THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi as moriturus.

Volume VIII.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, JUNE, 5, 1875.

Number 37.

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L. G. TONG, Notary Public.

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William Herschel assumes that all the heavenly bodies, particularly by the surprising results of observations with the spectroscope. The celebrated nebular hypothesis of Sir William Herschel assumes that all the heavenly bodies, the stars with all their attendant planets, are the result of the condensation of a very attenuated, self-luminous, homogeneous form of matter,—a theory which, with certain limitations, accounts quite satisfactorily for the different degrees of density and incandescence exhibited by the stars, planets and nebulae. Now if this hypothesis has any foundation in fact, the spectroscopic should show it; nebulae of the same age and in a like state of condensation should give the same or at least very similar spectra. The same should also hold good for the planets and stars. Observation now leaves this no longer a matter of conjecture. Father Secchi, the illustrious Jesuit astronomer, has, after an extended series of spectroscopic observations, divided the stars into three classes—viz., yellow, white, and what he calls colored stars. In the white stars, which are supposed to be the youngest and hottest, the spectrum consists of only a few lines, revealing the presence of only a small number of elements, hydrogen predominating. The yellow stars, which are older than the white, disclose spectra of the metals; whilst the spectra of the colored stars all give characteristic metallic lines, and exhibit certain channelled spaces which would seem to indicate the presence of compounds, the existence of which, at least some of the more staple, are rendered quite possible, owing to the comparatively low temperature of this class of stars. J. Norman Lockyer, who has made a special study of the sun, commenting on the above mentioned division of Father Secchi, and observing that the elements with the lowest atomic weights are found in the hottest stars, whilst the metals of higher atomic weights are found only in stars of lower temperature, asks himself the question: "Are not the first elements the result of a decomposition brought about by the extreme temperatures to which the latter are exposed; and taking them all together, are they not the product of the condensation of very light atoms of an unknown primordial matter which is perhaps ether?" The same conclusion, by different processes of reasoning, has been arrived at by other investigators, notably Dumas and Hinrichs, justly celebrated for their important contributions to science, but it would be too long to give their arguments in support of this view—a view which is at most a mere hypothesis—an hypothesis, however, which seems to gain ground as science advances.

Alchemy and the Alchemists. [CONCLUSION.]

VII.—THEORY OF THE UNITY OF MATTER.

But although we have many reasons for believing in the diversity of matter—that what are now called elements, are, when exposed to a sufficiently intense heat, or subjected to any of the other powerful forces of nature, capable of being resolved into still simpler forms of matter, and consequently that the number of these elementary bodies will be thereby increased (though should it be found that some of the elements, as above stated, are only modifications of the same substance, the number would be proportionally decreased), still there are also grounds for believing in the unity of matter, scarcely less substantial than those which favor its diversity. According to the theory of the unity of matter, all its various modifications now known to us were originally derived from one only primordial form of matter, or *Urstoff* as the Germans call it. The existence of this hypothetical Urstoff is rendered probable by recent astronomical investigations—and particularly by the surprising results of observations with the spectroscope. The celebrated nebular hypothesis of Sir William Herschel assumes that all the heavenly bodies, the
different manifestations of force, heat, magnetism, light, and electricity, we are but little if any farther advanced in our theories of matter than were the Greeks of more than two thousand years ago. The atomic theory, of which so much is now made, was taught in the schools of Greece and Rome in almost the same words as are found in explanation of it in the latest textbooks of modern chemistry. The theory, likewise, of one primordial element was taught not only by the philosophers of antiquity, but also, as we have seen above, by some of the alchemists. The views of the latter concerning the making of gold by analysis or transmutation, instead of being rejected as absurd, as they were not long since, are now being reconsidered, and although it may be practically impossible to realize what the alchemists so long endeavored to effect, still it cannot be proved by any observation of modern science that they were theoretically wrong. Accept the theory of many elements: gold-making, as we have shown above, is possible by analysis. Adopt the theory of one element, and the possibility of transmutation follows as a natural consequence.

But I must close, for I fear I have already sufficiently tried your patience to make you desire to hear the end. However, before concluding, permit me to make one more remark. You have doubtless already observed that the Greeks and alchemists, in their various theories of the constitution of matter, endeavored to find unity in multiplicity—a thing natural to man—and to bring all the multifarious, and seemingly contradictory, phenomena of which matter is the subject, under the action of a few, simple, unchangeable laws. But this view with them never amounted to more than plausible hypothesis, for they had no means of experimentally demonstrating its truth. Modern science, however, has the honor of proving its correctness. The various "forces"—heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc., formerly considered entirely distinct, are found to be only different "modes of motion," and mutually interchangeable. It is even probable that all the phenomena of inorganic matter can be explained by the one simple law of "attraction" or "affinity," to which the different forces above mentioned are ultimately reducible. The same law which governs the smallest atom directs the worlds and systems of worlds which make up the universe. Metamorphoses the most extraordinary are observed in the simplest elements; changes in compounds never imagined a few years ago are now effected in the laboratory of the chemist; and what is still more marvelous, all these protochemical changes, more complex and more varied than alchemist ever dreamed, are brought about in accordance with a few certain fixed laws—laws which regulate the formation of the minutest crystal as well as the movements of those giant orbs which play with unalterable precision through the realms of space. Truly nothing could give us a more exalted idea of the simplicity, unity and power of the Creator than the consideration of those simple laws by which He rules the whole of inanimate nature with such order and harmony; and in which He gives us a glimpse of those infinite perfections, of which He has promised us, if obedient to His precepts in this life, an eternity of enjoyment in the life to come. 

—A party of Sioux Indians stole a patent ice-cream freezer, supposing it to be a hand organ, and their "big medicine man" turned the crank a week before he would confess his inability to get music out of it.

Manufacture and Composition of Gunpowder.

It seems indeed almost an imposition to invite the attention of the intelligent readers of the Scholastic to the perusal of an article on so commonplace a subject as gunpowder. Yet, as in this subject we have sostricking an example of the mighty effect which often results from the simplest and most insignificant causes, we may be pardoned for entertaining the idea that an essay worthy of perusal might be written on this simple but well-known compound; a tiny seed might here be sown, which in the fertile brain of some of our intelligent readers may yet spring up, and form an insurmountable barrier to protect the world from the fierce ravages made on human life by this mighty engine of death, as it pursues its endless course from nation to nation, and state to state, rendering sad and desolate by its baneful and fiery breath so many peaceful homes, acting as a medium by which the vigilant demon of Hell decoys into his dark dungeon thousands of brave, ambitious souls.

Yet to place so grand a design in a favorable and attractive light, would need a more artistic pen than mine. Hence, in the present short sketch, I will confine myself to a few of the more interesting features in its composition and manufacture.

As you are well aware, an almost fabulous antiquity has been ascribed to the invention of gunpowder. Its composition and character seem to have been known to the Hindoos even as early as the time of Moses. Yet its preparation as it now exists is popularly ascribed to Schwartz, a German monk and alchemist of the 14th century, who speaks of it as a substance already in existence, used for the amusement of children. He gives the following receipt for its manufacture: "But yet take of saltpetre with pounded charcoal and sulphur, and thus you will make thunder and lightning, if you know how to prepare them."

Roger Bacon is also credited by some with its invention, as he described it in his writings about 1270.

When Schwartz, the holy old monk, first mingled together the simple elements, sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, forming gunpowder, could he have been conscious of the mighty power he was placing in the hands of men to be used by them as an instrument to destroy their fellow-beings, an instrument which was to seal the death-warrant of so many thousands, yes, millions, of his fellow-men, would he not have hesitated before making known to the world his magic discovery? Yet why? Though it may seem strange, it is a well authenticated fact that there is as much gunpowder consumed in time of peace as there is in time of war. It is for mining, engineering, quarrying, and for industrial purposes generally, that gunpowder is chiefly used; and as strife and peaceful industry cannot exist together, a war, on the whole, tends to lessen rather than increase the consumption of explosive substances. Strange to say, during the time of the late Rebellion the import of gunpowder was much less than at other times. The same fact was noticed in France during the time of the Crimean war. Thus we see evil does not result directly from the use of gunpowder, but from the malevolence and ambition of its employers, and hence it deserves rather to be looked upon as one of the most useful inventions for the promotion of scientific and mechanical labor.

The amount of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur used in the manufacture of gunpowder is different for different
The Sulphur and saltpetre used in making gunpowder are thoroughly purified by a process of distillation. The charcoal is made either from elder or willow wood for common powder, and from black dogwood for fine rifle powder; this wood is used on account of the fineness of its grain. The wood is allowed to season many years before charring. It is then sawed into short lengths, packed into iron cylinders, called “slips,” which are placed on a small carriage, and run into a retort much like those used in gasworks. Here it is allowed to remain from two and a half to three hours. The gas issuing from the wood is consumed by the fire, and the superintendent of the work is able to tell when the wood is thoroughly charred, by the tinge imparted to the flame by the burning gas. After the wood has been thoroughly charred, it is withdrawn from the fire, and ground in an immense mill. It is then sifted, when it is ready for use. The various ingredients being thus prepared, a charge of 50 pounds of the mixed constituents is poured into a “charge,” which is made to revolve until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. It is then known as a “green charge,” and is ready for the process of incorporation, by which the ingredients are so intimately mixed as to form an entirely new and highly explosive substance. Fifty pounds of the green charge is placed in a large cylindrical vat and rubbed together by large, heavy stone runners. It is subjected to this process for from three to five hours, according to the fineness of the powder to be manufactured. This is the part of the work which is attended with the most danger, and the hands are forbidden to remain in the mill while at work. When incorporated, the gunpowder is in the form of a soft cake. It is then pressed in layers between plates of copper or gun-metal, by a hydraulic press, to increase its hardness and density, and then made into grains of the required form, by machinery. The question of the density given to gunpowder by pressure, and its effect, is one which is now receiving much attention. It has been found that the greater the density the slower the combustion, therefore making the strain more gradual on the gun; and this point is of particular importance in the case of heavy cannon. Much of the powder now used in heavy guns is formed in little cubes, with sides about four-fifths of an inch square; these pebbles are formed by passing press-cakes of that thickness between two pairs of rollers, with sharp-cutting edges. After the powder has been formed into grains or pebbles, it is then taken to the dry-house and placed in thin layers, in copper or wooden trays, which are supported on racks. The dried grains are finished by being placed in a revolving barrel (called a glazing barrel) with a certain amount of powdered black-lead, with which the grains become coated; this serves to make them burn more slowly. Such is briefly the principal part of the process of manufacturing this wonderful explosive compound; which is at the same time one of the greatest curses and blessings to mankind.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart
AT ST. MARY’S ACADEMY, NOTRE DAME, IND.

EDITOR SCHOLASTIC:—Dear Sir,—The evening of the 31st of May witnessed the celebration by the Sisters and their pupils at St. Mary’s Academy, of the annual festival in honor of our Blessed Mother, in her double character of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart and Queen of May. To the writer, who had never before assisted at this lovely May festival at St. Mary’s, it presented a scene of genuine enchantment. The vast buildings of the Academy, the Convent and the Novitiate, illuminated in every window from the basement to the fifth story; the extensive grounds, whose winding paths were outlined by the lights disposed at regular intervals in the grass on each side; the numerous highly decorated shrines, in each of which a statue of the lovely Queen of the festival stood surrounded by lights and flowers and waving draperies of snowy lace, combined to form a dazzling and fairylike scene. But the most impressive and beautiful feature in the festival celebration was the procession formed by the Sisters and pupils of St. Mary’s, as with lights, banners and music it wound its way through the illuminated paths of the garden and park, stopping at every shrine to chant hymns of praise to their heavenly protectress. The inmates of St. Mary’s assembled first in front of the beautiful little chapel of Our Lady of Loreto, in the rear of the Academy buildings. Here a temporary altar had been erected, and most tastefully decorated, and before it they formed in half circles; the young ladies in the inner circles, the Sisters without, all holding lighted candles.

After singing the Litany of Loreto, they listened with deep interest to a brief address from the Very Rev. Father General, who took for his theme the subject dearest to the hearts of all present—the graces and glories of Mary, and the duty of an early consecration of the heart to her service, and to the imitation of her perfections; especially of the virgin heart of youthful womanhood. As I beheld that scene; as I listened to those words of paternal counsel, and gazed upon those innocent, upturned faces—those youthful, virgin forms—so faithfully guarded and sheltered from evil, so gently guided towards all goodness; and then remembered what the world without is to-day; what the flood of corruption that threatens to overwhelm all virtue, all sanctity; I blessed God from my heart that the Church of Christ provides such sure asylums as this for youth.

After leaving Loreto, the procession next visited the shrine of Our Lady of Peace, passing by, as it went, the two beautiful little shrines erected in front of the Novitiat-
The careless student we find entirely different. It matters not to him whether he prepares his lessons or not; he glances over them, and then throws his books aside. Relying in a languid posture, he either allows his mind to be distracted from his lessons, or fixes it upon some novel, and thus passes away the time. He is indolent and inattentive, and the consequence is that at the end of the year he finds he has learned nothing.

The careful student, on the other hand, receives the honor due to his exertions. He feels satisfied, and knows that others are likewise satisfied with him.

Thus we see that carelessness should be avoided. There is an idea prevalent among a certain class of society that carelessness makes a person fashionable. Thus we see young men with their neckties arranged carelessly, their hats placed on one side of their heads, carelessly swaggering along the streets, thinking they are indeed the very personification of style;—but it is a known fact that he who appears the most careless in this respect is the one who stands longest before the mirror, in order to produce this careless, and, to him, stylish appearance.

Thus we perceive the evil of carelessness, and we should endeavor to profit by the knowledge. In our daily habits, in our studies, choice of vocation, and in all things, we should be careful, and in the end we shall be the gainers thereby.

H. H. H.

**Literature.**

—A work is announced on the theory and practice of journalism.

—M. Michel Levy, the well-known Parisian publisher, died on the 5th of May last.

—The volumes lately published by Gen'l Sherman have had an enormous sale.


—Victor Hugo is about to spend a fortnight in Germany for the purpose of completing a volume of poetry, entitled "Les Francs et les Germanes."

—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."

—A new work by Professor Ferrier is in preparation. It will be entitled "Functions of the Brain Experimentally Investigated," and will be published by Mears, Smith, Elder & Co.

—A new novel by Christian Reid, entitled "A Question of Honor," will soon appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The same house will reprint "The Italians" by Mrs. Elliot.
The lengthiest article in the volume, exceeding ninety pages, is Architecture, by Prof. O.P. Cambridge; Annelida, by Dr. W. C. M'Intosh; and Geological Archæology, and a variety of classical articles besides.

Mr. W. G. Palgrave; Assam, etc., by Dr. W. Geographical articles it contains are: Asia, by General Strachey; Asia Minor, by Mr. E. H. Bunbury; Arabia, by Mr. A. H. Sayce; Banking, by Mr. T. B. Sprague; Aristophanes, by Dr. T. M. Lindsay; the late Queen Louise of Belgium. This cross, the per-

The above is the title-page of an elegantly bound volume sent to us by the Catholic Publication Society. The story is simply and charmingly told by the author, and the translation has been well rendered by F. S. A. It is a matter of importance that good books be put before the young, people to read, and books of this nature answer the need. Good moral tales are as necessary for young men as works of any other nature. If Catholic tales are not given to them, they will read novels which will in nowise aid in improving their morality. We can recommend teachers giving premiums to students to purchase Adhemar de Belcastel. It will be an excellent prize, as we know that every young person receiving a copy will be more delighted with the character of importance, Atlantic, by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; Atom, by Prof. Clerk Maxwell; Athletics, by the Rev. H. F. Tozer; Augustus, by Dean Merivale; Babylon, by Mr. A. H. Sayce; Banking, by Mr. L. H. Courtney; Bible, by Prof. Robertson Smith; Biology, by Prof. Huxley; and Birds, by Prof. Newton and Parker.—Athenæum.


The education of children is a matter full of concern to all parents. A knowledge of their dispositions, their natures, likes and dislikes, is what everyone having charge of them should make his special study. Having attained this knowledge, it is then necessary to help the child in the paths of virtue and religion. How to put this knowledge to good use is eloquently told by the great Bishop of Orleans. The style of the book could not be otherwise than pleasing and entertaining, coming as it does from such hands. The translator has done her work faithfully and conscientiously, and has given a faithful rendering of the words of the great Bishop. We recommend the work not only to parents, but to clergymen, teachers, and all having ought to do with the training of youth. Mr. Donahoe has issued the book in a beautiful manner. It would make a good book for premiums.

THE PECULIAR CROSS that was given to Cardinal McCloskey last week was presented to Archbishop Hughes by the late Queen Louise of Belgium. This cross, the personal property of the Archbishop, he bequeathed to his sister, the late Mother Angela, at the time Superior General of the Sisters of Charity, and by her death it came into the possession of the community of Mount St. Vincent. When Dr. McCloskey succeeded Archbishop Hughes it had been the wish of Mother Angela and the Sisterhood to give him the cross. But by the advice of Vice-General Starrs the presentation was deferred to some future occasion. And now Providence has so ordained that the gift of the sainted daughter of Louis Philippe to the prelate who stood in the eyes of the Old World and the new as the most illustrious representative of the American Church shall rest on the gentle and fatherly heart of our first American Cardinal.
At the close of the scholastic year, when Commencement Day is over, and honors and prizes have been awarded, it is not uncommon to have complaints from some young gentlemen who feel themselves wronged in the fact that they receive no honors whatsoever. There never has lived any man in any college who has not heard such complaints. Not unfrequently do we hear some Mr. A., when the honors have been distributed, with some show of wonder say: "Why should B. get a first honor, and I not so much as a second? He received as many notes as I did, and I think that I am as deserving of a first honor as he is." It may be that A. is never known to misbehave in study-hall, dormitory or recreation,—that is, misbehave by acts which cause confusion and trouble, and these deserve notes and punishment. But he has never been known to speak a good word for anyone. He is one of those persons who have nothing but a sneer on his lips for everybody. He is one of those grumbling, fault-finding persons who are never satisfied with any person or anything. Speak to him of his teachers or prefects, and he will charge them with being partial. Speak to him of his companions in the yard, and he has good words for very few of them. He is lacking in true charity and common politeness, although he feigns politeness when in the presence of any member of the Faculty. He is a grumbler, who by his talk, while prefects are away, does more harm among the students in the yard than the disorderly conduct of some who are given to dissipation and levity of conduct. He thinks he is not known, because he would conceal what he says from prefects and teachers, and be heard by students alone. But he is known, among all under whose charge he comes, in his true colors. Do you suppose that the persons who know that A. has by his uncharitable remarks caused bad feelings to be spread among other students—that he has sinned against common politeness in his remarks concerning teachers, students, and all—should or could in conscience award him a gold medal for good conduct? Has not his conduct been the reverse of good; has it not really been bad? And A. is the person who will grumble because he has received no honors, while B. has. Yet the conduct of B. is quite the opposite. He is never known to utter an uncharitable word against professor, tutor, prefect or student. It is true that he has received as many notes as A.; but the members of the Faculty are willing at the close of the year to forgive his acts of frailty when they consider his many good qualities, especially his politeness, which is the first thing required in anyone who receives a first honor. They are willing to overlook his little acts occasioned by thoughtlessness, when they know that there is nothing malicious in him and that his conduct as a rule through the year has been excellent.

Again, it is sometimes remarked by those whose conduct is such as to prevent their receiving a first honor: "It would be no use for me to try for a first honor! I could not be a wooden man like those first-honor boys." Now no person desires them to make wooden men of themselves. It is the earnest desire of the members of the Faculty to see all join in the sports and games; and as a general thing some of the very best boys take the lead in the outdoor sports. If you will glance over the roll of honor each week you will find that those whose names figure in it are those who do take exercise in the field or on the lake, honors are not given for proficiency in the games of the yard, but the games are no bar to a person's receiving an honor. A good baseball-player knows very well that baseball does not stand in his way. A good oarsman knows that a row over the lake does not keep his honors away from him. And, at the same time, those who are of a more quiet disposition and do not play baseball, but enjoy a quiet walk, know that their promenade will not cause them to lose their honor. It is not play during the time for recreation which deprives students of honors; it is want of politeness, of application, and of good will; it is neglect of studies, and a failure to observe the rules of the house. These are the things which bar those guilty of them from receiving honors. Enjoyment in the yards can be had to one's heart's content and yet no rule be broken, nor conduct displayed contrary to that of a gentleman.

If any person, when Commencement Day comes, finds himself without honors, he will know to whom to attribute it. He will know that it is owing to his own bad conduct or to the ill use he has made of his tongue.
most magnificent in the world. Concerts will be given nightly by Gilmore's band of 100 performers, and, to add to the attraction, several solos will be given by the famous soloists, never before heard in America, will be introduced to the public."

—The Academy, in criticising the great violinist Wilhelmy, at a recent concert, says a more astonishing series of tours de force was never heard. The most extraordinary difficulties were compassed with the greatest ease and perfect finish; and the performance, wonderful as it was, seemed wanting in that indefinable charm which in the case of such players as Joubilin goes straight to the heart and makes the hearer think more of the music than the player, was very satisfactory.

—The London Athenæum of the 8th says: "Herr Johann Strauss, eldest son of the famed dance composer, has met with success in two concert performances, which were devoted to the music of his father, in Boston for the last four years. The first of these concerts took place on the 20th ult. of the new opera, 'The Maccabees,' by Mr. Alfred H. Pease, on themes from 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' which Miss Heilbron played with the composer's assistance. The piece was composed for Miss Heilbron by Mr. Pease, and displayed the genius, and the dashing, brilliant, and the accurate manipulation of the young pianist, by introducing the ingenious and elaborate theme with the easy dash of executive certainty. It is a well-considered composition, ingenious in its construction, tasteful in the selection of the themes, with a richness of harmony, the whole being so broadly treated as to be almost orchestral in effect. It was most brilliantly executed by the two artists, and the excellence of the performance, and the popular character of the composition, secured for it an enthusiastic encore, to which the artists were compelled to assent, and acknowledged the compliment well-deserved by playing in the most effective manner Mr. Pease's brilliant transcription of the Maitulis Waltz.

—Scientific Notes.

—Cincinnati is about establishing a Zoological and Botanical Garden in the southern suburbs of the city.
—All the steamers afloat on the Caspian Sea use petroleum exclusively for fuel, burning it with the aid of a blast of steam.
—Döring, a German physician, asserts that an average dose of four grammes of chlorial hydrate suffices not only to procure rest and sleep in a case of sea-sickness but even to cure the disorder.
—Dr. Gustav Lapldolt, as the result of an elaborate calculation, gives the main height of Europe as about eleven hundred and fifty-seven feet, which is two hundred and sixty-eight feet higher than the average given by Humboldt.

—M. Perrotin, of Toulouse, has discovered another small planet (No. 144,) on the 28th of April. Now that the list has reached 444, and exhausted the "multiplication table, is it completed? Probably not. The present is the second of M. Perrotin's contributions to the group.

—Antimony, equal to the best English, is produced in San Francisco from native ore, and might be sold there at a far lower price than the imported article. In practice, however, the California metal has to be shipped to New York, and then returned to San Francisco as imported article, the consumer receiving in the belief that unless it comes from England it is of little value!

—It appears that the Chinese are not satisfied with the artificial dwarfing of their women's feet, but have carried their experiments into the vegetable kingdom. There is now on exhibition at the Acclimatization Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, a dwarf-tree about two feet in height, with a trunk the thickness of a man's finger, and roots that would hardly fill the palm of the hand; and yet this tree is an oak one hundred years old. The dwarfing was effected by artificial means, and is the result of continued experiment in this grotesque branch of horticulture.

—It is proposed to apply the tempered glass of M. de la Basti to safety lamps for the use of colliers. It is a peculiarly toughened glass that it is not easily broken; but it appears that by sudden cooling it is rapidly reduced to powder.
—M. Chauselle, of the St. Etienne Society of Mineral Industry, proposed, as we understand the Bureau Industriel, to obviate this objection by engraving on the glass their less resistance. Everyone attempts to show that the annealing of glass by De la Bastie's process has a great analogy to the tempering of steel by oil, for artillery.

—A letter has been received in St. John's, Newfoundland, from a gentleman in Grand Bank, stating that on the 10th of January a gigantic cuttle fish was cast ashore, the body of which was 13 feet in length and 10 feet in girth. The arms (the long tentacles) were 20½ feet in length and
Art Notes.

—The column of Vendome is to be restored, with the statue of Napoleon, as it was before the Commune.

—Twenty American artists have sent pictures to the French salon this year. Of these, four are ladies.

—M. M. Gérôme and Boulianger, the celebrated French painters, have received commissions from the Sultan for several of their works.

—The president of the French Republic has appointed M. Barbe, Conservator of the Middle-Age collections at the Louvre, to represent the Government at the centenary fêtes of Michael Angelo, at Florence.

—It is understood that Mr. Stacpoole has accepted a commission to engrave Miss Thomson's "Quatre Bras" to form a companion in the famous "Roll Call" of last year.

—Miss Harriet Hosmer is engaged on a new conception of Beatrice Cenci in marble.

—Within the past month three important pictures have been added to the Corcoran Gallery, Washington. These are Zeriu's "Constantinople at Sunset, from the Golden Hour," "The Beach of Scheveningen, Holland," by Kaemmerer; and "A Scene at Fontainebleau" by Compt.

—The busts of the following will be placed on the thirteen pedestals recently erected in the private assembly room of the French Academy — Villemain, Lamartine, Casimir Delavigne, Alfred de Musset, Berreyer, Montambert, Lefranc, Dumas, Cousin, Guizot, Jacquesville, Ross, and Jonfroy.

—Rottmann's celebrated fresco-paintings of Italian scenery under the arcades of the Hofgarten of Munich have hitherto only been known to visitors of that town; but the firm of Bruckmaun, of Munich, have recently rendered them accessible to all by publishing a reproduction of them in chromo lithography.

—Among the most interesting exhibitions of the year, in New York, is the collection of crayon drawings from the Antique School of the National Academy. There are about fifty studies from the cast, and for the progress they show in American art-instruction, and as being the work of the most considerate art-school in the United States, they are full of significance and importance.—Appleton's Journal.

—Wilkie's original sketch for the "Blind Man's Buff" was recently bequeathed to the National Gallery by Miss Bredell, and it will shortly be placed before the public. It is signed with the painter's name, and dated "1811." It appears to have been the first work produced in the comparatively magnificient residence which the modest Scottsmen together Oth his friends. M. Barbe, Conservator of the Middle-Age collections at the Louvre, to represent the Government at the centenary fetes of Michael Angelo, at Florence.

Society Notes.

—The eighth regular meeting of the Notre Dame Scientific Association was held on Sunday evening, May 22d. Mr. E. J. McLaughlin read a very pleasing dissertation on Arsenic; the gentleman handled his subject in an elegant and masterly manner. Mr. James Caren next favored the Society with a very interesting and instructive article on "Aerstation," in which he set forth in an elegant style the facts connected with the invention and discovery of aerial ascent.

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following read compositions or delivered declamations: Masters D. O'Connell, Minton, Downey, Best, McHugh, Schmidt, Walker, E. Arnold, Solon, McNamara, Wood, and O'Hara. At the last of the above meetings, Rev. Father Colovin, Director of the Association, was present, and after a few appropriate remarks assigned to each member his respective parts in the next exhibition.

—The 32d regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Association was held May 20th. The following delivered declamations: Masters Quinn, Del Vecchio, Boelle, Whipple, French, Dryfoos, and J. Nelson. At the 33d regular meeting, held May 24th, Rev. Father Colovin was present, and spoke at some length on the merits and demerits of their exhibition. The members were very much pleased with his remarks on reading and elocution, and they hope to have the pleasure of hearing him soon again. Before the meeting adjourned, Bro. Marcellinus was elected an honorary member.

Personal.

—Rev. Wm. Murphy, of ’63, is now stationed at Lockport, Ill.
—Mr. Cash, of Chicago, spent last Monday afternoon at the College.
—We are pleased to see M. J. Moriarty, back again at Notre Dame.
—Rev. Father Quinlan, of Elkhart, was at the College on Thursday.
—Geo. P. Colvin, of ’61, is connected with the United States Express Co., Chicago III.
—Signor Gregori has made great progress on the portrait of Judge Stanfield of South Bend.
—"Father" McLaughlin regrets that he had not enough time to remain and hear the young musicians at St. Mary’s.
—Rev. Dr. Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, arrived here on Wednesday. He sang Pontifical Mass on Friday, the Feast of the Sacred Heart.
—Rev. John Conway of London, Ohio, and Rev. Wm. Sidley, of ’61, of Springfield, Ohio, paid a visit to Notre Dame on Thursday afternoon. We hope to see them here frequently.
—Ed. Brown, of ’63, is spoken of as the Democratic nominee for Attorney General in Ohio. He would be the right man for the office, and we hope that the democratic convention will honor themselves by nominating him.

Local Items.

—Hot!
—Judgment.
—Tim is back.
—"Rah for June!"
—New clothes are the rage.
—Times are becoming brisk.
—Alley-ball has a few admirers.
—Mr. Shickey has three fine rigs.
—The small organ has a fine tone.
—The oak trees are now in full leaf.
—Prof. Paul has charge of the Concert.
—Football is not played here just now.
—Now days for perspiration have come.
—Remember the organ recital to-morrow.
—Are they training well for the boat-race?
—Home—Home—Home—is all the talk.
—The stained glass from France is very fine.
—Examination is expected to commence soon.
—Just wait for the last numbers of the Scholastic!
—The Toms are a strong body in the Scholastic corps.
—Work has been commenced in the Botanical Garden.
—The Cecilians have commenced their general rehearsals.

—This is the season in which the students enjoy themselves.
—"Rah for the 1st of June!" was the cry of many last Tuesday.
—Father Colovin’s Lecture last Monday evening was a little gem.
—Mr. Bonney takes many photographs every day he comes out.
—Gourd’s Messe solennelle will be sung at the Mass for the Alumni.

The Orchestra rehearsed with the new organ last Wednesday.

—What was the matter at the St. Cecilia rehearsal the other evening?
—Prof. Paul is preparing a grand Mass for Commencement morning.
—There are several private societies, amongst the Seniors especially.
—Our friend John has been sitting on the "ragged edge" this last week.
—The Sacred Concert to-morrow afternoon is expected to be a grand one.
—Mr. Bonney’s pictures of the repositories last Thursday are very good.
—It is almost as hard to get recreation these days as to have a tooth pulled.
—Wednesday was one of the best days yet that the base-ball players had to play.
—We admire the Prince Albert coat on some: but on others it looks ridiculous.
—Our friend John says he prefers to change his attire before taking a lake bath.
—Bro. Norbert has had some seats placed under the shade trees near the play-bear.
—To-morrow is the Golden Jubilee of John of Taum, "the noblest Roman of them all.”
—Don’t embrace on the boat-house platform, lest you meet the sad fate of our friend John.
—The red, white and blue man attracted the attention of many, but especially of Jack, last Thursday.
—The Boat Club, or rather the Commodore, has built a very nice pier on the east side of the boat-house.
—The Junior yard has been thoroughly cleaned, and the debris carted off by Thomas Gegan. Bully for Tom!
—We return thanks to Mr. McKay, of the Bond House, for his hospitality during our sojourn in Niles.
—The Band serenaded Judge Stanfield and the party of ladies and gentlemen who were at the College last Saturday.
—The Juniors are under many obligations to Bro. Simon for having their yard cleared, back-stop and seats erected, etc.
—It’s a hard task to write locals when a friend is blowing some melodious notes out of an E-flat horn into your ear.
—All seem to be very much pleased with the stained glass from France. It is the most beautiful we have ever seen.
—A secular friend of ours was by mistake shown through the Academy the other day as “Father M.” Good joke on the portress.
—The St. Cecilians and Philopatrians had an equal number on the Roll of Honor last week—namely, thirteen members each.
—The Band had a rehearsal every night during the past week. We understand they are going to try to play their best to-morrow.
—This is the hardest part of the year for the students.
The Scholastic.

The heat and the expectation of going home soon made them feel rather unsettled.

—South Bend was very lively on last Sunday. The citizens turned out in large numbers to decorate with flowers the soldiers' graves.

—Our friend John says that St. Mary's was beautifully illuminated last Monday night. But what seemed to please best was the singing.

—The organists had to work nights during the fore-part of the week. It seems there was too much noise around, so the tuning had to be done at night.

—We had the pleasure of hearing the South Bend Cornet Band on last Sunday. It is evidently a credit to the city, and promises future usefulness of both press and public.

—This is a bad time of the year for getting reckless. It's poor policy to work nine months for honors and then counterbalance all by three weeks' bad conduct. Very!

—The Juniors took a walk on Sunday evening, after supper, with Mr. Marcellinus; it being too warm to take their accustomed walk in the afternoon. Only ten boys remained in the yard.

—We have received from W. L. Kizer Esq., Sec'y of the South Bend Trotting Association, the programme of the races on the 16th, 17th and 18th, which we will notice at length in our next issue.

—Our friend John volunteered to keep score for the Ex-selor and Juanita B. C. C. on last Sunday. Before starting farm he had no doubt that it would keep his nerves steady. Some parties were scandalized.

—The Philoptahists, accompanied by Bro. Leander, spent Saturday afternoon in fishing in St. Joe River. One of the party, who neglected to bring fishing-tackle, made a line from the bark of a tree, using a pin for a hook; he caught three "sunfishes."

—The Minims return their sincere thanks to Rev. Father Colovin for a favor recently received at his hands. They congratulate themselves on the honor shown them; they would like to mention it, but do not wish to excite feelings of jealousy among their big brothers the Seniors and Juniors.

—Our friend John was in a frightful predicament last Tuesday evening. Whilst fooling with another person in the bow of one of the new boats he lost his balance and fell—not into the water—but into the mud. Oh! what a fall was there, my friends! We were, very sorry that Mr. Bonney was not at hand.

—There will be an excursion on the Niles and South Bend R. R. to-morrow, leaving Niles at 3 p.m., and returning at 7 p.m. It is given in order that the citizens of Niles and South Bend may have an opportunity of attending the concert. Half-fare tickets will be issued. The fare from South Bend to Notre Dame and return will be only 10 cents; from Niles and back, 30 cents.

—Rev. Bishop Dweuger, of Fort Wayne, accompanied by Rev. Father Borg, arrived at Notre Dame on Wednesday forenoon, and on Thursday morning he conferred the Order of Deaconship on Messrs. John Zahm, and D. Hudson, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. At the same time, Minor Orders were conferred on Messrs. John O'Keefe, Peter Francisca, Christopher Kelly, Valentine Cyzycky, and Aristide Daume.

—The young gentlemen who visited St. Mary's Academy, on Friday last, return their most sincere thanks, first to Very Rev. Father Granger, for the extra recreation and permit; likewise to Rev. Mr. Kelly for his kindness in introducing them while out on their little tour, and for providing the refreshment on the march. Also to Sister Angeline for her kindness and courtesy in showing them through and about the Academy; and finally to the Junior refectorians, who prepared the excellent lunch.

—On Friday morning at eight o'clock, Solemn High Mass was celebrated, by the Right Rev. Bishop, assisted by five priests. Messrs. Zahm, and Hudson were elevated to the Priesthood. Among others who were present at the ordinations were Rev. Fathers Sorin, Granger, Colovin, Louange, Borg, Conway, Sidney, Tooley, O'Mahony, Letourneau, Laub, Vagner, Maher, Frere, Delchany, Ford, and O'Connell. On the same day the Right Rev. Bishop administered Confirmation to 112 persons at Notre Dame, and to more than 80 persons at St. Joseph's Church Lowell, of which Rev. Father Letourneau C. S. C. is pastor.

—The Directors of Lemonnier Library Association acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations: Very Rev. Father Granger gave three books—"The Young Doctor," "Ludovic and Gertrude," by Hendrik Conscience and "Domus Dei" by Eleanor C. Donnelly. The Editor of the Scholastic presented two volumes. Mr. T. Barrett, of Chicago, "Life of Napoleon"; Master W. O. Morris, "Archibald Hamilton"; Mr. C. Osburn presented "History of Louisiana," "Selections from French Classics" and "Life of Henry XIV." Hon. Mayor Jones of Toledo, "Mayor's Address for 1874"; Master Robert Walker, "Life of St. Alphonsus."

—The new Organ, just erected in the new church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart at this place, was built by the Derrick & Pelgemaker Pipe Organ Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, at a cost of about $6,000. The instrument as it stands in the yet incompletely edifice presents a pleasing appearance. When the church shall have been finished, the contrast in build and color will be less, and consequently its artistic design will be shown to a greater degree.

The casement is of Gothic structure and rosewood finish, standing 40 feet high, 20 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. The compass of the manuals is from CC to C, 61 notes—two more than is generally used; compass of pedals, from CCC to F, 30 notes. It has a range of nine octaves. Complications have been made by which the keys can be raised or lowered to counteract the effect of the weather. It is a full organ, consisting of 3,041 pipes, the longest metal pipe measuring nineteen feet six inches; longest wood pipe 16 feet; the shortest metal, five-eighths of an inch, and shortest wood one and one-half inch.

The following is a detailed statement of the registers:

**Great Manuals.**
- 16 ft. Double Open Diapason, metal, 61 pipes.
- 16 ft. Bourdon, wood, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Open Diapason, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Geigen Principal, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Dusciara, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Melodia, wood, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Choral Flute, wood, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Principal, metal, 61 pipes.
- 32 ft. Twelfth, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Fifteenth, metal, 61 pipes.
- 4 ft. Trumpet, free reed, 61 pipes.

**Swell Manuals.**
- 16 ft. Bourdon, wood, 61 pipes.
- 16 ft. Open Diapason, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Salicional, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Double-toned Diapason, wood, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Zephyr Gaamba, metal, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Still Gedances, wood, 61 pipes.
- 8 ft. Fiauto Traverso, metal, 61 pipes.
- 4 ft. Fugara, metal, 61 pipes.
- 4 ft. Flute Angelique, metal, 61 pipes.
- 4 ft. Banks Dolce Cornet, metal, 61 pipes.
- 4 " Octave Horn, reed, 61 pipes.
- 8 " Oboe with Bassoon Bass, reed, 61 pipes.

**Pedals.**
- 16 ft. Double Open Diapason, wood, 30 pipes.
- 16 ft. Double-Stopped Diapason, wood, 20 pipes.
- 8 ft. Flute, wood, 30 pipes.
- 8 ft. Violoncello, metal, 20 pipes.
- 16 ft. Trombone, free reed, 30 pipes.

**Mechanical Registers.**
- Couple Swell to Pedals; Couple Great to Pedals; Couple Swell to Great; Tremulant; Belows.

**Pneumatic Combinations.**
- Full great Manuals; Solo great Manuals; full to 4 ft. great; Reversible—great to pedals; Balance swell pedal; Pneumatic Key action in Bass.

*Mr. S. L. Derrick, the President of the Company, is the gentleman who superintended the erection of both this and the organ now in Grand Rapids, Mich. He gave perfect
satisfaction in the first instance, and he will no doubt do the same in this. He has found the manner in which his work has been performed here, so far, that he thoroughly understands his business. To-morrow all will have an opportunity of judging its musical qualities.

**Programme of Examination June 14, 1875.**

**COMMITTEES.**


**COMMERCIAL COURSE.** Room No. 12.—Rev. P. J. Colvin, C. S. C., President; Bro. Philip, C. S. C.; Prof. L. G. Tong, W. Ivers, J. A. Lyons, T. F. O'Mahony, O. M. Schnurrer.


**COMMERCIAL COURSE.** Room No. 10.—Rev. P. J. Colvin, C. S. C., President; Bro. Philip, C. S. C.; Prof. L. G. Tong, W. Ivers, J. A. Lyons, T. F. O'Mahony, O. M. Schnurrer.


—Miss Carrie Morgan has also painted a bunch of meadow-violets on a whitewood case. We have seen the meadow-violet more delicately painted, especially the half-open ones, with their tinge of crimson, than in Miss Morgan's very modest bunch of very modest flowers.

We notice a decided improvement in the painting of these delicate subjects among all the water-color pupils. Ruskin says: "All high art is delicate art." The old Catholic chroniclers used to compare a rich chasuble to a tulip—"the flower of dignity." It belongs to men of the world who deal only with human affections, and never recognizes the innate love of the soul for God, or the joy of its oblations and worship—to stigmatize the tulip as the symbol of pride. In the Catholic ritual the heart of man finds a spiritual use for even natural beauty; and thus doubled its beauties, perhaps the most impressive part of it all was when the procession, returning past the Chapel of Our Lady of the Angels, pressed up the steep sides of it all was when the procession, returning past the 31st of May, was wanted. The weather on the Feast of Corpus Christi was absolutely perfect; and the procession—as it moved slowly on, to the sweetest and their strongest peals: one after another then came the canopy, under which was carried that the bells chimed and one after another, to the choicest sources of inspiration to the Christian artist. The weather on the Feast of Corpus Christi was absolutely perfect; and the procession—as it moved slowly on, to the choicest sources of inspiration to the Christian artist. The weather on the Feast of Corpus Christi was absolutely perfect; and the procession—as it moved slowly on, to the choicest sources of inspiration to the Christian artist. The weather on the Feast of Corpus Christi was absolutely perfect; and the procession—as it moved slowly on, to the choicest sources of inspiration to the Christian artist. The weather on the Feast of Corpus Christi was absolutely perfect; and the procession—as it moved slowly on, to the choicest sources of inspiration to the Christian artist.

—Although due notice of the "Week of processions" will appear in other columns of the SCHOLASTIC, the Art reporter claims the privilege of enriching her column with Miss Carrie Morgan has also painted a bunch of meadow-violets on a whitewood case. We have seen the meadow-violet more delicately painted, especially the half-open ones, with their tinge of crimson, than in Miss Morgan's very modest bunch of very modest flowers.

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which the old artists did not hesitate to put into the hand of angels.

The joy of the Corpus Christi procession had not died out of our souls, when the Feast of Mary, and the Feast of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart came, with its procession at St. Mary's; and one so beautiful, so like a dream of parables, that we can still hardly credit its reality. The summer twilight was just passing into \* still evening, when the society of the Academy, the Crusaders, and the Sisters, were duly ranged, in one semicircle after another, before the shrine of shrines, on the front of the Chapel of Loreto; and pupil, novice, Sister, each bearing her wax taper, heard the psalms of the Angelus, and saw the newly opening leaves shimmer in the light of our turf—and then through the convent halls to the chapel, where Benediction was given.

Thus closed the month of May and its devotions at one of the shrines of Mary in the New World. Was there a Catholic child that did not feel proud, as he, or she, passed the place where the Sisters live in silent ranks in their green beds, each with a cross of living moss on her breast and the rose-bush at her head, and saw the lights gleaming at the foot of the tall cross that marks their cemetery (being, as its name signifies, a place of rest); when we saw the waving lines of light from our Lady of Loreto, we heard the Salve Regina on the calm air, while the newly leaved acacias stood relieved against the outer darkness, we felt how solemn and beautiful a thing it was to be a child of the Church, to assist at her festivals!

The procession then returned past Loreto, followed the windings of the high bank overlooking the St. Joseph, with its shrine at the altar of the Holy Angels, turned through the garden, passing Trinity Arbor, and the fountain to the steps of the Academy with its shrine of angels. The time for their fulfilment, in part at least, and giving claims and more than Eve lost.

In America we hardly understand how precious they should be, or how they should receive the respect which the old artists did not hesitate to put into the hand of angels. The joy of the Corpus Christi procession had not died out of our souls, when the Feast of Mary, and the Feast of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart came, with its procession at St. Mary's; and one so beautiful, so like a dream of parables, that we can still hardly credit its reality. The summer twilight was just passing into still evening, when the society of the Academy, the Crusaders, and the Sisters, were duly ranged, in one semicircle after another, before the shrine of shrines, on the front of the Chapel of Loreto; and pupil, novice, Sister, each bearing her wax taper, heard the psalms of the Angelus, and saw the newly opening leaves shimmer in the light of our turf—and then through the convent halls to the chapel, where Benediction was given.

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In honor of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart and St. Angela; thence to the shrine of St. Joseph—every step of this green, winding way, marked by candles set in the fresh turf—and then through the convent halls to the chapel, where Benediction was given.

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THE SCHOLASTIC.

P. DUBAIL,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER,
71 Washington St., - - South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Dubail spares no pains to make his work satisfactory. He will be in attendance every Wednesday at the College at 9 o'clock A.M., to attend to all students desiring his services. o24-tf

DR. C. H. MIDDLETON,
DENTIST,
109 Michigan Street, - - South Bend, Indiana. 024-tf

EDWARD BuYSEE,
Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Etc.,
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Repairing promptly done, and all work warranted. 04-tf

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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STAPLE AND EASTOR DRY GOODS.
All goods sold are guaranteed. 024-tf

JAMES BONNEY,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Cor. Michigan and Washington Sts.,
Over Cooley's Drug Store,
South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Bonney will be at his old stand at the College every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, etc., etc.,

Which he is prepared to furnish to all desiring! 024-tf

L. E. MAYR,
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