 2d Reading.
Mills, W.—Mention in 4th Algebra; Mention in 1st Arithmetic.
Mills, W.—Mention in 6th Latin; Mention in 6th Greek.
Miles, H.—Mention in 4th Algebra.

Monahan, W.—1st Premium in 1st Reading; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 1st History; 4th Premium in Christian Doctrine.

Nolan, W.—1st Premium in 2d Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Reading; 3d Premium in 1st Orthography.
O'Mara, J.—3d Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium for Piano.
O'Byers, F.—Mention in 4th Algebra; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
O'Byers, W.—5th Premium in Christian Doctrine; 1st Premium in 2d Orthography; 1st Premium in 2d Reading.
O'Neill, J.—Mention in Rhetoric.
Olliver, B.—Mention in 6th Latin.
Pfeil, F.—Mention in 3d Grammar.
Ruppe, P.—4th Premium in 2d Bookkeeping.
Repsler, H.—Mention in 3d Grammar; Mention in 3d Arithmetic; Mention in 2d Orthography.
Romero, J.—3d Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 3d Grammar; 1st Premium in 4th Latin; 2d Premium in 2d Orthography; Mention in 2d Reading; 2d Premium in Practical Mechanics.

Royno, J.—3d Premium in Phonography; 3d Premium in Advanced Arithmetic.
Recher, A.—Mention for Violin.
Roe, E.—3d Premium in 2d Grammar; 1st Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 1st Reading; 3d Premium in 1st Orthography; Mention in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 1st History.
Sievers, J.—2d Premium in Phonography; 5th Premium in Advanced Arithmetic.
Steeves, H.—Mention in 2d Grammar; 1st Premium in 1st Reading.
Spalding, W.—3d Premium in 1st Geography; 3d Premium in 1st History; Mention in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in 3d Algebra.

Spalding, W.—3d Premium in 1st Geography; 3d Premium in 1st History; Mention in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in 3d Algebra.
Spalding, W.—3d Premium in 1st Geography; 3d Premium in 1st History; Mention in 7th Latin; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Slevin, R.—Mention in 5th Latin; 4th Premium in 1st Geometry; 1st Premium in Artistic Drawing; 1st Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Sullivan, J.—Mention in 6th Latin; Mention in 6th Greek; 2d Premium in 3d Algebra; 1st Premium in Christian Doctrine; 1st Premium in 1st Grammar; 5th Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Stephens, P.—4th Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Sparks, E.—3d Premium in Practical Mechanics.
Strass, J.—1st Premium in Phonography.
Strasheim, H.—Mention in 3d German; Premium in Artistic Drawing.
Schoch, M.—Mention in 3d Grammar; 1st Premium in 3d Arithmetic; Mention in 2d Orthography; Premium for Piano.
Schilling, H.—Mention in 3d Grammar; Mention in 2d Bookkeeping; 2d Premium in 1st Reading; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 1st Premium in 1st History; 1st Premium in Phonography; Premium for Piano.
Taylor, H.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; 3d Premium in 1st Orthography.
Trankle, L.—1st Premium in 1st Orthography; 3d Premium in 1st Grammar.

Thorne, R.—2d Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 4th Premium in 1st Reading; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 2d Premium in Artistic Drawing.
Temple, J.—4th Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 1st Premium for Piano; 1st Premium for Freehand Drawing.
mum in 2d Reading; 1st Premium in 2d Orthography; Mention in 2d Geography; Mention in 2d History; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Trebur, J.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; 3d Premium in Church History; 1st Premium for Piano.
Thorton, D.—2d Premium for Piano.
Wolf, F.—3d Premium in Practical Mechanics; Mention in 1st Grammar.
Wagner, F.—2d Premium in 3d German; 1st Premium in Industrial Drawing; 2d Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Walde, J.—3d Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 2d Grammar; 2d Premium in 2d Reading; 1st Premium in 2d Orthography; Mention in 4th German.
Welty, G.—1st Premium in 1st Reading; 4th Premium in 1st Orthography; 2d Premium in 3d German; 5th Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Wilson, H.—4th Premium in 6th Latin; 1st Premium in 3d Algebra; 1st Premium in 2d German; 1st Premium for Piano; 2d Premium in 1st Arithmetic,
William, R.—1st Premium in 2d Reading; Mention in 2d Orthography.
Washburne, V.—Mention in 1st Geography; Mention in 1st History; 1st Premium for Piano.
Welzel, N.—3d Premium in 5th Latin; 3d Premium in Rhetoric; 2d Premium in 2d German; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
Welzel, B.—Mention in 6th Latin; Mention in 2d Algebra; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Yeager, J.—1st Premium in Telegraphy; 4th Premium in 1st Grammar.
York, M.—Mention in 3d Grammar; Mention in 2d Geography; Mention in 2d History; 1st Premium for Piano.
Zochrila, G.—2d Premium in 5th Latin.

BROWNSON HALL.

Barton, F.—Mention in 3d Algebra; 4th Premium in Rhetoric; 2d Premium for Violin.
Baldwin, L.—Mention in 1st Grammar.
Bauk, F.—2d Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; 2d Premium in 2d Reading.
Burns, W.—3d Premium in English History.
Brady, J.—Mention in 6th Latin; Mention in 1st Geometry; 4th Premium in 1st Literature; Mention in Physiology; 2d Premium in 2d German; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
Brinnen, W.—Mention in 1st Book-Keeping; 3d Premium in 1st Reading; 2d Premium in 1st Orthography.
Bergren, C.—1st Premium in 3d Algebra; 2d Premium in Ancient History.
Corry, A.—1st Premium in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in Analytical Geometry; 2d Premium in Literature; 2d Premium in Botany; 2d Premium in English History; Mention in Surveying.
Covert, W.—Mention in 1st Book-Keeping; Mention in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 2d Algebra; 1st Premium in Industrial Drawing.
Channing, E.—Mention in Rhetoric; 1st Premium for Violin.
Cooke, J.—2d Premium in 7th Latin; 2d Premium in Literature; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Cullen, J.—2d Premium in Oration; 2d Premium in English History; Mention in 2d Grammar.
Corcoran, R.—3d Premium in 6th Latin; 3d Premium in Literature.
Crilly, O.—Mention in 6th Latin; Mention in 2d Algebra; 2d Premium in English Literature.
Casey, D.—1st Premium in Criticism; Premium in 3d Latin; Mention in 5th Greek; 1st Premium in 2d Chemistry.
Davis, F.—2d Premium in 2d Chemistry.
Duffield, F.—3d Premium in 8th Latin.
Dempsey, J.—Mention in 3d French; Mention in Christian Doctrine.
Esgen, F.—3d Premium in 2d Algebra.
Eynon, F.—1st Premium in 1st Algebra; 3d Premium in Physiology; 2d Premium in Zoology; 1st Premium in Industrial Drawing; 2d Premium in Modern History.
Eyke, S.—3d Premium in 1st History; 1st Premium in 2d Arithmetic; 2d Premium in 3d Grammar; Mention in 2d Reading; Mention in 2d Orthography.
Fortescue, R.—3d Premium in Phonography.
Foley, P.—1st Premium for French and Drawing.
Funke, Alfred.—3d Premium in Phonography.
Flynn, A. J.—Mention in 1st History.
Flynn, F.—3d Premium in 1st Grammar; Mention in 3d Algebra.
Fox, G.—3d Premium in 1st Orthography.
Frewing, F.—4th Premium in 1st Book-Keeping; 2d Premium for Piano.
Flanedy, F.—1st Premium in 2d Reading; 1st Premium in 2d Orthography.
Gerlach, W.—1st Premium for Piano.
Hannenberry, M.—3d Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; 1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic.
Hoffman, F.—3d Premium in Advanced Arithmetic.
Hermann, A.—1st Premium in 7th Latin; 3d Premium in 4th Algebra; Mention in 2d German; 2d Premium in Composition.
Hopee, E.—3d Premium in 1st Reading; Mention in 1st Orthography.
Hartnett, D.—1st Premium in 2d Grammar; 2d Premium in 3d Algebra.
Healy, R.—1st Premium in Phonography.
Hesse, F.—3d Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; 3d Premium in 1st Arithmetic; Mention in 4th Algebra; Mention in Composition.
Hagan, G.—3d Premium in 2d Algebra; Mention in Rhetoric; 1st Premium for Piano.
Hudson, A.—Mention in 4th Latin; 2d Premium in Trigonometry; 3d Premium in 1st Algebra; 2d Premium in Botany; 3d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Isebell, A.—2d Premium for Piano.
Jacobs, P.—Mention in Trigonometry; 1st Premium in Industrial Drawing.
Jordan, E.—1st Premium for Piano.
Karter, F.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; Mention in 3d Grammar.
Kelly, J.—3d Premium in Phonography.
Kenny, M.—2d Premium in 1st Reading; 3d Premium in 1st Orthography; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine.
Kearns, J.—Mention in Logic; 2d Premium in Physiology; 3d Premium in English History; 3d Premium in Eloquence.
Kirby, W.—Mention in 1st Arithmetic.
Kinzsle, C.—2d Premium in 3d Algebra; 1st Premium in 1st German; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 2d Premium in Composition; 5th Premium in Advanced Arithmetic.
Kennedy, J.—Mention in 1st Grammar.
Laux, J.—Mention in 2d Reading.
Linehan, E.—Mention in Rhetoric.
Murphy, D.—1st Premium in 4th Latin; 3d Premium in Analytical Geometry; 1st Premium in Literature; 1st Premium in Botany; 1st Premium in Church History; 1st Premium in English History; 1st Premium in Eloquence; 1st Premium in 5th Greek.
Malloy, J.—Mention in 1st History; Mention in 2d Arithmetic.
Monarch, T.—2d Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; Mention in 1st Arithmetic.
NOTRE DAME SCOLASTIC.

Maynes, P.—1st Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; 1st Premium in 1st Arithmetic.


Munger, F.—1st Premium in 3d Algebra; 1st Premium in Church History, 1st Premium in 2d Geometry.

Marrhoff, A.—Mention in 1st Arithmetic; 1st Premium in 3d German.

McCuddy, C.—2d Premium in 2d Arithmetic; Mention in 3d French.

McCullough, M.—3d Premium in 1st Book-Keeping; 1st Premium in 1st Reading; 1st Premium in 1st Orthography; 3d Premium in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 1st History.

McCarty, T.—Mention in 1st Book-Keeping; Mention in 1st Grammar; 1st Premium in 1st Reading; 3d Premium in 1st Orthography; 1st Premium in 1st Geography; 2d Premium in 1st History.

McCarty, M.—4th Premium in Literature.

Ney, M.—4th Premium in 1st History; 1st Premium in 3d Arithmetic; 3d Premium in 5th Latin.

Connolly, T.—5th Premium in Literature; Mention in Physiology; Mention in Zoology; 2d Premium in Christian Doctrine; 1st Premium in Modern History.

O'Neill, W.—3d Premium in 1st Reading; Mention in 1st Orthography.


Perkins, T.—2d Premium in 1st Grammar; 2d Premium in 1st Reading; Mention for Violin.


Patier, C.—2d Premium in Phonography.

Quinlan, T.—2d Premium in Church History.

Roby, B.—Mention in Composition.

Roby, G.—2d Premium in Rhetoric; 3d Premium in Phonography.

Ryan, G.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; Mention in 2d Grammar.

Ryan, M.—4th Premium in Physiology; Mention in English History; 2d Premium in Telegraphy.


Riggs, F.—2d Premium for Vocal Music.

Stanton, J.—Mention in 4th German; 1st Premium in Phonography.


Spalding, G.—Mention in 2d Orthography.

Stace, A.—Mention in 5th Latin; Mention in 6th Greek; Mention in 1st Geometry; 4th Premium in 2d Algebra; Mention in 4th Literature; 1st Premium in Christian Doctrine; 1st Premium in Phonography.

Tratt, J.—1st Premium in 2d Book-Keeping; Premium for Piano.


Vignos, A.—1st Premium in 1st Geometry; 3d Premium in Ancient History.

Walker, C.—1st Premium in Trigonometry; 3d Premium in Literature; 1st Premium in Physiology; 1st Premium in English History; 2d Premium in 5th Greek; 1st Premium in 2d Chemistry.

Welsh, E.—Mention in 2d Arithmetic; 3d Premium in Eloquency.

SORIN HALL.

Ahlich, E.—2d Premium in Logic; Mention in 3d Greek; 2d Premium in 2d Latin; 2d Premium in 1st Botany; 3d Premium in Eloquency; 3d Premium in 2d Latin.

Bolton, F.—Mention in Botany; 2d Premium in 2d French; Mention in 2d Physics; 1st Premium in 2d Chemistry.

Carney, F.—3d Premium in Logic; 3d Premium in 2d Physics.

Correll, W.—1st Premium in Calculus; 2d Premium in Mineralogy; 2d Premium in Metallurgy; 1st Premium in Engineering Drawing.

Cummings, W.—1st Premium in 1st German; 1st Premium in Church History; Mention in 2d Physics.

Combe, J.—1st Premium in Bacteriology; 1st Premium in History; Premium in Comparative Embryology.

Crawley, P.—Mention in 2d Greek; 1st Premium in Church History; 3d Premium in Eloquency; 3d Premium in Modern History.

Dacey, A.—1st Premium in Moral Philosophy; 2d Premium in Belles-Lettres; 1st Premium in Eloquency; Mention in Astronomy; 1st Premium in Geology.

Dechant, C.—2d Premium in Logic; 1st Premium in Chemistry; 2d Premium in Zoology; 1st Premium in Astronomy; Mention in Analytical Mechanics; 2d Premium in Descriptive Geometry.


Flannery, J.—2d Premium in Calculus; 1st Premium in Zoology; Mention in Mineralogy; Mention in Metallurgy; 2d Premium in Engineering Drawing.

Flannigan, H.—Mention in 3d Grammar; Mention in 2d Physics.

Fitzgerald, C.—1st Premium in Engineering Drawing; 1st Premium in Descriptive Geometry; Mention in Geology; 2d Premium in 2d Physics.

Hannin, M.—1st Premium in Engineering Drawing; 1st Premium in Civil Engineering.

Jewett, E.—Mention in 2d French; 2d Premium in Industrial Drawing; 1st Premium in 1st Chemistry.

Joslyn, M.—2d Premium in Logic; 2nd Premium in Astronomy; 3d Premium in Analytical Mechanics; 2d Premium in Descriptive Geometry.

Kearney, J.—Mention in Logic; 2d Premium in 3d German.

Kunert, C.—3d Premium in Calculus; 1st Premium in Industrial Drawing; 2d Premium in 2d Chemistry.

Koough, F.—2d Premium in Calculus; 1st Premium in 3d French; Mention in Civil Engineering.

Langan, R.—2d Premium in Moral Philosophy; Mention in Belles-Lettres; Mention in Geology.

Maurus, E.—1st Premium in Logic; 2d Premium in 1st Chemistry; 1st Premium in Zoology; 2d Premium in Astronomy; 2d Premium in Analytical Mechanics; 2d Premium in Descriptive Geometry.

Monarch, H.—1st Premium in Moral Philosophy; 2d Premium in Belles-Lettres.

McKee, J.—2d Premium in Moral Philosophy; Mention in Physiology.

Mitchell, S.—Mention in Zoology; 1st Premium in Mineralogy; 1st Premium in Metallurgy; 2d Premium in Engineering Drawing; 1st Premium in Descriptive Geometry.

McCarrick, J.—1st Premium in Practical Mechanics; 2d Premium in Industrial Drawing.

McAulliff, J.—1st Premium in Eloquency; 2d Premium in Geology.

Neef, F.—Mention in Moral Philosophy; 1st Premium in Belles-Lettres; 1st Premium in Artistic Drawing.


Quinlan, M.—2d Premium in 1st Latin.

Scherrer, E.—2d Premium in Calculus; 2d Premium in Mineralogy; Mention in Metallurgy; 2d Premium in Engineering Drawing.

Schillo, J.—1st Premium for Vocal Music; 2d Premium in Industrial Drawing.

Schopp, J.—1st Premium in Logic; 1st Premium in 1st Latin; Premium in 2d Greek; 1st Premium in Criticism.

Thorn, F.—2d Premium in Criticism; 1st Premium in 2d French.

FORTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS VIA VANDALIA LINE AT HALF FARE.

Tickets will be sold on July 3 and 4, good to return until July 5, 1893, inclusive, between all stations within two hundred miles of initial point. Tickets will also be sold to stations on connecting lines on same basis as above. For full particulars call on nearest Vandalia Line Ticket Agent or address—

CHESBROUGH, Asst Gen'l Pass. Ag't.St. Louis, Mo.
The Festival of St. William.

A delay in printing these last pages affords us the pleasing opportunity of noting the reception extended to Very Rev. Provincial Corby on the occasion of his patronal festival on the 27th of June. All the members of the community, present at Notre Dame and in South Bend, assembled in the Junior dining-room at twelve o'clock to partake of an elegant repast prepared in honor of the worthy Superior. After the meal the Rev. D. J. Spillard arose and delivered an eloquent speech, congratulating Father Provincial upon the happy anniversary, and expressing the sentiments of love and devotion which animated the hearts of his spiritual children towards him to whose direction they owe so much, and hoping that he may enjoy many long years of health and usefulness in his good work. Bro. Oswald also made an admirable address of congratulation and good wishes in behalf of the community. Very Rev. Father Provincial responded with great feeling.

The day was thus made one of great joy to the community, with whom the numerous friends of Very Rev. Father Corby unite in wishing him health and length of days to witness many another such reunion and be encouraged by the continued success and growth of the community entrusted to his direction. Ad multos annos!

Personals.

—Mr. E. McGonigle, '92, paid us a visit lately.
—Miss English, of Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor at Notre Dame.
—Mrs. Rogers and daughters, of New York, were among the visitors.
—Miss O'Donnell, of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting her brother Hugh.
—Rev. Father Kelly, of Rock Island, Ill., was here to meet his many friends.
—We were pleased to meet Mr. and Mrs. Henley, of Kalamazoo, Mich.
—Mrs. Cullen, of Indianapolis, Ind., came to see her son Charles of the Carrolls.
—Mr. and Miss Farrell, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited their brother of Brownson Hall.
—The Misses Cannon of Chicago spent the Commencement days at the University.
—Mr. Tom Lynch and the Misses Lynch attended the closing exercises Saturday.
—Mrs. Monaghan, of Chicago, spent the last few days visiting her sons of St. Edward's Hall.
—A very welcome visitor to Notre Dame recently was Mr. M. Cullen, of Halifax, N. S.
—Dr. Fernand Dobsesson, of New York City, is visiting relatives and friends at Notre Dame.
—Mr. Marcellus Joslyn was the host of his mother, Mrs. Joslyn, of Woodstock, Ill., last week.
—Judge and Mrs. Howard with their daughters have been attending the exercises at Notre Dame.
—Mrs. Maurus, mother of Edward Maurus, of Sorin Hall, was a welcome visitor during Commencement.
—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss McFadden of Chicago, were here to see their son Martin receive his degree of LL. B.
—Mr. and Mrs. Breen, of Fort Wayne, Ind., old friends who are always welcome, were here for Commencement.
—George D. Cartier and wife came down from Luddington, Mich., to attend the Commencement exercises.
—Mr. T. Dacy, C. Dacy and Miss Alice Dacy, of Woodstock, Ill., came to witness the graduation of Albert E. Dacy.
—Mr. Earl Brown and brother of Carroll Hall received their sister, Miss Brown, of Sheldon, Ia., on Saturday evening.
—Mr. James Cooney (Com'l), '89, is another "old boy" who came to spend the Commencement days at Notre Dame.
—We were pleased to have a visit from the mother of Mr. Harry L. Ferneding, Mrs. C. J. Ferneding, of Dayton, Ohio.
—Mr. and Mrs. Ansbery, Defiance, Ohio, were at the University to see their son Tim of the Law class receive his diploma.
—Mr. Thomas Coady and the Misses Coady, of Pana, Ill., were visiting Mr. Patrick H. Coady, '93. They are always welcome.
—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roby, of Roby, Ind., were at the College to see their sons Edward and Charles of Brownson Hall.
—Mr. Will Morrison,'90, appeared among the guests on Sunday. Will is now working in his father's office at Ft. Madison, Ia.
—We were pleased to meet Mr. John and Miss Maggie McNiff, of Providence, R. I., who were visiting relatives and friends.
—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of North Dakota, came Saturday evening on a visit to the Institution and their son of the Carrolls.
—Rev. Vice-President Morrissey has left for Europe on business for the Community. Un bon voyage and a safe and speedy return.
—Rev. Luke Evers, '78, of New York, was chaperon to a party from the metropolis to attend the Commencement exercises.
—Mrs. and Miss Spillard, of Elgin, Ill., mother and sister of the Rev. D. J. Spillard, C. S. C., were welcome visitors during the week.
—Mr. Otto A. Rothert, '92, of Louisville, Ky., appeared upon the scene Sunday on a visit to
Alma Mater. Otto is working with his father at home.

—A cordial greeting met the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher at Commencement. He is ever a most welcome visitor to Notre Dame.

—Rev. E. Hannin, of Toledo, Ohio, was here to witness the graduation of Michael Hannin, of Sorin Hall. Michael's mother also delighted him by her presence.


—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, of New Jersey, spent several pleasant days at the College. The amiable and gifted prelate made hosts of friends during his visit.

—The Rev. Denis A. Tighe, '70, Rector of Holy Angels' Church, Chicago, attended the Commencement exercises to the great delight of his hosts of friends at Notre Dame.

—The Misses Curran of Chicago were on a visit to their brother who proved himself to be the best-drilled private in Co. A, consequently receiving the medal on Sunday.

—The Rev. T. McNamara, of Muskegon, Mich., visited Notre Dame on Commencement Day. The reverend gentleman drew a prize in the raffle for the benefit of the Boat Club.

—Rev. President Walsh is at present sojourning in Waukesha, Wis. All hope that he may soon be restored to perfect health, and continue and perfect the good work which he has accomplished.

—It was a pleasure to note among the visitors Mr. and Mrs. DuBrul of Cincinnati, who came to see their son Ernest who delivered the Valedictory of '93. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. Dumont of Montreal.

—Mr. Louis P. Chute, '90-'92, was a very welcome comon on Friday evening. Lou is looking well, and his last year's hard work at the University of Minnesota apparently has done him no harm physically.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Monarch and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Monarch, Miss Amelia Payne, Miss Ada O'Brien, and Mr. Joseph Manning, of Owensboro, Ky., were welcome visitors at Commencement.

—Mrs. J. R. McKee, E. McKee, E. Morency, and Miss Bessie McKee, all of Versailles, Ky., came to see their brothers, James and Frank McKee, of Sorin Hall. James McKee took his degree as Bachelor of Arts this year.

—Rev. Bernard J. Dever, '83, was ordained to the sacred priesthood on the 27th ult. in the Cathedral at Philadelphia. His numerous friends at Notre Dame extend to him their heartiest congratulations with best wishes for many happy years of successful labor in the Sacred Ministry.

—Signor L. Gregori and his accomplished daughter Francesca have left Notre Dame to return to Italy, carrying with them the best wishes of all at Notre Dame. May happiness ever attend them, and time permit them the pleasure of often revisiting their friends this side of the mighty ocean.

—It was with pleasure that the students who were here in '88 met one of that year's class among the visitors at the University on Sunday evening—Charles J. Stubbs. "Charlie," as he was always known, is enjoying the best of health and he is also enjoying the best of success. This was his first visit to Alma Mater since he was graduated, but one glance was enough to tell that "it is the same old Charlie," for he has not changed at all except for those "burnsides."


Among the students and friends of the University who visited Notre Dame Commencement Day we noticed: Mr. Wagner, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. La Moure, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, New York; Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Coady, Pana, Ill.; Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Pratt, Chicago; Mr. Lowrey, Nebraska; Mrs. McShane, Chicago; Mr. Carrier, Mich.; Mr. Kelly, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Roby, Chicago; Mrs. Wishnure Chicago; Mrs. and Master Mauer, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Chicago; Mr. Hilger, Minn.; Mr. Monaghan, Chicago; Miss Langley, Ill.; Mr. Ducey, Mrs. Wells, and the Misses Sullivan, Chicago; Miss Freeman, Owensboro, Ky.; Miss Mengis, the Misses Curran, Chicago; Mr. Shillington, the Misses Lynch, Messrs. Eyanson, Chicago; Mr. and Miss Connell, Denver, Col.; J. C. Rogers and wife, New York; Mr. Kearns, Mr. Flynn, Chicago; Mr. Lynch,
Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ansberry, Defiance, O.; Mr. Martin, Covington, Ind.; Messrs. Murphy and Kegler, Bellevue, Iowa; Mr. Finnerty, Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Rosswell and son; Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and daughter, Messrs. Chase, Cummings, Lantry, and Miss McCorry, Chicago; D. Hogan, Va.; Messrs. Stockhouse and Coolidge, St. Louis, Mo.; J. O'Brien Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Freytag, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Funk, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Hiseman, Mr. and Miss Devine, Chicago; Messrs. Greaver, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. Gilbert, Chicago; Mr. Otero, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Treber; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Musкатine, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Hack, Vincennes, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Campau, Detroit; Mrs. Kilgallen, Mrs. and Miss Mulqueen, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, J. L. McDermott, Chicago; Mr. Burns, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Farrell.

Local Items.

—Vacation.
—Good-bye!
—Are you a P. G.?
—"Dolce far niente."
—"All's well that ends well."
—When shall we meet again?
—Did you get a silver badge?
—The classic halls are deserted.
—Who was the lone horn blower?
—Where is the Man in the Tower?
—The St. Cecilians' banquet was grand.
—Congratulations were freely tendered.
—The Prefects have begun to hibernate.
—Shorty took the "Denver crowd" home.
—"Chick" and "Chuck" are separated at last.
—Fitz has moved to the main building for the vacation.
—The Burgomaster left his pipe to the Man in the Tower.
—Somebody on Second Flat slept till noon the day after Commencement.
—The "goaks" that appear in this number will be explained on application.
—The Iroquois club had their pictures taken a few days before Commencement.
—No more are heard those unearthly yells resounding along the corridors of S. H.
—The weather clerk missed it just one day. It didn't begin raining till half-past one.
—A course of lectures on glass blowing has been introduced in Science Hall for the vacation.
—El Texano Furioso says he would rather be in the Lone Star State than in any other land.
—"Me" has gone for a sojourn in Iowa; he is greatly missed by many friends in the neighborhood.

—The banquet given by the German Literary Society, June 11, was a pleasant surprise to all the invited guests.
—This is the last number of the present volume. The new volume, we presume, will begin early in August.
—All the University buildings are being carefully looked into in order to determine what improvement or repairs can be made after the wear and tear of a year's work.
—The student gay to his home has gone. In the smoking car you'll find him. A cigarette he is puffing on—it's his corn-cob left behind him.
—The Seminarians are now engaged in a diligent preparation for the examination in theology. Holy Orders will be conferred in the college church soon after the retreat.
—Owing to the exceptional railroad accommodation provided for those visiting the World's Fair, the students were nearly all enabled to leave for home on Commencement morning.
—To swim or not to swim that's the question; Whether 'tis better on the bank to suffer the slings and arrows of blood-thirsty skeeters, or in despair and abbreviated trousers, to take a dive when the water's just at forty.
—The dome of the College, which has been surrounded by a scaffolding for some time, is now in process of painting. The fact that Bro. Frederic has the work in hand is an assurance that before another school year begins the lower portion of the dome will be a meet counterpart for the gilded top.
—One of the pleasing instances of Commencement week was the presentation of gold medals to Messrs. Lamar Monarch and Edmy Chas saing who have been members of the Crescent Club Orchestra for the past three years. Both gentlemen well deserve this tribute of appreciation from the members of the Crescent Club.
—The Director of the Historical collections has received from Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, a large and well-executed copy of his famous original portrait of Columbus painted by Antonio Moro, a Spanish artist, who lived in the 16th century. The etching is artistically framed in oak and gold, and forms a most valuable addition to the Columbus Gallery at Notre Dame. Mr. Gunther's generosity is appreciated by all our University men. They hope he will soon visit Notre Dame, where he will find much to delight his antiquarian tastes.
—The beautiful new bronze statue of the Sacred Heart, which adorns the University park, is now the central object of attraction. It is not strange that the original statue at the celebrated shrine of Montmartre, of which our statue is a perfect copy, should attract visitors from every part of la belle France; all who have seen the exquisite figure of Our Lord surmounting the pedestal of Scotch granite were profuse in its praise. It will tend to inspire in all who behold it not only a deep and abiding

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love of good art, but a more enthusiastic devotion to the Sacred Heart as well.

—Following is the programme of the Elocutionary Contest on Saturday evening.

PART I.

BROWNSON HALL.

Overture—"Carnival of Venice," University Orchestra.


Execution of Montrose, A. Prichard, '95.

PART II.

CARROLL HALL.

The Bells of Notre Dame—T. Finerry.

Somebody's Darling—G. McCarrick.

The Murderer—A. Coolidge.

The Natural Bridge—F. Jones.

The Execution of Montrose—P. Stephens.

The Kentucky Belle—L. Healy.

Gualberto's Victory—J. F. Cornell.

—The following is the score of the exhibition game between Sorin Brownson Hall:

BROWNSON HALL.

Combe, c. 2 0 0 2 5 0.

Flannigan, s. s. 5 1 0 1 3 3.

Bouc, ss. 4 0 2 0 0 0.

McCarrick, 3d b. 5 1 1 0 2 0 2.

Thorn, 1st b. 1 1 2 0 1 0 0.

McKee, 3d b. 1 1 0 0 1 0 0.

Dechant, r. f. 4 1 1 0 0 0.

Total 39 6 10 0 27 8 4.

SORIN HALL.

A. B. R. R.H.S. H. P. O. H. E.

Combe, c. 3 0 0 1 2 0.

Flannigan, s. s. 3 3 0 1 0 0.

Bolton, c. f. 3 0 0 0 0 0.

McCarrick, 3d b. 3 0 0 0 0 0.

Thorn, 1st b. 1 3 2 0 0 0.

McKee, 3d b. 1 0 0 0 1 0.

O'Neill, 1, f. 4 1 1 0 1 0 0.

Total 31 1 3 2 7 19 8.

Summary:—Three-base hit—McCarrick. Three-base hit—Combe. Stolen bases—Hannin, McKee, 1; Flynn, 2; Schmidt, 1; Funke, 1; O'Neill, 1. Double play—Flannigan to Thorn. Struck out—by Hannin, 12; by Funke, 7; Base on balls—Hannin, 2; Funke, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Flannigan, 2; Cullen, 1; Flynn, Schmidt. Wild pitches—Hannin, 2; Passed balls—Covert, 2. Time of game, 2 hours, 3 minutes. Umpire, Dechant. Scorers, Douglas and Foley.

—The programme of the exercises of the Forty-Ninth Annual Commencement was as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

8 a.m.—Solemn High Mass with sermon by Rev. J. F. Nugent, of Des Moines, Iowa.

9.30 a.m.—Dedication of the Statue of the Sacred Heart.

Military Dress Parade.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

8 a.m.—Closing Examinations.

12 m.—Regatta.

2:30 p.m.—Commencement Exercises in St. Edward's Hall.

6 p.m.—Exercises in Washington Hall.

PROGRAMME:—

Overture—"Chi Kappa Psi," University Orchestra.


Martha," Violin, Flute and Piano.

Messrs. Barton, Schmidt and Liscombe.


Lacome.

Orpheus Club.


TUESDAY, JUNE 20th, 8.30 A. M.


Class Poem—R. C. Langan, '93.

Valedictory—E. F. DuBrul, '93.

Awarding of Honors, Conferring of Degrees, etc.

Retiring March—N. D. U. Cornet Band.

Bishops Memorial Hall.

The Director of the Bishops Memorial Hall acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of the following contributions:

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN, D. D.:—

Valuable Episcopal Ring presented to Rt. Rev. Dr. Burke, first Bishop of Nova Scotia, by the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, bequeathed by the Bishop to his relative, the venerable Father Carroll, who lately died in Chicago. Father Carroll presented it to Archbishop Riordan on the occasion of his consecration.

HON. W. J. O'NAHAN, LL. D.: Souvenirs of Columbian Celebration, Chicago; Original of the Address delivered in the Auditorium by Archbishop Ireland; Copy used by Cardinal Gibbons when offering the prayer at the Dedication of the World's Fair.

REV. JOHN DINNEN: Souvenirs of the late Civil War; Documents Relating to the History of Notre Dame.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS: Seven large sacks filled with pamphlets, documents, newspapers, and magazines.

REV. DR. QUIGLEY: Pamphlets and documents relating to the School Discussion.

MISS CASEY: Files of Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, from January, 1872 to 1892.

(REv. Twenty Volumes.)

REV. FATHER BLECKMAN: A velvet Burse used by Cardinal McCloskey to carry the Blessed Sacrament to the sick.

MR. FRED. LANAHAN: Large colored Picture of the Mother-House of the Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Md., made in the early part of the century. Letter written by Bishop Garland.


REV. FATHER SPILLARD: Gold Vestments used by Rt. Rev. Bishop Young, of Erie, and Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne.

REV. A. M. KIRSCH: Thirty-four Photographs of Catholic historical personages and places.


REV. K. BEYER: Gold-embroidered Mitre used by the late Bishop Flasch, of Lacrosse. Letter written by Bishop Flasch.