Physiology.

It would seem that the boundless plan of the universe is not sufficiently large to satisfy the cravings of man for knowledge. We find him penetrating the bowels of the earth to bring to light its embedded secrets. He ascends to the heavens, that he may become acquainted with the celestial orbs which move above us. By his ingenuity he has tamed the lightning, weighed the air, and confined the rays of the sun; nay, he has even gone so far as to chain the winds, and bring us into relation with them; secure a knowledge that we will give a full description of respiration. The first system of organs we meet are the digestive organs, the functions of which are to prepare food for the nourishment of the body. They are the teeth, mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, lacteals, and thoracic duct.

The mouth receives the food; it is then divided or masticated by the teeth; the salivary glands moisten it by the secretion of the saliva from the three glands, which change is called chymification—and the matter, which is changed into an entirely different substance, is swallowed. As soon as this change has taken place the pylorus of the stomach opens and the stomach evacuates itself gradually into the small intestines. In the upper part of the intestines the chyme mixes with three other worthy of study. There must be other causes of this almost incredible carelessness; certainly want of practical utility cannot be the cause of its neglect.

It is a very fine thing to know the boundaries of each state or country, but it would be far better to know, and be able distinctly to mark, the boundaries over which Nature will not permit us to cross with impunity. It is important to know the laws by which the physical world is governed, but it is not less important to know the laws which control disease—disease to which all men are subject,—and which laws are revealed to us in the study of anatomy and physiology.

Anatomy, from two Greek words, anatome, up, and demos, to cut, is the description of the organs of the body. Physiology, from the Greek words physie, nature, and logos, discourse, is the description of the functions of those organs. Human anatomy and physiology describe the structure and functions of the organs of man.

Life in animals, and especially in man, is manifested by two sorts of functions, namely, first, the peculiar functions of animal life, or those of relation, which include the functions of sensation and voluntary motion; those which enable us to approach and perceive our fellow-beings and objects about us, and bring us into relation with them; secondly, the functions of vegetative life, which are nutrition in its widest sense, and reproduction; those which are essential to the maintenance and perpetuation of life.

We will not go into details, but merely enumerate a few of the principal organs of nutrition first, and then of relation, and briefly note their functions, with the exception that we will give a full description of respiration. The first system of organs we meet are the digestive organs, the functions of which are to prepare food for the nourishment of the body. They are the teeth, mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, lacteals, and thoracic duct.

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secretions: first, the intestinal juice; secondly, the bile secreted by the liver; and thirdly, the pancreatic juice secreted by the pancreas (commonly called sweet-bread). Here another change of the food takes place before the change is entirely changed into another substance by the action of these secretions,—upon the other ingredients of the food, namely starch and oleaginous substances. The change of the chyme is called chylification, and the substance obtained is termed chyle. The chyle passes on through the intestines by their peristaltic motion, till all the particles of the food are more disintegrated till at last they become a white milky fluid, namely chyle. In the intestines the ingredients of the food are absorbed by the absorbing blood-vessels and by the lacteals, the other parts of the food which are not nutritious being rejected by the body. The nourishing parts are conducted by the thoracic duct to mix with the blood in the subclavian vein, and commence here to be circulated along with the blood in order to be deposited, after having entered into the same material as the blood itself, in the different tissues of the body, to become by the function of nutrition, properly speaking, or assimilation, what those tissues are themselves, namely musculine in the muscles, osteine in the bones, chondrine in the cartilages, keratine in the hair and nails, crystalline in the transparent lens of the eyeball, etc. The different ingredients of the food are brought therefore in contact with the different tissues of the body by means of the circulatory system of the blood. The circulatory organs are the heart, the arteries, the veins and the capillaries.

The heart is a hollow muscular organ situated in the middle of the chest, of a conical form, which divides it into two cavities, one above the other. The two upper cavities are called auricles, and the two lower ventricles. The pulsation of the heart is the alternate contraction and dilatation of the two cavities, each of which is again divided into two compartments, one above the other. The two upper cavities are called auricles, and the two lower ventricles. The pulsation of the heart is the alternate contraction and dilatation of the two auricles and ventricles. The contraction is called systole, the dilatation diastole. Each pulsation consists of two movements, the diastole or dilatation of the ventricles, during which the auricles contract, and the systole, or contraction of the ventricles, when the auricles dilate.

Of the course of the blood, beginning with the left ventricle, by the contraction of this ventricle the blood is driven through the main arterial trunk, called the aorta, and is distributed by its branches throughout the whole body; it is then collected by the veins, carried back to the heart, and poured into the right auricle, which sends it to the right ventricle. The right ventricle propels it through another set of arteries, the pulmonary arteries, to the lungs, where it is collected by the pulmonary veins and conveyed to the left auricle, by which it is returned to the left ventricle, thus completing the circuit. The capillaries are the network of veinslets by which the blood is carried even to the smallest tissues, after which it is collected again and carried to the veins whose office it is to bring the blood back to the heart.

Respiration is the process by which we extract oxygen from the atmosphere and adapt it to requirements of our system. Oxygen is the most active agent in the operations of nature. The organic as well as the inorganic world is subject to its influence. It is continually building up and demolishing, making and unmaking. No animal can live without it, and it is incessantly in operation, producing its effects in the internal organization, which effects are necessary to existence. The atmosphere is the great reservoir of oxygen, and also the source from which we draw our supply. Oxygen forms a fifth part of the atmosphere. The air, therefore, plays a very important part in our existence. Without air we should have no oxygen, without oxygen no life. The Great Author of our being, adapting the work of His hands to the circumstances in which He has placed it, provided us with organs by means of which we may appropriate as much of this life-giving substance as may be necessary for the maintenance of life. We draw the air into the respiratory organs, or lungs, by breathing, and immediately exhale it again to give place to a fresh supply, oxygen being drawn from the air while passing through the lungs. The action by which the air is introduced into the lungs, and there made to yield a portion of its substance for the maintenance of life, is called respiration. To understand the process of respiration it is necessary to study the composition of the lungs. The lungs are two large organs of a spongy texture, situated in the chest, one on each side; these organs communicate with the air through channels or passages called the bronchial tubes, the trachea, and larynx. Every little apartment of the lungs has its tube. These tubes join, and form what are called the bronchial tubes; again these bronchial tubes join, and form two large tubes called "bronchi," one in each lung, which end in the trachea, and communicate, through the larynx, with the exterior. By this arrangement of the lungs the greatest possible amount of surface is exposed to the air, and therefore the greatest possible amount of oxygen extracted therefrom and adapted by the lungs.

The movement of respiration is caused by the alternate contractions and expansions of the diaphragm or floor of the chest, and by the muscles between the ribs expanding and compressing the sides, thus making room in the chest for the air and again pressing it out. The immediate object of respiration is the renovation of the venous blood, that is of blood which has parted with its oxygen. This venous blood as it returns from all parts of the body to the heart is discharged by that organ in a continuous stream to the lungs, where it absorbs the oxygen and is immediately changed not only in substance but in appearance, now becoming of a bright scarlet color, and returning to the heart, full of health-giving properties, and thence, throughout the whole body, bestowing new strength and activity to every member and tissue. The blood therefore during its passage through the lungs undergoes two complete changes: when entering the lungs it is of a dark-blue color; when leaving them, of a bright scarlet; when entering, it is poisonous, and contains the elements of death; when leaving, it is nutritious and contains the elements of life. It is therefore by the process of respiration that the blood is kept renovated, and is restored to a condition necessary for the maintenance of animal life.

We have now seen that through respiration we draw life from the surrounding atmosphere; this is its most important function, but it also removes the carbonic acid, which is formed throughout the body by the waste of tissues and is carried by the blood to the lungs, and exhaled by them. Besides carbonic acid the exhaled breath contains also a peculiar animal vapor, produced in the interior of the body; it is this vapor which causes the dampness noticeable in the breath. From what has been said it is evident that a constant supply of fresh air is absolutely necessary to any good health. With the daily variations in the atmosphere from the weather and season the atmospheric pressure is great with the day, and less at night; when the day is fine, and the atmosphere is clear and dry; during storms and heavy showers, the pressure is less. In the winter the pressure is greater than during the summer; in the low lands, it is less than in the mountains. The pressure is at its greatest at the poles, and at its least at the equator. The atmospheric pressure is associated with the temperature; it is increased by cold, and lessened by heat. The pressure and temperature being connected with each other, it is evident that the air we breathe is continually subject to the variations of climate, and that the enjoyment of its invigorating and health-giving properties is dependent on the care we take to breathe pure and wholesome air.
necessary for health, and even for existence. If we re-
main shut up in a close apartment, breathing the same air
over again, it loses a part of its oxygen with every respi-
ration, and at last becomes contaminated with carbonic
acid so as to render it even destructive of life. All should
be careful, then, to have a constant supply of fresh air in
their houses if they wish to continue in good health. This
should especially be attended to during the winter months,
when the cold is severe, as at this time many lose sight of
the fact that by closing up every little aperture through
which the cold may enter they also deprive themselves of
a very necessary article in the economy of the human sys-
tem, namely pure air. But when rooms are ventilating,
great precaution should be taken; otherwise serious injury
may result. The best means for ventilation are by properly
constructed flues or an open fireplace. When a room has
neither flues nor fireplace, recourse must be had to the
doors or windows, but these should never be opened so
that a draught of cold air will blow directly upon the in-
nates, nor so much that a chill is produced. This would
in its consequences be even worse than foul air. When re-
course is had to the windows the better way is to open
them when the inmates leave the room, closing them be-
fore they return, and leaving the door open if necessary.
A person should never sleep by an open window, as the
ill effects of doing so will be inevitably felt in the morning.
These remarks are only in passing, and do not properly
belong to the scope of this article; but we may recur more
fully to this matter in an article on the hygiene of ventila-
tion.

Having now concluded our remarks on respiration, we
will, in order not to encroach on the reader's patience,
give but a cursory glance at the second part of physiology,
namely the functions of motion. The noblest of all the
organs of man is undoubtedly the brain. Here it is that
Reason sits enthroned in all her majesty, in all her bril-
liancy, governing all the movements, all the passions of
man. The brain is in communication with every one of
the five senses by special threads, called nerves; and also
with each of the muscles, thus controlling all the movements
of the body. The mind receives the impression through the
sensitice nerves, and then acts upon the muscles through the
motor nerves; and thus it is that the mind acts upon
matter. Here is the throne of power, the empire of the
the soul. From this throne emanate those actions which
have caused nations at one time to weep, at another to re-
joke, and here have been conceived those noble inven-
tions which have tended to ameliorate the condition of
mankind. Here are to be found the twin sisters, Reason
and Philosophy, hand in hand, searching after truth, and
from here ascends the worship of the creature, man, to his
Maker—God.

For the promotion of health a certain amount of physical
and mental work is required, but on account of the differ-
ent constitutions of men no general rule can be given.
We feel confident that much of the sufferings endured by
man is owing to excessive brain-work. When we feel
fatigued we can rest assured that it is the voice of nature
warily, because at that age they were all sworn and en-
thrive, with haggard face, may dive deeper into the
mysteries of eternity, disregarding the friendly signal—but
all, all, sooner or later, pay the penalty of this violation,
which is either a premature death or a life made miserable
by disease.

**Outlawry.**

In former times, in England, when a party, defendant in
a suit, after having a formal and proper summons served
on him, refused to make his appearance before a court of
competent jurisdiction, his contumacy was regarded as
nothing else than rebellion against the realm. For this
refusal he was declared to have forfeited the benefit and
privileges of the laws of the land to which he refused to
submit. He was said to have a caput lupinum (a wolf's
head), and might be knocked on the head like a wolf by
anyone who should meet him; for, having himself re-
nounced or evaded the law, he was to lose its protection
and be dealt with as in a state of nature, when anyone
that found him might slay him. In ancient times he was
also known by the name of friendlessman, because as it
seems, he forfeited his friends; for should any of them offer
him assistance, he suffered the same punishment as the
outlaw himself, losing like him both property and life un-
less spared by the king.

As early as the time of Bracton the inhumanity of the
law had become softened, and the outlaw's life could only
be taken when he resisted capture or endeavored to escape.
After his capture, his life or death rested in the hands of
the king alone. At present no man is allowed to wantonly
kill an outlaw, and if he does he is held as guilty of mur-
der. A defendant, in England, is outlawed upon certain
proceedings being had when he does not appear to answer to
an indictment or process. In an indictment for treason
or felony, an outlawry of the person indicted is equiva-
 lent to conviction. Anyone may arrest a person outlawed
on such an indictment, either on his own motion or upon
a warrant, for the purpose of bringing him to execution.
In all other cases the effect of outlawry is the forfeiture of
the property of the outlaw for the benefit of the king, in
whom it becomes vested for the benefit of the plaintiff in
the action in which the outlawry is had. Another conse-
quence of outlawry is that the outlaw is unable to bring
any suit or process in his own name; he is, in this respect,
deprived of the benefit of the law, and stripped of all his
civil rights. The reason for the infliction of these severe
penalties is that persons sued or indicted may be forced
for a suit, after having a formal and proper summons served
on him, refused to make his appearance before a court of
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rolled in the decennary, and were thus within the law of the land. Women were “waived,” not outlawed, because they were not thus sworn and enrolled. They could not be excluded from the benefit of the law, but were aban-
doned or disregarded by it.

The process of outlawry is very rare in the United States. In most of the States it is wholly unknown, while in New York it is retained in treason alone; and in Pennsylvania, in treason, robbery, burglary and perhaps one or two other cases. In these two States outlawry in civil actions has been expressly abolished. If a criminal escape from the country, the Government authorizes its officers to make application to the authorities of the country to which he flees, to surrender him, that he may be brought back and put on his trial.

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Presidential Piety.

Of the truth of the following story we have the word of a clergyman who exercised his ministry for years in the city of Washington.

Many years ago, while General Jackson was President of the United States, there was a certain Monsieur P——, duly accredited to Washington as the Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary of the French Court. Of this Mons. P—— many things might be written in this little book which it were well perhaps to leave out. Yet the writer cannot omit saying at least that persons in high position should always remember to give edification by their unblemished conduct, because scandal given by individuals in high places is deleterious in propor-
tion to their elevation. It may be that some who think themselves responsible alone for their own sins may yet find that the Great Beholder of hearts and Judge of men will demand of them at least in part an account of the present degraded state of morals in Washington society.

There existed a warm friendship between General Jack-
son and the French Minister's family. In those days Bap-
tisms occurred just as before and since, consequently we may conclude that there were sometimes new-comers making their appearance on this our stage of action. Well, Mme P——, in due course of events, presented her liege lord with an heir. None other than the President of the Union should be the godfather, and the child should rejoice in the high-sounding name of Andrew Jackson. At this time Father Matthews, the patriarch of Catholicity in the Capital, was still able to perform some of the lighter duties of the ministry. Mons. P—— had waited on the venerable clergyman and secured his services for an ap-
pointed day. The baptism was to take place at the presi-
dential mansion. Now these statements are correct, and if it appear strange to some of my readers that the sacred ceremony was to be performed out of the proper place, or that one not a Catholic was to be the godfather, it must be remembered that this affair took place a long time ago, be-
fore the Church discipline was as regularly established in the United States as at the present; and moreover, who would interfere with the decision of the holy old man, Father Matthews? Even in civil life, Father Matthews' word was law. In very grave points, involving the most important consequences in state, Father Matthews would speak and the question would be considered as instantly settled. It must be owned that the old gentleman had quaint ideas about some points of discipline. For example, if his assistant proposed to introduce the pretty custom of giving the Aspersor before High Mass on Sundays, he would be met by a blunt refusal, with the assurance that he was not going to bring in any of his French innovations. Were the holy oils wanted for the Saturday of Holy Week, he would be told not to give himself any trouble, but go on, and the oil could be put in, you see, any time. In fact, every one that lived in Washington in those days knows that the old gentleman was one of the queerest and most eccentric persons in the world,—yet, with all this, that Father Matthews was a model of piety. No one ever wielded a more absolute influence in Washington, because no one ever deserved it more. He was loved in life as he is rever-
ced in death.

A goodly array of fashion of course was attracted to the "White House" on the occasion of the baptism. The in-
terest natural to the occasion and the novelty of the occur-
rence, brought even more than were invited to the cere-
mony. A very fair representation of the Corps Diploma-
tique, their attachés and suite, were there; numbers of Sen-
ators and members of Congress graced the scene; and in fact the great east room, celebrated the world over for its magnificence, was comfortably filled by guests who had come to witness the first and it may be the last baptism that has ever taken place in the Presidential Mansion. Father Matthews stood in surplice and stole,—he never wore a cas-
sock; a long coat served all purposes for him,—and intim-
ated that he was ready now to baptize the child. The vast company gathered round. The sponsors were pre-
pared to enter upon their obligations. The centre of at-
traction was now produced. The President, on one side, somewhat embarrassed by his new position; the godmother, on the other, while a lady's maid held the infant. "This child is to be called Andrew Jackson," said the venerable priest. All assented. "Well, Andrew Jackson?" he con-
tinued, in the words of the Ritual, "What dost thou ask of the Church of God?" The President thought for a certainty that he was himself addressed, and was completely put off his guard. But at the priest's suggestion he replied: "Faith." And it must be acknowledged that the President got along tolerably well with the rest of the ceremony, if we except perhaps the repeating of the Creed, which our soldier Presi-
dent had considerable difficulty to remember, until it had advanced to the solemn renunciation of Satan, his works and pomps. This was almost too much to ask of him, but it must be done. Father Matthews always pronounced the word as if written "Saltan," so when he approached this portion of the ritual, assuming a very solemn air, and shrug-
ging his old shoulders in real characteristic style, he de-
manded: "Andrew Jackson, dost thou renounce Satan?" This time the President was sure of his duty, so joining his hands and making a very profound bow he solemnly replied: "Most undoubtedly, Father Matthews." Of the scene that hereupon ensued it were useless to attempt a description. It was no longer the subdued titter, but one good-natured, unrestrained laugh all round—and the Presi-
dent's awkward stare at the amused company, to discover the interest natural to the occasion and the novelty of the occur-
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dent's awkward stare at the amused company, to discover the occasion of their merriment, served only to increase the hilarity of the moment. The ceremony was completed, and all rejoiced that their good President's word was now plighted to the assertion that he had no part forever with Satan.

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Rev. Henry Polk, an expatriated German priest, has been appointed Superior of the German Mission in London by His Eminence Cardinal Manning.
Abelard.

As the inductive method rose in Bacon, so did the logical in the medieval schoolmen; and Aristotle, the most comprehensive intellect of antiquity, as the one who had conceived the sublime idea of mapping the whole field of knowledge, and subjecting all things to one profound analysis, became the presiding master in their lecture-halls. It was at the end of the eleventh century that William of Champeaux founded the celebrated Abbey of St. Victor, under the shadow of St. Genevieve. . . . Of this William of Champeaux, Abelard was the pupil. He had studied the dialectic art elsewhere, before he offered himself for his instruction; and in the course of two years, when as yet he had only reached the age of twenty-two, he had made such progress as to be capable of quarrelling with his master and setting up a school for himself. . . .

Great things are done by devotion to one idea; there is one class of geniuses who would never be what they are could they grasp a second. The calm philosophical mind which contemplates parts without denying the whole, and the whole without confusing the parts, is notoriously indisposed to action; whereas single and simple views arrest the mind and hurry it on to carry them out. Thus men of one idea and nothing more, whatever their merit, must be, to a certain extent, narrow-minded, and it is not wonderful that Abelard's devotion to the new [scholastic] philosophy made him undervalue the seven arts out of which it had grown. He felt it impossible so to honor what was now to be added, as not to dishonor what existed before. He would not suffer the arts to have their own use, since he had found a new instrument for a new purpose; so he opposed the reading of the classics. The monks had opposed them before him; but this is little to our present purpose.

It was the duty of men who abjured the gifts of this world, on the principle of mortification, to deny themselves literature, just as they would deny themselves particular friendships or figured music. The doctrine which Abelard introduced and represented was founded on a different basis. He did not recognize in the poets of antiquity any other merit than that of furnishing an assemblage of elegant phrases and figures, and accordingly he asks why they should not be banished from the city of God, since Plato banished them from his commonwealth. The animus of the next generation. Such were Peter of Poitiers, Peter Lombard, John of Salisbury, Arnold of Brescia, Ivo and Geoffrey of Auxerre. It was too much for a weak head and heart; weak in spirit of intellectual power; for vanity will possess the head, and worldliness the heart, of the man, however gifted, whose wisdom is not an effluence of the Eternal Light.

True wisdom is not only pacifica, it is also pudicia; chaste as well as peaceable. Alas for Abelard! a second disgrace, deeper than ambition, is his portion now. The strong man—the Sampson of the schools in the wilderness of his course, the Solomon in the fascination of his genius—shivers and falls before the temptation which overcame that mighty pair, the most excelling in body and mind.

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks, Which many a famous warrior overturns, Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing ruby, Sparkling outpoured, the flavor or the smell, Or taste, that cheers the heart of gods and men, Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream, But what avail'd this temperance not complete? Against another object more enticing? What boots it at one gate to make defence And at another to let in the foe, Effeminately vanquish'd?

In a time when colleges were unknown, and the young scholar was thrown upon the dubious hospitality of a great city, Abelard might even be thought careful of his honor that he went to lodge with an old ecclesiastic, had not his host's niece, Eloisa, lived with him. A more subtle snare was laid for him than beset the heroic champion or the all-accomplished monarch of Israel; for sensuality came upon him under the guise of intellect, and it was the high mental endowments of Eloisa, who became his pupil, speaking in her eyes and thrilling on her tongue, which were the intoxication and delirium of Abelard. . . . He is judged: he is punished: but he is not reclaimed. True wisdom is not only “pacifica,” not only “pudicia,” it is “desursum” too. It is a revelation from above; it knows heresy as little as it knows strife or license. But Abelard, who had run the career of earthly wisdom in two of its phases, now is destined to represent its third. It is at the famous Abbey of St. Denis that we find him languidly rising from the dream of sin, and the suffering that followed. The bad dream is cleared away; clerks come to him and the Abbot, begging him to lecture still, for love now, as for gain before. Once more his school is thronged by the curious and the studious; but at length the rumor spreads that Abelard is exploring the way to some novel view on the subject of
the Most Holy Trinity. Wherefore it is hardly clear, but about the same time the monks drive him away from the place of refuge he had gained. He betakes himself to a cell, and thither his pupils follow him. "I betook myself to a certain cell," he says, "wishing to give myself to the schools, as was my custom. Thither so great a multitude of scholars flocked, that there was neither room to house them, nor fruits of the earth to feed them." Such was the enthusiasm of the student, such the attraction of the teacher, when knowledge was advertised freely, and its market opened.

Next he is in Champagne, in a delightful solitude near Nogent, in the diocese of Troyes. Here the same phenomenon presents itself which is so frequent in his history. "When the scholars knew it," he says, "they began to crowd thither from all parts; and leaving other cities and strongholds they were content to dwell in the wilderness. For spacious houses, they framed for themselves small tabernacles, and for delicate food they put up with wild herbs. Secretly did they whisper among themselves: 'Behold the whole world is gone out after him!' When, however, my oratory could not hold even a moderate portion of them, then they were forced to enlarge it, and to build it up with wood and stone." He called this place his "Pameloete," because it had been his consolation. I do not know why I need follow his life farther. I have said enough to illustrate the course of one who may be called the founder, or at least the first great name of the Parisian schools. After the events I have mentioned, he is found in Lower Brittany, then being about forty years of age, in the Abbey of St. Gildas; then with St. Geneviève again. He had to sustain the fiery eloquence of a Saint, directed against his novelties; he had to pre­

London, has been elected Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence.

—Mr. Washington Wood is executing a colossal statue of Michael Angelo at his studio in Rome for the Walker Fine Art Gallery at Liverpool.

—Among the Cincinnati artists who will exhibit in Philadelphia, are Gustavus Franklinstein, Victor Nehlig, T. S. Noble and Dwight Bartlett.

—The Sans Souci series, to be issued this season by the publisher of the Brice-A-Brae series, will be devoted to European history, biography, and gossip.

—Mr. Tennant promises an annotated edition of his works, which will, perhaps, illuminate some obscure allusions which have puzzled many readers.

—A suitable monument is to be erected over the grave of Robert Nicoll, the poet, at North Leith, in Scotland. Nicoll died in 1827, when he was only twenty-three years old.

—A course of lectures on Turkish architecture has been given in Constantinople at the house of Edhem Pasha, which latter embraces in its universality of scope the history, biography, and gossip.

—The French newspapers report that an important discovery has been made at the court of the temple referred to by the inscriptions which have puzzled many readers.

—Two magnificent sphinxes have just been discovered at the site of ancient Ramses. They are covered with inscriptions, and together with two other figures discovered previously appear to form part of a column, which led to the court of the temple referred to by the inscriptions and papyri. These sphinxes were covered by a thick layer of earth. M. Papene, the engineer of the navigable water canal now constructing between Cairo and Suez, is having the excavations continued.

—There have been two great discoveries of unbounded fertility in American Science: D'Arcy Thompson's Co-ordinate Geometry, Leibnitz's Differential Calculus; and now a third is added, also of unbounded fertility, and pregnant with surpassing beauty, namely: Gustavus Franklinstein's Reciprocal Identity, which latter embraces in its universality of scope the
Law of Color; and the time will surely come when the art of painting will follow this law, as surely as music follows mathematics; and optics, too, will recognize its behavior.

—Alma-Tadema is at work on a great picture, which will probably be exhibited at the coming Salon. It represents a band of Christian prisoners being led through the streets of Rome in chains. It is a work of great beauty, and the artist has used a great variety of color and light, and has succeeded in producing a picture that is both beautiful and moving.

—The Sacred Congregation of the Index held a session on the 7th of May last, and pronounced sentence of condemnation against the following works: "Le Conclave du Vatican, son histoire et ses conséquences politiques, par M. De Pressev.

The works condemned include: "Le Conclave du Vatican, son histoire et ses conséquences politiques, par M. De Pressev., Paris, 1875."

—The author has already condemned according to the Trinitarian Index: "La Genèse de l'humanité, par Louis Jacolliot, Paris, 1875."

—"O Brazil noytseando na questão religiosa," by Emílio Moreira da Silva, Rio de Janeiro, 1875."

—" vielde die Kehl des Titelverkundungs —

—"Das Werk der Katholischen Religion. By Giovanni Battista Becker, discussing the question "Shall we have a University?" continues his vigorous assault on many salient features of the American educational system. Bishop Becker sees the American educational system as a bastardization of the European educational system, and he believes that the American educational system is inferior to the European system.


—"The 'Musical World Letters' by K. Z. alone are worth the price of admission, and we believe that a correct use of the English language and to photograph, by means of a powerful lime-light, primitive Christians that he could discover.

—"The Wagner Festival," serves as an admirable mental relaxation, and we believe that a correct use of the English language and to photograph, by means of a powerful lime-light, primitive Christians that he could discover.

—"Brazil Mistaken in the Religious Question. Rio de Janeiro, 1875."


—"The April number of Brainard's Musical World is received, and the contents are even better than ever. That the 'World about Me' is as popular as ever, and that the subscription price of $1.50. It is published by Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio. The contents of the present number are: I, Sailing—Poetry; II, Music & Torment; III, Music—Paper II—Amateurs; IV, Praise Meetings; V, Frauds in the Piano Trade—The War among the Piano Makers; VI, Musical Gossip; VII, Haydn and Mozart; VIII, Jensen's Sonatas; IX, Law and the Inquisition; X, J.-J. and the Complicity; XI, Correspondence—Baltimore—Boston Notes; XII, Musical World Letters, XIII, Music of the Month: XIV, Musical Notes; XV, Monthly Musical Review; XVI, Saturday Music Box; XVII, Music at the Centennial; XIX, Mr. Palm's Symphony; XX, Editorial Ignorance; XXI, Offenbach; XXII, The Wagner Festival; XXIII, Editorial Chit-Chat.

The 2d number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review, St. Vincent's College Westmoreland Co., Pa. Baltimore: P. Leo Haid, O. S. B., Director of the Senior Dramatic Association, 1876."


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omissions of pleasure during the months of vacation are sweet

regular attendance at class, and attention while in class, be

lost that which lies almost within his grasp. By all means let everybody here plant a

Vulgarity.

There is nothing so disgusting and repugnant to the no­

able and good as to hear the young—or, for that matter,

even the old—use profane, low, or vulgar language. Yet

this is a habit possessed by many. Young men in our
times are particularly guilty of profanity, using the Holy
Name with a license shocking to delicate ears. It seems,
in our day, that the “young man” does not feel that he is
indeed a “man” unless he can excel in this great sin. It
seems as though he made this the great test of manhood,
and the more expert he is in rattling off oaths the more
truly does he think he displays the qualifications for it.

We will not call attention here to the great sin com­
mitted by the use of profane language. Attention to this
is called, time and again, from the pulpit, and more heed
should be given to those words coming from the ministrers
of the Church than what appears in our paper. But, for
other reasons, we would urge all to guard against the use of
every word not strictly proper, and to avoid the use of any
profane or indequate expression capable of putting to
blush the most sensitive. Are you aware of the tendency
of habitually indecent and profane language? Such is the
tendency that the habit may never be overcome, never ob-

literated from your heart. He who in youth gives himself
to profanity will find at his tongue’s end, when he has grown
up, some expression which he would not for any money
use. It will be one he used when young. By the use of
care, before habits become firmly rooted in his nature, the
young man will save himself a great deal of mortification
and sorrow. It has happened that good men have been
taken sick and become delirious. In these moments, when
they no longer had control of their tongues, they have used
the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When,
after restoration to health, they were informed of the lan­
guage used by them in their delirium, they could not but
grive because of the pain they had caused their friends
and relatives. They had repeated the profanity learned
in their childhood, and which they had spent years to for­
gret; but it had been indelibly stamped upon the heart.

Besides this, obscenity and profanity are the language
of the gambler, the pickpocket, the sot and bar-room loafer.
No gentleman ever disgraces himself by their use; and one
of the signs of true gentlemanly feeling is purity of ex­
pression. No young man aspires to be the companion
of “black-legs,”—let him, then, think of this whenever he
is tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace
himself by indulging in it.

Work Still.

That there is among the large majority of students great
application to study, we do not deny. The fact that satis­
faction is given in all the classes would prevent us from
making any assertion giving the idea that hard, earnest
work is not done. But as there is a disposition among
young men of a certain class to ease up in their application
with the approach of warm weather, we deem it but right
to call the attention of all to the necessity of studying with
their usual zeal during the remainder of the session. As
the prizes are not awarded until the last week of June, it
is imperative, in order to carry them off, that hard study,
regular attendance at class, and attention while in class, be
continued until that time. There are many young men
who have at present fair chances of receiving prizes and
medals at the Annual Commencement; and yet may lose
them by mispending their time. The fine weather has
the effect of causing idleness and a love of ease; the antici­
pations of pleasure during the months of vacation are sweet
to dwell on, and one is tempted to pay less attention to
text-books and to instructions. It is true that in warm
weather a student is not capable of the same amount of
study that he is in the winter months, yet he can do much
in this way; and as time is valuable, he should make all
possible use of it in order that his friends and relatives may
not have cause for disappointment when the Commence­
ment comes. If he has a fair show of carrying off class-
medals or prizes, if he be in the lower classes, let him not
by want of attention and application in the study-hall and
class-room lose that which lies almost within his grasp.
Let him not remain satisfied with what he has so far ac­
complished, but endeavor to make success sure by hard
and constant study. He should remember that there is
many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip; that the race is
not always to the swift; that the tortoise by his persistency
won the race while the hare slept; that there may be in
his class many a hard-working, honest student who, though
incapable of learning the same amount in a given time as
he, does not faller in his work, but studies while he is giv-
ing his time to light literature or to play. To them the prizes may be given, because they have continued to work until the end; while he, far ahead of them, now loses because of the want of application.

As for the few who during the winter months gave the time intended for study to useless reading or idleness, we would recommend them to endeavor during the months intervening between the present time and the end of the year to make up for their misspent hours. They may find it hard to change their habits and devote the proper time to the preparation necessary for class; but if they will but remember that much can be accomplished by serious and determined application, and set about it in downright earnest, the preparation necessary for class; but if they will but remember that much can be accomplished by serious and determined application, and set about it in downright earnest, they may, when the annual distribution of prizes takes place, surprise their fellow-students and delight their friends by carrying off a goodly number of prizes. The eleventh hour is soon at hand. They have no more time to lose. It will soon be too late to make up for lost time, for idleness, and for neglect of studies. Let them, then, set to work with a good will, and study seriously and diligently.

There is nothing a teacher remarks so quickly as a change for the better in a student. Perceiving this change, he will assist him to the full extent of his ability. With this help from the teacher, and hard study on his own part, the student may at the annual examination pass creditably and honorably, if he does not lead his class.

We hope, then, that the large majority of students who have applied themselves faithfully and conscientiously, and the small minority who have not devoted themselves to study as they should, will from now until the close of the scholastic year give to their studies all the time they possibly can. We would not have them devote the hours allotted for recreation to the purposes intended. Out-door exercise keeps the body healthy and vigorous, rendering the brain clearer and more capable of continued and more serious study. When the proper amount of exercise has been taken during the hours set apart for this purpose, then the student may go to the study-hall and work with all the energy possible, storing his mind with knowledge necessary to enable him to pass with honor at the June examination.

Lecture in Phelan Hall.

On Tuesday evening we were favored with the second lecture in the course of Physics, the subject being "Static Electricity." That part of the science of Physics which pertains to electricity may almost be said to be a modern science. The only thing that the ancients knew of what we call electricity was that amber possessed the property of attracting light bodies when rubbed. In A. D. 600, Gilbert noticed that many other substances besides amber possessed this property. From his investigation the science of Electricity may be said to date. The sources of electricity are three, mechanical, physical, and chemical. The first source is used to obtain what is known as static electricity, and the last to procure dynamic electricity. Physicists state that in unexcited bodies there is a neutral fluid, which they say is a combination of two fluids known as positive and negative. When glass is rubbed with silk the positive fluid of the two is said to go to the glass, and the negative to the silk. The glass is then said to be charged with positive, the silk with negative electricity. The following are the two laws that govern these fluids. Fluids of the same names repel each other; fluids of opposite names attract each one. The intensities of attraction and repulsion vary inversely as the square of the distances between them. Those bodies which permit electricity to pass freely through them are called conductors; those which do not permit the passage of electricity are called non-conductors or insulators. The insulator commonly used is glass.

The Rev. lecturer then showed the principal electrical mediums to the audience, and explained thoroughly their actions. He exhibited the methods commonly used in determining the amount of electricity contained in any body, and showed the process of collecting electricity. He then thoroughly explained the great physiological, heating and mechanical effects of electricity. The violent effect it exercises on the nervous system, which at times causes death itself; the great power it possesses of heating even the metals themselves, and the mechanical force it exerts on all obstacles to its progress. Then after explaining that most useful invention, the lightning-rod, the discovery of which we owe to electricity itself, he kindly thanked the audience for their attendance, and dismissed them all with perfect satisfaction with the lecture and lecturer.

Personal.

—John Heine, of '71, is Clerk of the City Council, Reading Pa.
—Rev. R. Maagher went to Fort Wayne on Maudy Thursday.
—Joseph Hull, of '68, is in the dry-goods business, Detroit, Mich.
—Frank Obert, of '71, is in the Union Boiler Works, Reading Pa.
—Edward Hull, of '69, is a drug broker at No. 215 Pearl St., New York city.
—Charles Forrester, of '70, is in the paper business, No. 28 5th St., Philadelphia.
—Mrs. John Clarke, of Chicago, was visiting her son at the College on Wednesday last.
—Rev. P. P. Cooney left Notre Dame on Wednesday last to preach a mission in Morris, Ill.
—Eben J. Hutchings, of '65, is in the Merchant Tailoring business, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
—P. E. Cochrane, of '72, is now on his way to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. This is true, no mistake.
—George Duffy, of '73, has just returned to Milwaukee, Wis., after a seven months' trip to South America.
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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Local Items.

—Allahu!
—Lent ends with this day.
—"Did you take a furlough?"
—The trees are beginning to bud forth.
—The reform has been truly wonderful.
—The walking around the lakes is excellent.
—The mails received here daily are very large.
—The Campus is beginning again to look lively.
—The Procession on Palm Sunday was very fine.
—We would prefer having locals sent us instead of gags.
—New benches on the baseball grounds are to be made.
—The gardeners have already begun their Spring work.
—The number of visitors to the College increases each week.
—The services all through Holy Week were grand and impressive.
—Boney, the photographer, was out from South Bend on the 12th.
—This fine weather makes it very pleasant for alleyball players.
—A new valdore is to be put up on the Senior part of the Campus.
—The Junior Class this year will plant the ivy near the new Church.
—An addition has been built to the carriage-house near the farm house.
—They are reading the "Life of the Curé d'Ars" in the Senior refectory.
—Matius and Lands of Easter will be chanted at five o'clock this evening.
—A number of students went fishing on the 12th, but had fishermen’s luck.
—Win’s Missa in Honorem S. Cecilioe will be sung at High Mass to-morrow.
—Of course every one will have ham and eggs for breakfast to-morrow morning.
—Who will plant Centennial trees on the Campus? We suppose everybody will.
—The space in front of the printing office has been put in A No. 1 order, Grand.
—A new fence is to separate the Senior yard from the park in front of the College.
—The Juniors had rec. on the 9th, on account of the anniversary of Lee’s surrender.
—The fence around B. Robert’s garden is down. Does he intend forsaking gardening?
—The fine weather is very agreeable, and everybody seems to be making the most of it.
—The evening recreation began last Monday. It will continue until the end of the year.
—New backstops are to be put up on the Juanita and Star of the East baseball grounds.
—Some Goths have bent the gnomon of the fine sun-dial in the parterre in front of the College.
—A Centennial pillow—an Indian war-club. For further particulars apply to B. Allan.
—Work will commence next week on the sarctry to be built to the west of the new Church.
—The members of the Minin Literary Society had themselves photographed on Wednesday.
—The new cylinder press has been ordered, and we expect it in the course of a few months.
—All the Catholic students in the Senior Department will make their Easter duty to-morrow.
—The Rev. President and Rev. Director of Studies will visit all the classes the coming two weeks.
—There has been a general overhauling in the Minin Study Hall. Everything is as neat as a pin.
—The Manual Labor School is undergoing repairs. It will be thoroughly renovated from top to bottom.
—The faculty held their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday last, instead of Thursday, the regular day.
—The Zouave drill is not relished by the inhabitant of the room formerly used as the Minins’ dormitory.
—The Actives have given up all right to the old Excel- sior grounds. The Centennials now own the ground.
—All the Catholic students in the Junior Department made their Easter Communion on Maundy Thursday.
—The repository on Maundy Thursday was beautiful. Those who took part in erecting it deserve great credit.
—The Surveying Class were out at work on the 12th. They surveyed some ground in the vicinity of the upper lake.
—The subject of the lecture to be delivered in Phelan Hall next Wednesday will be "Magnetism and Electromagnetism."
—The Minins are practising hymns for the month of May. The Leader of the Choir takes great interest in teaching them.
—A sermon will be preached at St. Patrick’s Church, South Bend, to-morrow evening, at 7.30 P. M., by Rev. President Colovin.
—Students should remember never to write anything on the Scholastics they send away. Anyone doing so is liable to a heavy fine.
—Wild ducks are very plentiful this year in the neighborhood of Notre Duns. We saw a large number on the lakes nearly every day.
—We do not see the names of the members of the new German Class among the class-honors. How is this? You should do better, boys.
—At a special meeting of the Columbian Club, April 9th, Messrs. D. J. Hogan, of 72, and Charles Hutchings, of 72, made excellent addresses.
—The young men at the Scholasticate have already begun to put their spacious grounds in order. At the Novitiate they are doing the same.
—A short Entertainment by the St. Cecilians will be given in Phelan Hall in the course of the next few weeks. It will be of a scientific nature.
—The young ninards “didn’t have any luck” on Wednesday last. There were twelve ducks on the lake and every one of them flew away unharmed.
—The boats on the upper lake have all been repaired and repainted. We may soon expect to see the members of the Boat Club taking their usual rows.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINOR DEPARTMENT.


MINOR DEPARTMENT.


St. Mary's Academy.

For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amiability, Correct Department and Strict Observance of Rules, the following young ladies are enrolled on the Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL MUSIC.

1ST CLASS—Misses Foote, E. O'Connor, Devoto, Spencer. 2nd Div.—Misses C. Morgan and Riley.

2nd CLASS—Misses M. Gaynor and Arnold. 2nd Div.—Misses A. Dennehey, E. Dennehey, M. Morgan and Cannon.


The Soirée of Wednesday evening, given by the 2nd Class, 2nd Div., of vocal and a few instrumental pieces, proved very interesting, and exhibited much promising talent in the music department. In the songs and choruses some remarkably pure and rich voices were praised by the visitors. The execution of "Les Trompettes," and "Don Pasquale" were spoken of as really creditable, and worthy of musicians of more pretension. All of the young ladies who sang had taken lessons only since September last. At the close, the Rev. Chaplain made very appropriate and pleasing remarks. We give below the programme:

"Qui Vive" Ganz Song by E. Demnhey.

"Tourillon" Kucken Song.

"Les Trompettes de les Gardes" Smith Song.

"Don Pasquale" O'Meara Chorus.

"Moise" Voice Class.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD

(OF THE CLASS OF '62)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES.

206 BROADWAY (COR. FULTON), NEW YORK.

Special Attention Given to Depositions.

JAMES BONNEY

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

corn Michigan and Washington Sts.,

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholastic office every Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, together with a large collection of the Students who figured prominently here in former years. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
The Naturalists’ Agency

Has been established at 3735 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of specimens of Natural History an opportunity of buying and selling minerals, fossils, shells, birds, plants, &c., &c. Nearly all the collectors in America, and many of those in Europe, will visit this city during 1876, so that this will be the best opportunity ever offered for disposing of and purchasing specimens. My store-rooms are within ten minutes’ walk of the Centennial grounds, on the line of the Chestnut-street cars. I shall also have a branch within one minute’s walk of the main building. I have already in stock over $30,000 worth of specimens, including the finest specimens ever found of Amazon stone, brookite or arkansite, perofskite, nigrin, green wavellite, peaganite, tellurium ores, feldspar, albite, petrified wood, smoky quartz; the birds and animals peculiar to the Rocky Mountains, &c., &c. I have spent nearly $7,000 during the past year in the collection and purchase of specimens. Special attention given to collections for schools and colleges. Correspondence solicited, with those wishing to buy or sell specimens, at an early date, as an illustrated catalogue will be issued before the 1st of May. I refer to Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, Prof. ASA GRAY, Prof. J. S. NEWBURY, A. E. FOOTE, M. D., Fellows of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

C. H. SHEERER,

Hats, Caps and Furs,

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Traveling Bags, Gloves, and Gents’ Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

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Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains for all points in Kansas and Southern Missouri. This is acknowledged by the travelling public to be the Great Overland Route to California.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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<td>Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express</td>
<td>10 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 50 a.m.</td>
<td>Buffalo 7 50 p.m.</td>
<td>8 00 a.m.</td>
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| Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting | | | | }

This is the only line that runs the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

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