The Sonnet.

What is a sonnet? 'Tis the pearly shell
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A precious jewel carved most curiously
It is a little picture painted well.

What is a sonnet? 'Tis the tear that fell
From a great poet's hidden ecstasy:
A two-edged sword, a star, a song—ah me!
Sometimes a heavy tolling funeral bell.

This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath;
The solemn organ whereon Milton played;
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls.
A sea this is—beware who ventureth!
For like a fiend the narrow floor is laid
Deep as mid-ocean to the sheer mountain walls.

R. W. Gilder, in "The Poet and His Master."

Music.

In the darkest hours of human life, when man imagines himself to stand almost isolated from the rest of the world, when tortured with mental anguish, or when in his happiest hours fortune smiles upon him with laughing eyes, music is ever welcome. It is one of those heavenly muses which in compassion for the human race was willing, from the very beginning, to share the misfortunes of man, to enliven his pleasures, to be, in fact, a constant source of enjoyment in his hours of repose, to give expression alike to his sorrow and joy. It dates its antiquity to the remotest period, even though it had not attained that encouragement, development and perfection which only an enlightened nature could bestow upon it. Before the sculptor employed his chisel to metamorphose the rude block or the cold marble into living human forms; before scenes of nature were transferred to canvas by the skilful artist, or the mighty pen wielded by eminent geniuses; even before the more useful domestic arts were attended to, music had already insinuated, and was engaging itself with the affections and passions of man.

It is directly an expression of man's thoughts, and of those tender feelings and imaginations which also give rise to poetry, its sisterart. Music is sister or parent of poetry, and both are invariably linked together. Although music may owe much of its attraction to the senses, yet it essentially originates in the mind. The former may be entirely wanting in an appreciation of its boundless effects, whilst the latter may breathe all that can be said to apply to the most beautiful strains. Alexander Pope, who had such great powers of versification, could not appreciate music, and Garrick, the actor, and the friend of Goldsmith, was quite indifferent either to the most simple melodies or the most enchanting strains; not even in the jolly choruses which his friends indulged in did he delight. Thus should the effects of music, its source and expression, be judged, not by the practiced ear, but rather by the rude and untutored mind. It is by examining and referring to all classes of men that we conclude it to be appreciated by the all, if not by senses only, at least by the affections.

The backwoodsman or farmer who from day to day toils in the sweat of his brow—but who in his rural home, breathing the pure, unadulterated air, and adoring the works of an omnipotent God, would not exchange his lot for that of a king—gives expression alike to his joy and sorrows by means of music. The chirping of the cricket, the endless variations of the mocking-bird, or the sweet melodies of the nightingale, are appreciated best by him. He sings while he works; he drives away useless care with song. It is the songs of the rural homes which our poets have so delighted to imitate—songs in which all the expression of the human heart are expressed in the most humble, tender and attractive form.

Music is not ashamed to enter the lowliest hovel where a fond mother sings her lullaby to her darling with as much love and affection as the queen in her palace. What indeed would this world be if music were absent, if man could not breathe in more delicate expressions his inmost feelings, than in the cold words of language? When nothing can please or bring consolation to the soul that is overburdened with sorrow, when even tears can bring no relief, song can still comfort it. Music, in truth, accompanies man through life, from his very birth even unto death. Children scarcely able to lisp, already delight to imitate—songs in which all the expressions of the human heart are expressed in the most humble, tender and attractive form.

Music is a little picture painted well.
implies prevalence of refined taste, and of tender and exalted feelings; they go hand in hand with popular poetry.

The love of a country—a love which is a concentration of feeling of love and patriotism?

What enchantment is there not in all national music? what a feeling of love and patriotism?

The noble national music if not a certain is yet a probable indication of many national virtues. The general diffusion of beautiful traditional melodies among a people implies prevalence of refined taste, and of tender and exalted feelings; they go hand in hand with popular poetry. The love of a country—a love which is a concentration of feelings in a more pathetic manner than the most elaborate description. Thus music, auxiliary to virtue and happiness, is an inestimable blessing. At home, it invests every spot with the light of poetry, enchantment, and charms of recollection. In peace, it binds the ties of affection; in war, it nerves the bone for victory, or the soul for death. The effect which martial music has on men before battle cannot be comprehended by any but such as have actually witnessed a battle scene. Even the quick rattling of the drum excites a lightness of step, a firmness of the whole frame, and a courage almost incompatible with the scenes of carnage and tumult that are so soon to follow. And, outside of all this, what music does not man imagine to hear in the beauties of nature? Everywhere the real imagination and susceptible mind of the poet hears it. In the cataract, where angry, tumultuous waves battle with each other in wild confusion; in the rivulet, that murmurs as it flows through verdant dales and valleys, carrying with it the echo from the distant hill-top; in the unpretending rill, the howling of the northern storm; in the unpretending rill, the echo from the distant hill-top; in the unpretending rill, the howling of the northern storm; in the thunder that rolls from cliff to cliff; in the deep murmur of the ocean itself.

Oh, what pleasure would man be refused to enjoy were music absent! The delight of childhood years, a source of the Creator, and develop and exercise it; direct its actions, supply its wants, and govern all the appetites according to human system, every one without exception should acquire a knowledge of the laws of the different organs of the human system, every one without exception should acquire a knowledge of the laws of their organization.

Sound morality depends upon the inculcation of correct principles in youth, equally so does a sound physical system depend on a correct physical education during the same period. If the teacher and parents, who are deficient in moral feelings and sentiments, are unfit to communicate to children and youth those high moral principles demanded by human nature, so are they equally unfit to direct physical training of the youthful system, if ignorant of the organic laws and the physiological conditions upon which health and disease depend.

As a judicious engineer first learns the structure, the uses and power of his machine, and then supplies all its materials, adapts the surrounding circumstances to its wants and governs its movements, and applies its powers precisely to its intended purposes, so in the management of our vital machine, we must first learn its structure, power and wants, and then supply the one and direct the other precisely according to the law of life.

Our health cannot be the best if we do not obey the physiological laws. We can relax in no required exertion, omit no necessary supply, and indulge in no wrong appetite or propensity. However small the error, the ever-watchful sentinel of life visits it with proportionate punishment, either of positive pain or lessened enjoyment.

For these reasons the study of the structure of the human system and the laws of different organs are subjects of interest to all—the young and the old, the learned and the unlearned, the rich and the poor. Every student, after acquiring a knowledge of the primary branches, should learn the structure of the human system and the conditions upon which health and disease depend, as this knowledge will be required in practice in after life.

Various powers are given to us, and all are necessary to our well-being and happiness. The animal powers and wants, the appetites and propensities, give pleasure when used and gratified in a suitable degree. The moral and intellectual powers of the soul give a higher enjoyment; as the mind needs the body for its earthly home, so the body needs the mind as a director. The bodily health is preserved by acting in obedience to the intellectual and moral faculties, and the mental exercise required for this management of the body is necessary for the health of the brain.

These, then, are the intentions of the Author of nature—that we lead long, full, and happy lives; that, from the beginning to the end, we have neither sickness nor discontentment. It is plain that we fall far short of all these blessings.

Between complete life and death there is a wide interval, in which there are many degrees of health and strength; and so accustomed are men to the lower degrees, that they seldom look for the higher, and seem content with less.
But there is a point in which there is a fulness of physical, intellectual, and moral power, and which constitutes what or early death. Nature has not made a mistake in giving the Creator's work. There is nothing in the healthy or great abridgment of life is not caused by imperfection of it itself is shortened by these and other causes connected with its existence.

The natural period of life, in favorable circumstances, is supposed to be seventy years; yet comparatively few reach that term. Few die at the end of all their physical powers by proper and regular action through the whole period of life. This great abridgment of life is not caused by imperfection of the Creator's work. There is nothing in the healthy organization that indicates the necessity of desire, debility, or early death. Nature has not made a mistake in giving man a set of organs, all of which may continue in successful operation seventy or eighty years: for, with the exception of hereditary diseases and imperfections which some parent has engraved on his own constitution and transmitted to his children, most men are born with perfect and equal organization with equal power of action and endurance in all parts of their frame.

If the parents of the present time would govern their systems according to the laws of physiology, there would be less of hereditary diseases among children. Some think the study of physiology and other natural sciences unimportant and insufficient that you should study something more useful: that they should learn to look abroad over the surface of the earth, and survey its mountains, rivers, seas, and continents, and guide their views to regions of the firmament, where they may contemplate the moons of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn, and thousands of other Communities placed at innumerable distances: but they should never learn to look into themselves; to consider their own corporal structures, the numerous parts of which they are composed, the admirable functions they perform, the wisdom and goodness displayed in their mechanism, and the lessons of practical wisdom which may be derived from such contemplations.

Since physiology treats of the functions or uses of the organs of the human body, how can those ignorant of such things regulate their system to their own satisfaction? Not knowing to what state of life our bodies may be portable, how can we make a choice beneficial to ourselves and others? For these and other reasons the study of physiology is of the utmost importance—important to all, no matter what may be their state in life.

Every man is responsible for his own health; and whoever attends to the preservation of his health with intelligent faithfulness, will increase his happiness and enjoyments and have length of days on earth.

Religious Education.

WHAT A NON-CATHOLIC HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Our forefathers came to this country not only to live where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but where they could educate their children in their own religious faith. No people ever believed more thoroughly in the importance of secular education, but it must always be subordinate to moral and religious education. Therefore the schools which they established were, from the first, under the especial charge of the clergy. When the first primary schools were established in Boston in 1820, the "rules and regulations" required the teaching of religion, and the teachers were expected to open and close the schools with prayer. Now all in the state is to be advanced to the first who could not recite the Commandments and Lord's Prayer; and none could graduate into the grammar school who could not read fluently in the New Testament.

Dr. Huxley says, "Religion is no less than the companionship of liberty in all its battles and its triumphs—the cradle of liberty—the divine source of its claims. The safeguard of morality is religion; and morality, the public security of law, as well as the surest pledge of personal freedom."

Prof. Huxley says in his lay sermons: "I would rather the children of the poor should grow up ignorant of both the mighty arts of reading and writing, than that they should remain ignorant of that knowledge to which these arts are means."

Washington, in his farewell address, says: "Let us with common inducement the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

Through sectarian quarrels among Protestants, and protests from Catholics, religious instruction has gradually dropped out of the public schools, so that now this most important part of a child's education is wholly ignored in our great system of public instruction. It may be considered a hazard to teach morals which it is contrary to the custom in every country in Europe. In England—a country more nearly like our own than any other—the new educational act of 1870 makes careful provision for religious instruction. With the exception of Birmingham, where the disorderly class is large, and a few small towns in Wales, every school board approved the act. Only a short time since the school board sent a circular to all the teachers, urging them to go more deeply into morality, but a month later they were told: "The committee hope that, during the Bible lesson, the teachers will keep this object before them, and that every opportunity will be used earnestly and sympathetically to bring home to the minds of the children the moral duties and the principles on which the right conduct of their future lives must necessarily depend." It is now one hundred years since Robert Raikes of Glasgow opened the first Sunday school, and about fifty years since the first religious instruction was given in the public schools. These schools have been depended upon to give the religious instruction formerly given in the public schools and thought by many to be sufficient. It was thought by many that the public schools do not, and that the Sunday schools should be used as an argument against having religion taught in the public schools. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and statistics taken.

The following extract from a late report will show with what result: "It has been found that Sunday schools do but little, comparatively, in teaching the knowledge of religious duties and of the Bible." In one town where the giving of religious instruction in the schools was opposed on the ground that the Sunday schools of the place made it unnecessary, the chairman of the board examined personally 200 children between 9 and 13, of whom 89 per cent. attended Sunday schools. He put to each the following questions: Who was Adam? Who was Jesus Christ? Only 86 knew who Adam was, and but 98 who Jesus Christ was. In England not one could be found who could explain whom he meant to address as "Our Father" in the Lord's Prayer. It is thought by many that the Sunday schools do but little, comparatively, in teaching the knowledge of religious instruction formerly given in the public schools, and little to be compared with the secular instruction given.

Many persons think that the public schools teach morality, and no doubt there is a little of this. Professor Hume said to me not long since: "We do not meddle with a pupil's habits outside of school; we do not feel that it is our duty, more than any other person's, to speak to a boy for lying or stealing, if not done in school." According to one estimate two of the inability of London—one connected with the Church of England—not one could be found who could explain whom he meant to address as "Our Father" in the Lord's Prayer.

It is thought by many that the Sunday schools do not at this time do much to make a similar appearance under examination, especially in the more liberal denominations, where so many object to any doctrinal teaching whatever. It may be considered fair to conclude that but little is done in our Sunday schools to compare with regular daily religious instruction formerly given in the public schools, and little to be compared with the secular instruction given.

Many persons think that the public schools teach morality, and no doubt there is a little of this. Professor Hume said to me not long since: "We do not meddle with a pupil's habits outside of school; we do not feel that it is our duty, more than any other person's, to speak to a boy for lying or stealing, if not done in school." According to one estimate two of the inability of London—one connected with the Church of England—not one could be found who could explain whom he meant to address as "Our Father" in the Lord's Prayer.
of crime, but probably our jails and prisons contain as large an alarming extent during the last half century, much faster than the population. Our oldest reform school was established less than forty years ago, and was busily teaching the children their own religion, in connection with secular instruction. It is hard to be just to our opponents, especially in their rights, without regard to race, color or religion. We have assumed that Catholics were enemies of education, or religious questions within the public schools, under such rules and regulations as experience shall prove convenient. Either set apart a time when the clergymen can meet the children and give this instruction, or let them have separate schools and their share of the school money, subject to the same supervision and requirements as all the other schools."

If no better answer can be given, something like the above, most certainly ought to be done, not only in justice to them, but for the good of all. It is not safe to jump at conclusions and decide that a certain state of things results from this or that cause. Our schools, however, cannot be denominational, neither can they be divided into crime, and especially juvenile crime, has increased to an alarming extent during the last half century, much faster than the population. Our oldest reform school was established less than forty years ago, and was busily teaching the children their own religion, in connection with secular instruction. It is hard to be just to our opponents, especially in their rights, without regard to race, color or religion.

Even Washington, in 1751, to qualify himself for a certain position on the school question. Those who have known me, both Protestant and Catholic, know that I am not satisfied with our present system of education; that I believe a better system is awaiting our cold and dispassionate consideration, and that I am strongly of the opinion that such consideration, will eventually result in adopting what is known as the religious system of education, or, at least, its adoption by those who do believe in it will receive the sanction of law and excite no unfavorable criticism. In this system the most important of all studies, the knowledge of God and of man's duties to God, will receive the attention it deserves. The Catholics do not like this country, let them go back to where they belonged, in their own homes, amid the influence of the Order of the Jesuits they are not agreed that education is necessary. It is of the highest interest to the state to see that its citizens should be sufficiently educated to understand and act in the interests of Protestants and Catholics alike, as well as the interests of civil society, demand more attention in our schools to this at present neglected branch of study, and I also believe that passion and prejudice would find no way of adopting this system to-day. There is no good reason, in my opinion, why the city of Cambridge may not to-day grant the reasonable demands of Catholics and many Protestants in this matter. It would then give some of its schools to Catholics, pay teachers of ascertained ability to teach these subjects, see that the work of the schools be up to the proper standard, and exercise such reasonable control over them as the interests of the community may demand. This course would, I am sure, be of the utmost importance to the material, intellectual and moral welfare of its citizens.

The more I have thought of these great problems, affecting as they do the welfare of the whole people, the more I believe that it will receive the united wisdom of the wisest and best men to find a satisfactory solution, a solution that shall recognize all parental rights and obligations, and provide in some manner for the moral and religious education of all our children.—Boston Sunday Herald.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Boston will probably hear "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Globe Theatre, beginning in March.

—A monument to Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, is to be erected in Aberdeen. The sum available is $3,400.

—The remarks of Father O'Brien before the school committee of Cambridge, of which he is a member, will be interesting in this connection:

"You will allow me just a word or two in regard to my position on the school question. Those who have known me, both Protestant and Catholic, know that I am not satisfied with our present system of education; that I believe a better system is awaiting our cold and dispassionate consideration, and that I am strongly of the opinion that such consideration, will eventually result in adopting what is known as the religious system of education, or, at least, its adoption by those who do believe in it will receive the sanction of law and excite no unfavorable criticism. In this system the most important of all studies, the knowledge of God and of man's duties to God, will receive the attention it deserves. The Catholics do not like this country, let them go back to where they belonged, in their own homes, amid the influence of the Order of the Jesuits they are not agreed that education is necessary. It is of the highest interest to the state to see that its citizens should be sufficiently educated to understand and act in the interests of Protestants and Catholics alike, as well as the interests of civil society, demand more attention in our schools to this at present neglected branch of study, and I also believe that passion and prejudice would find no way of adopting this system to-day. There is no good reason, in my opinion, why the city of Cambridge may not to-day grant the reasonable demands of Catholics and many Protestants in this matter. It would then give some of its schools to Catholics, pay teachers of ascertained ability to teach these subjects, see that the work of the schools be up to the proper standard, and exercise such reasonable control over them as the interests of the community may demand. This course would, I am sure, be of the utmost importance to the material, intellectual and moral welfare of its citizens.

—Mr. Ernest Longfellow, the son of the poet, is exhibiting in Boston a large allegorical painting called "The Changel of Your Love." The model—Miss Heilbron, the prima donna, who is well remembere
Fathers" have been sold. John Murphy & Co., of Balti-
more, are the lucky publishers.
—An English publishing house is issuing Mr. F. G.
Heath's "Fern Paradise"—a plea for the culture of ferns
—in monthly parts, with illustrations.

—The performance of "The Crimson Scarf," which was to
have been given at Salem, Mass., last week, has been
postponed until after Lent. Mrs. George Upon and Dr.
Albion M. Dudley will take part.

—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Sullivan's "Prodigal Son"
are in rehearsal by the Philharmonic Society of Wash-
ington, for performance March 3d. The Society proposes
giving these works in Baltimore also.

—Mr. Lawrence Keboe, manager for the Catholic Publica-
tion Society Co., New York, has ordered his advertisement
of The Catholic Family Annual for 1880 out of the Ave
Maria's business columns, and states that the entire edi-
tion, 30,000 copies, is sold.

—Ex-President Woolsey and Prof. S. Wells Williams, of
Yale College, contribute articles on "Chinese Immigration"
and "International Law," both as affecting the United
States, to the Journal of Social Science, published by the
the American Social Science Association.

—Of "Tara's Hats," of which there are but one of the walls remains. Tara, the traditional
palace of Irish kings, is in Meath, eighteen miles from
Dublin, and belongs now to Mr. Preston, whose uncle, a
Union priest, was created Lord Tara. Tara is on very
high ground, two miles from Belinter, the splendid seat of
the Prestons.

—The Clough & Warren Organ Co., of this city, re-
ceived on January 30th a cable dispatch from London,
England, for 12 of their finest style organs, valued at over
$9000. These organs have established their fame. They
received prizes at Philadelphia and Paris. Some of our
Catholic institutions speak of them in terms of high praise.
—Home Journal, Detroit.

—Schenck, the painter of sheep in snow-storms, has sold
a recent work called "Annulal" to Mr. Agnew, the London
art dealer, for $9,000. The subject is a sheep in a snow-
storm protecting her lamb, which has almost perished from
the cold, and for whose death a lot of heartless crows are
waiting, perched near by. Schenck is about 55 years old,
and is a Prussian, married and successful.

—The bare announcement that Pope Leo contemplates
publishing the various Catalogues of the great Vatican
Library has set European scholars a-go; and no wonder,
when the inexhaustible amount of material, heretofore un-
known to the literary world, is considered. More than this,
however, some provisions for a reading-room, as at the other
great libraries of the world, are talked of.

—Maurice Dreyfus, who a year ago published A. Rob-
ida's "Italian Cities," has now brought out in Paris
"The Cities of Spain," by the same author and designer.
M. Robida uses his pen in two ways with equal accuracy
and humor. His new work is illustrated with 125 designs,
representing the picturesque features of Toledo, Cordova,
Murcia, Fontarabia, Grenada, Seville, Madrid, and a score
of minor places.

—Through her native and adopted children, Albany has
given to science a Henry; to sculpture, a Palmer; to paint-
ing, a Boughton; to the drama, a Florence; to literature, a
Bret Harte; to poetry, a Street; to music, an Alban; and
the list might be extended indefinitely. We have, in fact,
only touched the surface of material, heretofore un-
known to an ignorant person.

—Among the contents of the library of the late Henry
J. Anderson, which was sold in New York the other day,
were three rare and ancient manuscripts. One, more than
800 years old, was found about fifty years ago in a Sicilian
monastery on the island of Monopoli, and was brought to this country by Hon. O. Osecanay, then Consul
General from the Ottoman Empire. It is the original
manuscript of St. Gregory Vianfayer's work on the mar-
tyrs, and contains over 1,900 illuminated pages in the Ar-
menian language. Another, said to be over 400 or 500
years old, and beautifully illuminated on vellum paper,
comprises three folio volumes written in Arabic, and con-
sists of selections from the Koran. The third manuscript
is the only work, known to be extant in the country that was
written by Auri Ibn Ibrahim, an ancient and much es-
teeed oriental author.—The Paper World.

—As the time approaches for the opening of the thir-
teenth annual exhibition of the American Water-Color
Society, it becomes more and more essential that the day of water-colors this year will be larger and finer than
any that has taken place in former years. Over nine
hundred pictures have been received by the Hanging
Committee, Messrs. Bricker, De Lance and Marrum, and
probably two-thirds of these works will be hung. Quite
a number of etchings and sketches by old masters and cele-
brated foreign artists of to-day have been loaned to the
Society, and the members of the New York Etching Club
have contributed a large number of pictures, so that the
new department of works in black and white is likely to
be one of the most interesting features of the exhibition.
A private view of the collection will take place on the
evening of Friday, the 28th inst., and the public will be
admitted to the exhibition on the Monday morning follow-

Scientific Notes.

—Mr. Maclear claimed that the artificial diamonds made
by him were the results of thirteen years' investigation.

—The editors of the American Antiquarian, of Chicago,
have established an Oriental Journal, devoted to Oriental
and Biblical archaeology.

—An octopus embraced a diver in an Australian river,
and it was twenty minutes before the man could release
himself. He was nearly exhausted.

—A French Chemist asserts that if tea be ground like
coffee, immediately before hot water is poured upon it,
is exhilarating qualities will be doubled.

—The excavations which are being carried out at
Olympia under the auspices of the Prussian Government
have recommenced, and discoveries of a most important
nature are being made.

—It has been ascertained by careful analysis that rain
which falls in towns often becomes heavily charged with
injurious properties, and can only in rural districts be re-
garded as a thoroughly safe drinking water.

—The Boulak Museum is the best history that exists of
the Pharaohs, with their twenty-five dynasties, and the
Persians and Greeks who followed them. Changes were
projected last summer which required the closing of the
museum for a time, and the packing away of all the valu-
ables in cases until the alterations were completed. They
were all deposited in a neighboring warehouse. But rob-
ers the other day broke in through the roof, and some
80 or 100 scarabaei, of great value peculiarly, and im-
possible to replace, as they related to the early dynasties,
were abstracted, although they were things of no apparent
worth to an ignorant person.

—The King of the Belgians has established a yearly prize
of 25,000 francs for the encouragement of works of intelli-
gence. The prize offered for international competition
will be awarded in 1851 to the best treatise on the means
of improving harbors established on low and sandy coasts,
like that of Belgium. Foreigners who desire to compete
for the prize must send their works, printed or in manu-
script, before the 1st of January, 1851, to the Ministry of
Interior at Brussels. The manuscript which obtains the
prize must be printed during the year which follows in
which the prize has been granted. The works offered
for competition will be referred to a jury chosen by his
majesty, which will number seven persons—three Belgians
and four foreigners, representing the different countries.

—The manner of coating mirrors with a thin film of
silver, though superior to the old amalgamating process
has some drawbacks. The ordinary treatment is as fol-
lows: The glass is laid on a horizontal table of cast-iron
covered with a woolen cloth and heated to 20 degrees
THERE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Centig. (104 degrees Fahr.). On the glass, previously well cleaned, are poured successively a solution of tartaric acid, and then another of ammoniacal nitrate of silver. Under the influence of the heat the organic acid reduces the metallic salt, and after about twenty minutes the silver is deposited on the glass in adherent layers; the whole operation does not occupy more than an hour. The mirror is then dried and the metal covered with a varnish sufficient to protect it from fungus and the action of sulphur vapors which blacken it. But silver deposited in this way often has an unpleasant yellowish reflection. M. Lenoir, of Paris, turned his attention to discovering a process which would obviate this drawback. He has succeeded by the following means: The glass, once silvered, is subjected to the action of a dilute solution of the double cyanide of mercury and potassium, when an amalgam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering strongly to the glass. To facilitate the operation and utilize all the silver employed, M. Lenoir, by a recent improvement, sprinkles the glass at the moment the mercurial solution is applied with a very fine powder of zinc, which precipitates the mercury and regulates the amalgamation. Mirrors thus treated no longer give, it is said, the yellowish images of the silver used alone, but the white and brilliant reflection of the old process without the emunation of vapors which would be injurious to the men employed upon the operation.

—At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, in Kilkenny, on Jan. 12th, the Rev. Maxwell Close read a paper by Mr. Thomas Plunkett, "On some Sepulchral Remains found in the County of Antrim." The author mentions that several objects of geological and antiquarian interests have been lately exposed in the making of the railway between Enniskillen and Manorhamilton. During the progress of the railway work several natural gravel mounds were cut through, laying bare interesting sections for geologists. One mound, 75 feet in diameter, and 12 feet high, which was selected for the purpose of being used as ballast for the line, was found to be mantled over with sheets of silver which would be injurious to the men employed upon the operation.

—The editorials of The Harvard Echo are trying to convince up real plank walks around the college, to replace the mud and imaginary planks that are now doing duty. A daily paper like The Harvard Echo is a useful institution round a large college, and an interesting one as well. There are some big chunks of common sense in it, and some "soft sawder" to fill up the interstices. The subscription price is only a dollar for three months.

—The last number of the Queen's College Journal comes chipped in for Prof. J. H. MacBride, M. A., late Professor of Classics in Queen's. A fine portrait of the deceased and a beautiful memorial poem by Kate Seymour Mac Lean accompany this number of the Journal. Prof. MacBride was to have held the affections of all at Queen's, both faculty and students, and the latter have paid a beautiful tribute to his memory in the pages of their college paper. They have our sympathy in their loss.

—The Cornell Era announces that the Review will be out next (this) week. We are glad of this. We were afraid the number to which we are entitled by the editorial courtesy of exchange had fallen into other hands. We are not ashamed to say we read the Cornell Review, the Virginia University Magazine and the Vassar Miscellany—though as an overtasked homo could be expected to read anything. The reader may take this as a confession of weakness on our part, or of strength and ability on the part of these papers. Though the mass of these mags will sometimes creep into the best prepared compositions and escape detection until too late.

—The new editor of The Beacon—the light which diffuses its radiance over the precincts of Boston University—starts out by saying that he never had any sympathy with the "Democracy of the Republic," nor yet of the Particular Judgment, but of such a Judgment as could be conceived only in the mind of a Southerner or a student. It is a droll affair. "Characteristics" is a suitable companion-sketch in prose,—no idealism in it, though—it is purely matter of fact. The various departments of the Magazine are kept up to the usual high standard. In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Preludes," the editor of The University Magazine prefixes the title of "Rev." to the author's name. This is a mistake. Mr. Egan is a young lyman, and a journalist by profession. He is attached to the staff of the Catholic Review newspaper, of New York, and is an occasional contributor to various magazines.

—The Bates Student for January is the first number of that college magazine that has reached us. It is a neatly printed small octavo magazine, with eighteen pages of reading matter. The leading article, "Washington and Jefferson," is a well written and very fair, and is considerably in advance with the subjects of which it treats. "Protestantism," by C. A. Bickford, is also well written, and, in the main, correct in its statements; we believe; there are, however, exaggerations, as, for instance, that "from the days of Constantine the progress became rapid of corrupting the religion of Christ, and of converting it into a system of spiritual tyranny, idolatry, superstition, and hypocrisy." This is altogether too sweeping an assertion, and takes the exception for the rule. So also with regard to the one-

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garding the period from the 10th to the 19th centuries. When a person is writing on a historical subject he should avoid exaggeration, not to say misrepresentation. "Co-Education," by F. L. B., takes an enthusiastic view of the benefits likely to accrue from this peculiar institution, and takes pride in the fact that Bates was one of the first to fall into the line of co-educational institutions. The Student is a well-edited magazine, and creditable to its editors. -The Brunonian for the fortnight ending January the 31st has been full of excellent poetry—crisply-written, interesting editorials, first-class poetry—yes—poetry—lively localities, etc. "The Maiden of Cathay" has a deep moral embedded in trochees and spondees, which moral will command itself to the fair inmates of Vassar, St. Mary's and similar halls of literature and science. "The Dorr War" is an interesting historical sketch. We wish we could give the poem on "Sunset"—more poetic but not so matter-of-fact as the preceding one; we give a couple of stanzas, however, for our own satisfaction and the gratification of our readers:

- The western windows of the sky Are hung with crimson curtains round, The upper clouds in mountains lie, With tinted pearl and silver crowned.

- The glorious monarch of the day Sinks, in his car of gold to rest Beyond the mountains far away, Touching with glory every crest.

The exchange department (over a page—we are glad to see the exchange departments lengthening in various college papers) is well filled, and will be read with interest both by those who are cut and those who are not. "The Recluse in his Cell" shows a few of the annoyances with which the editor of a college paper has to contend—and it is, therefore, no wonder that college papers come out so irregularly—the wonder is that they come out at all more than half the time. (We hope the editor of the Scholastic will reprint this piece—it suits Notre Dame to a T.)

The exchange and local departments are in keeping with the rest of the paper.

College Gossip.

- The total number of students at Princeton is now 473.
- Dartmouth College is to have a Law Department.
- The boys are trying to run counter and raise a storm, very likely, because the signal service announces continual fine weather. Better the inevitable two weather-balls than to have to patronize the three golden ones, at all events.
- St. Mary's is altogether too quarrelsome when by any chance it gets under the Niagara Index.

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Notre Dame Scholastic.

Notre Dame, February 14, 1880.

The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

The NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains: choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.

Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

All the weekly, local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.

A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all, OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

If a subscriber fails to receive the SCHOLASTIC regularly he will confer a favor by sending us notice immediately, each time. Those who may have missed a number, or numbers, and wish to have the complete volume for binding, can have back numbers of the current volume by applying for them in each such case, early application should be made at the office of publication, as, usually, but few copies in excess of the subscription list are printed.

—The Lecture of Hon. Lucius Hubbard, '59, of South Bend, announced for Thursday evening last, has been postponed. The subject of the Lecture is in itself an intricate and interesting one to the Law Class, and Mr. Hubbard's well-known ability as a lawyer and eloquence as a speaker will no doubt make the Lecture doubly interesting.

We learn from a communication to the New York Freeman's Journal that the School Board of our diocese—Fort Wayne, Ind., has published its first annual report which consists of sixty-three pages of interesting details, and is the first result of its labors. The communication goes on to say: "Each school is reported with its number of teachers, pupils, classbooks, daily attendance, order of studies, etc.; at the end tables are given which show the students in after life will feel sorry.

It then becomes us as reasonable beings to accept things as they are, and show our good will by doing what we can in a conscientious manner in order to please God and discharge our duty as Christians.

The report gives a good showing of the educational work going on in our schools; moreover, it is of a most beneficial influence. The interest of clergy and laity in this great cause is increased, and order and system, which alone can impart lasting value and continual progress to every work we introduce. The appointment of a Diocesan Schoolboard and its annual reports are the first steps towards a harmonious and well-regulated Catholic school system."

This is surely a step in the right direction, and we hope ere long to see other dioceses follow the example. The members of the Schoolboard were appointed about a year ago by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, and of it our esteemed President, Very Rev. W. Corby, is a member.

Things will come by degrees, we have only to be patient, and at the same time do what we can to further the interests of education—education of the right kind, of which many stand so much in need.

We are already face to face with the season of Lent—a season of mortification and penance—a season during which all Christians feel that they are not allowed to indulge in the many pleasures and amusements that at any other time of the year would be perfectly lawful. Lent, too, has in connection with it, the absence of mirth, or something of a saddening nature; and we have no hesitation in saying that many dislike its name, and do not feel at all pleased when they find themselves about to enter on it. But this, of course, is the feeling of our nature—a nature that dislikes everything with which penance, mortification, etc., are connected.

But we know that the Christian must continually fight, and deny himself the demands of that, which in place of bringing him to heaven, would take him to that place which is directly opposite; and since the Church in her wisdom, has seen fit to set apart a time in which her children may look into their own hearts and minds, and impose upon themselves for the greater welfare of their souls, suitable penances—penances in conformity to the will of God and discharge our duty as Christians.

But Lent comes whether it be desired or not, and even in spite of ourselves we are now entered upon it. It then becomes us as reasonable beings to accept things as they are, and show our good will by doing what we can in a conscientious manner in order to please God and discharge our duty as Christians.

It is, indeed, very edifying, to see the number of students at Notre Dame who fast and abstain during the whole season of Lent. They feel that they have this duty to perform, and do it with a heart and will. These students, too, generally form a separate table, and show by their behavior and attention to their religious duties that they understand thoroughly the nature of the season through which they are passing. This speaks well for the training received here, and for which we think none of Notre Dame students in after life will feel sorry.
One of the editors of The Amherst Student says in the last issue of that paper that "the new departure in the ranking system, lately introduced at Amherst, has been pretty thoroughly discussed by the students, and the universal verdict seems to be—unnecessary. However unnecessary this new plan may be, there is another which is still more disagreeable. We refer to the matter of the faculty's refusing to tell the student his rank in separate departments. If the marking system has any good in it at all, if it has a tendency to promote the best interest of the student, there certainly can be no harm in saying what each has received in his different studies. Often it happens that a student does well in two departments and poorly in a third. Why, then, should he not know wherein he was deficient and to what degree? The very idea of education is the equitable and harmonious development of the faculties. Instead, therefore, of letting a student pursue two studies at the expense of a third, it is better that he should exert himself less upon the former and give more time and attention to the latter. Besides, there is a certain pleasure in knowing what we have accomplished in each study pursued during the term. It satisfies curiosity, and this by no means to be sneered at. We have considered the matter carefully, and have failed to find any good reason why the faculty follow the course they do in this matter," etc. It would seem that what the Amherst men desire so much is just what we have got here. Any one acquainted with the system used at Notre Dame—namely, the monthly bulletins, with the import of which the students are made acquainted before the bulletins are sent, and the weekly reading of the class-notes and notes for conduct in public—will see at once the superiority of the system here to that in vogue in most colleges. The student has every guarantee of receiving credit for all he does, both in class and in deportment, and also of rectifying, or having rectified any mistakes that may occur. If his conduct is good, he has the credit of it, both with his fellow-students and his parents or guardians; if evil, he knows that he receives only his deserts, and must take the consequences. The written examinations also, in use at Notre Dame, serve to counterbalance the ill effect to the student of any timidity or confusion that might have acted against him in the oral examinations, and enable him to show his real acquirements in a way to recover his standing—thus leaving nothing to be wished for as regards the examinations. Of course, only the general averages are published, in order to save space in our paper, but the special average of each class is read out in public at the end of the examination. Hence anyone can see that the student knows just where he stands, and the published general average prevents any imposition on the part of students when sending home the special average of each of their classes.

Elsewhere, another editor turns to the same subject, and although he thinks it his duty to use the "term" foolish for his seeming condensation in calling favorable notice to the rules of another college, yet it will be seen further on that he considers our way anything but foolish. He says: "It is quite amusing to notice some of the methods in vogue at different colleges, whereby the faculty induce their students to better their rank and deportment. At the head of a long list of names in the Notre Dame Scholastic we notice the following: 'The names of those students whose conduct has given entire satisfaction to the faculty.' The names of the smart boys are also published. As foolish as this custom may seem, it is said to have a great influence upon the scholarship and deportment of Notre Dame. It at least has many advantages which the practice of sending home the rank and deportment cannot claim. In the first place, it helps to fill up the college paper, and is thus a great relief to the editors; again, it requires neither labor nor money. It offers no chance for the stronger and more intellectual members of a college faculty to impose upon a weaker brother the dreadful task of writing 350 letters, while he must ever have before him the inevitable fact that he will some day receive half of them back through the dead-letter office. Again, a student would be in no danger of receiving a reprimand from his parents for getting 45 demerit marks when the average of the class was 69. It must be very mortifying to see a fond son so far below the average."

—The Sunday Register, of South Bend, in an article on the present famine in Ireland and the best means of relieving the peasantry of that country, says: "the English and Irish agree like oil and water." As regards the British Government, yes; as regards the people of the two countries, no; the people of England and the immigrants from Ireland are pretty well mixed up in the former country, and they agree as well as any one could wish. It is not with the English people the Irish are at loggerheads, but with the bad laws by which they are governed, and the unfeeling, unconscious Government which makes or carries out those laws. Theoretically, England should have the best Government on the face of the earth; practically, it is one of the worse. For, what is a Government for but to administer the laws equitably, for the benefit of the people, and to change and amend those laws when they are found to be defective? Yet, the great mass of the people of Ireland are ground down by tyranny of the worst kind. The money of the poor peasant-farmer is fetched from him by excessive rents, taxes, tithes, etc., mostly to support landlords who, instead of returning part of this money by trade or industrial enterprises, spend it abroad in England or on the continent, not a penny of it going to Irish merchants for clothing or provisions.

The English, or rather Irish-English, landlord lives in a foreign country and rolls in luxury on the money wrung from the Irish peasant for rent and even rack-rent that is double what it should be. Thus Irish money is always going abroad, and the country becomes impoverished. In time bad seasons come, and the peasant cannot pay the exorbitant rents—he has not even wherewith to feed and clothe his half-starved family,—then he is evicted by the landlord, and we see no good reason why he may not be charge, and we see no good reason why he may not be charge, and we see no good reason why he may not be
rusted. He is an Irishman with American training, American instinct, an American's love of fair play. Much of his time has been spent in this country, and his mother is the daughter of Commodore Stewart, who in the frigate Constitution showed his patriotism and his bravery by attacking at the same time, and taking, three British vessels of war, each of superior armament to his own. Of course all this is no guarantee for Parnell's honesty, but it is in his favor, and he seems to inherit his noble grandfather's patriotism and love of justice. At a time when most of his colleagues in Parliament were indulging in a slothful ease, or curry-fing favor by licking the fingers of British snobs, Parnell stood up manfully for the rights of his starving countrymen, making himself at first the butt of public ridicule, but eventually succeeding in making for himself a powerful following, and bringing the blush of shame to the cheeks of his lazy, good-for-nothing cronies.

All things considered, we think Parnell more entitled to confidence than Bennett and the Duchess of Marlborough. In the famine of '48, people were starving in Ireland while American grain was rotting in the ships unnecessarily detained by British law, and when the Sultan offered $10,000 for the relief fund, the Queen of England, or her representative, refused most of it on the plea that the Queen herself intended to give but $2,000 and it would not look well to allow others surpass her! This is British humanity!

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**Personal.**

—C. V. Ganneche, of '75, is at present attached to St. John's College, St. John's Co., Minn.

—Hon. Philomen Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, paid Notre Dame a visit a few days ago.

—Rev. Father Shorts, the beloved Chaplain of St. Mary's, comes to see us occasionally.

—Mr. J. McCarthy, of Lafayette, Ind., spent a few days at Notre Dame last week, visiting his sons, who are students here.

—Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., arrived at Notre Dame on Saturday last, where he intends to spend a little time before starting on his missionary labors.

—John E. English, '76, visited Notre Dame the early part of last week. His numerous friends here, among the students and faculty, were glad to see him looking so well. He is now engaged in business with his father, senior partner of the firm of English, Miller & Co., wholesale cloth merchants, Columbus, Ohio.

—An esteemed neighbor, Mr. Joshua C. Johnson, who had been suffering for some time from a cancerous ulcer, died on Thursday, Feb. 12th. Mr. Johnson, as we learn from the South Bend Tribune, came here with his father the late Judge Johnson, in 1831. He was in the 57th year of his age when he died. We extend our sympathies to the friends of the deceased.

—The South Bend Daily Tribune of Thursday announces the death of Prof. D. A. Ewing, formerly Superintendent of Schools in South Bend, and for the past three years occupying the same position in Virginia City. Prof. Ewing was a teacher of acknowledged ability. His studies were made at Mt. Union College, Holbrook Normal School, and the University of Notre Dame.

—J. H. Ward, '73, has an extensive law practice in Chicago, Ill., and by all accounts is at the head of his profession. We call the attention of the readers of the Scholastic to his card, which may be found in another column, and we can safely say that all intruding legal affairs to him may expect at his hands all the attention they may need. We wish this talented young lawyer all success.

—We learn from a Chicago daily that Prof. Gregori has finished a portrait of Mrs. Thomas, the daughter of Mr. George G. Gore, arrayed in a bridal toilet of white, with orange blossoms. Upon his easel is also a comical little piece, "Go to bed? No." A little three-year-old has been divested of every garment but one, and gathering the falling folds of that around her she assumes an attitude of defiance and spurs the tempting couch of snowy white awaiting her.

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**Local Items.**

—Have you seen the panther?

—Lent has set in with its usual rigor.

—Competitions will soon be in order again.

—The weather for the past week has been unusually fine.

—The Thespians are already in pluming for the night of the 21st.

—It is reported that the Seniors are doing some good fasting.

—The work on the new Scholasticate is progressing rapidly.

—Handball seems to be the favorite game amongst the Juniors.

—Business is lively in the shops connected with the Manual Labor School.

—The Minims played some closely-contested games of football lately on their campus.

—Quite a number of professors and tutors now occupy rooms in the College extension.

—We would like to see the box in the main corridor of the College better patronized.

—Coughs and colds are now in season, but many would wish they were out of season.

—"Moriarty," as he is now called, has been sneezing in the Infirmary for the past two days.

—The Minims have a new billiard table in their recreation hall. Needless to say it is well patronized.

—The Thespians are actively engaged in making preparations to celebrate Washington's Birthday in a becoming manner.

—The Forty Hours' Devotion was brought to a close on Tuesday evening by a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

—If a person takes unto himself a horn in the Band or a flute in the Orchestra, is he thenceforward to be called a "tutor"?

—The Harvard Echo says, "More colds are now in order." We have them in abundance, and to spare. Do you want a few?

—Dan Taylor's football is the source of much amusement and healthy exercise to the Minims during their recreation hours.

—"Nothing is just as it seems," said our friend John on last Wednesday as he saw that no meat grace the breakfast table.

—Mr. Condon, the gentlemanly barber who comes up from South Bend every Wednesday, has always plenty of work on hand.

—A very fine picture of our Saviour has been lately hung in the Junior study-hall. We believe the work was executed by Bro. Albert.

—The broken weather makes the colds the order of the day. We see by the papers, and from letters, that it is the same nearly everywhere this year.

—Those who were so kind as to send us the copies of the Scholastic asked for in a previous issue of this paper will please accept our thanks.

—The University Orchestra held its second rehearsal on Wednesday last. We expect to hear some of its sweet strains on the eve of the 22d.

—There is considerable talent among our Minims for artistic drawing; linear drawing is also studied very successfully by a number of them.
—The members of the St. Cecilia Phil-mathean Association tender a unanimous vote of thanks to Very Rev. Fa­ ther Corby for special favors.

—Our ice men were in hopes of doing something in their line of business this week, and see that our hole has not filled up, in the anticipation of having a skate on Wednesday. We hope to be shortly able to furnish our readers with a description of it.

—The Elocution Classes are largely attended this session, and under the direction of their able professor, J. A. Lyons, we may expect to see some good work done before the end of the year.

—Our friend John is glad the winter is nearly over. His centre of gravity puts him in great danger; instead of walking on his feet he seems to be trying to stand on his head and walk on his hands.

—Yesterday we had fine spring weather—today it is freezing hard, awakening fresh hopes for skating and an ice crop. Splendid weather to catch a cold—or be caught by one, rather. If the colds wait till they were caught they would wait long.

—The Chronicle recommends the organization of a bycicle Club at the University of Michigan. The smooth, hard-beaten and level path on the Senior Campus here presents superior advantages for a bycicle course; why not organize a club?

—Why do not the students send in more local reports? Lately we have received very few from them. Now, boys, get to work, and help us make this department interesting. We cannot be around everywhere, and many things escape our notice that would be worth mentioning.

—A volume of The Irish Monthly magazine was lately taken from the room of the editor of the Scholastic. Any one having said book will confer a favor by leaving it at the printing-office. It contained a notice of the Scholastic which we wanted for business purposes.

—On last Tuesday a number of the boys had heel-plates put in their skates taken from the chamois, and brightened up, in the anticipation of having a skate on Wednesday. But, alas, when the ice was measured it lacked an inch up, in the anticipation of having a skate on Wednesday. We wish our friends better success the next time he makes up his mind to excel in their studies, and to hold their own in their various classes. This is as it should be.

—This is St. Valentine's day. As it is customary to send and receive valentines on this day, we suppose many good ones will be received by some of the boys.

—A class of business penmanship is taught in the Junior classes. The work on Prof. Lyons' room is nearly completed. When finished it will be a specimen of art. We hope to be able to furnish our readers with a description of it.

—A vote of thanks was returned to Rev. Father Jones, S. J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal, for favors received from him by the Association.

—"What's in a name?" A good deal sometimes. There, for instance, is the new memorial Hall at Cornell, which will cost about $100,000—yes, the sum of $100,000—yes, the name of Sayles is prefixed to it, making it the "Sayles Memorial Hall," which is no sooner done than the trustees can pull in their oars and trust to their sails to glide smoothly along. There is a good deal in a name, and if the trustees of Notre Dame could only get one with a life thousand dollars to tack onto, and christen, the projected Lecture and Exhibition Hall here, we think they would agree with us that there is something in a name.

—He was determined to go skating Sunday afternoon, but what a little thing will cause a delay! Happening to take a peep at himself in the looking-glass, he discovered that as to his physiognomical appearance everything was not right. "It will take but a few minutes," he said to himself, "to make matters assume a more engaging appearance." He went to his toilet-table and set to work, and after two hours and a half of hard labor everything was in perfect order—but the bell being now ringing for Vespers the skating had to be postponed. We wish our friend better success the next time he makes up his mind to glide on the surface of the deep.

—The Thespians will put it on the stage in first-class style, and christen the projected Lecture and Exhibition Hall here, we think they would agree with us that there is something in a name.

—He was determined to go skating Sunday afternoon, but what a little thing will cause a delay! Happening to take a peep at himself in the looking-glass, he discovered that as to his physiognomical appearance everything was not right. "It will take but a few minutes," he said to himself, "to make matters assume a more engaging appearance." He went to his toilet-table and set to work, and after two hours and a half of hard labor everything was in perfect order—but the bell being now ringing for Vespers the skating had to be postponed. We wish our friend better success the next time he makes up his mind to glide on the surface of the deep.

—The Thespians are instructed in the whole-arm movement, etc.
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—Last Sunday, after Mass, we noticed our friend John promenading the Junior campus at no ordinary speed. He had an escort of about half a dozen students in his company, and with the greatest effort managed to keep abreast with him. His escort seemed to be in a happy mood, while John was the personification of earnestness. On inquiry, we found that John was of the opinion that he had to fast during Lent, but that we had not told him he could do this without his consent. We have learned that the students in his course of study may be permitted to continue the fasting if they wish to do so. As John will not be allowed to cast a vote this fall for Grant, Sherman, Blaine, Washburn, or any other man or "Dark horse," we advise him to keep cool, and eat his three meals every day in peace.

—The Lemonnier Library Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following works from William H. Arnold, of Washington, D. C, who has already given seventy-five volumes towards re-establishing the Library: Milton's Complete Poetical Works; Keats' Complete Poetical Works; Samuel Butler's Hudibras, with Copious Notes by Zachary Grey; Scotch Chiefs, by Miss Jane Porter; Homer's Iliad, Translated by Pope; Lives of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Wendelin, St. Augustin, St. An- geles, St. Margaret, St. Cecilia, and St. Catharine; The Catholic Keepsake, edited by Prof. Walter. Mrs. A. D. Trouillotelle, of Toledo, has the thanks of the Association for her "Arctic Adventure by Sea and by Land," edited by Epes Sargent. We do not recommend the magazine of various magazines. The veteran American Catholic historian, John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., has given the Library, per Rev. Father Cooney, C.S.C., a set of his valuable translation of Charlevoix's History of New France, in 5 vols. This work is invaluable to all who desire a thorough knowledge of the edge of the history of America.

—And now the 'unter's 'orn is 'ead—not on the hill, but in the band-rooms during recreation time, and loud and sonorous is the sound thereof. Cotton may be in requisition until the new Music Hall is ready, but that mattereth naught—the war is over, and cotton is cheap. From the rising of Sol beyond the eastern hills, until the gentle beams of Luna reillumine the dusky shades, admonishing the weary student that the hour of rest is nigh, doth the baleful torrent of sounds, of pipe and horn, of violin and piano, regurgitate from the mystical halls of Orpheus and Pan, reminding the Senior and Soph of the days of old. So mote it be. But right glad are we that our scriptorium no longer lies under the lee of the Music Hall. The argentic flames swept it thence—and when the angel of the printing-office calleth in menacing tones for "Copy!" he findeth us prepared to meet him, steel-pen in hand and light and shadow till his soul is called to sing. It is

[Miscellaneous]

—One of the best sonnets in the book is addressed to R. W. Gilder, a young poet, who is thus addressed:—

"In all your songs the birds and trees are heard, but through your singing sounds an undertone—Wind message through the reeds, and songs, and sighing." And Mr. Gilder deserves the praise, even judging alone from his splendid sonnet prefacing the book. But we have hard words for Maurice Egao as well as these. One who knows how to make sweet music must not be content with a reed. There is an air of self-righteousness about his collection. Fame needs strong supports. An over-refinement easily slips into sentimentality, the merlit-stamp of inferior gold. Mr. Egao must respect his genius as well as his subject. He is a poet born, and he must range the sunlit road and shadow till his art becomes as useful a po- lishing stone as the poet's soul.


—The names of those students who appear in the following list are those whose conduct during the past week has given entire satisfaction to the Faculty. They are placed in alphabetical order.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIUM DEPARTMENT.


MINIUM DEPARTMENT.


MINIUM DEPARTMENT.

The table belonging to pupils in the Junior Department, also adorned with some real gems, in the shape of panels, was exhibited on Wednesday. The display of studies in pencilling, water-colors, oil, we will mention panels of grapes, morning-glories, autumn leaves and berries, on pine wood; pottery plaques of fruit and landscapes,—of the latter the “Arab's Prayer” attracted universal attention. Decorated shells were numerous, and skilfully executed. One costly shell—mother-of-pearl,—on which was represented Whittier's “Barefoot Boy,” was very good. A promising copy of Carlo Dolci's “Madonna,” not yet completed, was exhibited; evidently, the crowning work of the semi-annual display in the Studio. On a table in the southwest corner were exhibited the test-letters of Penmanship. The artist was no less visible here, than elsewhere in the Studio, in many of the specimens.

The closing entertainment of the first scholastic session was given on Wednesday. Among the visitors present were Rev. Father Kittell, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Very Rev. Father Granger, Very Rev. Father Corby, Rev. Fathers Scruggs, Walsh and Glessou of the University. Of the studies in oil, we will mention panels of grapes, morning-glories, autumn leaves and berries, on pine wood; pottery plaques of fruit and landscapes,—of the latter the “Arab’s Prayer” attracted universal attention. Decorated shells were numerous, and skilfully executed. One costly shell—mother-of-pearl,—on which was represented Whittier's “Barefoot Boy,” was very good. A promising copy of Carlo Dolci's “Madonna,” not yet completed, was exhibited; evidently, the crowning work of the semi-annual display in the Studio. On a table in the southwest corner were exhibited the test-letters of Penmanship. The artist was no less visible here, than elsewhere in the Studio, in many of the specimens.

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Tablet of Honor.

For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Dress.

Senior Department.

Misses Silverthorne, Killelea, McGrath, Ewing, Neteler, Ward, Ryan, Quinn, Damaher, Iorathia Semmes, Dillon, Joyce, Mattingly, Walsh, Cronin, Loether, Fitzgerald, Dallas, Wells, Beechott, G. Watens, S. Watens, Murphy, Lancaster, Simms, Taylor, Gavan, Baroux, Greenebaum, Augenburg, Thompson, Kasche, Halloran, Angel, Wright, Moxen, Edlen, McKinc, Krieg, Brown, Faddick, Wurzburg, per excellenc. Misses Woods, Keenan, Maloney, Hamilton, Cavenor, Sullivan, Hackett, Corrington, Rosing, Buck, Appling, Ewing, Gales, Parales, Kircher, and the Rev. Father O’Hara, of Chatsworth, Ill., assisted at the semi-annual examination. The second scholastic session opens with a large number of pupils. The banquet promised by Very Rev. Father General when the Senior Department should reach a given number, was given on Saturday last.

On Monday morning, Rev. Father Cooney said the Mass of the Blessed Sacrament he gave a short but comprehensive instruction on the Forty Hours' Devotion. The Mass for the Children of Mary. Before the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, because by the penance of the worshipper, peace is invited to descend and rest upon the earth. At the close of the Mass the Rev. celebrant presented some beautiful and important considerations.

Professor Stace will give a lecture in the study-hall on Thursday evening, Feb 12th.

The reading in the refectory during the Forty Hours' Devotion, which took place on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, was “The Holy Eucharist Our Greatest Treasure,” by Rev. Michael Muller, C. S. R.

The second scholastic session opens with a large number of pupils. The banquet promised by Very Rev. Father General when the Senior Department should reach a given number, was given on Saturday last.

The examination in St. Luke's Studio was held on Thursday evening, Feb 12th.

The examination report of the Third Senior Class.

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Saint, Price, Davies, Ors, Hammond, Horner, McFadden, Kinzie, Salmon, Reinhard, Cleghorn, Laydon, Wall, Tallman, Reynolds, Cox, McCoy.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


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

Attorneys at Law.

JAMES H. WARD, (of '73), Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Rooms 61 and 65 Metropolitan Block, N. W. Cor. La Salle and Randolph Sts., Chicago, III.

SPEER & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell, of '78) Attorneys at Law, No. 38 West St., Davenport, Iowa.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD (of '62), Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 36 Broadway cor. Fulton, New York. Special attention given to Depositions.

JOHN F. MCKEAN (of '72), Attorney at Law. Office 65 and 67 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

ORVILLE T. CAMERON (of '61), Attorney at Law, N. W. Cor. 12th and Maine Sts., Elkhart, Ind.

WILLIAM J. CLARK (of '74), Attorney at Law. Offices 901 and 903, Law Building, No. 67 S High St., Columbus, O.

JAMES A. ORRETTY (of '72), Attorney at Law, Rooms 6 and 5, Law Building, No. 67 S High St., Columbus, O.

DANIEL B. HIBBARD, Jr. (of '70), Attorney at Law. Special attention given to Colombia and 95 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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