Latitudinarianism.

By this term is meant the modern systematic repudiation of any fixed belief. It is the name under which the denial of divine authority has become so popular, and is万万 understandable, that widespread and unqualified men of known as in-differentists, among its most zealous defenders.

Indeed, by denying divine authority it has paved the way for contempt of all authority. Latitudinarian views have made fools of wise men, and slaves of those who boasted of their freedom. With their malicious alchemy, they have filled the innocent heart with criminal thoughts and desires—all in the name of Liberty, forsooth! And they have by imperceptible steps led even the faithful soul to bold apostasy. Is such an enemy not to be feared?

Latitudinarianism is a monster with a hydra head. It assumes the most subtle forms, excuses the errors of the most respectably-minded upon the false pretext of humane and benevolent legislation, or of noble and generous toleration, gilds crime with a romantic character, and holds the criminal up to public sympathy as an injured party, with a plausible fabrication of designing villains, according to the incipient or advanced stage of the learner in this latitudinarian school.

But what has all this to do with young men at college? Much, indeed, when we look at the usual results of imbuing the principles in question. But a few years ago, H. W. Emerson, before an audience of the elite of Chicago, expressed his hope that “the time was not far distant when the great metropolis of the west would not number her churches by hundreds, but by thousands, and hundreds of thousands; when every man should be his own church.” And the elite of Chicago paid this refined defender of cut-throats, burglars and profligates, round sums in money, smiles and applause; but when the longed-for occasion arrives upon which cut-throats, burglars and profligates are such “our own church,” perhaps they may not be aware of how much trouble they would lose vanish themselves by frowning down a sentiment so licentious and destructive to good morals. It is the fatal effects produced upon the young which imparts to this principle of false liberty its most startling feature. It throws parents off its guard, and their children, it is only an animal regard, a desire to see them in good physical condition—well dressed, well fed, admired, and with the prospect of a “good chance” in the world. Count me the children today who have the first idea of self-abnegation! Show me the youth who will humbly, and without pilation and excuse, admit that he has wounded his companion, or committed any given fault! Show me those who will not take the occasion to revenge upon their enemies! If there is a few, charge their small number to the protection which Christian faith has exerted over them. If they are not to be found, as a result of the false liberty which we are endeavoring to expose. “There is no hell: heaven is a fanciful region very like the place Joe Smith or Mahomet would like to have the earth. Ralph Waldo Emerson or Theodore Parker are superior authority to those unfortunate people who witnessed the establishment of Christianity, and who believed in overcoming the evil inclinations of the human heart for the purpose of living a pure and holy life.”

To these sentiments, peddled in newspapers, quoted in country school-houses, preached in stylish edifices, and devoured by selfish men and women, to free them from the obligations enjoined by Christianity, we owe the frightful prevalence of crime. The most hideous depravity no longer disgusts. Murder has well nigh ceased to be a capital offense, it is so easy to prove insanity in every case; and how often the ready acquittal of the victim before the venom is displayed, and on this account he is greatly to be feared. He adopts various names, but “Reform” is his favorite generic name; yet the specific title under which he has done most mischief of late has been that of “Universalism.” His most successful conquests against virtue have been achieved under the patronage of that degrading and ridiculous doctrine; the hypothesis that there is no eternal punishment for sin; that there is no hell; that all men will be saved no matter how great their crimes, how hard their hearts, how unceasingly they hate God. Some may be startled at the statement made in so plain language, and yet those very persons who are shocked may, by their indifference to positive truths, encourage the young the very belief which revolts them when openly stated.
deadly attacks. Honor nothing so much as your faith. Do this, and every noble disposition will follow. Reverence for your spiritual guides, honor and obedience to your parents; patriotism, heroism, all that is holy and true, will become as second nature; and in this way, and by this means alone, you will become invulnerable to the insidious approach of the Latitudinarian serpent which lurks around your Paradise of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

For the "Notre Dame Scholaristic"

SATIRES.

HYPOCRIST.

What's in an empty name, betid
Its sound? The thrall of Aen cried.
"Tit!" Each position of the common good
Doth make the father name the son
How pride of ancient ancestry
Was that progenitor of thine,
Or like an ancient cask of wine.
Or like some great great grand-dad who ran
Bead long before the life begun
Sonorous on the winged wind
For whom in vain the Muse inquires.
Hence may we gather that some one.
Or open mouth, while gaping "O"
Real kind may we call this one,
Dead long before the life begun.

PATRIOTISM.

God gave thee liberty, a home, a land
To be his service, and the just ground
To rule it wisely—fruitful values
High mountains, rivers, wooded dales,
Lakes, in the bright cities, boundless seas.
With smiling peace to crown all these—
God gave thee liberty, a home, a land
Since from high mountain-top to sea
'Tis red with blood—its filled with slain.
And was, and was—birth and main
Cry out against thee—orphans sigh.
For shame, ye jarring sects, for shame!
Is the world present—of nilful woes.
Beholding but the fearful scene
As wild as ever, as it was before
The heavens opened, if but an inch
His mortal course légard was before.
To nameless Smith, or Brown, or Jones!
Without great loss, or breaking bones.

BIOG.
when it prescribes our duties through constitu­
tions, legislatures, or judicial decisions; and by
implication, when it holds us responsible for the
fulfillment or nonfulfillment of these social obli­
gations and duties which nature and reason have
put upon us. But if it is thus, that ought to be the
law we have only to instruct an able person to
advise; and it is because they are not so, and for
the preservation of the social tie, that the law
exercises a compulsory power.

When I have agreed to do, but have not
done, or whatever was their duty of right to
do, even without any express agreement, but they
have failed or refused to do it, this law will
compel them to do, and force the wrong-doer to
compensate the injured party.

Considering, then, the nature and functions
of law, and the important part it plays in the so­
cial order, whether as a protector of rights or as a
punisher of wrong, it will be readily seen that
the very highest possible degree of mental as well
as of legal training is necessary inwhosoever un­
tersakes the task of expounding and ap­
plying this rule of civil conduct to the actions of
his fellow-men.

It may, indeed, be safely said that no other
human science requires so high a degree of moral
integrity, nor so many and so varied intellectual
accomplishments, as those of the Law,—and this
is most logically true; for as it deals with and affec­
tes every interest and relation in human society, it is clear that he who under­
takes to direct and apply its mighty force in
such grave concerns ought to be morally and intellec­
tually, as nearly as may be, a perfect man.

As I have been taught to understand the Law,
this is the only true view of it; and so viewing it,
it is then that the respects in which the prac­
tice of admissions to the Bar has brought so much disgrace on so noble a profes­
sion, and laid it open with some show of reason
against the shoulders of a particular class.

If the expounder then a saint? "When the drunkard
takes the serious task of expounding and ap­
plying of the law, he is clearly wrong in two ways: but
as a class, demand in those whom they would em­
ploy to transact their legal business.

It may, indeed, be admitted, and perhaps it
is feasible to admit, that a great reformation
is needed in many things in the Legal Profes­
Mr. But let us be just, and stop to think before
casting the stone: it is not fair to put the sins of
those crowds who should be expiating their
criminate practice of admissions to the Bar has
flowed into the legal profession! The moral senti­
mentalism and the gross materialism of the age
have labored with unmistakable success not only in
establishing their bountied equality between mor­
ality and licentiousness, but they have gained the
pronouncement if not the preference for the latter.
If, then, no one can defend the abuse which un­
conscionable men have made, and are making, of
this profession, so neither can anyone commend
the condition of things which has made this
abuse almost honorable. Subility is circumvent­
ging, and not honest in aiding justice, is the
primary, perhaps the only quality which litigants,
as a class, demand in those whom they would em­
ploy to transact their legal business.

I am making no apology with the disrespectful
treatment of the swarms of lawyers who infest the
legal profession, any more than I am for the
swarms of Infant murderers who infest the medi­
cal profession but, since these things are so, society
cannot fairly play the Pharisee, and pretend to
be piously amazed at the nature and quality of the
supply created by the nature and quality of its
own demands! One may plant thistles and thorns in the spring time, if he will but from
those must not expect to gather in figs and
grapes in the harvest-time. This would be too
much to expect; and accordingly the fruits which
we are gathering possess the nature of the seeds
which we have sown. Let us stop sowing these
seeds; let us require more than a legedemian
familiarity with formalities in everyone who as­
pires to enter this profession, and then we may
be confident that we shall be rid of the "free lunch" system of manufacturing
and turning out astonishing swarms of lawyerings
upon the community every nine months!

These "free lunch" institutions are applicable
to an alarming extent in our midst, and seem to
have little else in view than material or pecuniary
success. Whatever may be the general theory as

[From Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal]

**Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, Ind.**

**NOTRE DAME, IND., June 27, 1870.**

The twenty-sixth annual commencement of the University of Notre Dame has a larger number of scholars in attendance than any other university or college in the Northwest, a fact which speaks well for the spirit of study, and eradicates the confidence of those patronizing it.

So much has already been written descriptive
of the magnificence and splendor of the exterior
and interior of the university building, the health­fulness, picturesque ness and loveliness of the loc­
ation of Notre Dame, that we deem it quite su­perfluous to make any more than this passing al­
usion to them now.

The ceremony was devoted to a solemn High Mass, breakfast, reception of the Alumni; in the afternoon and evening, the banquet of the Alumni, a regatta, supper, and musical and other exercises, including a representation, by the Thespian As­

**NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

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**A Note to Students.**

Students and teachers of the University of Notre Dame are requested to note the following announcement for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary inconvenience:

**Prom Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.**

The Press—Prof John E. Coster, A. M.; First Vice President, Prof. A. J. Stoe, A. M.; Second Vice President, O. T. Chamberlain, A. M.; Treasurer, Prof. A. L. Lyons, A. M.; Secretary, Prof. T. M. Corby, A. M.; Gra­

At this stage of proceedings the Alumni, to­gether with invited guests, sat down to a sump­
tuous dinner, after which, &c., &c., &c., &c.

At the transfiguration of the customary bu­
ness, the election of officers of the Associated Al­
umni resulted as follows: President, Rev. N. H.
Gillespie, S. B. C.; First Vice President, Prof. A.
J. Stoe, A. M.; Second Vice President, O. T.
Chamberlain, A. M.; Treasurer, Prof. A. L. Lyons,
A. M.; Secretary, Prof. T. M. Corby, A. M.; Gra­
tor, O. T. Chamberlain, A. M.; Alternate, T. A.
Corcoran, A. M.; Post, Rev. M. T. Brown, S. C. S.;
Alumni, F. C. Niblo, A. M.


The Laborers in the field of education—Prof.
T. E. Howard, A. M.

The Laborers in the field of education—Prof.
T. E. Howard, A. M.

The Ladies—Prof. W. Ivers, A. M.

A regatta on Lake St. Joseph, immediately in

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**Webster, aRourke, or Shakespeare, immediatelj in"**

In this volume of 344 pages the students and friends of Notre Dame will find a very pleasing souvenir of the twenty-fifth annual exercises which occurred last year, marking the Silver Jubilee of this highly successful institution. The volume contains a history of Notre Dame, a description of the university, brief biographical sketches of the alumni, and a full graphic report of the proceedings of a year ago, with a more brief summary of the principal features of the commencement exercises of the present year. The book has been completely re-written, is beautifully printed on tinted paper, illustrated with several interesting views and faithful portraits, and bound in style which fits it for the drawing-room table. Professor Lyons, the compiler, has evidently had his best work, and has done a lasting service to all who have ever been connected with the institution, in furnishing them with the principal facts in the history of itself and the individuals who have been most prominently connected with it.

The Degree of Bachelor of Accounts was conferred on Lawrence Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. K. Roy, Palmyra, Mo.; John Brodick, Cairo, Ill.; John C. Lounig, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Charles Maranette, Morden, Mich.; John Mulhall, St. Louis, Mo.; John M. Duffy, Watertown, Wis.; D. Fitzgerald, Eldora, Wis.; James Sutherland, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Clarke, Notre Dame, Ind.; Thomas Dillon, Notre Dame, Ind.; Samuel Dunn, Amanda, Ohio; Jacob C. Eisenman, Louisville, Ky.; Knud L. Egedy, Fort Madison, Iowa; Wm. Kluey, Delphi, Ind.; Nathaniel Shelton, Notre Dame, Ind.

After the distribution of premiums and honors, the Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, addressed the audience in a well-timed speech of a few minutes' duration, in which he uttered graceful compliments and kind farewells. The Rev. W. Corby, S. S. C., President of the University, in his felicitous way, occupied a few moments, after which the immense audience repaid to the spacious refectories of the University, where ample justice was soon done to a tempting dinner.

The musical portion of the exercises, as is always the case at Notre Dame, was of a very superior order. Before closing, we wish to express our thanks for kindness and favors shown us by Prof. J. A. Lyons, of the University, who, perhaps, has done as much as "any other man" toward making the University what it is. For similar good works we also thank Prof. W. Irves, A. M.

The Silver Jubilee.

We had the pleasure of a somewhat hurried visit to the University of Notre Dame (South Bend) on the occasion of the Annual Exhibition, June 22. The exercises consisted of Greek, Latin, and English addresses, several pieces by the Notre Dame University Brass band ("William Tell" and "Tancrède" by the orchestra), two dramatic performances by the Thespian Society (the tragedy of "William Tell" and the comedy "The Benefit of Hanging"), and a repetition of the late Mr. Gline's cantata composed for the Silver Jubilee of Notre Dame University, which occurred last year.

The cantata occupies about twenty minutes and contains two or three very clear choruses and recitatives. It does not, however, contain a single striking melody or air, this we regard as a pity. The orchestral score was very imperfectly represented in the absence of trombones, French horns, kettle drums, without which a modern orchestra is scarce half made up. The choirs were taken by the choir of about thirty (the sopranos being, of course, boys) and gave admirable evidence of the thorough drill they have been given by the very capable instructor of singing, Prof. M. T. Corby. The orchestra was too small to do much with the somewhat formidable overture to "William Tell," especially as one of the two first violins was compelled to act as conductor much of the time.

Still it is no small achievement to have an orchestra at all, and we have no doubt that year by year the standard of execution will be elevated as the forces multiply, until grand symphonies by the old masters will ring through the classic groves of Notre Dame. The principal first violin, Prof. Mihlbeger, S. S. C., is a great enthusiasm, and possesses three choice violins, one of which is a genuine Amati. The Brass Band played excellently, and the dramas were very well put upon the stage and carried through with spirit. We also took a look at the splendid and elegant building of the great bell (the largest in America) which weighs fourteen thousand pounds, takes four men to ring, has been heard a distance of sixty miles, they say, and vibrates like the peal of an organ full five minutes after it has been struck; saw the library, libray, the beautiful grounds, and inspected the catalogues. By virtue of which we perceived the University has but one drawback—no woman disturbs the classic retreat! A perfect paradise of bachelors—some of "arts" and all of nature.

For the sake of what the Yale Literary Magazine used to be, in point of dignity and ability, we regret exceedingly that its management seems to have fallen into the hands of some inexperienced boy. But even boys ought to have a sacred regard for truth and good breeding, and as the Lit. has abundance of room for improvement in these two respects, we trust that it will not be guilty of telling any more fibs about some of its exchanges.

The examination of Music passed off very creditably on the 18th. Of the 70 candidates who presented themselves at the examination, the following were recommended for promotion:


To the 1st Class.—J. Duffy, Watertown, Wis.; Violin; W. H. Murphy, New York, Flute; J. McQuin, Chicago, Ill., Violin; W. Clarke, Chicago, Ill., Flute.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Alfred W. Arrington, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Waldo, Independence, Mo.; Thomas B. Miller, Peru, Ind.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Dennis A. Clarke, Columbus, Ohio.

Medical Certificates were given to Chas. J. Lundy, Detroit Mich.; Michael J. Skilling, Waterloo City, Ind.; Lafayette Blaton, Niles, Mich.; Eugene Bucher, Cedarville, Ill.
The 26th scholastic year of our Alma Mater closed, the Annual Commencement puffs over, and the present students rustle into "cob legname fogo" in many a rural home, we seize our pen and venture the hint that it was one of importance. If you, dear reader, were ever an Alumnus, 'tis needless to describe it; and if not, 'twere utterly impossible—so, giving them two full hours by the clock to do justice to it, let us stroll down to Lake St. Joseph and prepare to take a few notes of the coming regatta.

The picturesque shores were lined by eager crowds of ladies and gentlemen, students, and members of the "craft." In general: our country's colors, the glorious "star-spangled banner," gaited from the amphibious house boat; all eyes were turned seaward, and when the "old salts" hove in sight the enthusiasm visibly increased—"the sturdy crew of the stalwart "Santa Maria" and the plucky lads of the graceful "Pinta" entered the list together to struggle for the prize—in the present contest a finely chased silver goblet. The signal is given—they bend to their oars and away arrows pierce through the foaming billows—cheer after cheer crosses the air as now these, now those seem to gain on their adversaries—a "long pull, a strong pull, a pull all together" and as the crew of the "Santa Maria" sweep past the boats and cast anchor, amid long and boisterous shouts, cheers and congratulations, the conquered heroes consoling themselves with the thought that they were at least second best, among entering that by great good luck they had in the same boat with themselves Vice-President Lemoyer, the founder of the fleet, who shared at one and the same time the chagrin of the beaten and the joy of the victors. Slightly lowered in size. Success is sure to follow conscientious, pains in training the University Brass Band, bringing it, as he did, in a few short months, to such a degree as to finally overreach village attorney, prove the best.\n
The Greek speech was well conceived, well written, and well spoken by Mr. Sl. Mahoney, with the following dramatic personae: Gessler, L. B. Logan; Sarmen, John Mulhall; Rudolph, W. H. Murphy; Lutatot, E. Gasbee; William Tell, J. H. Boyd; Albert, J. Sutherland; Metcalfe, Dr. J. M. Corby; J. R. Fox; Farr, John Duffy; Verme-B. Bibb; Michael, H. P. Morancy; Theodore, D. Tilton; Pierre, F. Kaiser; Hermann, L. F. Wilson; officers, archers, soldiers, villagers, citizens, etc. Maier, after first and second acts by the N. D. U. Band Brass.

The all the overtures were well executed by the Orchestra, led by C. A. B. You, F. R. A., especially that of "Wm. Tell," by Rossini—the low murmur of discontent, the growth of dissatisfaction, the open revolt, the hereditary opposition of Tell to tyranny, and finally its complete overthrow were well depicted, conceived in the true spirit, and ably executed by the "elbows" that bravely fought the stubborn notes in the case of "Tell" and liberty!

The scenery of the tragedy was appropriate, the distribution of the actors, the handling of the characters as Tell, ably supported by his companions, gave us by its natural and impressive rendition the role of the Swiss hero a good idea of the truth of the patriotic remark of Hores, that "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."
The world is a stage, and we are merely players. We live our lives, act our parts, and then pass on. Our lives are the dress rehearsal, and death is the final performance. We are all actors in this great drama, and our actions and choices have consequences that affect not only ourselves, but those around us. It is important to remember that every action we take has the potential to shape our world and the world of those around us.

In this world, we must learn to be humble and to recognize our limitations. We must be willing to listen to others, to learn from them, and to grow in wisdom and understanding. We must also be willing to forgive and to be forgivable, for we are all fallible and we all make mistakes.

We must also learn to be brave, to stand up for what is right, even when it is difficult or unpopular. We must be willing to speak our minds, to stand up for our beliefs, and to fight for what we believe in. We must also be willing to listen to others, to understand their perspectives, and to compromise when necessary.

Finally, we must learn to be kind, to be compassionate, and to be empathetic. We must understand that everyone has a story, and that every person is deserving of respect and dignity. We must work to create a world that is just, fair, and compassionate, where everyone has the opportunity to live a life of fulfillment and joy.

In conclusion, we are all actors in this great drama, and our lives are our stage. We must learn to be humble, brave, and kind, and to live our lives with purpose and meaning. We must strive to create a world that is just, fair, and compassionate, where everyone can live a life of fulfillment and joy.
varied scene, and dreaming of the days of *Aida* long ago, the surging crowd are hurried off with eager pace—whether to St. Mary's Academy. This only a ten minutes walk, through verdant fields by a path shaded by overarching trees—we follow, and soon enter the hallowed precincts of St. Mary's, a report of whose exhibition we leave to an abler pen than ours.

P. D.

[For the "Notre Dame Scholastic."]

**Circular of the "Notre Dame Union Enterprise."**

The students of the University of Notre Dame having organized themselves into an association under the name and title of the "Notre Dame Union Enterprise," deem it necessary to place before the public, and especially before the many friends and patrons of the Institution.

The sole object of this organization is to raise sufficient funds to build the tower of the new church just commenced at the University, and to purchase and place in the tower a grand chime of seventy-two bells.

In order to realize our idea, which is primarily for the honor and glory of God, and that those who aid us may not co-operate without some kind of a compensation for their services or contributions, is so laudable an undertaking, we offer, to those who may assist us, ten valuable considerations of reward.

Our friends may rely upon it, that the subscriber or contributor who ought to get any one of the articles herinafter mentioned, shall have it as a compensation for his or her contributions, as soon as the right thereto shall have been determined upon by our special committee of reward.

Consider our object and our intentions, if you please, and help us to add one more gem to the crown of generosity which so peculiarly distinguishes the American student in responding to the claims of his Alma Mater. We are unhesitatingly determined to accomplish this object, and to leave behind as a monument of esteem and gratitude for our Alma Mater which shall speak for our devotion to her, over these broad plains and by the banks of the historic St. Joseph to future generations, when we shall have passed away, and when the flourishing and prosperous city of South Bend shall cast the shadows of its buildings into the bounds of the no less flourishing and prosperous University of Notre Dame. We most earnestly ask assistance, kind reader, and that you may see we are in earnest, we guarantee to the subscriber or contributor who shall have earned it, some one of the following named articles, which at our earnest request have been placed at our disposal by the administration at Notre Dame. They are worth working for:

First.—The present chime of twenty-three bells; value, $500.

Second.—A large town clock; value, $200.

Third.—A lot of ground in the city of Lafayette, Ind.; value, $100.

Fourth.—A lot of ground in the city of Lafayette, Ind.; value, $100.

Fifth.—A masterpiece Madonna from Rome.

Sixth.—A splendid St. Mary Magdalen, pronounced by Pius IX., when holding it in his hands, to be "beautiful!".

Seventh.—An imported telescope; value, $100.

Eighth.—A gem of statuary representing the Blessed Virgin resting under a palm tree, during her journey into Egypt.

Ninth.—A magnificent Hebrew Bible; value, $50.

Tenth.—A massive Parian statue of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

Single subscriptions, 50 cents; but each subscriber may give as many such subscriptions as he pleases, and will be entitled to a receipt for as many subscriptions as the single subscription is contained in the whole amount he may subscribe.

We also offer the following inducements:

1st. The seventy-two bells to bear the names of their sponsors, a gentleman and a lady to each, the largest bell having the largest subscribers, and descending progressively to the last, after the same method.

2d. Every subscriber of at least ten dollars to have his name engraved on some bell of the chime; the largest one bearing the name or the names of as many of the largest subscriptions as will cover its cost, &c.

3d. All the sponsors, viz., seventy-two gentlemen and seventy-two ladies, to receive a splendid Diploma—3 feet by 2, engraved in Paris—"in memory of the event," and as a noble family record that such a family was one of the chief donors of the grandest chime in the world, erected at St. Mary's in 1879.

The engravings will appear in the manner which was manifested particularly in the afternoons of the 16th, 17th and 18th of June I had both.

Three of these delightful afternoons were devoted to the reunions of the pupils of the First and Second Classes of Instrumental Music. The one hundred and thirty pupils of the lower Classes had passed a creditable examination during the preceding days.

Briefly as may be, I give you the programme, and will pass my remarks on the players, and occasion of the music. You will perceive from the names of the pieces that the music was first-class; and if you take my word for it, the playing was worthy of the music.

Arocher's "La Favorite" was rendered by Miss M. Walton with great clearness and precision, the expression being perfect; "The Last Idea of Weber" was played with much sweetness and sympathy by Miss A. Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Mason's "Silver Spring" was given by Miss M. Kirwin with all the purring of limpid waters. This young lady excelled in retaining every regurgitate subordinating to the humming melody.

Prudent's "Lucia di Lammermoor," played by Miss Sierland, was worthy of every commendation. What was particularly noticeable was the accuracy with which she united the even time of the left hand with the uneven groups and sextolets of the right.

Ascher's arrangement of "La Semiramide," which is one of his most difficult pieces, was carried out to his fullest intentions and to perfection. "Lucretia Borgia," by Goria, was given with power and brilliancy by Miss C. Foote. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this young lady's octavo execution, and I can truly say that it exceeded anything of the kind I have ever heard from any young lady of her age.

Rossini's "Charâte," transcribed by Liszt, played by Miss C. Davenport, was a perfect gem. Any one acquainted with the vocal trio could not fail to distinguish the three voices prominent through all the intricacies of Liszt's classical arrangement. Though these young ladies gave a treat to the ear, they were surpassed by three others, who each received a gold medal as graduates in music. The first, who received a Medal was Miss Edith A. Lilly, who performed Mendelssohn's Grand Concert in O. Moll, Op. 35. This classical work— and the style in which it was given—was the crowning point of the examination. Miss Lilly possesses a thorough knowledge of music and harmony, an electric technique, added to the high appreciation of the soul and spirit of great compositions, which was manifested particularly in the andante movement of the Concerto. The singing voices were rendered as freely and eloquently as though struck by another hand on another instrument. Next, the fine Crescendo given with such grand power, and the Diminuendo sinking with equal dignity. The rapidity and accuracy of the Presto movement was beyond the forte and pianissimo to the foregoing. Miss Lilly has often been compared to Miss A. Topp by competent judges who have heard that charming artist.
The second who received the graduating Medal was Miss P. Arrington, daughter of the late Judge Arrington of Chicago,—the player Chopin's Polonaise," Opus 26, No. 2. It is unnecessary to speak of the merits of this well-known composition. Miss Arrington played it with great power and in graceful style; it was evident that she had been an ardent and careful student, and may well wear with honor the splendid medal presented to her.

The third medal was awarded to Miss E. Long, dor, who played Thalberg's Grand Fantasia, Etude, avarious form and zoledeto all; not a single slipped note nor a bar of incorrect time could be distinguished through this difficult and grand composition.

Enough of the exercises of the 16th, 17th and 18th—though I could mention many other young ladies whose proficiency in music was a mark of their own talent and application, and of the thoroughness with which music is taught at Saint Mary's. Before proceeding to the exercises of the last day, however, I must intimate the teachers of this institution upon three points: 1. The pupils are made to understand and keep time; 2. They are taught a correct touch and the proper use of the pedal; 3. And last though not least, they are imbued with a thorough appreciation of the value of the works and the intentions of the composers.

But if you like music certainly you are fond of singing, or of hearing others sing. The Department of Vocal Music at Saint Mary's is no way behind the Instrumental. It has been for the past two years under the direction of Miss L. Smythe, a European lady whose musical studies were pursued under the direction of the most eminent men of Europe. It is enough to say that Garcia and Corradi were her instructors for some years. During her residence at Saint Mary's her time and attention have been exclusively devoted to the pupils of the Academy, and her labors have been marked with signal success. Judging by the exercises of the 23d, her culture of the voice is incomparable. The young vokalistas acquitted themselves admirably, and the beautiful ballads, arias, duets, bravuras, songs, choruses and concerto pieces I heard are to be long remembered. On the 23d the hall was crowded by the friends of the institution, some of whom arrived that morning from East and West, while others had returned over after attending the college exercises at Notre Dame the day before.

Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, presided over the exercises, and quite a number of reverent gentlemen from Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana were present. All these, and the immense crowd, expressed their surprise at the perfection of voice shown in the performance of the first part of the exercises. The second part was concluded by an oratorio, prepared principally by the pupils of the Junior Department, and composed of the airs of Handel's Messiah. Miss Davenport's voice was, while the echoes of her voice were yet sounding in the souls of lovers of good music, under its influence the premiums were given to the young ladies of the graduating Class. Again I must refer you to the accompanying Catalogue, and come to the close of the first part of this Distribution of Premiums, which was closed by a quartet, "The Lord is my Shepherd," by Schubert, sung by Miss Lindsay, Miss Davenport, Miss Walken and Miss Poon. You must be acquainted with this choice piece of music must acknowledge that it is one of no ordinary difficulty.

The young ladies of the senior Classes then received their premiums, after which the second part was concluded by an oratorio, prepared principally to suit the popular taste and was very prettily carried out. "Lilia, or the Lost Child," was the name of the oratorio. This was followed by a moira-drama, the prologue to which was most effectively delivered by Miss Gross, of Philadel­phin, a little girl who pleased all no less by her winning manners than by the intelligence manifested in all she did. I need dwell on neither the oratorio nor mo­drama, for doubtless all others who write about this distribution will make them the chief points of their theme.

This was followed by the grand overture of William Tell played as a quartet, on two pianos, having already spoken of the ability of the young pianists, it is unnecessary to say anything further than that the overture was rendered splendidly.

I now come to the most interesting part of the Distribution, that is, the conferring of Graduating Honors. You will find the names of those who received the Honors in the Catalogue; I have room to give only the graduates, they were:

Miss Agnes Ewing, Eleanor Weir, Gene­viewe Arrington, Alice Carmody, Agnes Mullhall, Annie Cunnea, Caroline Bertrand. Emma Kirwan.

Between the awarding of Medals to the gradu­ates, and of Honors to the Senior and Juniors, the Dust from Compas, was sung by Miss Smythe and her charming pupil Miss Davenport. It is saying very little to state that it far surpassed many a piece we have heard sung on the public stage.

For the Awarding of Honors to the young ladies of the Senior and Junior Departments we must refer you to the Catalogue, that we may have time to speak of the last piece of vocal music. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" most approp­riately closed this classic and interesting enter­tainment. All were delighted with it. Had you been there you would have taken pleasure to no­tice the artistic working out of the parts, the accuracy with which the pianos and pianissimo pas­sages were observed, as well as the crescendo, and you would have heartily congratulated the young ladies' proficiency and progress, as we now do; and you would have heartily recommended them to continue in this course as faithfully as they have hitherto done, especially as the rewards they re­ceived for other branches of study showed that when they go home they can not only enliven sweet home with music, but can adorn it with their virtues and solid acquirements.

We are of the opinion that it will be greatly useful to the student in the study of the History of Music, to read the Preliminary Essay, "Musicae Facsimiliae," by Prof. A. M. of the Notre Dame Associated Alumni, but a press of other arranged matter obliges us to defer its publication till the next number.

It was originally published together with much other interesting matter, in the second edition of Prof. Lyons' "Silver Julews," an elegant, gilt edge book of 544 pages 8vo., and is for sale at the students' office, Notre Dame, $3 50 per copy.