THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Discere quasi semper victus; vive quasi cras morturus.

Volume VIII.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, MAY 15, 1875.

Number 34.

JNO. HAGERTY, L. G. TONG,
City Judge. Notary Public.

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Whilst I return my thanks to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I beg leave to inform the public that I have, at the urgent request of many of my patrons, purchased several new carriages and buggies, and moved into the Liverty Stables, adjacent to the National Hotel, to the Western Passenger Agent.

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

Michigan Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Taking effect December 27th, 1874.

GOING EAST.

Trains.

Leaves Chicago.

Leaves Niles.

Arrives at Detroit.

Mail.

Day Express.

Accommodation.

Atlantic Express.

Night Express.

GOING WEST.

Trains.

Leaves Detroit.

Leaves Niles.

Arrives at Chicago.

Mail.

Day Express.

Accommodation.

Evening Express.

Pacific Express.

NOTRE DAME STATION.

GOING EAST, via Niles.

Depart—8 o'clock a.m., 8.30 p.m., 9 o'clock p.m.

Arrive—9 o'clock a.m., 8.30 p.m., 9 o'clock p.m.

GOING WEST, via Niles.

Depart—9 o'clock p.m.

Arrive—9.42 a.m.

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PRANK E. SNOW, Gen. Western Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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J. H. PARSONS, Sup't Western Division, Chicago.

LEAVING.

10:15 a.m. (No. 4), Special New York Express, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo, 5.25; Cleveland, 9.40 a.m.; Buffalo, 1.10 p.m.

10 a.m. (No. 6), Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2.40; Cleveland, 7.05; Buffalo, 1.10 p.m.

6.30 a.m. (No. 10) Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 8.55 a.m.; Chicago, 11.10.

6.44 a.m. (No. 7) Local Freight.

3.18 a.m. (No. 3), Express. Arrives at Laporte, 4.15; Chicago, 6.30 a.m.

5.24 a.m. (No. 5), Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte, 6.15 a.m.

6.31 a.m. (No. 7), Evening Express, Main Line. Arrives at Laporte, 7.30; Chicago, 10. a.m.

6.44 a.m. (No. 1), Special Chicago Express Arrives at Laporte, 6.35; Chicago, 8.

8.00 a.m. (No. 10) Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 8.55 a.m.; Chicago, 11.10.

9.16 a.m. (No. 71) Local Freight.

NOTE. Conductors are positively forbidden to carry passengers upon Through Freight Trains.

J. W. CARY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. E. MOSE, General Western Passenger Agent.

J. H. PARSONS, Supt Western Division, Chicago.

W. W. GIDDINGS, Freight Agent.

S. J. POWELL, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup'l.
A Literary Curiosity.

The following lines, which are again going the rounds of the press, it will be seen have been written by different persons, but so carefully are they arranged that one would be apt to suppose they were the production of one author:

**LIFE.**

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? [Young.
Life’s a short summer—man is but a flower; [Dr. Johnson.
My tears we catch this fatal breath and die— [Topes.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. [Prior.
To be better far than not to be, [Sewell.
Though all man’s life may seem a tragedy; [Spenser.
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb. [Daniel.
The bottom is but shallow whence they come. [Sir Walter Raleigh.

Your fate is but the common fate of all; [Longfellow.
Unmingled joys here no man beholds; [Southwell.
Nature to each allots his proper sphere, [Congreve.
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care; [Churchill.
Custom does not often reason overrule, [Rochester.
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. [Armstrong.
Live well—how long or short permit to heaven. [Milton.
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. [Bailey.
Sir may be clasped so close we cannot see its face— [French.
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place. [Somerville.
Then keep each passion down, however dear. [Thompson.
Thou pendulum between a smile and a tear; [Byron.
Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay. [Shaollet.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise. [Crabbe.
We masters grow of all that we despise. [Massinger.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem; [Cowley.
Riches have wings; and grandeur is a dream. [Beattie.
Think not ambition wise because ‘tis brave, [Walter Davenant.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. [Gray.
What is ambition? ‘Tis a glorious cheat. [Willis.
Only a destructive to the brave and great. [Addison.
What’s all the gaudy glitter of a crown? [Dryden.
What is ambition? ’Tis a glorious cheat. *^ [Willis.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem; [Walter Davenant.
Riches have wings; and grandeur is a dream. [Cowley.
Think not ambition wise because ‘tis brave, [Walter Davenant.

Alchemy and the Alchemists.

After this cursory view of the customs and eccentricities of the alchemists, let us consider briefly the labors and theories of the principal leaders of the Hermetic art, as this will give us a better insight into their mode of thinking, and enable us to form a more just estimate of the opinions and endeavors of a class of men who have too often been indiscriminately and inconsiderately branded as vagrant charlatans and ignorant impostors. It is true that among those who professed alchemy there were many knaves and mountebanks, whose sole object was to defraud all whom they could succeed in making their dupes. It is true that there were many, otherwise respectable, who allowed themselves to be carried away by the prevailing whimsical notions of the day, and, who had implicit faith in certain practices now denominated vain and superstitious. It is true that even the best-intentioned and most learned of them adopted and defended theories that later investigations have proved to be false and without foundation in fact. But even all these things, observed more or less in the humble beginnings of all the branches of human knowledge, should in nowise derogate from the good the alchemists have done, and the undoubted benefits they have conferred upon their successors by the collection of facts and preparation of materials which alone enabled the latter to complete the structure of which the former had laid the foundation.

The first of the true alchemists whose works are extant, is Geber, who flourished in the latter half of the eighth and beginning of the ninth century. His principal work, "Summa Perfectioris Magistri in sua natura," which professes to contain all the secrets of the "great work," as the art of transmutation was called, shows that the chemical knowledge possessed by the Arabsians at that early period was already quite extensive. They were familiar with many acids and salts now in common use, and the processes of preparing sulphuric acid by the distillation of alum, of obtaining nitric acid by the distillation of saltpetre, and aqua regia from nitric acid and sal ammoniac.

They knew also how to convert metals into oxides, how to obtain acetic acid from vinegar, and how to prepare artificial salts by means of the acids above mentioned. Many of the apparatuses found in the modern laboratory were in common use by them. They had their pestles and mortars, alembics and aludels, crucibles, furnaces, etc. They were likewise acquainted with the various processes of sublimation, distillation, calcination, copellation, filtration, crystallization, as well as many others familiar to and fol-
Joved with but slight modifications by the chemists even of our own day.

Geber's work, however, although containing much useful and curious knowledge, is so filled with alchemistic gibberish as to render it in great part worthless. Some have imagined that he was acquainted with the secret of the universal medicine, but the words on which they base their supposition: "Bring me the six lepers that I may cleanse them," are evidently metaphorical and relate to the transmutation of the six then-known metals, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin and mercury, into gold; for the question of a universal medicine was not raised until long afterwards.

The first chemical theory, properly so-called, of which any account has been handed down to us, is found in the works of Geber, who attributes it to the ancients. It is true that the Greeks long before had several theories concerning the nature and ultimate constitution of matter, but they were philosophical rather than chemical, and accordingly had but few supporters among the alchemists, although Aristotle's theory of the four elements was the one most generally followed by the medieval philosophers and theologians. The theory developed in the works of Geber is briefly as follows:—All metals are composed of two constituents, upon the relative quantity and purity of which the nature of each particular metal depends. The names of these two components are sulphur and mercury, not because they possessed all the properties of sulphur and mercury, but because they were supposed to contain a large proportion of these two substances. What the alchemists really understood by the terms sulphur and mercury is difficult to determine. Notwithstanding, this theory of the two elements, as it is commonly called, however obscure and foundationless it may appear to us, obtained a much greater influence in the sixteenth century than any of the remaining alchemical periods. When a third element, salt, having a no more defined signification than either of the above two, was admitted. After Geber, who was undoubtedly the greatest of the Arabian alchemists, the study of alchemy was assiduously continued by his countrymen until the twelfth century, and in the heat of his time, when it was taken up by the Europeans, by whom, during the subsequent half-millennium, it was more enthusiastically cultivated than it had been by the Arabian and Moorish predecessors.

Foremost among the alchemists of his age, and justly celebrated for the variety of his attainments was Roger Bacon, a Franciscan Friar, (A.D. 1214-1292.) He wrote much on the subject of alchemy, but no recipe for making gold can be found in any of his works, although he was generally reputed to have discovered the secret of transmutation. Albertus Magnus, a contemporary of Roger Bacon, was no less celebrated for his knowledge of alchemy than for his profound erudition in other branches of science, particularly philosophy and theology. Some passages in his writings would seem to indicate that he was acquainted with a process for making the philosopher's stone; but if so, posterity has not profited by his discovery. His theory concerning the composition of metals differs slightly from the one held by Geber and his followers. According to Albertus Magnus, all metals, in addition to the sulphur and mercury demanded by the Arabian theory, contain a certain amount of water, to the cold of which they owe their solidity. He fully adopts the doctrine of transmutation, and although he admits that substances which belong to different species cannot be converted one into the other, nevertheless, he claims that all the metals belong to one and the same species, differing from each other only in the relative quantity of their three constituents, sulphur, water, and mercury. Accordingly, those metals possessing several properties in common can be more easily converted into each other than those of which the properties are essentially different. Thus, according to his theory, it were easier to convert silver or copper than lead into gold. The knowledge which Albertus Magnus had of practical chemistry was considerably in advance of that of his Arabian predecessor, Geber, as is evidenced by many new chemical processes detailed in his works.

The next most celebrated alchemist after Albertus Magnus was, unquestionably, Raymond Lully, a Franciscan Minorite, (A.D. 1235-1315.) He made many new and important observations, particularly concerning distillation. He was one of the first who made a careful study of the spirit of wine, which he regarded as the real elixir of life, whence its name, aqua vitae ardens. He and his master, Arnold of Villanova, are said to have been familiar with the process of transmutation, and to have frequently shown proof of their skill before a large number of persons. The recital of many writers, and the words of Raymond Lully himself in his "Last Testament," would have us believe that he at one operation transmuted fifty thousand pounds of mercury, lead and tin into gold, for Edward II, King of England, or Edward IV, according to one method of reckoning the Kings of England. He says: Converti in una viae in aurum a L millia pondo argentii-vivi, plumbi et stanni. Basil Valentine, a Benedictine Friar, (A.D. 1390.) is justly celebrated for his many discoveries, and by many regarded as the greatest of the alchemists. He was the first who introduced antimony and many of its compounds into the pharmacopeia, and from his time mineral medicines began to be extensively used. The speedy adoption of his views by his successors soon caused the Galenic school, which admitted into materia medica only vegetable and animal preparations, to lose ground. From this period dates the earnest research of the alchemists for the elixir of life, the existence of which was rendered more probable than ever, by the extraordinary cures consequent in some instances on the use of some of the newly-discovered mineral compounds. In addition to the two so-called elements of the older alchemists, sulphur and mercury, Basil Valentine mentions a third—a salt—a word of no less undetermined significaion than the other two. From combinations of these three elements in various proportion, he claims that not only minerals but all substances whatever are formed. His works, in which are described many important chemical reactions before unknown, gave a new impetus to the study of alchemy, which now happily began to join in with practical chemistry. Indeed, Basil Valentine is generally, and we may say justly, regarded as the founder of chemical analysis.

Sorely less celebrated than Basil Valentine was Paracelsus, (A.D. 1494-1541.) He adopted the theory of the three elements held by his predecessor Basil Valentine, but maintained that there was another element common to these three of which they were merely derivative forms or embodiments. This "essence" or "quintessence" of creation he considered as the only elementary form of matter, and
which is perched on the top of the Fourth of July pole of my native town. What a sublime spectacle! the surging billows; the vast expanse of ocean, bounded by the mighty orb of heaven, its troubled bosom decked with white sails; the whizzing sound of the seagulls' wings as they pass in bold defiance close by, now high in air, again descending to the swelling waves; then the happy thoughts that spring up in one's bosom at the sight of their paternal shore. But hark! the shrill notes of the trumpet drove me from my sweet contemplation: "Slide out on that yard-arm and take in sail; make fast that halyard, and take a reef in that top-gallant sail." This was too much for me. I never studied navigation; but, being slightly acquainted with Greek, and considering my condition, I concluded to interpret his meaning as charitably as possible, and accordingly took hold of the nearest rope and slid for the deck. Ere I was decked, the contact of my hands with the rope produced a burning sensation, and I was thrown down in the form of a precipitate. Just as we were harboring, I came to my senses, as I think any sensible person should under similar circumstances. Just imagine yourself surrounded by a hundred individuals of all kinds: a burly-looking fellow holding a bottle of sulphuretted hydrogen gas in the vicinity of your nasal organ; another scrubbing your head with a deck-broom, which he occasionally moistened in a prepared coagulation of all the mixtures that are generally found in an apothecary's shop—hydrogen, oxide and soft-soap being the principal constituents—whilst a third, to my utter dismay, stood close by with a common ostrich feather, with which he endeavored to introduce into my distended mouth a small portion of the elixir of life. It is needless to remark that under such benign treatment I was enabled to land with the other passengers.

I was met at the wharf by many of the most influential citizens, and likewise the town band; which, notwithstanding the absence of the bass-drummer, the tenor and base jewsharp players, discoursed its soul-stirring strains. Thence we proceeded to Knockdudenrudharlsh Park, (which I will soon describe). Here the citizens agreed to meet and confer with the clerk of the weather, and determine if possible the plan of arrangements to be carried out in beating back old Winter from his bold stand. I was appointed plenipotentiary pro tem. to negotiate in behalf of all the influential persons of the community for the enviable reputation you have already won; and to see company, has given me a little time to trifle; otherwise I would have interrupted, and perhaps you wish they had.

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P. S. Don't be proud of this long letter. A fit of the gout, which has confined me five days, and made me refuse to see company, has given me a little time to trifle; otherwise it would have been very short. Visitors and business would have interrupted, and perhaps you wish they had.

T. O.

-A grocer in a certain town keeps a little brown jug near his cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer, he mingles some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with this cider. He made a mingle the other day for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of benzine and a very little cider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leaning against a fence, and was heard to soliloquise: "It's too early for sunstroke, and too late to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the shakin' ager."
—Each number of Harper's Weekly seems to be more bitter in its attacks upon the Catholics of America. The writer of the unscrupulous attacks signs his articles "Eugene Lawrence." Who this man is, no one knows, though reports have it that he is no other than George W. Curtis, the editor of the paper. Be that as it may, the author can tell more lies in a given space in the journal than any man born of woman. To show what he can do in the way of downright lying, the paper entitled "Masters and Slaves," in the number dated May 1st, is a fair sample. Endeavoring to show that there exists an alliance between the Catholic Church and the Democratic party, he says: "A recent example in Ohio shows how abject is the submission exacted from an American Legislature by its papal masters. A bill was introduced into the Ohio Assembly by Mr. Geghan, one plain object of which is stated in several Ohio papers to be to prevent the lay members of the Young Men's Christian Association from performing any religious duties in the prisons, almshouses, and other public institutions, and to confer unusual and exclusive privileges upon the Roman Catholic priests. The project was received with a general cry of disapprobation from the Republican and unsectarian part of the community. But the bill had been prepared under the eye of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati; it was enforced by the threats of the whole Jesuitical press. The Democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature hesitated to adopt so inquisitor a measure and were evidently reluctantly and with shame driven to the utter sacrifice of their principles. The threats of the Catholic Telegraph and Bishop Purcell were successful, and the Ohio Democracy have abandoned forever that principle of unsectarian independence which the founders of the republic planted in the New World.

A sufficient reply to the above is to quote the law itself as it is as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that as liberty of conscience is not forfeited by reason of detention in any penal, reformatory or eleemosynary institution, or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail or public asylum in this state, no person in any such institution shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent, or other person having in charge any such institution, to furnish ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergyman of their own religious denomination or persuasion, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, managers or superintendents shall make; but no such rules shall be so constructed as to prevent the clergyman of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates; provided, such ministration entail no expense on the public treasury."

Everybody can see by a glance that by this law—the Geghan law—the Democratic majority of the Legislature of Ohio simply accorded to the unfortunate inmates of public institutions the plain right of conscience which Protestants have always enjoyed. It abridges none of the rights of non-Catholics, but puts all religions on an equality before the law. Is that not right? is it not just? The members of the Young Men's Christian Society may do as they have done before, save that Catholics are not bound to attend their exercises. And why should they? Is it more just that Catholics should be bound to do than over which there would be a great hullaballoo if Protestants were forced to do it?

Mr. Geghan is not a Catholic, though by his name he evidently should be one. Not only Democrats supported the bill but Republicans also, and we hear that one noble Republican member left his sick bed in order to give his vote in favor of liberty of conscience. The New York Sun can see nothing monstrous or iniquitous about the law, and the Aroldian eloquently denounced the attempts of Harper's Weekly to revive the old Know-Nothing movement. Catholics demand their rights, and will have their rights, but they will at the same time in no wise infringe upon the rights of others. And demanding their rights, is it not reasonable for them to support that party only which will aid them in securing them? The Philopatrians.

The Exhibition given by the Philopatrians on the night of the 11th was one of the most enjoyable of the year. The heavy rain which took place just before the entertainment commenced, caused the absence of many visitors from South Bend and the neighborhood; yet some braved the bad weather and attended. The Exhibition began at half past seven o'clock with a grand opening march by the Band. We do not intend speaking at any length of the music on the occasion, for were we to do so we would find it necessary to repeat much that we have at different times said before. We would however remark that the orchestra was wanting some of its members, which was the cause of its not being effective as on former occasions. After the overture to Tanhauser, Mr. Thos. O'Leary sang very creditably "We Met by Chance." Mr. O'Leary's voice improves with each appearance. Mast. J. Nelson declaimed his "Temperance speech in verse" very well. We might find fault with him for being deficient in gestures; but we are willing to pardon it after having seen the ridiculous failure, resulting from the excessive and nauseating use of them in a declamation on the 22d of February last. On that occasion, the young man, who is really a good declaimer failed completely, because his instructor insisted on "action—action—action." The address of the evening was read in very good voice by Mast. H. W. Quan, and was greeted with frequent applause. The prologue to the dramatic part of the entertainment was given by Mast. C. J. Whipple, and then after the overture to Fra Diavolo the plays began.
The first was a rather pretty little farce called "The Runaways." The characters were well sustained by the young masters, causing much merriment. Master L. Pilliod took the part of Abel Grump, in capital style; E. Washburn and F. Ewing did very well as the two runaways, and the same may be said of J. S. Hayes as policeman No. 499.

The best play of the evening was "The Rightful Heir, or the Blind Boy," in three acts. Of the acting in this play we have little else to say than praise. There were some of the performers who showed considerable stiffness in parts, but the majority of the actors played with much spirit and ease. Master J. Del Vecchio, took the part of Edmond, the blind boy, in a very simple and affecting way, winning the sympathy of the audience from the start. H. W. Quan surprised the audience by his excellent acting. His personation of the villainous Prince Rudolph was made with much truth. L. Pilliod also gave the pleasure of surprise to his many companions by his good acting, taking the character of the honest Oberto with état. C. J. Whipple, (Elvino); W. G. Morris, (Starow); J. French, (Kalig); W. Roelle, (Molino); and G. Budd, (King Stanislaus) all acquitted themselves with much credit. The other young gentlemen: Masters Hoffman, Post, Burger, Washburn, Lonstorff, Nelson, Larkin, R. Pilliod, Rosa, Colton, Sugg, Kleinier, Rice, Walsh, Davis, Dryfoos, Ewing, Van Namee, Reinke, Hayes, Crummoy and McGuire, all appeared to advantage. When we remember that this was the first time on which these persons in this play were ever on the stage, we cannot fail to give them much praise for their endeavors.

After "Silver Threads among the Gold" by the Band, "The Harvest Storm" was played. We did not like the acting of this play as well as we did that of the former; still, Masters Rice (John Garner), Post (Michael Bradford), Colton (Andrew Bradford), Nelson (Mr. Lynx), Crummey (Dick Darrell), acted; their rôles very well. Masters Larkin (Charlile Cooper), Lonstorff (Nat. Loveil), and Dryfoos (Jack Ray), made good Gypsiess; and Kleinier (Barker), Sugg (Nibble), and R. Pilliod (Catchem), were valuable assistants to the detective, Mr. Lynx. Master Quan took the character of Dr. Samuel Lexicon and contributed much to the amusement of the audience while compiling his great dictionary. Masters Davis (Pompey), and Van Namee (Cessar), at the beginning of the play caused much merriment by their personation of negro characters but towards the end they displayed a little too much vivaciousness and interfered in the enjoyment of the play, because they prevented the audience from following the course of the drama. They took their parts well, but we were unable on account of them to keep up with the plot of the play.

The plays over, Rev. Father Colvin, in his pleasing manner, made the closing remarks, thanking the young boys for the enjoyment which they had given the audience during the course of the evening.

The Band then played a Grand March, and the audience went off to bed in good spirits, having spent a very pleasant night in company with the Philistrians.

-A good wife keeps off wrinkles; a bad one brings them on prematurely.

- Truly great men borrow no lustre from ancient ancestry.

Art Notes.

- Stephens, the English sculptor is dead.
- The prices paid for the water-colors at Quiller's sale in London were very high.
- Lyvander Thompson has just completed a fine lifesized bust of John McCullough.
- A sale of pictures took place at Leavitt's gallery, New York, on the 6th and 7th of May. Among the artists who contributed works were J. H. Beard, Ed. Frère, McGrath, Arthur Parton, Kensett, Thorne, Jerome Thompson, and Wm. Hart. There were also sketches by the late John Hows and a fine example of Thoa. Cole.


-Miss Sarah Clarke, an American artist, who has lived several years in Rome, has made a series of sketches of all the places visited by Dante, as mentioned in his writings. For this purpose she has herself been in every place, and made her drawings upon the spot. Even Paris is included, where Dante spent part of his exile, the sketch representing the street where he lived in the old unimproved part of the city, near Notre Dame. These sketches are to be bound up in a volume, with covers in mosaic, in the style of the twelfth century. Mrs. Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee is the purchaser. Miss Clarke is now making another series of the same sketches for Lady Ashburton; and they are also to be etched and published.

-A celebrated painting of the late German artist, Keulbach, entitled "The Crusaders before Jerusalem," was recently imported from Munich for Mr. Bishop, a wealthy retired merchant of Fifth Avenue. It was invoiced at the Custom House by Hermann Brothers, brokers, as worth about $6,500, but was afterward advanced nine and a half per cent. by Mr. Sturges, the Assistant Appraiser. An advance to ten per cent. would have made the owner of the painting liable to a penalty of twenty per cent. of its value. Special Treasury Agent Chalker learned that the painting had cost $10,000, and consequently had been undervalued and appraised too low. The facts have been reported to the Collector, and Mr. Sturges has been ordered to explain his appraisement. The painting hangs in Mr. Sturges's art gallery, and may be forfeited to the Government. Mr. Bishop had nothing to do with the undervaluation, as he bought the picture while in Europe, to be delivered to him here.

-The story of the wonderful child painter, Frédéric van der Kerkhove, that has been the talk of Brussels for some months past, has turned out to be a complete deception. An inquiry has been made into the whole affair, and it has been found that the paintings exhibited at the Cercle Artistique at Brussels are really the work of the father, an artist of mediocre merit, and not of the poor child, who does not seem to have exhibited any remarkable artistic talent during his short life. M. van der Kerkhove reported the paintings to the Collector, and Mr. Sturges has been ordered to explain his appraisement. The painting hangs in Mr. Sturges's art gallery, and may be forfeited to the Government. Mr. Bishop had nothing to do with the undervaluation, as he bought the picture while in Europe, to be delivered to him here.

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Musical Notes.

—Arabella Goddard will visit the United States in September.
—Herr Leopold Jans, the violinist, died last month in Vienna, aged 80.
—Thos. Beecham of Boston, is writing a comic opera called "Sir Marmaduke."
—Mme. Lucca receives 3,000 fl. for singing the part of Zelika in "L'Africaine."
—Mme. la Baronne de Meister's Stabat Mater was sung with great success in Nice.
—The Arcadian does not speak very flattering of Mohabli's first appearance.
—M. Vandenhvel, better known as Caroline Duprez, a singer of note, died lately in Paris.
—Dr. Von Bulow, the pianist, is preparing to come to America. He is said to be a real "piano-smasher."
—From the Arcadian we learn that a conservatory of music, called the "Arian," has been opened in Brooklyn.
—The Schleswig-Holstein Musical Festival will take place this year at Kiel, on the 4th and 5th of July. Prof. Joachim will be the conductor.
—Galignani's Messenger says there is some question of an early departure of the late St. Hills St. of M. Arban and his orchestra, to give at New York a series of concerts under the direction of the Kiralfy Brothers.
—We congratulate our neighbors of St. Joseph's Church, Mishawaka, on the favorable notice given in the May number of the Cecilia by Prof. Singenberger, of their zeal and energy in carrying out the principles of the Cecilia Society. The singing of the children is beautiful, owing, to a great extent, to the untiring zeal and energy of the teacher, Mr. Weinmann. The Society numbers fifty men, besides twenty choir members. Rev. Pather Oehlert, may well be proud to see his congregation held up as a model for larger churches with more abundant means but less good will. Some of the Mishawaka choir members paid a visit to Notre Dame on Ascension Day, and assisted at High Mass here. As they were about to take wing on their homeward flight they were treated to "Ye Merry Birds" by the University Cornet Band.
—The New York Tribune gives the following description of the music at the ceremony of investing Cardinal Mockskey with the beretta: The musical programme had been carefully selected by Gustavus Schmitz, the organist of the cathedral. The band consisted of fifteen stringed instruments. When the long procession of priests entered from the Chancel the March of the Priests from Mendelssohn's "Athalia" was rendered. During the celebration of the Solemn Pontifical Mass the choir performed the Missa Solemnis No. 2, in D major, by Cherubini. After the Missa the hymn Te Deum composed for the occasion and dedicated to Cardinal Mockskey by Gustavus Schmitz: Part I.—Chorus and solo quartet. Part II.—Soprano solo and chorus. Part III.—Chorus. The solo singers were Mrs. Gross and Madame Bredelli, soprano; Madame Ellenreich, alto; H. Berein, tenor; Mr. Urcius, basso, and Mr. Solust, baritone.
—We have received from John Church & Co., the publishers, copies of the "Song Premium" and the "Classic Premium." The publishers of "Chopin's Musical Victor," recognizing the fact that musical people are more pleased with good music than with chromos indifferently made, have published three volumes of music, entitled the "Song Premium," the "Plano Premium," and the "Classic Premium," and one of these they will give to every subscriber to the journal, allowing him his choice. We have not received the "Plano Premium," but have the other two, and we can say that the music is really excellent. More especially is fair the judicious selections in the "Classic Premium." The "Song Premium," is a collection of popular songs, by many first-class composers. The "Plano Premium," is for those who prefer instrumental music, containing thirteen pieces of music by Beethoven, Strauss, Kinkel and others. The "Classic Premium," is for advanced players, being a fine selection of music by such composers as Chopin, Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner, etc. Either of these volumes is certainly alone worth several times the price asked for the Visitor, to say nothing of the regular monthly visits of the music magazine itself. Choices of the above books, elegantly bound in cloth, will be sent to every subscriber to the Visitor. The subscription price of the Visitor is $1.50 a year. The publishers will send specimen copy, with list of contents of Premium Volumes, on receipt of one stamp. Address John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Literature.

—Among Mr. Murray's other announcements are "The Life of Jonathan Swift," by Mr. John Forster.
—The publication of the fifth volume of M. P. Lanfrey's "History of Napoleon I," is promised by the end of the month.
—A new work on Labrador, Sarawak, and Borneo, is in preparation, the joint production of Governor Pope Hennessy and Mr. B. A. Cody.
—Victor Hugo is about to spend a fortnight in Guernsey for the purpose of completing a volume of poetry entitled "Les Frances et les Germains."
—A French translation, in verse, of Goethe's" Faust" is about to appear, from the pen of M. Marc-Monnier, the witty author of the "Theatre des Marionettes."
—"Aristophanes' Apology, including a Transcript from Epideicles; being the Last Adventure of Balaustion," is the title of the new poem by Robert Browning.
—Mr. Darwin has finished his work, of which we have before spoken, on "Insectivorous Plants," and the manuscript is in the printer's hands. Mr. Murray is Mr. Darwin's publisher.
—A metrical translation will shortly be published of the poem entitled "The Demon," one of the chief productions of the celebrated Russian poet Lermontof, who might have done so much had he not, like Pushkin and Kolsot, died so young.
—Mme. Maria Elia, a lady novelist of Vienna, author of "Maximilian and Giselle" and other works, has just died from wounds inflicted on herself in the park of Schonbrunn during a moment of mental derangement. She was only 36 years of age, and was much esteemed.
—Under the editorship of Madame George Sand, M. Laisnel de la Salle has issued two volumes of legends—beliefs current in the centre of France—which embody the researches of his father in history, manners, and thoughts of the peasants of La Vendee and Berri.
—Several articles of importance, contributed to the Athenaeum by the late Mr. Dilke, have been for some time difficult to obtain, the numbers containing them being out of print. They have now been collected in a volume, under the title of "Papers of a Critic," and Sir C. W. Dilke, M. P., has prefixed a biographical sketch of his grandfather, in which several letters from Keats, Fhood, Barry Cornwall, and others of Mr. Dilke's friends, will be for the first time given to the world. The volume will be published by Mr. Murray.
—The first Icelandic work printed in the United States is a pamphlet upon Alaska containing the report of Messrs. John Olafsson, Olaf Olafsson, and Paul Bjorsson, who visited that territory last autumn, and now convey to their countrymen the information they gathered. This information is quite full in regard alike to the land, the rivers, the seaports, climate, products, and the advantages which Icelanders may expect to gain from emigration; and though we have not examined it minutely, we have no doubt it is perfectly accurate. It was printed at the Government printing-office in Washington, the Icelandic type having been cast for the purpose in this city. Mr. John Olafsson is about to return to Iceland with a view of laying the subject personally before the people; and we trust he may be successful in inducing a considerable emigration to the United States.
—A deputation of authors waited on Mr. Disraeli on the 10th, to make representations and obtain his views in re-
garding to international copyright. The delegation consisted of Messrs. Blanchard Jerrold, Tom Taylor, Charles Reade, Charles Dickens, G. A. Sala, Charles Mackay, Miss Bradnock, Mr. Wood, and many other well-known literary persons. Mr. Edward Jenkins, member of Parliament for Dunoon, and author of "Ginx's Baby," addressed Mr. Disraeli on the part of the delegation. He pointed to the appropriation and the value of books, and asserted that the value of books to book publishers of the United States, and asked if some remedy could not be found for the grievance.

Mr. Disraeli replied that the subject had already come before the Government on the occasion whether a revision of the copyright law in regard to dramas was desirable. The Government would give the subject full attention and strive to remove the annoyances and vexations now existing; but it must have time to consider what method to adopt. He was of opinion that a Royal Commission would be better than a committee of the House of Commons, because it would be more likely to be well acquainted with the subject.

Scientific Notes.

—M. Clermont-Ganneau has been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for the discovery of the Moabitite Stone and his other services to archaeology.

—M. Michel, a Frenchman, proposes an application of the principle of a bell rung by a change in the thermometer to the discovery of that change in the temperature of the water which indicates the proximity of an iceberg to navigators of the Atlantic.

—A French Christian Brother, returning from a mission to the Ceylonese, brought with him a plant said to be an infallible remedy for scurvy. Dr. DeMEAUX has presented a report on its merits to the Academy of Sciences, from which it appears that the plant can be acclimatized in Europe and would be of the greatest value.

—The bones of a whale were discovered early in the Winter, in Westland, near Fox's township, New Zealand, about five miles inland, and at a height of five hundred feet above the level of the sea, enclosed in a deposit of blue clay, abounding with shells and other indications of an ancient sea-beach or sea-bottom. In recording the discovery, the Auckland Herald says that the bones "are in a wonderful state of preservation and unpetrified, though they must have been in the situation where they were found some thousands of years, it may be millions of years."

—A discovery of some interest has just been made in the island of Dominica. Drs. Freeland and Nicholls, Capt. Gardner, and Mr. Watt, exploring the steep and forest-covered mountains behind the town of Roseau, came upon a hoar limit about 2,500 feet above the sea level, and two miles in circumference. The wind cleared away for a moment the clouds of sulphurous steam with which the lake was covered, a mound of water was seen ten feet higher than the general level, and caused violent ebullition. The margin of the lake consisted of beds of sulphur, and its overflowing found exit by a watery stream.

—The longevity of toads is again under discussion, and the subject is of some importance. Two live toads were found, clad in green velvet. This strange attire showed that they must be at least 200 years old, as an ancient treatise on magic and daemonology mentions that at the beginning of the seventeenth century, sorcerers dressed up toads in this manner for the accomplishment of certain charms. The same treatise tells the fate of an unlucky citizen of Soissons, who baptized a toad, which he had gaily caparisoned for the ceremony, and was burnt alive for the sacrilege.

—The English steamer Bessemer, which was built to annihilate sea-sickness by means of swinging saloons, had another trial recently with a large party of distinguished spectators on board. The vessel ran from Dover to Calais in one hour and thirty minutes, not an alarming rate of speed, but did not exhibit the good qualities of the saloon, which is said to be "unfinished." Two months since it was sufficiently finished to be pronounced a success "when it was properly arranged," but even then it was stated it shared the motion of the ship, a view also shared by The Sun. It seems singular that on a trial trip of this magnitude the saloon should not have been in order, so as to set at rest all doubts as to its ultimate value and efficiency.

—The Indian Commission on Snake-Poisons has reported that the Indian cobra is from six to thirteen times more poisonous than the snakes of Australia, and, in fact, a large proportion of the bites of the two kinds of Australian snakes with which the Commissioners experimented were, under the usuals conditions, altogether ineffectual. They were therefore of an easy kind to understand, and the simple dot or remedy might gain temporary recognition, an effective poisoning by the bite of an Australian snake being rather the exception than the rule. In fact, the result of the experiments made by the Commissioners on dogs, says the report, goes to show that the intravenous injection of ammonia after snake-bite, possesses no antidotal or remedial power, but, on the contrary, probably by promoting the absorption of the poison, rather expedites than retards the tendency to death.

—Both the Indian and St. Lucie rivers are filled with a coarse, rank grass, which takes root at a depth of twenty or thirty feet and rises to the surface. It is called menatee grass, because it is eaten by the wonderful menatee or sea cow. Florida is the only spot on the North American continent where this animal is found. It is amphibious and herbivorous, and weighs from 800 to 2,000 pounds. It suckles its young, and has a head like a seal, a nose like a cow, flippers like a sea lion, and a tail like a whale. This is the description given by those who have seen it. Of immense strength, when at bay it can knock a boat to pieces. The body is powerfully built. The bones are iron, and the ribs are short, thick and heavy, and as white as ivory. The menatee is very shy. Once in a while one shot several have been netted. One was captured a year ago and taken to Savannah alive, but it died within a few months. The meat is eaten by the people living on the Upper Indian river, and is said to be sweet and very palatable. Indians are fond of it.—Florida Letter to N. Y. Sun.

Big Invention.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union Army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief-plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean.
Personal.

—We were pleased to see Rev. Father O'Mahony at the Philopatric Exhibition.

—Mrs. Riopelie, of Detroit, who is visiting Notre Dame and St. Mary's, was at the Philopatric Exhibition.

—Rev. D. J. Spillard left us on Monday last. Father S. goes first to Elgin, where he will attend the wedding of his brother Jerry, after which he will return to Austin.

—Bro. Peter continues to write up "Astronomy" in excellent style for the Watertown Republican. Bro. Peter writes his articles in a popular style, so that they can be read with profit by those who have not been educated in the sciences. We see that the papers in the Northwest quote from the Republican much that Bro. Peter writes.

—By a late number of the Leavenworth Commercial we see that our respected young friend, Mr. J. A. Spillard, of this city, had a narrow escape from death. He, in company with another gentleman from Chicago, a Baptist clergyman, and three ladies, were crossing the Missouri on a "bus" on the ice, when within six rods of the shore at Leavenworth the ice broke and the passengers were precipitated into the roaring flood. At this point the Missouri runs at its centre at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The men first got out, Mr. Spillard finding himself on the ice, when he recovered his self-possession, engaged in pulling out the terrified and screaming women. We rejoice at our friend's lucky but fearful escape; we should indeed shudder had he so narrowly escaped. His many friends in Elgin will rejoice at his escape, and need not be told that he did well and worked actively in rescuing his fellow-passengers.—Elgin Times.

—Charles Dillingham, of '72, who is with Decastro & Donner, Sugar Refiners, North Second & River Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

 EDITOR OF N. D. SCHOLASTIC:—DEAR SIR:—Being an old student of Notre Dame, I am naturally interested in the welfare, and all that is concerned in and about Notre Dame. One cannot express the eagerness with which your little paper is looked for by an old student who has always taken pride in the prosperity of his Alma Mater. Thinking the following items may not prove uninteresting among your personal, I have taken the liberty of sending you them:

J. A. Spillard, of Chicago, is New York Agent of his father's Detective Agency. John Heine, of Reading, Pa., Robt. Pinkerton, of Chicago, is New York Agent of his father's Detective Agency. John Heine, of Reading, Pa., Mr. P. Cochrane, of Chicago, is spoken of as the next prominent New York paper: "New York Herald, May 1, 1875. Mr. F. Cochrane, of Chicago, is spoken of as the next Private Secretary to Jay Gould. Mr. Cochrane bears an unblemished reputation among the brokers of his city, and is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, Ind."

Hoping you will spare space for these few items, I remain, dear sir yours,

C. HUTCHINGS.

Local Items.

—"Put it to your ear."

—Ben is on the war-path.

—All are preparing for Examination.

—The singing every evening is very good.

—All the Juniors have attended the delivery office by mailing such matter.

—The Boat-Club made a sailboat out of the Nina.

—Trees have been set out around the east end of St. Joseph's Lake.

—The late rain has greatly improved the looks of the grounds around the College.

—We understood that the Band are going to begin their series of serenades soon.

—Some of the Societies have already appointed their representatives for Society Day.

—All of our musicians must have been a little under the weather at the last Exhibition.

—Lately handball has been played every evening when the weather permitted after supper.

—We are happy to announce to the many friends of J. Cullen that he is recovering rapidly.

—Our friend John says that the rainbow last Tuesday evening was the most beautiful he ever saw.

—Father Lounge deserves thanks for improving the looks of the hill north of the Botanical Garden.

—The programme of last Tuesday evening was not carried out in full on account of Prof. Paul's absence.

—Owing to the big rain-storm there were only a few of the many invited parties at the Philopatric Entertainment of twenty-five.

—Wonderful! Prof. Lyons missed the train to Chicago on the morning of the 5th. Something is surely going to happen.

—"Do you think you'll get through?" "I know I won't," is the sum and substance of the talk of the Commercial boys when two or three of them get together.

—A match game of baseball between the Star of the East and Juanita clubs was played on the 19th inst., which resulted in favor of the Juanitas by a score of 24 to 13.

—A devoted friend of ours has lately received an Italian legacy, consisting chiefly of real estate, situated in the crater of Mount Vesuvius. The "crater" feels good over it.

—Bro. Alfred and his masons are hard at work putting up the Curran house. Under the energetic and efficient superintendence of Bro. Alfred the work cannot fail being everything that can be desired.

—Our friend John attempted to catch a baseball the other day—but has since come to the conclusion that it is far pleasanter to see some one else catch one. He says he would as soon have a person throw him a rock as a baseball.

—Saturday last, Feast of St. Michael, was a merry day for the Minims. A banquet was given to them, and, as a matter of course, they did full justice to it. Sincere thanks are returned to the good Sisters for kind services rendered on the occasion.

—Bro. Alban will, in a week or so, have twelve of the finest hanging-baskets ever seen at Notre Dame. In each basket are to be six choice plants. We are glad to see that the Seniors have at last taken an interest in the decoration of their Study Hall.

—Much third class mail-matter—especially papers—never reaches its destination, either because it is not fully prepaid, or that it contains writing contrary to law. A few careless or ignorant postmasters give much annoyance at the delivery office by mailing such matter.

—It seems that a person objects to the phrase the "Address of the Evening" on the Philopatric's programme. He says he would like to hear the evening make an address. Dear me! did he ever hear of the "Oration of the Day," or the "Speech of the Night," or the "Music of the Occasion"? Some persons are great critics.

—The lecture of Rev. W. O'Mahony, at St. Patrick's Church, South Bend, was postponed on account of the rainy weather. However, as there were some persons present, the Rev. D. J. Spillard, formerly pastor of South Bend, addressed his former parishioners a most interesting lecture which was listened to with rapt attention.

—At the 81st regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Society, held May 12, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Bros. Marcellinus, Leander, Basil, Leonid, Celestine, Wilfred, John Olinus, Prof. J. F. Edwards, E. T. Howard, Messrs. John H. Gillespie, G. Edwards.
—The 6th regular meeting of the Notre Dame Scientific Association was held on Sunday evening, May 6th, Rev. J. A. Zahm presiding. Mr. G. M. Kelley was elected a member of the Association. The lecture by R. W. Stanley on "Carbon" was a perfect little gem, and well worthy of the special compliment paid it by the Rev. President. We have been accustomed to look on the diamond as the only brilliant form of carbon, but Mr. Stanley rendered the various forms brilliant and attractive by the pleasing manner in which he treated them. The Secretary was instructed to write to Rev. Father Carrier, Hon. J. M. Geain and other prominent members of the Association, requesting them to send a letter to be read before the Society.

—A statement is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the Michigan Central and Great Western Railways are gradually withdrawing the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from and to Rochester, their terminus for many years, and that from and after Oct. 1st, next, they will only run from and to Suspension Bridge. This statement is incorrect, and the public who have so liberally patronized this line for many years, are respectfully informed that no change is contemplated in the arrangement of the Pullman Car route to Rochester as heretofore; and further, that whatever may be said or published by rival routes to the contrary, it is the intention of the management to maintain the popularity and comfort by which this line has acquired its title to "the favorite route."

—The new organ is now on its way to Notre Dame, and will soon be here. Prior to shipping it, Messrs. Derric and Pielmeister, the makers, gave a grand Organ Recital and Exhibition, with Alois F. Lejeal as organist. The programme was as follows: I, Overture, Suppé; 2, Communion, Baptiste; 3, Adagio Contabile, Haydn; 4, Home, Sweet Home, varie, Lejeal; 5, Grand Offertoire, Lofebera Waly; 6, Adagio from Sonata Pathetique, Beethoven; 7, Offertoire, Baptiste; 8, Improvisation; 9, Traeumerei, Schumann; 10, Wedding March, Mendelssohn. The programme, with Alois F. Lejeal as organist. The programme was as follows: 1, Overture, Suppé; 2, Communion, Baptiste; 3, Adagio Contabile, Haydn; 4, Home, Sweet Home, varie, Lejeal; 5, Grand Offertoire, Lofebera Waly; 6, Adagio from Sonata Pathetique, Beethoven; 7, Offertoire, Baptiste; 8, Improvisation; 9, Traeumerei, Schumann; 10, Wedding March, Mendelssohn. A large audience attended the Recital, and were without exception astonished and delighted with the power and variety of the organ. We hope that Mr. Lejeal, the organist, will come to Notre Dame and give a grand Recital with Mr. Lejeal and our two organists as soloists.

—The following is the score of the first game of the championship series, played on May 13th, between the Star of the East and Excelsior nines:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAR OF THE EAST</th>
<th>O.R.</th>
<th>EXCELSIORS</th>
<th>O.R.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carey, 1 B.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hayes, C.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mac, s., s.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Frazier, P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monahan, r. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Peres, B.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonstorf, 1 b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minton, E.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, c. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gross, s.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soule, 3 b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Downey, t.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratigan, 2 b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Murphy, B.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, p.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pilliod, r. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Sincerity is the bases of every manly virtue.

—By learning to obey you will know how to command.

—A fault is made worse by endeavoring to conceal it.

—A clear conscience fears no accusation; a guilty one needs no accuser.
One of the most successful inventions which keeps pace in importance with the art of printing is the steam-engine. It is applied to the uses of travel and commerce, on railroads and steamboats. Smaller towns have either become desolate or increased very quickly; while larger ones grow with great rapidity. In these latter a population is rushing to and fro, not having the least interest in the welfare of the city, speculating for money, and from this arises the sad state of many of our cities.

The quickness of travel lessens the enjoyment and information which should be desired from that source. The various objects on the route fill up before we have time to make out what they are, whereas when travelling on foot or in a coach we have plenty of time to enjoy the scenery and note down the occurrences of the route.

But is not with transportation an enormous advantage? Commerce and trade are benefited by the quickness of transportation. "Time is money." The peculiar products of different places find new markets which they would not find if the only means of transportation were by water. With the steamboat, the fruits grow down South by the time they would reach the various cities in the North would not be in a very good condition. Agriculture is benefited; the farmer is not obliged to sell his produce at the nearest market. He can send them to large cities, where he can get higher prices, and consequently he can increase his wealth, find new modes of cultivating the land, buy new machinery and raise fine stock. Faulknor, once so common, can now be avoided by sending the surplus to the nearest market.

General culture is spread by the facility of communication, and anyone may see more in a day than otherwise in a week. In times of war a more speedy assembling of troops will be had, and hence a speedy decision and a shortening of the sufferings produced by war. The Italian campaign of 1859, the Prussian and Austrian campaign of 1866, and even our own civil war would have quite different results if these modern improvements had not been brought into use.

Which are the greater, the advantages or the disadvantages? What would be the condition of our own country, with its great lakes and rivers, and the wide extent of territory, had not the steam-engine been invented? God brings about great changes in the affairs of men when they are most needed. Look at the map of Europe, and that of America, and you will see that there was a design in retaining the great inventions of the steam-engine and telegraph until the discovery of the western continent should render them necessary.

Books.

The world is full of books to-day, but not of books that are worth the reading. For a young person entering a large library, where the books are piled tier upon tier, from the floor up to the ceiling, hiding the walls and darkening the room, there is enough of the very best reading to occupy our time. It looks like folly to fritter one's time on the commonest authors, while thousands of the best are on the shelves idle, waiting for their time, which too often never comes on many of our lists.

The passion for the inferior class of books is as injurious if unrestrained, as any other passion, and it is our duty to control it and let our reason guide us. Books are goods only as they exert a healthful influence over our minds, and great care is necessary to distinguish between the good and the bad. The happiness of many families has been blasted by careless parents allowing impure or low-toned books into the family circle.

E. L. R.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

—Mrs. Riopelle, of Detroit, and Mrs. Simpson, are spending a few days at the Academy.

—The May instructions are unusually beautiful. Those of Friday, the 7th, and Monday, the 10th, were particularly admired by everyone.

—On the Festival of the Ascension, little Carrie and Mamie Hughes made their First Communion. Their mother, Mrs. Hughes of Chicago, had the great happiness of being present on this occasion so important to her dear little ones.

—Rev. Father Spillard, C. S. C., has preached several times at St. Mary's during the week. He sang the High Mass of Ascension Day. In the afternoon Rev. Father Vagnier gave the "Five Scapulars" to ten young girls of the Junior Department.

—The 7th inst. was the anniversary of the fourteenth birthday of a dear little Junior. Among other gifts, she received several valuable books. The little recipient was delighted with them, as was also several of her companions, for they provided a feast best enjoyed when most widely shared.

—On Tuesday the French and German Classes paid a visit to Notre Dame, for the purpose of seeing the New Sanctuary Lamp. The visit was made by invitation of very Rev. Father General, and as they had selected their May Queen, they begged of him to crown her. The little Queen elect—Carrie Hughes—refused the honor, on the plea that the "Queen of Angels" is the only one worthy to be Queen of May, and her young companions laid the crown at the feet of her statue at her request. Very Rev. Father General, however, gave the crown to her. Those who took part in the recitations were L. Hutchinson, M. Ewing, L. Walsh, M. Schultheis, M. Reynolds, B. Wilson, C. Hughes, M. Bell, N. McGrath, and M. Hogan.

ART NOTER.

—The Oral Class was duly catechised on Saturday morning upon lights and shadows, and upon the intelligent use to be made of the sun's rays in its play upon real subjects.

—Miss Rebecca Neteler has finished, very beautifully, a study from the cast of an infant's foot. This is only "one of the beginnings" of good things yet to be seen from Miss Neteler's assiduous and conscientious pencil.
—For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amiability, Correct, nor, M. O'Mahony, M. and E. Thompson, C. Morgan, H. the names of the artists in due time,) others upon the white-
berry vine, and gives the leaves, blossoms and fruit on the
at the same time, a graceful meaiento of St. Mary's pre­
the simple charms of the wild flowers are preserved, and,

It involves a very important question with regard to the
industries suited to ladies, as Avell as with regard to our
hope to see this design succeeded by others, and we hope,
would prove very attractive to manufacturers. Certainly,

by suitable efforts, to bring them into notice among those

from the wild flowers of our own woods and meadows,
for they could have a favorite
bedroom
if they could have a favorite

The following young ladies are enrolled:

Junior Department.

In the account of the Pithecanthrop's Exhibition, page 305 of


2nd Div.—Misses B. Spencer and J. Riopelle.

2nd Class—Misses J. Kearney, D. Cavenor, M. Riley.

2nd Div.—Misses Smith, Locke, Dougherty, Arnold and C. West.

2nd Div.—Misses C. Morgan, L. Kirchner, M. O'Connor, T. Gaynor, A. Walsh, M. Walsh, S. Edes, E. Edes, L. Edes.

2nd Div.—Misses Bennett, N. King, Cush, Koch, L. Walsh.

Honorably mentioned in instrumental music.

1st Class—Misses E. Quinlan, R. Spier, H. Foote, A. Smith.

2nd Div.—Misses J. Kreligh, J. Nunning.

2nd Div.—Misses K. Hutchinson, J. Kearney, E. O'Connor, M. Julius, K. Greenleaf.

2nd Class—Misses A. Harris, B. Wilson, L. Wyman, A. Byrnes, S. Harris.

2nd Div.—Misses A. Dilger, L. Kirchner, E. Denneyeh, G. Wells, L. Henrotin, A. St. Clair, M. Hutchinson, M. Cravens, L. Tinsley, M. Koch, C. Morgan, L. Arnold.


2nd Div.—Misses F. Dilger, L. Hutchinson, M. A. Roberts, M. Redfield, L. McKinnon, M. McKay, B. Goben, H. Russel, K. Joyce, C. West.


7th Class—Misses M. Heeny, M. Ewing, K. Hudson.

9th Class—Misses C. and M. Hughes, R. Goldsberry.

10th Class—Misses M. Hoffman, M. Derby, Y. Mier, A. Peak, C. Trull.


Harmony—Misses Spier, Quinlan, Green, Foote, A. Smith.


Junior Department.


Honorably mentioned in French lessons.


2nd Div., 1st Class—Misses K. Joyce, F. Dilger, L. Tinsley, J. Kreligh, S. Harris, M. Poquette, E. Thompson, A. Harris, B. Wilson, N. McGrath.


2nd Div., 2nd Class—Misses E. Haggerty, R. Canoll, R. Corduniea.

Latin Class—Misses Joyce, Brady, Smith, Foote, Cravens, Byrnes, McGulture, Green, Dougherty.

German.

1st Class—Misses M. Faxon, J. Nunning, S. Harris, L. Kirchner, M. Schultebs, B. Goben, A. Harris.

2nd Div.—Misses R. Neteler, L. Bosch.
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