NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, MARCH 2, 1878.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Volume XI.

Died.

At Rome, February 7th, Pope Pius IX, in the 86th year of his age and the 32d of his pontificate.

A dirge for the Pontiff dead! a dirge of grief and pain,
For the world will grow grey
In the fading day
Ere it sees his like again.

A song for the Pontiff grand! a song of joy and power;
For he stood as the rock
When the tempest's shock
Breaks over it hour by hour.

A dirge for the Pontiff dead! a dirge that our grief will tell;
A king, crowned,
A captive bound,
We have loved him long and well.

A song for the Pontiff grand! a song in the silent even,
Whose swelling notes
From million throats
Shall be heard in the star-gemmed heaven.

A prayer for Pius Ninth! a prayer that his soul may rest,
Washed pure and white
In the dear Lamb's sight.

In the City of the blest.

Bring ye the orphan's prayer, bring ye the widow's moan,
Bring the Christian's tear
To his holy bier,
Of these build high his throne.

Bring laurels for his brow, crown him with bays and oak,
For he fought till death,
He has kept the Faith,
And never his courage broke.

He spoke with the living tongue; and his words were words of fire,
As he taught the world,
And against sin he hurled
The wrath of his holy ire.

But his was a Father's heart—for he was the Father of all—
And his hand to bless
With its tenderness
Was stretched out at the moment's call.

"Guard well the Church I've loved," those were the words he said
As heaven burst clear
On his vision there,
And men then called him dead.

Oh not! the good never die, they live with us alway;
And this golden chain
Will be linked again
Adown to the latest day.

A song for the Priest of God! a song of triumph free,
As that which rang
When Miriam sang
O'er Egypt's broken sea.

A prayer for the widowed Church! a prayer in her trial hour;
That God will guide
O'er the troubled tide
The bark that holds her power.

Give her, O Christ! at the helm a hand like this that is cold,
And a heart as pure,
And a mind as sure,
And a tongue as gentle and bold.

Give her back Pius IX, whatever the name he may take,
To drive the waves
To their ocean caves
That o'er Peter's ship may break.

*A prayer for Pius IX! a prayer that his soul may rest,
Washed pure and white
In the dear Lamb's sight.

In the City of the blest.

Leo XIII.

Cable dispatches from Rome on the 20th ult. announced that His Eminence Cardinal Joachim Pecci, the late Pontifical Camerlengo, had been elected Pope, and assumed the title of Leo XIII. The dispatches state that the smoke of burning ballots having been seen at 12.30 p.m., the crowd before the Vatican thinking the ballot was again without result had almost dispersed when, at 1.15 p.m., Cardinal Cateroni appeared in the grand gallery of the Vatican Basilica and announced in the customary formula Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy. The bystanders cheered most enthusiastically and a large crowd soon assembled, densely thronging the open space before the Vatican and the approaches thereto. At 4.30 the newly-elected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope!" The Holy Father at length made a signal for silence, then intoned the Benedicite and pronounced a benediction. After this the cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The crowd before the Vatican waiting for the benediction of the Pope is estimated to have numbered twenty thousand. Only a portion of the crowd was able to hear the benediction, as the inner gallery from which it was pronounced looks into St. Peter's.

As soon as the result of the election became known, the
bells in all the churches of Rome were rung, and the diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope.

Cardinal Pecci was born in Carpineto, diocese of Agnani, on March 2, 1810. He is therefore fourteen years older than was Pope Pius IX at his accession. Having been ordained priest, his exceptional executive ability and fervent devotion attracted attention to his labors, and he was assigned to difficult posts, the duties of which he discharged with uniform success. Consecrated Bishop while still young, he was installed Archbishop of Vescovo di Perugia; and on Dec. 19, 1833, Pope Pius IX published him Cardinal, his titular church being St. Chrysogonus trans Tibere. During the period of the Pope's temporal administration, Cardinal Pecci exercised the functions of protector over Coriano and Dentia. His duties in Rome related chiefly to the Congregation of Ronces, of Immunities, and of the regulations of discipline.

There are three Cardinalitial orders, namely Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; of a total of seventy constituting the Sacred College, six are Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. Pope Leo XIII was a Cardinal Priest. Only the six Bishops of the subdiocesan dioceses of Rome are Cardinal Bishops. All other Cardinals, even though Bishops by consecration and in charge of dioceses, are but Cardinal Priests or Cardinal Deacons. The Cardinal Camerlengo is selected with a view to the discreet and able transaction of affairs of the Church during an interregnum. Assisted by the heads of the three orders of Cardinals,—the Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,—the Camerlengo has charge of all the affairs of the Church from the death of a Pontiff until the election of his successor. Pius IX displayed singular tact in the selection of men for difficult and delicate duties. During the first session of the Vatican Council, Cardinal Pecci resided in the Quirinal Palace, and was known as one of the workers, not one of the orators, of that memorable body. He was much observed by the foreigners in attendance, for the first glance at his stature discerned the tallest member of the College—and a man who is the tallest of sixty-four is one to attract notice. His figure, too, is straight, graceful, and supple. He stands erect and firm, his frame well knit, and his movements notable for their grace. Age has scarcely told upon him beyond the lines and furrows and gray hair; and although now sixty-eight, he is said to have the vivacity, the self-composure, and the nerve of a strong man of fifty. He was very industrious in attending to committee duty in the Council; and whenever he tarried in a corridor to greet a new-comer, especially if from abroad, his courtly manners compelled passers-by to stop and take a second look. "He has the most suave countenance I ever saw upon a human being," said Rev. Dr. Roles. Rev. Father Burke describes him as resembling Cardinal Manning strikingly in a certain austerity and dignity of countenance, but the great English convert lacks somewhat the warmth and winningness of the Italian prince, and never more charmingly illustrated than by the suavity of Leo XIII.

When the Piedmontese soldiers possessed themselves of Italy, and Victor Emmanuel determined to take the Quirinal for his family residence, Cardinal Pecci was forced to find other quarters; and Pius IX, who had had ample opportunity to study his character and become thoroughly acquainted with its dominating traits, evinced a liking for his society, which was well known in Rome. There was something essentially noble and benignant in his manner, which was not unlike the benignity of the late Pontiff himself, and while his intellectual strength and exquisite finesse have caused him to be likened to Richelieu, his rare sweetness of address endeared him to the simplest of those with whom he came in contact. When, therefore, Pope Pius IX, on Sept. 21st, 1877, appointed him Camerlengo, the general endorsement of the action of His Holiness arose not only from the personal admiration and esteem in which Cardinal Pecci was held, but also from the general conviction that the Holy Father had displayed his characteristic wisdom. For it was apparent that in making a choice, Pius IX was conscious that his end was not far off; and who could foretell the conditions in which the Church would be placed until a Pope could be chosen? What assurance did the aspect of European affairs give that the Conclave would be permitted peaceably to assemble in Rome, and proceed undisturbed to the conclusion of its labors? There was reason to fear that if the Italian Government did not embarrass it, the mob of secret society revolutionists, who comprise the dangerous element of Rome, would undertake to break it up by violence. Ground for apprehension existed that Germany, usurping the veto power, and assisted by the royal cabinet in Rome, would claim the right—in conjunction with the so-called "Catholic powers," Austria, France, and Portugal—of objecting to any Cardinal except one who would pledge himself to surrender the principles of spiritual supremacy to the dictates of political despots. That the Conclave might not be able to meet in Rome was not impossible, and that its assembling abroad might be attended with embarrassment and interruption it was not unreasonable to expect. The Camerlengo, therefore, should be a man of invincible courage, such a man as Gonsalvi, one versed in the intricacies of diplomacy, and prepared to foil intrigues and break up cliques; one whose personal virtues would gain over enemies, and whose talents, as well as his virtues, would be capable of suffering without weakness the severest strain. Profoundly impressed with the possible dangers of the situation in which the temporary head of Christendom might be placed, Pius IX selected Cardinal Pecci as Camerlengo.

The fact that his name had been mentioned as one of the few from whom the new Pope would be chosen, had the effect of creating the belief that he could not possibly be Pope. There is an Italian proverb, "He who enters the Conclave Pope, comes out Cardinal," which has been heretofore held almost as tenaciously as if it were doctrine and the free circulation of rumor making any particular member of the College Pontiff was accepted as virtually putting an end to the wishes of his friends. Cardinal Pecci's case is the first exception to this rule in nearly a century.

It has been represented by the cable that Leo XIII has been chosen chiefly on account of his moderate opinions, and of the probability of his compromising with the Italian Government concerning the temporal interests of the Church in Rome. But it is emphatically declared that the Pope elect is not a compromiser where rights are involved, and Leo XIII will faithfully and loyally perpetuate the policy of his august predecessor, so far as the unacknowledged injustice of the seizure of the Eternal City by the invading Piedmontese may come before him for review.

The newspapers further state that the election of Cardinal Pecci to fill the chair of St. Peter has given universal satisfaction to the various magnates of Europe, even including Bismark and the Piedmontese Government officials at...
pittacus, the fourth upon whom grecian history has bestowed the title of wise, was born about the 29th olympiad (660 B.C.) at mitylene, a small town of the island of lesbos. he was the son of hyrradius, who seeing the enterprise in his boy, had carefully educated in the military branches and all the other accomplishments suitable to his age and disposition. pittacus accordingly became a brave soldier, a renowned officer, a good philosopher, and, better than all, a good and respectable citizen. he held throughout his life the maxim that a man ought to suit himself to the times, and avail himself of opportunities—a very good maxim indeed, when a person is directed by good principles, although those actuating pittacus, as we shall see, are seldom such as command our approbation.

as his first enterprise, he entered into a league with the poet alcmena, against the tyrant melanthros, who had usurped the sovereignty of their country, and succeeded in defeating him. the high honors which the city conferred on him, and the uncontrollable power which it placed in his hands, raised a bitter enmity against him in the mind of alcmena, who but too frequently made him the object of his satires and scourged him with the most bitter insinuations, calling him an oppressor and ridiculing the peculiarities of his personal appearance. alcmena was in consequence driven into exile, and endeavoring by force to free his country he fell into the power of his former friend, who, forgetting all that had passed, generously granted him both life and freedom.

a dispute concerning the island of achillea, where the shades of the ancient heroes were fabled to have their elysian field and to enjoy the perpetual felicity to which their benevolence to mankind had entitled them, had given rise to a long and destructive war between the mitylenians and athenians. the mitylenians chose pittacus for their commander. when the two armies were in sight of each other and ready to engage, pittacus proposed to decide the

battle by single combat, challenging as his antagonist pheron, the athenian general, a man of uncommon size and strength, who in every kind of combat had always come off victorious and had been frequently crowned in the olympic games. pheron accepted the challenge, and it was resolved that the victor should be held the undoubted conqueror of the territory in dispute. the two generals, without any attendants, advanced to the open space between the two armies. pittacus had provided himself with a net which he concealed under his shield, and of which he so artfully availed himself that when pheron seemed to have nothing to fear he threw it over his head and entangled him in it, exclaiming: "i have not caught a man, but a fish." in this action there was no valor, and in the speech accompanying it there was less of wisdom; but, even so, pittacus availed himself of the opportunity, and slew his antagonist, in sight of the two armies, thus remaining master of the territory. according to strabo's account, pittacus came into the field armed with a casting-net, a trident, and a dagger, and it is said that from this stratagem of the mitylenian was borrowed the mode of fighting practiced by the roman gladiators who were called retiarii.

henceforward pittacus was held in high esteem among the mitylenians, and was entrusted with the supreme power of the state. age, however, had tempered the ardent spirit of pittacus, and a long and painful experience had taught him to meet the different aspects of fortune with undaunted firmness. having established good order in the state, he voluntarily resigned his office, which he had held for twelve years, and entirely relinquished the management of state affairs, to give himself up to philosophical studies.

after having long desired the gifts of fortune, and sought them with eagerness, he now at length had come to look upon them with contempt. as a reward for his many services the mitylenians offered him a fine estate, watered by rivulets, and beautifully diversified with woods and vines—likewise several farms, the revenues of which might have enabled him to live with splendor in his retreat; but he accepted only of as much as he could measure by a cast of the javelin, and one half of this small portion he afterwards dedicated to apollo, saying that "a part was more advantageous than the whole." according to cornellius nepos, the mitylenians offered pittacus many thousand acres, but he took only a hundred, saying that these gifts, free from the envy and covetousness of many, were sufficient to indicate both his own moderation and their good will: small presents are lasting, rich ones are neither permanent nor becoming.

being invited by cressus, the rich king of the lydians, pittacus gave the following answer: "you wish to bring me into lydia, to see your treasures: without seeing them i have no doubt but the son of halyattes is the most powerful of kings; but though i had all you possess, i should not be richer than i am. i have no need of wealth: with the little that is necessary for the subsistence of myself and a few friends, i am contented. to gratify you, however, i shall pay you a visit." when pittacus arrived at sardis, cressus had just subjugated the asian greeks, and was now preparing a fleet to set out against the islands. cressus asked whether he had any news from greece. "o king," answered pittacus, "the islanders are enlisting a large
number of cavalry; they have resolved to make war upon you and to attack Sardis itself."

Croesus understood the philosopher to be sincere, and exclaimed: "May the gods inspire the islanders with the thought of attacking the sons of the Lydians with horse!"

"I suppose," returned Pittacus, "you wish to see the islanders on horseback upon land, and I must say you are in the right: but do you not think that the islanders who will laugh last when they understand that you intend to bring a naval force against them? They will be charmed with meeting you and your Lydians at sea, and will have the satisfaction of avenging the hard fortune of the Greeks whom you have reduced to slavery."

Croesus supposed that Pittacus was acquainted with his design; he accordingly abandoned it, and made an alliance with the Greek islanders.

The person of Pittacus was very unprepossessing. He was very corpulent, had always sore eyes, in dress was negligent, and from weakness or distortion of his feet his gait was very ungraceful. He had married the daughter of the legislator Draco, who was a woman of fiery temper and insupportable insolence. She valued herself very highly on her birth, and entertained the most sovereign contempt for her husband, because he was not handsome. One day he had invited several of his friends to dine with him. When all was ready and dinner on the table, his wife, who was always in an ill humor, overturned the whole; Pittacus apologized to his guests, saying, without the least emotion: "This is a silly woman; we must excuse her weakness."

The great misunderstanding which had always subsisted between himself and his wife gave him much aversion to ill-matched marriages. A certain person came to him one day to ask his advice in a case of this kind. He had in his choice two women, the one nearly on a level with his choice, the other of a rank considerably higher both by birth and fortune; the question was, which of these two he should choose. "Go," said Pittacus, raising the staff on which he was leaning, and pointing with it, "go to those children that you see at play there, and follow their advice."

Having approached the children the young man heard them say to each other: "Take a match that is your equal," which at once decided him against taking the lady whose station was above his own.

So temperate was Pittacus, that although Mitylene abounded with the most delicious wines he seldom drank anything but spring water. He secretly advised Periander to abstain from wine if he wished to succeed in his design; he accordingly abandoned it, and made an alliance with the Greek islanders.

The great misunderstanding which had always subsisted between himself and his wife gave him much aversion to ill-matched marriages. A certain person came to him one day to ask his advice in a case of this kind. He had in his choice two women, the one nearly on a level with his choice, the other of a rank considerably higher both by birth and fortune; the question was, which of these two he should choose. "Go," said Pittacus, raising the staff on which he was leaning, and pointing with it, "go to those children that you see at play there, and follow their advice."

Having approached the children the young man heard them say to each other: "Take a match that is your equal," which at once decided him against taking the lady whose station was above his own.

So temperate was Pittacus, that although Mitylene abounded with the most delicious wines he seldom drank anything but spring water. He secretly advised Periander to abstain from wine if he wished to succeed in his design; he accordingly abandoned it, and made an alliance with the Greek islanders.

The person of Pittacus was very unprepossessing. He was very corpulent, had always sore eyes, in dress was negligent, and from weakness or distortion of his feet his gait was very ungraceful. He had married the daughter of the legislator Draco, who was a woman of fiery temper and insupportable insolence. She valued herself very highly on her birth, and entertained the most sovereign contempt for her husband, because he was not handsome. One day he had invited several of his friends to dine with him. When all was ready and dinner on the table, his wife, who was always in an ill humor, overturned the whole; Pittacus apologized to his guests, saying, without the least emotion: "This is a silly woman; we must excuse her weakness."

The great misunderstanding which had always subsisted between himself and his wife gave him much aversion to ill-matched marriages. A certain person came to him one day to ask his advice in a case of this kind. He had in his choice two women, the one nearly on a level with his choice, the other of a rank considerably higher both by birth and fortune; the question was, which of these two he should choose. "Go," said Pittacus, raising the staff on which he was leaning, and pointing with it, "go to those children that you see at play there, and follow their advice."

Having approached the children the young man heard them say to each other: "Take a match that is your equal," which at once decided him against taking the lady whose station was above his own.

So temperate was Pittacus, that although Mitylene abounded with the most delicious wines he seldom drank anything but spring water. He secretly advised Periander to abstain from wine if he wished to succeed in his design; he accordingly abandoned it, and made an alliance with the Greek islanders.

The person of Pittacus was very unprepossessing. He was very corpulent, had always sore eyes, in dress was negligent, and from weakness or distortion of his feet his gait was very ungraceful. He had married the daughter of the legislator Draco, who was a woman of fiery temper and insupportable insolence. She valued herself very highly on her birth, and entertained the most sovereign contempt for her husband, because he was not handsome. One day he had invited several of his friends to dine with him. When all was ready and dinner on the table, his wife, who was always in an ill humor, overturned the whole; Pittacus apologized to his guests, saying, without the least emotion: "This is a silly woman; we must excuse her weakness."

The great misunderstanding which had always subsisted between himself and his wife gave him much aversion to ill-matched marriages. A certain person came to him one day to ask his advice in a case of this kind. He had in his choice two women, the one nearly on a level with his choice, the other of a rank considerably higher both by birth and fortune; the question was, which of these two he should choose. "Go," said Pittacus, raising the staff on which he was leaning, and pointing with it, "go to those children that you see at play there, and follow their advice."

Having approached the children the young man heard them say to each other: "Take a match that is your equal," which at once decided him against taking the lady whose station was above his own.

So temperate was Pittacus, that although Mitylene abounded with the most delicious wines he seldom drank anything but spring water. He secretly advised Periander to abstain from wine if he wished to succeed in his design; he accordingly abandoned it, and made an alliance with the Greek islanders.

The person of Pittacus was very unprepossessing. He was very corpulent, had always sore eyes, in dress was negligent, and from weakness or distortion of his feet his gait was very ungraceful. He had married the daughter of the legislator Draco, who was a woman of fiery temper and insupportable insolence. She valued herself very highly on her birth, and entertained the most sovereign contempt for her husband, because he was not handsome. One day he had invited several of his friends to dine with him. When all was ready and dinner on the table, his wife, who was always in an ill humor, overturned the whole; Pittacus apologized to his guests, saying, without the least emotion: "This is a silly woman; we must excuse her weakness."

The great misunderstanding which had always subsisted between himself and his wife gave him much aversion to ill-matched marriages. A certain person came to him one day to ask his advice in a case of this kind. He had in his choice two women, the one nearly on a level with his choice, the other of a rank considerably higher both by birth and fortune; the question was, which of these two he should choose. "Go," said Pittacus, raising the staff on which he was leaning, and pointing with it, "go to those children that you see at play there, and follow their advice."

Having approached the children the young man heard them say to each other: "Take a match that is your equal," which at once decided him against taking the lady whose station was above his own.
theodore d'Herelle

that there are others which have no just claim to our appro
imation. His conduct to Phrynon was cowardly and cunning;
and his speech on the occasion unnaturally and silly. In his
conversation with Creesus he does not hesitate to lie; and in
another place he advises Periander to avoid one vice from
whose effects he himself suffered, that he might be enabled to
carry on a series of crimes and barbarities which would
injure thousands. Many similar passages might be quoted,
but their truly pagan sense and their inconsistency with
the revealed doctrines of Christianity are so apparent that
they could not fail to be detected and detested even by
the youngest of our readers. In these pagan philosophers
we meet with much to admire and much to avoid. But
if our conduct be not better than theirs, we ourselves are
far worse, because our advantages are infinitely greater.

Pitcairn passed the latter part of his life in retirement,
occupied, as it related, in grinding corn. Part of his time,
however, he devoted to poetical compositions, and obtained
some celebrity as an elegiac poet. Only a few lines of his
productions are extant, preserved by Diogenes Laertius.
His death occurred on the island of Lesbos, in the 53d
Olympiad, about 600 years before the Christian era.

Purity of Language.

There is nothing that more readily conveys to us a good or
bad impression of a person than that more clearly distinguishes
the man of refinement and culture from the rude and pre
tentious upstart, than language. In the same manner that
we know the moral worth of a man by the company he
keeps, so also can we estimate a person's intellectual
worth by the language he uses. Language is the medium
through which we express our thoughts, feelings and senti
ments to others; it is, in short, one of the distinguishing
characteristics between man and the brute creation. As a ray
of light is transmitted through glass with a brilliance pro
portionate to the clearness of the glass, so are our thoughts
and ideas expressed with a brilliancy according to the per
spicuity of our language. We should endeavor then, to
make this medium through which we express our thoughts
as clear and distinct as possible. We should aim at purity
of language. Now, what is the meaning of this term,
purity of language? does it signify a use of high-sounding
words, turgid and metaphorical expressions? Not at all;
for when we hear any one thus expressing himself, we at
once take it as a sign that he is a person of limited attain
ments, and, like all such, is desirous of showing off what
little he knows. Although it is from a mistaken idea of
their propriety that persons often indulge in the use of
such words and expressions, yet it is far better to err in this
respect than to go to the opposite extreme, of indulging in
low and vulgar language. This at once characterizes the
person as being of a depraved turn, low and vicious in
their properity that persons often indulge in the use of
such words and expressions, yet it is far better to err in this
respect than to go to the opposite extreme, of indulging in
low and vulgar language. This at once characterizes the
person as being of a depraved turn, low and vicious in

our language, then, to be pure, should be simple,—that
is, devoid of all that would give it an appearance of
affectation, or make it savor of pedantry, and at the same
time, and above all, free from vulgarity. The great fault
with young writers is that they are too solicitous of intro
ducing into their writings foreign words, for the purpose,
it would seem, of displaying their linguistic attainments;
and again, in their endeavors at rounding off their periods,
and regulating the cadences of their sentences, instead of
beautifying or strengthening, they weaken the whole by
useless pleonasmus. To acquire purity of language we
should use such words only as have received the sanction
of our best writers and speakers; together, with this it
should be the object of the beginner to write with all the
perspicuity and clearness possible. It is by this means
alone that one can learn to write, or even to speak, with
any degree of elegance and grace.

K. C.

Scientific Notes.

—During a recent expedition to Costa Rica, Mr. A. Ber
card collected about 1,000 specimens of birds, repre
senting 230 species. Two species are new to Science
(Zonotrichia boncardi and Spinophonia boncardi of Multan),
and many are of great rarity.

—A curious candle used in Alaska is a fish eight inches
long, almost transparent, and very fat, the fat being pure
white and very sweet. The Indians dry this fish, then
light it at the tail, and it burns with a clear, sparkling
flame, which the wind will not extinguish.

—Twelve species of moths have been found in Iceland,
but butterflies are said not to inhabit the island. When
Sir William Hooker visited Iceland, in 1860, not one of
the latter species had as yet been observed, nor has
their occurrence since then been recorded.

—The centennial of the death of Linnaeus was observed
on the 11th of January, in most of the cities of Sweden.
At Frankfort-on-the-Main, the day was celebrated at the
Goethe House. At Amsterdam, where Linnaeus passed
the early part of his life, ceremonies in his honor took
place on the 10th.

—It is argued by a French physician that persons suffer
ing from the"women's crying in children is deprecated, as the consequences may
be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, etc.

—The Berlin Geographical Society, founded by Alexan
der Von Humboldt and Karl Ritter, will celebrate its fif
teenth anniversary on April 27 and 28. Delegates from all
the Geographical Societies of Germany and Austria have
been invited, and it is expected that over 1,000 persons
will partake of the banquet closing the festival. The Ber
lin Society has 700 members.

—Several communications from different observers have
appeared in Harald's Science Gossip, which tend to
show that the blackbird and song-thrush (Turdus musicus)
sometimes mate. One writer testifies that he watched the
thrush on its nest for many days. Its eggs combined the
markings of the eggs of the thrush and blackbird; and,
when hatched, the thrush was assisted by a blackbird in
the care of the young birds.

—The staminates and pistillate flowers of the ailandus
are borne on separate trees, and the blooms of the first
named sort alone have the disagreeable odor which has
brought the tree into such evil repute. If the trees bearing
pistillate flowers were solely cultivated in our cities and
towns, they would come to be detested for the displeasure
from their beautiful foliage. The Botanical Bulletin notes
an instance, lately recorded, in which an ailandus hitherto
bearing staminate flowers put forth a branch having
pistillate flowers, succeeded by perfect fruit.

—Three vacant places in the French Academy of Sci-

"Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of decency is want of sense."
ences have been occasioned by the deaths of Regnault, Becquerel, and Turguenev. The former, a member of the Academy, was sixty-six, who are divided into eleven sections of six each. Ten French Free Academicians also belong to the body, with eight Foreign Associates and one hundred Corre­sponding Members. Of these last, France has thirty­two; Germany, nineteen; Great Britain, sixteen; Russia, six; Italy, two; Austria, one; Denmark and Sweden, four; Switzerland, four; Belgium, two; United States, three; and there are eleven vacancies.

II. Von Siebold, Attaché of the Austrian Embassy at Yedo, has lately discovered a prehistoric mound at Omuri, near Yedo, from which over 3,000 articles in stones, bronze, etc., were obtained. The origin of the terracotta images found in old Japanese burying-grounds ascribes to a custom prevailing in Japan down to the year 2 B. C., of surrounding the grave of a dead emperor with a circle of his attendants, buried alive to the neck: their heads, in a ghastly row, encircling the burial-spot. These living sacrifices were replaced by terracotta images when the barbarous custom of human slaughter was abol­ished, at the date referred to.

—It is proposed in England to divert a portion of the flood water of the Nile into the deserts of Lybia, Nubia and Soodan. The yearly Nile floods are caused by the in­fluence from the Abyssinian plateau. This soil is now principally deposited in the Mediterranean Sea, where it is forming a new delta. The projector of this gigantic scheme is Sir Samuel Baker, who suggests the construction of sluices and dams at different points of the Nile, including the cataracts, and asserts that these latter would then be rendered navigable, and enable craft to sail from the Mediterranean to Gondokoro. Sir Samuel thinks that, by means of an irrigation of the deserts, a range of cotton fields could be created which would render England independent of America for the great staple.

—The Roman correspondent of The Pilot (Boston), writ­ing on Feb. 2d, says: "The illustrious astronomer and great benefactor of scientific researches Father Secchi has been removed from us. For many years he has been a devoted member of the Society of Jesus, of which he died a devoted member."

—An elaborate book on "Railroads and Railroad Questions," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is in the press.

—An interesting fragment of a historical papyrus, record­ing the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Rameses II, has been lately acquired by the British Museum.

—Remarkable relics of Odinic Myths, still current as folk-lore rhymes, have reached Karl Blind from Shetland, and will be published and discussed by him in an essay showing their origin and connection with the ancient Teutonic creed.

—The Athenaeum states that the new Folk-lore Society has some idea of inaugurating the commencement of its career by undertaking a translation of Jacob Grimm’s "Deutsche Mythologie."

—According to the Leipsic catalogues sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-three works were published in Germany during the year 1877. This is two thousand more than the situation of the last eight years.

—Remarkable relics of Odinic Myths, still current as folk-lore rhymes, have reached Karl Blind from Shetland, and will be published and discussed by him in an essay showing their origin and connection with the ancient Teutonic creed.

—"The Temptation" and "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve," by C. M. Duboue, are on view at the Royal Danish Gallery in London. They were painted for Charles of France, and their owner, Sir John Taylor, owns others. Copies of the pictures are years ago exhibited in the United States.

—The coming book about Soothers is called "Birds of a Feather; or Talkis with Soother," and is in the nature of a series of interviews, in the course of which he gives an autobiographic sketch of his life, from the time when he did not become a surgeon, and entertaining reminiscences of his theatrical experience and practical jokes.

—The London Times has entered the field as a publisher of books. Its first venture was a "Summary of Events Since the Year 1851." Its next will be an octavo of four hundred pages, containing a diary of each day’s events, with meteorological reports and a review of the year’s occurrences, all made up from the columns of The Times.

—A series of panoramic views of Paris are being prepared by the Municipality for the approaching Exhibition. They are taken at a height of 500 metres, and each one is five metres square. Copies of the views gives the Champs Elysees, in which every house is faithfully repre­sented; and another shows the Tuileries and the course of the Seine.

—Mr. Seymour Haden, whose etchings receive the highest praise in England, will publish twelve new plates in the spring, upon the plan adopted by the old painter­etchers; that is, he will retain control of the plates, and sell the impressions himself. There will be no proofs struck off, and the number of impressions will not be de­clared beforehand, although the plates will be destroyed while yet in a good state.

—There were published in 1877 in England 5,095 new books or new editions, against 4,988 in 1876. Novels, as usual, take the lead, summing up the frightful number of 854 new works of fiction. Theology comes next, with 787 books; education, 930; juvenile, 523; history, 579; the arts, 388; voyages and travels, 309; commerce and political economy, 189; arts and sciences, 189; law, 118; medicine, 315, and miscellaneous, 895.

—Two important sales of Rembrandt etchings are an­nounced to take place in London. One consists of the collection of the late Mr. Danby Seymour, in which it is supposed there are some great plates. The other com­prises about 500 duplicates from the Cambridge Library. Among these are there many superb impressions and early plates. They were collected by the Bishop of Ely, who died 1714, and were bought and presented to the library by George the First.

—The sixth tomb in the Aeropoliis of Mycenc, which was discovered by M. Stamatakis last November, contained two skeletons, one of which had a gold mask. With them were found a gold-embosed cup, two gold trifurcated으나
ments for graves, gold pendants for a breastplate, gold but- tons and nails, and bronze swords and caldrons. In the earth there is also abundant and granite without end. It resembles the sculpture over the Gate of Lions, and is strikingly Assyrian in character. The excavations are being prosecuted with diligence, but no traces of other tombs have been met with. The discovery of the sixth and last is regarded by many as a complete close to the story of Troy. The tombs, on which those which were unearthed were the five tombs mentioned by Pausanias as belonging to Agamemnon and his companions. A large mass of pottery is accumulating from the excavations, besides ornaments and beads of ivory, glass, and stone, weapons and tools of various kinds, and some remarkable intaglios.

—The Cincinnati Biennial Musical Festival will take place the coming 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of May, under the direction of Theodore Thomas and Otto Singer. The soloists are: soprani, Mdme. Eugenie Pappenheim and Mrs. E. Aline Osgood; tenori, Chas. Adams and Christian Fritsch; baritono, Sig. G. Tagliapietra; contralti, Misses Ander; bassi, Messrs. M. R. Whitney and Franz Remmetz; organist, George E. Whiting. The evening concerts take place Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 14, 15, 16, and 17. The choirs, the chorus and orchestra are to be increased to one hundred, and are always so sure of success! Your pieces have all been tried before!

—Douglas Jerrold, being a very nervous man, usually suffered torments of apprehension on the first representation of any of his pieces. A brother dramatist—remarkable for his successful specimens of “fair adaptation or imitation” from the French—on one such occasion sought to rally the trembling scribe by stating that he himself never felt any nervousness on the first representation of his own pieces. "Oh, my boy," said Douglas, "but then you are always so sure of success! Your pieces all have been tried before!"

—The Pantheon, wherein they have laid the carcass of Victor Emmanuel, was a pagan temple. It stands in the centre of Rome. Time seems to have dwarfed it. The fact is that the city of to-day is built upon the ruins of ages, and is at least thirty feet higher than it was two thousand years ago. Pantheon is a Greek word, and means "To all the Gods." It was built 27 years before Christ by a private citizen of Rome, who wished to dedicate it to Augustus Caesar, but as he refused the honor, he was made an earthly home for Jove and the whole crew of Olympian deities. It is circular, with a dome and a triple semi-circular arch. Formerly it was cased outside with marble, but time and barbarians have laid bare its walls, which are massive and strong. A gigantic statue of Jupiter once occupied the dome and rested on a pedestal. The Pantheon is 150 feet in height, and has a diameter of 144 feet. The interior is replete with choice selections. We can recommend it to all wishing to spend half-hours with the best authors, for it calls from the classic literature of the language. $1.20 per annum. Address, The Athenaeum, Springfield, Ill.

—There is no magazine that we take more pleasure in recommending to our young readers than Our Young Friend’s Magazine. It is a very good magazine and is on sale Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 15, 16, and 17. The choirs, the chorus and orchestra are to be increased to one hundred, and are always so sure of success! Your pieces have all been tried before!

—We have received the first volume of Rev. A. J. Thebaud’s “The Church and the Gentle World,” publishing by P. F. Collier, 38 Park Place, N. Y. In a week or so we will give it a proper review.

—Books and Periodicals.
College Rowdyism.

Dubbing Tomohases who have of late felt their orthodoxy shaken by the pulpit utterances of the Farrars, Beechers, Swings, et hoc genus omne, would do well, before fully making up their minds as to the non-existence of hell, to pay a short visit to the institution presided over by the learned Dr. McCosh. New Yorkers always did seem to have an idea that hell was situated somewhere in New Jersey, and the recent hazing and shooting disturbances at Princeton must have enabled them to fix its latitude and longitude with greater precision. A long time ago—many years before the world had grown to be as humane and civilized as it is at present—we see from the old comedies, if they may be supposed to reflect the manners of the age, that such nocturnal diversions as beating policemen, tearing down signs, insulting the passers-by, etc., etc., were not considered unworthy of gentlemen. As about the same remote period it was generally taken for granted that a young man on entering boarding-school or college bade farewell for a time at least to anything savoring of delicacy, humanity, or regard for the feelings of others. The type of the collegian of the period may be exhumed from such works as “Ratlin the Reeker,” or “Charles O’Malley.” However, we were under the impression that the impression that the world had got beyond all that, and that the age of progress had completely eliminated such relics of barbarism from the work of education. And yet, we find that our conclusions had been formed too hastily. For downright cruelty we would be willing to back the Princeton undergraduates against any crowd of schoolboys that young Ratlin ever had to deal with. The fact is that in reading the accounts of their recent exploits we occasionally found trouble in persuading ourselves that we were not perusing some of Mark Twain’s veracious sketches of life in the flush times of Nevada, or Bret Harte’s history of the Argonauts of ’49. This too, not in some obscure, struggling institution on the outskirts of civilization, but in a pretentious, high-toned college under religious direction and within a few hours’ ride of the Empire City. “Boys will be boys,” you know, is the excuse that will be put forward for the Princetonnians, but since when is “boy” to be taken as the synonym of rowdy or blackguard? Were a crowd of poor Polish or Bohemian laborers to imitate the example of the young bloods of Princeton, we wonder how strong such arguments as the hot-headedness of youth, etc., would prove in shielding them from punishment? And we humbly suggest to the peace-officers of the staid old town of Princeton that a week or two in the lock-up, with a bill of fare of bread and water, would be found an excellent method to cool the over-heated blood of the average riotous “hobble-de-hoy”—“man” he would perhaps feel inclined to style himself in New Jersey. If there is anything which we have in utter aversion it is pharisaic boasting, and yet we do feel sadly tempted to congratulate ourselves on the fact that Notre Dame has never been obliged to take steps to repress the senseless, barbarous, inhuman practice known as hazing.
was "Henry IV." The parts were as a rule well distributed, and although we judged that some one or two parts might have been acted much better than they were, yet on the whole the roles were well played. When we speak here of people taking parts well, etc., we mean that as amateurs they took them well, for we do not wish to compare their playing with star professionals, for that would be folly. Joseph P. McHugh (Prince Hal) had a very good conception of his part, and portrayed the character with success. August K. Schmidt (Hotspur) displayed great fire and graceful acting. Eugene F. Arnold assumed the character of "Sir John Falstaff" with considerable happiness, and was the occasion of much mirth. J. J. Quinn made a very good "King Henry," while Ambrose J. Hertzig (Bardolph), E. J. McMahon (Prince John), William L. Dechatt (Worcester), Patrick J. Cooney (Westmoreland), William H. Arnold (Northumberland), Martin J. Regan (Blount), John P. Quinn (Vernon), Luke J. Evers (Poisn), John J. McEniry (Gadshill), John J. Coleman (Quickly), J. D. Montgomery (Roby), and W. Ohlman (Douglas), were successful in the personation of the characters assumed by them. Some of them were more than happy, but, alas! that we must say it, some there were who paid but little attention to the management of their voices, and others who emphasized so much that there was not an emphatic word in all they said. The remaining roles were taken by Messrs. V. McKinnon, P. J. Hagan, H. C. Maguire, P. J. Mattimore, J. Lambin, M. McCue, P. F. McCullough, T. F. O'Grady, and others, all of whom acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience. The epilogue was well spoken by Joseph P. McHugh, and, we had almost forgotten it, the prologue by Wm. Ohlman.

The play over, the closing remarks, by request of Very Rev. President Corby, were made by Rev. P. J. Colovin, of St. Bernard's Church, Watertown, Wis. His remarks were practical and to the point, and elicited general applause. The Entertainments was, taken altogether, very pleasing, and passed off with credit to all who took part in it; but above all, praise is due to the energetic Director of the Association for the hard work and great painstaking displayed by him in arranging and preparing for the Entertainment, and for the severe drilling to which he subjected all at the rehearsals.

Personal.

—L. McOsker, of '73, is in business at Elgin, Ill.
—T. J. Dundon, of '73, is teaching school in Marquette, Wis.
—L. D. Murphy, of '77, is studying law at Ann Arbor Mich.
—E. Halpin (Commercial, of '74) is farming near Toledo, Ohio.
—F. Phelan (Commercial, of '74) is farming near Toledo, Ohio.
—J. H. Cooney, of '76, resides in Washington, D. C., where he is studying law.
—J. Morton Burge (Commercial, of '74) is reported as doing well in Nashville, Tenn.
—E. Mullen (Commercial, of '73) is travelling for Richier & Cmbrie, of Milwaukee, Wis.
—P. Reilly Commercial, of '75) lives near Monroe, Mich; he is following farming.
—J. Hogan, of '75, is studying Theology in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, O.
—Joseph Shanks (Commercial, of '70) is clerking for Flint & Kneeland, Milwaukee, Wis.
—Albert Potter (Commercial, of '74, is residing in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he is prospering.
—Lewis and James Smith (Commercial, of '75) are in business with their father in Cleveland, Ohio.

We were pleased to see M. T. Corby, of '75, last week. Mr. Proctor is looking well, and, we learn, is prospering.

—Thos. M. O'Teary, of '75, who is teaching school for Father O'Rourke, had a grand exhibition by his scholars on the 8th.

—Revs. A. B. Oechtering, Mishawaka, M. Noll, Elkhart, and T. O'Sullivan, Laporte, came over to see the Theespian on the 21st.

—Chas. A. Krieter (Commercial, of '74), is now employed in the Freight Department of the Pennsylvania Central R. R. at Toledo, where he is doing well.

—M. T Corby, of '63, came over from Chicago to witness the Thespian Entertainment. Mr. Corby is now connected with the house of Duranda & Co., Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

—Rev. W. F. O'Rourke, well known here as a Professor for some four years, delivered before a crowded house in Middleton, Ohio, a lecture on "Prejudice and its Consequences." It is spoken of as a fine effort by the Middleton Journal.

—Everyone should make it his duty to inform us when any of his relatives come to Notre Dame. It is impossible for us to meet all who come, and frequently friends of the house come and go and we are not informed of it. This is not right. We want THE SCHOLASTIC to chronicle everything of interest to students and their friends.

Obituary.

SISTER MARY OF THE SACRED HEART, during the past few years infirmarian at Notre Dame, departed this life at the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross here on Monday, February the 23rd, after a long and painful illness borne with edifying patience and resignation. Those of the students who had occasion to experience the care of this devoted Sister will no doubt remember her with grateful hearts, for she was ever kind and attentive in her ministrations to the sick under her charge. The care of the sick is, as all know, one of the most arduous and apparently most thankless duties that can devolve upon a person, and what with sleepless nights and wearing care this good Sister was ever devoted and attentive, ever thoughtful in foreseeing the wants of her patients. It is only when health returns that this thoughtful kindness is felt and appreciated as it should be, and there can be but little doubt that those of the students of former years who passed any time under Sister Sacred Heart's care will learn the news of her death with regret, and will breathe a prayer for the repose of her soul. May she rest in peace.

Local Items.

—The different baseball clubs are now reorganizing. Mass will be sung on Monday and Tuesday mornings at 9.30.
—The property-men of the Thespian Association are very tasty.
—Soft and moist weather was what we had at the close of last week.
—The Juniors are grateful inasmuch as the benches in the centre of their play-hall have been removed.
—The Archconfraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary has the neatest badge of any society in the College.
—The new statue of Our Lady of Lourdes which is temporarily in the new Scholasticate is one of great beauty.
—The Philopatrians are all engaged in learning to fence, as each one expects to get the fencing part in their play.
The second nine of the Excelsiors was beaten by the Actives at baseball last Wednesday by a score of 12 to 7.

The committee of arrangements at the Theosophical Entertain- ment deserve great credit, especially Mr. W. Dechant, chairman.

The coming 4th of March is the one hundred anniversary of the birth of one of Ireland's greatest sons, Robert Emmett.

Why not return a vote of thanks to the Senior Orchestra for the excellent music rendered on these long recrea- tion days?

Misc. O'Grady, Mattimore, McCullough, McCue and Lambin at the Theosophical Entertainment showed themselves first-class military men.

Occasionally there is heard a solitary gobble in the Senior department, which has come to seem to believe that there is a turkey over there.

Next Wednesday in Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent. Services will be held in church as usual. The Mass sung will be Missa Poreclarem.

We see the statement in a number of our exchanges that Pomeroy's Democrat has ceased to live. Well, all we have to say is that it's a mighty lively corpse.

The receipt of an interesting acoustic instrument, donated by Master George Rhodius, of Indianapolis, Ind., is gratefully acknowledged.

The first regular game of the season was played Feb. 26th, between the University and Enterprise Baseball Clubs. The score stood 19 to 19 in favor of the Enterprise.

The Junior Class of Calisthenics are trying to gain a very good reputation, and if they only keep up as they have begun they will come out perfect next April, when the Class closes; so let them try.

At a meeting of the Active Baseball Club held Feb. 28th, the following officers were elected: Director, Bro. Theodore, C. S. C.; President, John P. Hagan; Secretary, Virgil F. McKinnon; Treasurer, William L. Dechant; Censors, John Lambin and Harry Nevans; Captain, W. Dechant.

The election of officers in all the Societies took place some time ago. In the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association the officers are the same as during the last session, except that Masters Baker, Bloom and Berteling were elected monitors.

At a meeting of the Enterprise Baseball Club held Feb. 28th, the following officers were elected: Director, Bro. Theodore, C. S. C.; President, John P. Hagan; Secretary, Virgil F. McKinnon; Treasurer, William L. Dechant; Censors, John Lambin and Harry Nevans; Captain, W. Dechant.

A meeting of the Thespian Association was held Saturday, February 23rd. The following officers were elected: President, J. F. Edwards; Secretary, A. Lyons, A. M.; Promoter, Bro. Theodore, C. S. C.; Dramatic Instructor, A. J. Stace, A. M.; Vice-President, J. J. Fitzgerald; Secretary, S. T. Spalding; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Decherry; Treasurer, A. Keenan; Censors; J. Houck, F. McGinn; Critics, T. Fischel, C. Todder; Sergeant-at-arms, J. H. McConologue; Librarian, J. H. Lambin; Prompter, A. Congar; Marshal, M. Bannon.

Rumor has it that a certain gentleman here, who is at times very absent-minded, was one day taking a walk, and being in deep cogitation at the time, he suddenly and unexpectedly collided with a cow: "Excuse me, madam!" exclaimed the absent-minded gentleman. The feelings of the good man after he discovered his mistake may more easily be imagined than described. Continuing his walk, however, he gradually fell into his accustomed train of thought, when, as ill luck would have it, he ran against a lady from Lowell, and shook the ears of the young lady by exclaiming: "Ha! you old brute! is this you again!" Since then the good old man has contented himself with saying to himself: "I'm not the man I used to be, nor the man I was, nor the man I shall be, nor the man I am, nor the man I have to be, nor the man I have to say is that it's a mighty lively corpse.

—The 23d regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club was held February 23d, and the election of officers for the present term took place. The result was as follows: Director, Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C.; Secretary, J. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. L. Dechant; Assistant-Director, Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C.; President, J. F. Edwards, LL. B.; President, J. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. L. Dechant; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Conney; Recording Secretary, J. P. Kinney; Censors, A. J. Hertz- zog, V. McKinnon; Librarian, M. J. Regan; Prompter, J. J. McEniry. At a special meeting held after the Exhib- ition of the 23d, a vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Edwards, Bro. Simon and to the members of the Senior Orchestra for favors.

—On Tuesday evening last the St. Cecilians had one of their most enjoyable feasts. The spread was such as their worthy and zealous Director, Prof. Lyons, well knows how to give, and shall need no mention but that of praise. After a perfect enjoyment of the good things placed before them, Father Corby furnished the boys with a neat little speech in his happiest manner. The remainder of the evening was passed, as Juniors do know how to make it, in singing, dancing, and declaiming. Among the guests we noticed Very Rev. Father Corby, Rev. V. Byrnes, Fathers Walsh, Kelly, and Zahn, Prof. Edwards, and Bros. Leander and Pomeroy who made a very creditable appearance. We trust that it will receive a liberal support from the students, alumni and friends of St. Francis' College, and we hope in the course of time to come to us more regularly but weekly.

—A meeting of the Mutual Baseball Club was held Feb. 27th, and the following officers were elected: President and Director, Bro. Leander; Secretary, J. G. Baker; Treasurer, F. E. Carroll; Field Captain, W. Doyle; Captain, M. Byrnes. The following are the positions: Catcher, J. M. Lynch; Pitcher, G. Donnelly; Shortstop, G. C. Johnson; 1st Base, J. S. Lemarie; 2d, W. Doyle; 3d, J. Baker; R. F., G. Crawford; L. F., M. Byrnes; C. F., F. Carroll.

—Bradshaw, Randle's counsel in chief, wound up his address to the jury in the following “rhetorical style: "If you are to be governed by that feeling (prejudice) it would be better for my client to be in an ocean of blood, in a boat of stone, with oars of iron, and sails of steel, and the wrath of an armed people on the gallows, and hell for the nearest port, and then expect to land on Canaan's happy shore, as expect justice from such a jury." How is that for rhetoric?

—The 10th regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary took place Sunday, Feb. 24th. The ten minutes' instruction was given by Mr. A. M. Kirsch, C. S. C. The following took part in the exercises: Frank W. Cavanaugh read a "Sketch of the Life of St. Alphonsus Liguori." C. Cavannaugh read an essay on "Confession," and W. A. Widdicombe delivered a short discourse on "Indulgences." After the closing hymn the meeting adjourned.

—The writers for the Notre Dame Scholastic invite us to attend "the carving of a turkey" on January 29th, but get-
The annual celebration of Washington's Birthday at the University of Notre Dame, by the Thespian Association, was attended by a number of guests, and was advertised in advance. There were 56 guests present, besides 300 students. The entertainment was given at the University of Notre Dame, now of Watertown, Wis.; M. T. Corby of Chicago, brother of the President; T. Nelson, and E. Emmer and lady, of Chicago; Rev. T. Coghlin of Lowell; Prof. M. T. Corby, former President of the University, now of Keokuk, Iowa; Rev. M. Noll, of Elkhart; and Rev. A. B. Oechtering, of Mishawaka.

The oration of the evening was delivered by John G. Ewing, son of Judge Ewing, of Ohio, nephew of Hon. P. Gibbons and lady, of Kokock, Iowa; Rev. M. Noll of Elkhart; and Rev. A. B. Oechtering, of Mishawaka. The oration was received with great satisfaction, and the character named were indeed presented with a good deal of ability. The University of Notre Dame is a great improvement on the part of our neighbors which it is now too late to reclaim. Remember the 39th of January, 1879—"when oysters are no longer to be found."

The Thespian Association of the Notre Dame University entertained their friends at Washington hall last evening in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country in royal style. There was music, vocal and instrumental, an oration, a declamation, and the drama of King Henry IV. Considerable numbers were present from this city, in spite of the rain and mud, and altogether the hall was crowded to its utmost limit, about as usual on more favorable occasions. Among the Notre Dame dignitaries present were Rev. Father Corby, President; and Rev. Father Walsh, Vice-President. Rev. Father Colovin, of Watertown, Wis., the former President of the University, was there, besides Prof. M. T. Corby, of Chicago, brother of the President; T. Nelson and E. Emmer and lady, of Chicago; Rev. T. Sullivan and Mr. J. Wilre of LaPorte; Mr. Coghlin and lady, of Toledo; Hon. P. Gibbons and lady, of Kokock, Iowa; Rev. M. Noll of Elkhart; and Rev. A. B. Oechtering, of Mishawaka, and others. The entertainment began and concluded with music by the University cornet band, and the orchestra furnished several intermediate pieces. An overture for "Figaro" and other form "Semiramis," which were played, will give an idea of the character of the music presented. The bands sounded good, and in the main tasteful. The vocal honors devolved upon Prof. Corby. He is now of the Chicago Apollo Club, but was formerly for several years our teacher, and is most certainly present from this city. He sang a song by request, and obligingly responded to the enthusiastic applause with several verses. The principal feature of the programme was the play, somewhat abridged, of "Henry IV." The king was personated by Jas. J. Quinn, of Toluca, Ill.; the prince by Jos. P. McHugh, of Lafayette; Hotspur by A. K. Schmidt, of Chicago; and Falstaff by E. F. Arnold, of Washington. The play was received with great satisfaction, and the characters named were indeed presented with a good deal of ability. The University of Notre Dame is a great improvement on the part of our neighbors which it is now too late to reclaim. Remember the 39th of January, 1879—"when oysters are no longer to be found."

The oration of the evening was delivered by John G. Ewing, son of Judge Ewing, of Ohio, nephew of Hon. P. Gibbons and lady, of Kokock, Iowa; Rev. M. Noll of Elkhart; and Rev. A. B. Oechtering, of Mishawaka. The oration was received with great satisfaction, and the character named were indeed presented with a good deal of ability. The University of Notre Dame is a great improvement on the part of our neighbors which it is now too late to reclaim. Remember the 39th of January, 1879—"when oysters are no longer to be found."
nified, as befitting royalty, the delivery of the language was clear and without haste, and the whole deportment graceful and majestic. Falstaff created roars of laughter with his "quips and quiddities," and merry Prince Hal, Hotspur and others were prime favorites. Who among the students and the public, whether he knew, or remembered if he knew, how large a share of their pleasure was owing to Prof. Lyons, the able and painstaking dramatic instructress? There was no doubt he asked no praise, and is content to see in the success which his pupils achieve that his labors are not in vain. The consideration, however, which is his just due, must come, we hope, from no proper place but in the mention of this kind. The Entertainment was concluded shortly after 10 o'clock, President Corby addressing a few words of thanks to the audience, and Rev. President Colovin, with some pleasant remarks, bid the company good night. Between the second and third acts, P. Hagan delivered the "Death of Arnold the Traitor," with fine elocutionary effect, and between the fourth and fifth acts Prof. Corby sang that beautiful ballad, "Good Bye at the Gate." He was in fine voice and sung with much expression and feeling. He was roundly encored and responded with "Then you'll remember me." The Entertainment closed with a few remarks appropriate to such a meeting, from Rev. Father Colovin, the late President who was presented to the audience by Very Rev. Father Corby.—The Register man makes his acknowledgements to Prof. Lyons, the able and genial instructor and general prime-mover behind the scenes—No. 428.

---Washington's Birthday, for more years than this writer's memory runs back, has been a day for special observance at Notre Dame, of patriotic observance which might put to blush the patriotism of some of our college students, who claim to teach the only real patriotism, and the only real religion. It is a day of yearly pilgrimage by a large number of our citizens, who have set it apart as a time when they seek the presence of a rare intellectual and mental treat. Last evening was no exception to the rule. Overhead the night was cloudy, a slight rain was falling, and the stage was dimly lit. But all this was lost in the feeling that we were for attentions shown, and to Rev. Father Walsh, V. P., for the little "matinée" after the close of the Entertainment.—May the shadows of Notre Dame, and its able and genial corps of instructors, never grow less.—South Bend Register.

---

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINI DEPARTMENT.

The name of F. C. Luther should have appeared on the list of Class Honors last week.

List of Excellence.

Preparatory Course.


The following names should have appeared on the list of Excellence last week for Geography and History: E. W. Robinson, G. Orr, H. Newmark, W. Matthews.

Academic Course.


1st Prep Class — Misses E. Miller, E. Thomas, M. Mullen, E. Kelly, M. White, E. Wright, L. Richardson, J. Barnes.


Honorably Mentioned.

1st Latin Class — Miss Cooney.

2nd Latin Class — Misses C. Silverthorne, M. Plattenburg, M. Luce.


2nd Class — Misses S. Moran, E. Ewing, A. Geiser.


Honorably Mentioned in German.

1st Class — Misses A. Kirchner, A. Geiser.


Honorably Mentioned in Instrumental Music.

Graduating Class — Miss B. Wilson and T. Pleins.

1st Class — Misses C. Silverthorne, A. Geiser, J. Kirchner.


3rd Class — Misses L. New, J. Burgert.


Literary societies of the Academy took place on Wednesday, the 28th. The results were as follows: St. Teresa's Literary Society —Directress, Mother M. Annunciata; President, Miss Pauline Gaynor; Vice-President, Miss Mary Ewing; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth O'Neill; Treasurer, Miss Bridget Wilson. The election over, Miss Wilson read an essay on "Rhetoric," some selections were also read from the Catholic World, The St. Catherine's Literary Society —Directress, Sister Mary Angeline; President, Miss N. McGrath; Vice-President, Miss Z. Papin; Secretary, Miss M. Way; Treasurer, Miss N. Davis; Miss Brickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" was read, as were also some poetical selections. The St. Angela's Literary Society —Directress, Sister Mary della Presentazione; President, Miss M. Usselman; Vice-President, Miss A. Geiser; Secretary, Miss A. McGrath; Treasurer, Miss E. Thomas. The book read at present is "The Ancient Inhabitants of Britain."
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

A. Brown, M. Mulligan, M. Ewing, M. Loeb, E. Thomas, M. Casey, A. Peak

3D Div.—Misses B. Parrott, M. Birch, M. Hake, F. Brazelton, L. Chilton, E. Kelly

5TH CLASS—Misses A. McKindies, J. Kingsbury, L. Ellis, S. Hamilton, M. Cox, A. Peak

ART DEPARTMENT.

1ST CLASS—Miss W. Dudley

2D CLASS—Miss B. Anderson

3D CLASS—Miss L. Chilton

4TH CLASS—Misses E. Kelly, J. Butts, L. Ellis, M. Neu, J. Barnes, M. O'Connor

5TH CLASS—Misses M. Plattenburg, J. Burgert, A. Geiser, M. Birch, M. Hackett, E. Richardson

6TH CLASS—Misses G. Lanier, B. Thompson, M. Hackett, F. Brazelton, M. Hake, A. McKinnis, L. Van Namee, M. Luce

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Deportment.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses A. Kirchner, F. Kingfield, A. McGrath, J. Kingsbury, L. Fox, M. Hake, A. McKindies, L. Van Namee, M. Spier, F. Kingfield, K. Barrett, 100 per excellence. Misses L. Chilton, A. Geiser, M. Lyons.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Chartered 1844.

This Institution, incorporated in 1844, enlarged in 1866, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred Students. It is situated near the City of South Bend, Indiana, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The Michigan Central and the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroads also pass near the College grounds. In the organization of the house everything is provided to secure the health and promote the intellectual and moral advancement of the students. Three distinct courses of study are established: the Classical, the Scientific, and the Commercial. Optional courses may also be taken by those students whose time is limited.

The Minim Department.

This is a separate Department in the Institution at Notre Dame, for boys under 13 years of age.

Thorough and comprehensive instruction in all primary branches is imparted. The discipline is parental, and all children of tender years. Personal neatness and wardrobe receive special attention from the Sisters, who take a tender and faithful care of their young charges.

Full particulars are contained in the Catalogue, which will be mailed on application to Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., Pres't.

NOTRE DAME, IND.
Attorneys at Law.

BROWN & HARVEY (E. M. Brown of '65), Attorneys at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPEER & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell of '72), Attorneys at Law, No. 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.


FANNING & HOGAN (J. D. Hagan, of '70), Attorneys at Law, Room 26, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. McCURCH [of '72], Attorney at Law, Office 65 and 67 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

DODGE & DODGE [Chas. J., Notary Public, and Wm. W. both of '74], Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly made. Office, Hodge's Block, Burlington, Iowa.

ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN [of '61], Attorney at Law, Office 41 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEORGE H. HONE (of '72), Attorney at Law, Office, 93 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.


WILLIAM J. CLARK [of '74] Attorney at Law, Rooms 3 & 4, Law Building, No. 6 S. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES E. O'REILLY [of '61], Attorney at Law, 527 Court Street, Reading, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

JOHN D. MCDERMOTT [of '73], Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lancaster, Ohio.

Civil Engineers & Surveyors.

C. M. PROCTOR [of '73], Civil Engineer of City and County of Elkhart. Office, 67 Minn St., Elkhart, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE [of '64], County Surveyor for St. Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

Weekly Newspapers.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIA, published weekly at Notre Dame, Ind., by the Catholic News Bureau, Notre Dame, Ind. Frequent and able contributions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, $2 per annum.

THE AVE MARIA, a Catholic Journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, $2.50.

THE SOUTH BEND HERALD, published weekly by Chas. Murray & Co. (T. A. Bailey, of '74) $1.50 per annum.

Hotels.

CIRCLE HOUSE, On the European plan. Indianapolis, Ind., close to Union Depot, near in the city, English, German and French spoken. Info. Rhodius, Proprietor; E. Kitz, Clerk.

THE BOND HOUSE, A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Michigan. Free Hack to and from all Guests of the House.

THE MATTESON HOUSE, Corner of Washington Ave. and Jackson St., Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteson.

Book Binders:

EDWARD P. FLYNN, Plain and Fancy Book-bind.

Visiting Cards.

25 CALLING CARDS—no two alike, with name neatly printed for 35 cents.


Michigan Central Railway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.

The Naturalists' Agency has been established at 1223 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History a great opportunity of buying, selling, exchanging their duplicates or collections.

Specifics sent by mail, at half the value, to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue, of 50 pages, is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about $900, before copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species number, the name, locality, and specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

Dues to an increase in stock, has become necessary to obtain a larger and more convenient location. This has been found at No. 1223 Belmont Avenue, about 2 squares from the Trans-Continental Hotel.

Over 30 tons, and nearly $35,000 worth of Minerals on hand. $10,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were over $2,000 and cash receipts over $1,000.

COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the almost without Minerals. Every Crystalline System; and all the main Ore's and every known Element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5. and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the Mineral. All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Specimens</th>
<th>$5 in box</th>
<th>$10 in box</th>
<th>$25 in box</th>
<th>$100 in box</th>
<th>$500 in box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Crystals and fragments

8 50 15 25 100 500

$1.50 3.00 6.00 12.00 60.00

Students' size, larger $5 10 25 50 100

Amateurs' size, 2½ x 3½

10 25 50

College size, 3½ x 6 in., shelf specimens 100 200 100

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,

Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.
ON THE RECEIPT OF FIFTY CENTS,
we will send, Postage Paid, to any address, a handsome Chromo of

"His Holiness, Leo XIII,"
from an authentic Portrait loaned the publishers by his Grace, Archbishop Wood. Address,

CHROMO DEPARTMENT,

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ENGRAVING,

519 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

C. & N.-W. LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous Branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE
Is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia, Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE
Is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE
Is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona-Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE
Is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Gogebic, Winnepeg, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE
Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS
are run on all through trains of this road.
New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Fran, cisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 63 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 73 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT,

TYPE FOUNDERS,

CHICAGO.

Have the largest and most complete Type Foundry in the West. All Types and均

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC is printed from type manufactured by Marder, Luse & Co., and which has been in constant use for over seven years.

Patrick Shickey,
Prophet of the
NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE
For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both institutions.

P. SHICKEY.