On the Wide Atlantic.

Five hundred souls,—five hundred souls
About on ocean wide;
The sky above, the sea beneath—
The sea on every side,
Some are glad, and some are sad,
Some half dead with pain;
Oh! God how many hopes and fears, how many smiles,
How many tears,
Are toasting on the main.

Sometimes the sea is smooth as glass,
And sunshine warm and bright
Dost spread upon the waters blue—
A path of glorious light.
Ah! what a fitting emblem this
Of those who know not pain,
Who, smiling midst the sobs and tears, and hoping
Midst life's many fears,
Ride heavily o'er the main.

But offener for the sea is fierce,
And dark, and wild, and black;
Great waves before the quivering ship,
And white foam in her track.
Ah! what an emblem this of hearts
That can no comfort find!
With nought but huge black waves before, that hide the
Lunged for country's shore,
With swept but foam behind.

But, let the waves be great or small,
The vessel nere is still;
So 'tis with life, that rusheth on
Till land is gained where each shall dwell.
But in looking over the history even of these
Countries, separated from the rest of the world by
All the marks which determine the difference be-
Tern between a civilized and a barbarous people, we find
That they were deprived of the comforts, conven-
iences, and what might be called the luxuries, of
The moderns—what we would deem the indispens-
able necessities of life. We very naturally demand a
Reason for this seeming paradox, and are anxious
To know why such was the case. This is the an-
swer. The ancients, unlike the moderns, attended to
The elegant as well as pleasing, rather than to the usu-
al arts; they applied themselves to theoretic, rather than to practical science: studied what would af-
ford pleasure and amusement, rather than what
Would give ease and comfort. The writings and
Opinions of the greatest geniuses of Greece and Rome prove this. Plato, the prince of Greek
Philosophers, taught his disciples that they should
Learn arithmetic not that they might become skil-
ful in the ordinary exercise of life, but that they
Might be able to study the properties of numbers,
And contemplate pure and abstract truth. Geome-
Try, according to him, was to be studied merely as
A discipline for the mind—as a means for develop-
Ing the intellectual powers of man, and not for any
Practical good which might result therefrom.
Astronomy, as he says in his "Republic," should
Be studied with the same view—"as a means for the
Application of science which tend to enlarge the
Empire of man over matter. He says that philos-
Ophy, in which all science was then included, non
Instrumentorum ad necemrios um opifex!
How different this system of philosophy from that
Of all the other systems! Many of the repre-
Senteives of the former, disclaims, with great
Vehemence, against all inventions whatever, all
Applications of science which tend to enlarge the
Empire of man over matter. He says that philos-
Ophy, in which all science was then included, non

Thoughts on Science and the Age in which we live.

An Essay, Read Before the Notre Dame Scientific Association, May 15, 1871.

Our age has often, and we believe with truth, been denominated an age of progress and general
Enlightenment. To satisfy ourselves that such is
The case, we need only consult the pages of his-
Tory, compare the different ages of the world with
"The living present," and all our doubts, if we
Have any about the question, will immediately
Vanish. We will find that in the primitive ages of
The world all nations, with few exceptions, were
Burried in ignorance and barbarism, living
Like the present nomad tribes of Asia, or like the
Rude Indians of America. During the succe-
SION of ages which followed—the long period which
Intervened between that time and the present, we
Shall discover a gradual progression in the material
And social progress of man—a progress so re-
Markable that it cannot fail to strike the mind of
even the most casual reader of history. The peo-
Lies who first made their appearance on the stage of
Advancement and civilization, were few in num-
Ber. These, however, were soon followed by
Others, and the number has been gradually and un-
Interruptedly augmented ever since. The few
Countries which first make their egress out of that
Universal darkness in which they had been en-
veloped, and attract our notice by the cultivation of
The arts and sciences—by their marked superiority
Over other nations, in the region and civil
Government are Egypt, Chaldea, and, at a later
Period, Rome. The former country has ever since
The earliest times been called "the cradle of sci-
Ence," for here it was that the sciences of mathematics, especially geometry and
Surveying had their origin. Chaldea, whose antiquity is even
greater than that of Egypt, is famous for being the
Land in which astronomy and the once far-famed
Science of astrology was first studied. Greece, the
Greatest antiquity, was the seat of literature and
Science and in particular of the fine arts; or in
The language of poets, "the cradle of poetry." But
It had not been for their assiduous cultivation of
The sciences the moderns could have none of the
Advantages of the ancients. But, let us look even a
Remnant of their former existence.

But in looking over the history even of these
countries, separated from the rest of the world by
All the marks which determine the difference be-
tween a civilized and a barbarous people, we find
That they were deprived of the comforts, conven-
iences, and what might be called the luxuries, of
The moderns—what we would deem the indispens-
able necessities of life. We very naturally demand a
Reason for this seeming paradox, and are anxious
To know why such was the case. This is the an-
swer. The ancients, unlike the moderns, attended to
The elegant as well as pleasing, rather than to the usu-
al arts; they applied themselves to theoretic, rather than to practical science: studied what would af-
ford pleasure and amusement, rather than what
Would give ease and comfort. The writings and
Opinions of the greatest geniuses of Greece and Rome prove this. Plato, the prince of Greek
Philosophers, taught his disciples that they should
Learn arithmetic not that they might become skil-
ful in the ordinary exercise of life, but that they
Might be able to study the properties of numbers,
And contemplate pure and abstract truth. Geome-
Try, according to him, was to be studied merely as
A discipline for the mind—as a means for develop-
Ing the intellectual powers of man, and not for any
Practical good which might result therefrom.
Astronomy, as he says in his "Republic," should
Be studied with the same view—"as a means for the
Application of science which tend to enlarge the
Empire of man over matter. He says that philos-
Ophy, in which all science was then included, non

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."
means of saving thousands of lives. One thou-
sand years were spent by the philosophers of an
tiquity in metaphysics, and in forming new sys-
theories about things which were of no real prac-
tical value, and in the end the world was no wiser
before. "What, can any student of history tell me,
theories about things which were of no real prac-
tical value, and in the end the world was no wiser
by whose orders, the schools of philosophy
philosophical argumentation' was all (hat was
alleviate the sufferings incidental to his nature.
were closed? Nothing, positively nothing, was
reason, for, of the plow, loom, weights, and
productions of the ancients and moderns?
how the sciences was thus estimated, can we wonder
as, it were, the ruler of the world? We are
cent monuments and stately temples—the perfec-
tion of architecture; their productions in sculpture
and the genius of the people possess all that is
which are daily becoming numerous. The orien-
tory and the genius of the people possess all that is
owing; this poetry-" says I to myself "All right.
which we live. J. A. ZAHM.
"It is him?" said another inhuman voice.
"It is himself," was the inhuman answer.
"Then go for him," clamored out a multitude of
for his existence in the sciences merely the
progress of mankind, and as the most reliable touch-
the telegraph. How different is the condition of
inventions and discoveries. The
the laws of gravitation, upon which it
must not be too severe in our criticism.
the ancients and moderns? Can we be surprised to find that the former have
dervied such little benefit from what has since be-
run the ruler of the world? We are
philosophers at the beginning of the
societies, that they were not as practical
philosophy but he is known to us
than by any lasting good which they have conferred
on the ancients, because they were not as practical
useful inventions and discoveries. The inventions
as their works, which have been carefully exami-
"Don't believe him," said the big burly one
They are inferior to the American and European powers only in
as much as they are deprived of the advantages which result from the practical cultivation of the sciences—because they do not enjoy the all-powerful influence of those useful inventions and discoveries which are daily becoming numerous. The oriental
nations, just mentioned, seem to have had the
same ideas concerning the utility of science as the
Greeks and Romans. They cultivated it theoretically especially mathematics, in which they
have attained a remarkable degree of proficiency,
their writings, which have been carefully exami-
ned by modern scholars, sufficiently testify. The
notions of the ancient Egyptians concerning in-
ventions and discoveries, were somewhat different
from those of the Orientals. The former consid-
ered them as useful, as something from which an educated mind should be far re-
moved; the latter, however, looked upon them as
innovations strictly prohibited by ancient laws and
customs and as offenses which were punished by
the gods. But modern, civilized nations, by whom
science is viewed in its true light and according to
its intrinsic importance, pass by, unheeded, all
such ideas as foolish and absurd. Science is now,
and deservedly so, regarded as the only talisman of
wealth, prosperity and happiness; as the highest
exponent of power and intellectual superiority;
as the primary index of the material and social con-
ditions of mankind. Hence the saying, "the
of the present age and tendency of the age in
which we live."

"Then go for him," clamored out a multitude of
inhumans.
"Be careful," says I, "in your advances. I have
known broken heads to be the result of such abrupt
introductions."
"In your name John Smith?" was all the reply I
got to these remarks.
"That's my name," says I.
"John," says one of the still invisible inhumans,
"John, are you quite sure, there ain't any bugs in
this locality?"
"How are you, five dozen of ghosts?" said a
squeaking little voice under the pillow.
"Boys, don't let John Smith fool you!" roared
out a burly big chap, from an opening in the bed-
tick.
"Put out the lights!" exclaimed a thousand
inhabitants.
"The hickory! the hickory!" shouted another
multitude, rapidly advancing down the wall.
"Now, boys, go for him!" came from all direc-
tions. Oh! node tribe I fit them bags as no man
ever fit before; and they hit me as they never hit
another man before or behind. "Cowardly back-
biter's!" says I; "come but ten thousand at a time,
and I will crush the whole of you!"
"Don't believe him," said the big burly one
again.
The page contains a continuation of the text from the previous page, discussing various philosophical and practical considerations. The text suggests a deep contemplation of life and its various states, from paralysis to death, and the impact of personal choices and societal norms on our experience of life. The author seems to be wrestling with the concept of 'being alive' and the various expressions it can take, from the mundane to the profound. Throughout, the text reflects on the substance of existence and the various factors that contribute to an individual's perception of their 'state of being.'
It is now many years since we, a bashful little schoolboy, first repeated the line above quoted, and our little hearts thrilled with a delightful pleasure as we heard the applause which greeted our childish effort, from an audience composed of children, young, innocent and thoughtless as ourselves, and saw the smile of approbation which brightened the face of a few who had shared the triumph of their favorite little boy, as if it were their own.

We knew not then, nor care we to know, the special import of that line; and our thoughts never went beyond the oak tree for an explanation of the poet's meaning, brought out into bold relief by thought-developing experience, presents itself to the mind in all its glowing colors, leaving upon it a picture of life with its apparently incongruous changes, instead of mere physical control, and that this principle, when once that the natural result of such a punishment had killed the confidence and respect which otherwise would have existed. The child, pupil or subject to a sense of pro-
A race between the Sancta Maria and the Pinta will take place on the 31st inst., at three o'clock p.m. The respective crews of these excellent crafts are in earnest training for the contest, and we may expect a lively time.

The game of base-ball reported in another column closes the curriculum for '21, leaving the Junior Club—"Star of the West"—champions of Notre Dame. The Juniors compare favorably with their Seniors, both in field sports and in studies. We wish them success.

Mr. James Bonney, artist, is now prepared to take pictures of the various classes of the University that may wish to preserve these memories. We saw a picture of the Commercial classes, taken by him in one group of more than eighty persons, and think it one of the best group pictures we ever saw.

Arrivals.


The Champion Banquet.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 3:30 p.m., the Champions of the "Star of the West," gave a magnificent banquet, which displayed on once its magnificence, generosity and noble spirit. The vanquished club,—"Star of the East," were there, and occupied the first seats at the banquet. The "Junius," (Senior club,) who had early in the season surrendered at discretion, and without a fight, to the all-conquering Juniors, were there also. The "Excelsiors" (Junior) were there to grace the triumphs of their fellows.

There were also present at this joy feast the Very Rev. President, Father Corby, and the Rev. Vice-President, Father Lemoullier, with several of the Rev. Fathers and a number of the Professors, all of whom enjoyed themselves and the good things set before them.

The banquet opened with soul-stirring music by the Band, whose members then laid aside their horns, drums and symbols, to join in the feasting which was now becoming general.

The victorious "Star of the West" smiled delightfully on all and made every one feel happy and at home by their cheerful and polite attentions. Bro. Aloysius, under whose superintendence and by whose efforts this joy-feast was prepared, was the very soul of the festivity. He always shines, but never more brightly than when actually displaying that natural, rich bounty for which he is remarkable, or when otherwise making others happy.

At the close of the banquet, the Very Rev. President arose and addressed our entertainers in his usual kind, fatherly manner, and all retired to the lively strains of music from the Band.

We tender our sincere thanks to good Brother Aloysius and to the Champion "Star" for their kindness in making us participants in their joy, and we sincerely hope that the "Star of the West" may shine more brilliantly, not only in athletic sports, but in every department of physical and intellectual excellence.

The typographical corps also tender their acknowledgments for attentions extended to them by the Champion Club.

The Thirteenth Annual Summer Entertainment.

By the Members of the St. Cecilia Philo-Matematic Association, and the Vocal Class of the University.

Complimentary, this year to the Most Rev. J. B. Finnell, D.D., the Patriarchal Archbishop of the West, and to his zealous co-laborers.

To be given Wednesday evening, May 31, 1871, seven o'clock.

PROGRAMME.


Words by George W. Hill.

Music by J. R. Thomas.

Giren by the Vocal Classes of the University, under the direction of Prof. M. T. Corky, A. M.


Chorus—"Now the sunny leaves." Chorus. Solo and Chorus—"A jolly good fellow." V. Hieckmann and Chorus.

Trios—"O'er cool and reedy nooks." R. Staley, A. Fluson, J. Ketteman, R. Hitches.

Chorus—"The Storm." Oh, Hark!"

Chorus—"What glory crowns the day." "Chorus. Duet—"Sweet as rifles at dawn," A. Fair and A. A. Fair.


Chorus—"Homeward Bound." Chorus.

Chorus—"Address from the Students." T. O'Mahony Music.

saw the White Knight himself. That same evening Dickson received a note purporting to come from the King Edward, and commanding him to come to the Castle of Avenel at midnight. Dickson is extremely perplexed and frightened, but George consoles him by telling him that he will go in his stead and will meet the White Knight.

ACT IX.

SCENE—CASTLE OF AVENEL.

Old Marcolm, the servant of Avenel castle, tells Donald that if Julian, the rightful heir, should return, he would die in peace. Donald, an orphan boy, who was brought up with Julian, consoles Marcolm, and tells him that he has great hopes in Julian’s return. Gaveston, the greedy steward, has prepared everything so that the sale of the Castle of Avenel will take place next morning. He intends to purchase it and thus defraud the family of Avenel, whose heir (Julian) has not been heard from for many years. Suddenly the bell of the castle rings, and George is introduced and obtained permission to pass the night in the castle, in order to have a chat, he says, with the White Knight. Gaveston, who suspects nothing, grants the request of George. The White Knight, who is nothing else but Donald in disguise, appears to Gaveston and tells him that the sale of the castle is to take place in the morning, and that he, George, must purchase it, in order that it fall not to the hands of the greedy Gaveston. George, much astounded at the apparition, promises to buy and buy the castle, providing money will be given him by the White Knight. The sale takes place, and George, the highest bidder, becomes proprietor to the better fortune of Gaveston. All the mountaineers, who had in vain put their purses together against Gaveston, are delighted to see their friend George becoming the owner of the estate of Avenel.

ACT X.

SCENE—THE GOTHIC HALL.

Donald rejoices at the thought that the estate of Avenel has not fallen into the hands of the unjust spoiler, Gaveston. However, as he is to find the money wherewith to pay for George’s purchase, he is much dismayed by the following discovery: When the Countess of Avenel died, she told Donald that in case of extreme need he would find in the statue of the White Knight an immense sum of money. Donald looks in vain for that statue which has disappeared from the hall. He questions old Slarcolm, who tells him that the statue left the castle on the night of the Count’s departure and buried it. Donald rejoices at the thought that the estate of Avenel will be restored to its rightful heir.

THE SPECIMEN TAKEN most THE ATTORNEY’S MANUSCRIPT.

D. Hackmann

The following pieces will be performed by the Notre Dame University Glee Band, during the evening:

1. Overture—"Montecchi e Capuletti"—E. Staley
2. "Firefly Waltz."—E. Staley
3. Quickstep—"Bobbin’ Bound."—E. Staley
4. Mountaineers’ Chorus—"Assemble."—William C. Morgan
5. "Twinkling Stars."—Reginald—Standard Bearer J. Crummey
6. "Solo—"Assemble."—E. Staley
7. Chorus.

D. Hackmann


Q. How many zones are there?
A. Five zones: two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid.

Q. Mention some of the vegetable products of the temperate zones.
A. Horses, mules, onions, beans, meat, sugar, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, spices.

Q. What animals are found in the frigid zones?
A. White bear, musk-ox, reindeer, sheepdeer.

Q. Why is it so cold in the frigid zones?
A. Because the reindeer, the musk-ox and the white bear live there.

Q. How many miles make one degree of latitude?
A. 69,000 miles.

Q. What is meant by northern latitude?
A. Northern latitude is that line of latitude above the equator.

Q. What is the distance around the earth on the equator?
A. 40,000 miles.

Q. Into how many classes are the inhabitants of the world divided?
A. Into two great classes,—the romantic, or wandering tribes, and the civilized; but for the convenience these are further divided into five: African or Black, Caucasian or White, Indian or Red, or Americans, Malay or Brown, Mongolian or Yellow races.

Q. Give an example of savage tribes.
A. The colored negroes of North America.

This system, it is hoped, will greatly simplify the study of Geography.

A. Remarkable Note.

A worthy son of the stem Archimedes, demonstrates mathematically that your nose, gentle reader, is as large as an ordinary locomotive engine. Now we do not believe any such thing ourselves, for we know all our readers have fine delicate noses, but as he insists upon the demonstration as conclusive, we give it just as we received it.

Let x=your nose and y=a locomotive engine. Then let the sum x+y= multiply both sides by x−y and we have x^2−xy−y^2= x^2−y^2. Transpose and we have x^2−y^2=xy−y^2. Add 2z to both sides to complete the square, then,

\[ x^2−y^2+2z=xy−y^2+z^2 \]

extact the square root and \( x+y= \sqrt{z^2} \) take \( z^2 \) from both sides and \( x+y= \) your nose and y=a locomotive engine, therefore, says the dreadful mathematician, your nose equals a locomotive engine. Horrible mathematician!

Festival and Banquet of the Society of the Holy Angels.

It was a custom among the ancients to mark with white, in their calendars, their happy days. Were such a custom in vogue in those unpoetical times, all the members of the Society of the Holy Angels would mark with white the fest of the Ascension of our Lord. It was intended to have the banquet of the Society on the fest of the Ascension of St. Michael, but unavoidable circumstances compelled the members to postpone it until the 18th of May.

At six o’clock in the morning Mass was celebraed by the Rev. Father Provincial at which the entire Society attended dressed in cassocks and coatta. We may safely say that we have seldom seen so beautiful a sight as we witnessed that morning when nearly all the members of the Society were in cassock and coat, seated the steps of the altar, and received Holy Communion from the hands of the honored President of the college, who has so kindly interested himself in the well-being of the Society. The silence was not broken.
by the fluttering of an angel's wing; but we may well believe that there were many of these celestial visitants hovering around the altar at this solemn and happy moment.

At the conclusion of the Mass, the Very Rev. Father Corby addressed the members in one of the happiest of his many happy discourses of this kind. All present, members and officers of the Holy Angels, and by a large majority, the members of the Scientific Association of Notre Dame, were present. Father Corby's discourse was on Botany.

The decorations were made by Messrs. Breckweg, Crommey, Walsh, Foley, R. Staley and McCarthy, under the superintendence of Bro. Benjamin and the director of the Sodality, Mr. A. A. Brown, S. S. C.

The tables were filled to abundance with the good things of the season, and we believe we are correct in saying that the first strawberries of the season grace the feast. The two long rows of tables flanked on both sides by merry faces and presided over by the officers of the two societies formed the scene of a joyous scene. At the conclusion of the dinner whilst the company were enjoying dessert, Father Quinn, having been called upon, in his usual eloquent manner thanked, in behalf of the Sodality society, the Sodality of Holy Angels, for the delightful repast of which they had just partaken. After a few congratulatory remarks to the two societies he took his seat. Mr. A. A. Brown, S. S. C., then arose and made a short speech, in which he strongly advocated a spirit of union between the two societies, intimately connected as they are in the services of the sanctuary. In conclusion he said that day would be a monument of a thorough cordiality between the two bodies and that they might always be united both in the service of God and in their social relations with one another.

Happy speeches were also made by Meares, Mahony, Carr, Zahm, McCarthy and others. Songs were sung by the President of the Holy Angels' Sodality, and by Meares. Von Couelbruck, F. J. J., Mr. John O'Hanlon, had been loudly called on for a song, arose and excused himself from singing but professed willingness to make a speech which he did address up-to-date upon the subject of digestion. After a group of students betook themselves to grounds where they enjoyed the afternoon in many out-door amusements and in listening to the music of the band which kindly played on the occasion.

In the evening, after Vespers, the two societies and many invited guests assembled in the College parlor. The entertainment was opened by a fandango on the piano by R. H. McCarthy, Esq., at which Mr. Henry Breckweg, Secretary of the Holy Angels read an address of welcome. This was followed by a song ("Put me in my little bed") by Mr. Alfred Fiono, accompanied by Mr. A. A. Brown, S. S. C., Fiono having an excellent soprano voice and with a little cultivation will soon rank as one of our best singers.

Mr. Von Couelbruck next favored the company with a song, written in French, written for the occasion by Rev. Father Chabot. Mr. Corby then, very kindly, sang one of his many beautiful songs and in answer to an encore, sang "The Ship on Fire." The professor's abilities are of too high an order and too well known to need any praise here. It is sufficient to say that they were sung in his usual style. Mr. William Gross then read the "Legend of St. William the Acolyte" an original poem written by the Director of the Sodality. After this Mr. Robert Staley, accompanied by Mr. Brown, sang the old, yet ever new, song "The Last Rose of Summer." We have never heard Mr. Staley sing with better feeling. We used to think that expression was the one thing wanting in his style, but this ballad left nothing to be desired. Mr. Corby again favored the audience with a comic selection from his extensive repertoire. A selection from "Paul M" was then given on the piano, after which Mr. O. M. F. gave the "Bride of Avenel," a song written by the Very Rev. President of the College.

During the whole of the evening's entertainment refreshments were served, and the large cake made especially for the Sodality by the kind Sisters was tasted. The refectory had been, the day before, tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. We may mention that a large hanging-basket of flowers suspended from the center of the roof.

The second regular meeting of the Scientific Association of Notre Dame was held in the College Library on Sunday, May 7th. At this meeting Mr. McCormick read a long and well-written essay on Botany.

The third regular meeting took place on Sunday, May 14th, at which Mr. Zahm read an essay entitled "A Few Thoughts on Science and the Ages in which we Live." This essay, though quite long, was listened to with intense interest throughout.

The Rev. President, Father Carrier, announced that he had received from Prof. A. J. Stace several letters of a scientific character, which he thought would be of general interest to the Association. The Secretary then read the Professor's last communication, which was received with evident marks of satisfaction. It is unnecessary to state that the Scientific Association of Notre Dame will always be glad to receive communications from their brother scientist, Prof. Stace, with whose name so many pleasing recollections are associated.

On Sunday, May 21st, the fourth regular meeting was held, as usual in the College Library. On this occasion Mr. Wilson read before the Association an essay on Physiology. After making a few general introductory remarks concerning the importance of Physiology, Mr. Wilson took up the subject of digestion, which he treated in a clear and methodical manner. T. O'X., Cor Sec.

Base-Ball

The return game between the Star of the East and Star of the West base ball clubs for the Championship, came off on Wednesday, the 17th inst., on the grounds of the former. The day turned out better than any one anticipated and much excitement prevailed as the two nines took the field at 2:15. "Joe."

Week: 2:15. "JOE."

Dechant, r.f. 3 4 3 2 2 3 S. Dunn, b. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Dodge, 2nd 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Murnane, r.f. 2 5 5 3 3 4 Dodge, 1st. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Stalev, s.s. 1 1 1 2 2 2 2

Walsh, p. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Farrell, l.f. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

W Ylson, c. 2 3 3 3 3 3 3

F. -McHG. 0 1 1 1 1 1 1

Total: - 14 27 27


No fools are so troublesome as those who have a little wit.

GAMING, like a quick-sand, swallows up a man in a moment. For is our own vanity which renders the vanity of others insupportable to us.

FLATTERY is a kind of counterfeit money, to which our vanity gives currency.

A BEER, dressed oit, is like a crimson tree— the bark is worth more than the body.

The surest method of obliging in conversation is to see a pleasure in giving attention.

BELIEVE nothing against another, unless it be proved to a certainty; and never report what may hurt another unless it be a greater hurt to conceal it.
When God gave forth man from Eden to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, he was merciful, and scattered over and among the rocks, briars and gloomy scenes of the wilderness, a glad­dening beauty. He even caused that things in themselves must give themselves, as parts of a whole, be sources of delight. Who will say a tumbling, blackened ruin, a juggling struggling fence, a ragged beggar, a shaggy horse are, intrinsically beautiful —yet what painter has not painted or author de­scribed them?

Nature beautifies us through every sense, sight, hearing, smell, even taste and feeling. It must also be delightful to explore and examine into the Creator's works; but such pleasure must be left to the gray-headers.

Noble thoughts in us. Tell I remember, when a bare­dainties to please and sweetly influence our mind.

Sometimes trees, ooze forth this wonderful ether.

It idles the heat away from our cheeks. Is it not

Nature is even as gracious to the hearing. All
day long the twitter and chirps of the birds, softly

Winds too, how bra­tired hungry horses, or let brindle's rough tongue

downwards, going out into the fields to pat the

As for taste, I may be wrong in saying so, but I

The eye, roving over the horizon, develop­
gas, picturesque, sublime or terrible scenes, or, close at hand, it unfolds some more delicate mecha­nisms of nature, and, having mostly this di­scovered in the memory, turns for more.

In the young glad­ness more and in the fading melancholy even­ing,

close at hand, it unfolds some more delicate mecha­nisms of nature, and, having mostly this di­scovered in the memory, turns for more.

Why will some one, as it were, a hopeful birth, the other, a

ful, and scattered over and among the rocks, briars and gloomy scenes of the wilderness, a glad­dening beauty. He even caused that things in

In the report of Honorable Mentions last week, Miss M. Nash's name appeared followed by an "66" instead of a "2." The mistake was due to our over­confidence in the composer who set up the report, and whose fidelity to "copy" we depended upon not too much. We sincerely regret that such a serious mistake should occur, and apologize to the young lady who was thereby placed for a time in an un­enviable light. —Editor Scholastic.

[We learn with pleasure that the figure "1" after several names in the paper's report of Honorable Mentions, does not mean that only one certificate was received in the two preceding weeks. The names so characterized will be found in the report of the Table of Honor also, which was deemed a sufficient acknowledgment of one certificate in the report.]

**SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.**

**Reparation.**

The following report was received too late for insertion in last number:

**HONORABLE MENTION.—Sr. dep't.**

Graduating Class—Misses Niel, Sturgis, Raina, Kirwan, Moravian, Young, Locke, O'Neill, Millard, Poole, Blinchart.

First Senior Class—Misses Tabetha, Dillion, Shirlan, Kellogg, Marsall, Hague, Clarke, Fos­bes, Borup, Hurst, Tinsley, Cornish, Shanks, Mc­Mahom, Young and Ward.

Second Senior Class—Misses Hilty, Buttera, Cochrane, Lange, O'Brien, Raymond, Brown, Ray­dons, Sheen, Montgomery.

Third Senior Class—Misses Finley, Hendricks, Getty, Mills, Smith, and A. and C. Woods, Plam­ondon.


Second Preparatory Class—Misses McIntyre, Boyland, Edmunds, Weire, Sunderland, McMahon, Lucy, Doggan, Creveling, Sullivan, Kellogg, Cham­pion.

Third Preparatory Class—Misses Nash, Klassen, Birney, Finer, Coeshan, Drake, Lehman, Roberts.

The following report was received too late for insertion in last number:

**HONORABLE MENTION.—Sr. dep't.**

[The figures "1" and "2" indicate that the young lady whose name precedes the figure, has received either one or two tickets for exemplary deportment during the previous two weeks.]


**Entertainment by the Pupils of the Academy.**

In Honor of the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell's Visit to St. Mary's, Notre Dame, May 31, 1871.

**PROGRAMME:**

Overture.—Mozart.—Misses McMahon, Sherland, and

Chorus.—From Semiramis.—Vocal Class Address (Sr. Dep't).—Chorus.—Miss Clara Foose, German Address.

**Solo—Capricious.—** —Miss Clara Foose, Vocal Duet.—Misses Cornish and Ward Address.

**Tableau—**—Misses Brown, Halladay, Adders, Miss M. Kreutzer, English Address.

**Recita­tiv.**—Misses Sherland, Bevera Song.—Misses J. Hynds, Adress from the Gentlemen. —Miss Haltie Niel, Laughing Trio.—Misses Hurst, Robinson, and Gun

**Italiano. **—Misses Hynds, Sherland, Prologue.

**Isabella of Castille.**

**SCENE I.—The Moon.**

Queen Isabelia. —Miss N. Millard

Donna Isabella. —Misses J. Hughe, A. Smith

Infanta Isabelia.—Miss H. Niel

Song.—Angels ever bright.—Misses M. Foose, Misses J. Hynes

Angels.—Miss M. Shanks, Music.—Polonaise.

**SCENE II.**

Ballad.—Misses Sherland

**SCENE III.**

Misses Montgomery

**SCENE IV.**

Infanta Catherine.—Miss H. Niel

:* Maria.—Misses F. Blum, A. Robson, L. Tinsley

: Isabella.—Misses H. Tinsley

Song.—Miss B. Randall

**SCENE V.**

Donna Mercade.—Miss A. Radin

Donna Agnes.—Misses A. Rilhenbrook

Donna Francesca.—D. Lombardi

Gertrude.—Miss M. Kirwan

Lois—Queen of the Prince.—Miss K. McMahon

Mayankia—Miss L. Marshall

Nina.—E. A. Clark

Fantasia—Jacket.—Miss M. Kirwan

**"The Merry Maudeline."**

A PLAY, BY THOMAS SPOONER ETAL.

Vocal Trio.—"Protect us through the coming sight."—Misses Smythe, Randal, and Hynda.

Closings Remarks. Commencement Address and a Moorish Union Gala for Retiring.—Misses Clark and Plamondon.

**I. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.**

**Summer Arrangement.**