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University of Notre Dame—Rev. E. Sorin,
its founder—Faculty of the Institute
Order of Holy Exercises—Beauty of Loca-
tion, surroundings, etc.—A word about
St. Mary's Academy.

UNIVERSITY, NOTRE DAME, Ind., April 5.—
No old student of Notre Dame can revisit his
alma mater without experiencing a lively
sense of pleasure. This is due not only to the
great beauty and admirable arrangement of
the grounds and buildings, but also to the
cordial welcome invariably extended by the
authorities to all who ever studied here.

There is perhaps no educational institution
in the United States that takes more interest
in the prosperity and welfare of its *alumni*
than Notre Dame, and there is certainly none
that accords to them a more cheerful wel-
come whenever they return on brief visits to
renew their recollections of college life. These
are facts which have not escaped the atten-
tion of old students, and they all feel justly
proud of their *alma mater*.

The University of Notre Dame is located
two miles north of South Bend. It was founded
in 1863 by the very Rev. Edward Sorin, who
is one of the clearest-headed and most re-
markable men living in our time. Instinct
with zeal, enterprise and industry from his
youth up, he pushed forward with singular
vigor and prudence the great work devolved
upon him at an early period of his life, never
resting until Notre Dame had taken an honorable
place among the leading institutions of
learning in the country. Then he turned his
attention to establishing branch schools and
colleges, and in this useful work he has been
equally successful. Such institutions are
now to be found in almost every quarter of
the United States, as well as in Canada and
France. He is the common head of them all
and is almost as well known in the old world
as in this. He is now making a brief stay at
Notre Dame and preparing for his 32d trip
across the ocean, when he will visit Paris and
Rome. Though nearly 80 years of age, he is
as strong and vigorous as most men of 40.
In appearance he is one of the most venerable
of men; but at the same time he is very easy
of approach, and his manners are singularly
pleasing and unaffected. In an unostenta-
tious way he has been working zealously in
the interest of his fellow men during the full
period of his patriarchal life, and his labors
have already been crowned with signal suc-
cess. The complement of selfishness incident
to most secular callings was parted with
forever in the vow by which he dedicated his
life to the service of God and the ameliora-
tion of the condition of poor humanity. His
work will not perish from the earth or the
memory of grateful men. Statesmen appear
on the stage of public action for a brief period
and then pass off into obscurity. Each year
the nations which they were instrumental in
establishing or preserving change policy, and
men, and laws. The memory of but a few
of their number, and they rarely the greatest
and wisest, survive the mutations of time
and become noted in useful history. Dis-
tinguished writers, too, pass off into obli-
vion every age, and in time even the most
popular of their works irrevocably fade
away from public notice. Those who devote
their lives to the acquisition of wealth also
fall down by the wayside from year to year
in their desperate struggle for pelf. The
hand of death falls heavily upon them. It
presses in a ratio proportionate to the extent
and variety of the pleasures and power which
their wealth could purchase, but which, Tal-
alus-like, they are forced to see slip away
from them forever. A struggle for booty
takes place over their coffins, and they are
buried and quickly forgotten. But a life de-
voted to the service of God and the
amelioration of the condition of human-
ity is on a higher plane. It is a link in
the grand concatenation of noble and
self-sacrificing souls that have lived for the
promotion of the welfare of mankind from
the beginning, drawing inspiration from the
throne of the Deity, and that will continue to
live on until the consummation of time and
the realization of final rest in God for all
eternity. Such a life Father Sorin has lived,
and the good works wrought in it cannot but
suggest as appropriate to him these grand
lines of a pagan poet:

"Exegi monumentum, ere perennius,
Regalique pyramidum, altius;
Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Vitatib' libidinum."

Notre Dame has a large and thoroughly
efficient faculty. It is composed of members
of the Order of Holy Cross and lay professors.
It comprises nearly 40 professors, assistant
professors and instructors. The leading offi-
cers of the University are as follows: Rev.
P. J. Colovin, President; Rev. John
Zahn, Vice-President; Rev. J. A. O'Connell,
Rev. O. Kelly, Rev. Thomas Walsh, Rev.
Julius Frere, Rev. A. Kirech, Rev. Louis Neyron,
Rev. Peter Francisus, and Frats. J. A.
Lyons, T. E. Howard, A. J. Stace, L. G. Tong,
Wm. Ivers, P. J. Kollop, Otto Schurrer, Bro.
Alban D. J. Hagerly and Jas. F. Edwards.
The institution is empowered to confer de-
grees upon students in the classical, scientific
commercial, law or civil engineering course,
and the curriculum of instruction in each is
comprehensive and thorough. The University
has ample facilities for accommodating
500 students, but, on account of the hard
times, the attendance is probably not over
250 at present.

Notre Dame is a sort of cosmos, or little
world in itself. The university building is
six stories high and surmounted by a large
and superbly finished dome. The first floor
is appropriately divided off into refectories,
lavatories, etc., for the senior and junior stu-
dents. The second floor is taken up by the
offices of the President and Vice-President,
junior and senior study halls, a magnificent
parlor, etc. The third floor is mainly occu-
pied by class rooms, while the floors above are
devoted to rooms for the professors, society
rooms, libraries, dormitories for the students,
a beautiful chapel, etc. The students study,
recite, eat and sleep in the same building.
Each has his own bed in the dormitory, his
own stand in the lavatory, his own place in
the refectory and his own desk in the study
hall. At 5:30 A. M. the great bell rings and
arouses all from slumber. Students then
proceed from the dormitories to the lavato-
ries, where half an hour is devoted to per-
forming the customary ablutions. They then
repair to the study halls, and such as wish
to begin study are privileged to take
their books and go to work, while those
who prefer to attend divine service make
their way to the chapel and remain at devo-
tion about half an hour. At 7 o'clock the
breakfast bell rings and all repair to the re-
fectories, where a substantial meal of beef or
mutton, vegetables of the season, bread, but-
ter, coffee, etc., is furnished. The food is
generally up to ordinary hotel fare in variety,
while it is immeasurably superior in fresh-
ness and cleanliness. Breakfast over, the boys
form ranks and proceed to the college
campus, where nearly half an hour is spent
in recreation. At 8 o'clock all return to
the study halls, and classes are called.
Professors appear at the doors of the study
halls and name some one of the classes they
respectively teach, whether it be First Greek,
Second Latin, Third French, Fourth German,
or anything else in the course. The students
who belong to the classes named leave the
study halls without delay and follow the pro-
fessors to the appropriate recitation rooms,
where they are examined in their studies for
an hour. At the expiration of that time a
bell rings in the hall below as a signal for
their return to the study halls and the calling
of other classes. These other classes go
through the experience of the first—and so
on hourly till noon. Two hours are then al-
lowed for dinner and recreation, after which
classes are called hourly until four o'clock,
when another hour is given for out-door ex-
ercise. The last classes of the day are called
at five o'clock, and at six the bell rings for
supper. After supper the students return to
the study halls, pore over their text books,
read miscellaneous works, or attend meetings
of college societies until 9 o'clock, when all
are required to retire. This is the daily or-
der of exercises, excepting on Wednesdays,
when no classes are called, and the boys have
a whole day's rest—the same as on Sundays.

Over 2,000 acres of land around the univer-
sity belong to the Order of the Holy Cross,
and numerous ancillary buildings are con-
structed upon the same. The finest of these
is the new church. It is within a few steps
of the university. It will require more than
a year yet fully to complete it, but it may
confidently be predicated that at the expira-
tion of that time it will have no rival in beauty
and perfection of finish on the American
continent. Other important buildings are
the infirmary, kitchen, bath-house, *Ace Maria*
office, scientific department, brothers' resi-
dences, novitiate, home for superannuated
missionaries, post-office, exhibition hall,
manual labor school, etc.

Under the direction of Rev. Father Zahn,
the scientific department, including labora-
tory, lecture-room, museum, etc., has been
raised to a high degree of excellence within
the past few months, and it is now no ex-
aggeration to say that it compares favorably
with that of any institution in the West.
Father Zahn is one of the brightest and most
promising of our young men, and he un-
doubtedly has a career of great usefulness

before him, not only in scientific research,
but in the acquisition of languages and the
cultivation of literature. He possesses mark-
ed ability, and there is at least one of his
friends who will not be surprised at seeing
him attain the highest rank as a scientist,
philologist, and convincing teacher of what
is useful to man.

The *Ace Maria* printing office is quite a
large and important establishment. It com-
prises a composing room, bindery, press
room, etc. The *Ace Maria* is a weekly pub-
lication and is edited with eminent ability by
the Rev. Father Hudson, an erudite and re-
markably conscientious gentleman. In the
same office is published *The Scholastic*, the
best college paper in the United States. Its
editor, Rev. F. Clement Bigelow, is a gentle-
man of the finest talents and most correct
taste. Previous to entering the Catholic
priesthood he was a practicing lawyer, and
his range of general knowledge is remark-
ably wide and accurate. He is genial and
good-hearted, and the number of his friends
can be measured only by that of his acquaint-
ances.

Rev. Wm. Corby was President of the Un-
iversity for several years previous to 1873, and
it but expresses the feeling of all who en-
joyed an acquaintance with him to say that a
more courteous and honorable gentleman
never breathed. He possessed qualities which
endeared him to all, and there is at least one
of the old students of Notre Dame who will
always cherish an affectionate recollection of
him. Father Corby is now pastor of the Cath-
olic church at Watertown, Wis. His succe-
sor as President of the University was Rev.
A. Lemorrier, an estimable and zealous
French clergyman, who died some two years
ago at the early age of 35. The present Pres-
ident of the University is Rev. P. J. Colovin,
a gentleman of remarkably sound judgment
and possessed in a high degree of qualities
which render him an admirable executive of-
ficer. He sees at a glance the practical side
of every question submitted to him for
an opinion and never fails to express himself
lucidly and in a common-sense manner with
reference thereto. Seconded by the experi-
enced co-operation of Bro. Edward, the busi-
ness interests of the college are sure to pros-
per under Father Colovin's clear-headed di-
rection.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

is located one mile west of the University.
The institutions are entirely independent of
each other, although both are conducted un-
der the auspices of the Order of Holy Cross.
The Academy is attended exclusively by
misses and young ladies, and the teachers are
all sisters of the congregation just named.
Among these sisters are a number of ladies
who could claim descent from some of the
most noted and honored families that Amer-
ica has produced. The sisters of this con-
gregation are thoroughly competent as
teachers, and they exercise a most salutary
influence in refining the tastes, strengthening
the morals and training the dispositions of
the pupils entrusted to their care. They ex-
ercise a discipline that is mild in the line of
laudable and lady-like conduct, but that is as
inflexible as iron against divergence from it.
There is at present a very fair attendance of
young ladies at the Academy, and whether at
class or elsewhere their deportment appears to
be most exemplary and bespeaks the posses-
sion of a high order of accomplishments. It
was the writer's privilege yesterday afternoon
to attend an entertainment given by the mem-
bers of the senior class in honor of the Pro-
fessors of Studies. It is but faint praise to say
that they did admirably, manifesting from
first to last remarkable self-possession and a
high order of skill in delineating the charac-
ters variously assigned to them. All acquitted
themselves with credit. The opening part of
the entertainment was devoted to music,
songs and addresses. In these Misses Spen-
cer, Manning, Hitchie, Foote, O'Connor,
Morgan, Byrne, Gordon and Wilson particu-
larly distinguished themselves. An original
drama entitled "St. Clotilde, Queen of
France," was next presented. Miss C. Mor-
gan, of Centralia, who represented the
priestess Beotia; Miss Helen S. Foote, of
Burlington, who personated the Queen of
France, and the young lady who assumed the
part of mother of the priestess, exhibited a
remarkably high order of histrionic talents.
Misses Faxon, of Chicago, and Cavenor, of
Winterset, Ia., also did very well. But it is
invidious to mention names, since all who
participated in the play performed their parts
admirably.

Wm. Hoxsax.

It may be a very good thing for a boy to
have a great deal of native talent; to be noted
among his acquaintances as "a very smart
boy—one that is sure to make his mark in the
world." But is still a very dangerous thing.
It is a little curious that we seldom hear of
those remarkable boys in after life. They
generally sink into very common people, at
the very best; oftener they are spoiled by
very injudicious flattery in early life. No
boy, however talented, will ever accomplish
much whose working power is not well trained.
In what ever line that may be, he must
apply himself to it with an intense purpose—
a useless industry.