A Lost Melody.

BY E. J. M.

I heard a melody pure and sweet
As heavenly choirs sing;
And my soul was thrilled, like the chords of a harp
Swept by an angel's wing.
The shadows of dreamland faded,—
I awoke with longings wild;
The illusion lovingly lingered
Like a kiss from the lips of a child.
I heard but the distant echoes,
Yet the echoes were vague and sweet.

Youth to the Poet.

Strange spell of youth for age, and age for youth,
Affinity between two forms of truth—
As if the dawn and sunshine watched each other,
Like and unlike as children of one mother
And wondering at the likeness. Ardent eyes
Of young men see the prophecy arise
Of what was once their own unshadowed grace,
But here in our dear poet both are blended—
Kipe age begun, yet golden youth not ended—
Even as his song the willowy scent of spring
Doth blend with autumn's tender mellowing,
And mixes praise with satire, tears with fun,
In strains that ever delicately run,
So musical and wise, page after page,
The sage a minstrel grows, the bard a sage.
The dew of youth so fills his late-sprung flowers,
And day-break glory haunts his evening's hours.
Ah, such a life presages its own moral;
That first "Last Leaf" is now a leaf of laurel
Which—smiling not, but trembling at the touch—
Youth gives back to the hand that gave so much.

One of Ireland's Musicians.

The talents and abilities of Ireland's sons are now pretty well known, and, perhaps, in no country on the face of the earth have there sprung up, under similar disadvantages, so many illustrious as authors, poets, generals, historians, and musicians. This is, indeed, a strong proof that there exist among this historic people, men, who, if they had but the favorable opportunities in their youth which the children of other countries have, would surpass those of any nation, and shed lustre on the land that bore them. But Ireland has been sorely punished, whether she deserved it or not; and the wonder is, that she keeps her character as a nation—keeps herself as a distinct people, notwithstanding the many strong efforts made to rob her of this distinguishing and ever dear mark.

Not to speak of Ireland's last and world-renowned bard—O'Carolan,—where is the nation that would not feel proud of such names as Alingham, Callanan, Thomas Davis, Aubrey de Vere, Samuel Ferguson, Furlong, Goldsmith, Denis Florence McCarthy, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Father Prout, Clarence Mangan, and last, but not least, "The poet of all circles"—Tom Moore? Even in our own day we can point to a galaxy of men and women renowned in every walk in life. They are well known, and therefore I consider it superfluous to mention their names. The truth is the Irishman is everywhere; and wherever he is, he is able to take his part, if not at one thing at another, and it is, in my estimation, difficult for him to apply himself to anything in which he does not admirably succeed; hence the progress which the subject of this little essay, Michael Kelly, made in the art of music, and that, too, under circumstances not the most favorable. In his youth he had but few incentives to stimulate his aspirations after fame,—for being the son of an humble wine merchant of Dublin, it is but reasonable to suppose that he was not destined by his parents at his birth to surpass a Mozart or a Liszt; yet he did make progress in his studies, and it soon became apparent that he was endowed with a natural genius and a love of music. His good father putting no obstacle in the way of his son's advancement, placed him under the direction of one Rauzzini, who happened at the time to be staying in Dublin. We may say, that this keen-sighted Italian was not long in finding out of what material our young friend was made, especially when asked by the father of the boy to do so, in order not to have him lose his time at something for which he might have no calling. The report of Rauzzini being favorable, young Kelly was allowed to pursue his studies, and so hard did he work that at the age of sixteen he was considered able to take his stand in the field of life, and earn his living by the practice of an art at which so many miserably failed. At this time Kelly set

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Notre Dame Scholastic.

Discere quasi semper victorius; vive quasi oras moriturus.

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out for Naples, in Sicily, where he soon had the good fortune of becoming acquainted with a gentleman at court, who became to him both a patron and a steadfast friend.

All know, or at least should know, that in letters and arts success to any extent, depends on the smiles and favor of this world's high and noble; hence it but too often happens that for want of some word of encouragement young men are deterred from applying themselves to those studies that would in after life render them notorious in the world's history. How many again on account of a harsh criticism, or something equivalent, have been led to forsake that in which they might have acquired imperishable fame? Maria Edgeworth would have undoubtedly laid aside all attempts at literary composition, were she not advised and guided by a learned and loving parent, and so on with numbers of others; hence the reason why the successful career of young composers is so easily impeded or blighted in the outset, and why, for the most part a false modesty or bashfulness besets them on coming to the front. But there is a way for doing everything, and the best way should be always followed. No one who enters on any profession or calling but must make up his mind to receive criticism in some way or another; and the higher the calling is, the severer the criticism is sure to be—unless, of course, we speak of those favored few, who pass through life's stormy seas without ever experiencing anything of the storm; but the exception proves only the rule. It is indeed noticeable, and worthy of close observation, the many ways adapted to make a start in life. I remember reading not long ago an account of the means to which a person had recourse, in order to avoid something which he was otherwise sure to receive—a harsh criticism. This individual, who afterwards became a dramatic writer of considerable note, published his first play, "The School for Wives," under the name of a Mr. Addington, an English nobleman, and not until it received a favorable criticism did he come forward and proclaim himself the author; and precisely this happens every day. What is the cause of the many non de plumes that appear on the pages of music and literature? Is it because the composers or writers who thus figure are so humble and modest that they refrain from giving their real names to the public? We hardly think so. Humility is a great virtue, but it does not seem to exactly suit in these particular cases. But, as I said before, there may be sometimes a very good reason for concealing a name; and many have only succeeded in starting in life and establishing for themselves a reputation by so doing.

But to the subject proper of my essay. Michael Kelly having spent some time at Naples resolved to visit the Eternal City; and on his way thither had the good fortune to be introduced to the British Consul at Leghorn, as well as to Signor and Signora Storace, and several rich merchants of musical and literary taste. At the earnest request of these distinguished personages Kelly gave concerts, which at once established his reputation as a musician of a high order of merit. But one good thing seldom comes without another, and thus it was that while young Kelly was making himself a name, he was at the same time increasing his pecuniary condition to no little extent.

Florence was next the scene of the labors of our young artist; here he won a renowned celebrity. His "Il Frances in Italia" was well received; so well, in fact, that he surpassed the expectations of his most ardent admirers.

After remaining in Florence for some time, young Kelly received an invitation to return to his native land with an offer of an engagement for five years as first singer in Drury Lane Theatre. His father, however, prevented this engagement on account of his tender age, and even threatened legal proceedings against Mr. Lindley, the joint proprietor, if he should employ his son; hence the engagement was abruptly broken off, and in the place of returning to the United Kingdom, our young friend travelled through the greater part of Italy and took the part of first tenor in several of the leading Italian theatres. Thence he proceeded to Germany with one of the original singers in the "Nalze di Figaro" of Mozart, and it is needless to say that everywhere he went he received a most brilliant reception. In Vienna, where music is cultivated to a high degree, Michael Kelly made the acquaintance of the renowned Mozart. Nor was this all; he had the good fortune to sing and play before the Emperor Joseph II and his brother Maximilian, who, together with the other nobility present, complimented him upon his success. But, as we alluded before, the favor of the great ones of this earth is not much less than a passport to distinction and fame; hence it was that at Vienna he was greeted with immense audiences; nor must we conclude that the people were attracted thither blindly, for, if we consider that in this city the science of music, both vocal and instrumental, was at this time thoroughly understood, more so, perhaps, on account of a kind of rivalry that was then waging between this school and those of Germany and Italy, and to which we owe, in a certain sense, the great and masterly productions of Haydn and Mozart, it may be easily inferred that Kelly well merited what he received. But let this pass. The fact is, our young artist kept his own, no matter where he went; and if he did not always receive the smiles of princes and kings, he was always a popular singer and player, and attached himself to men of solid worth and much influence. With Haydn, Kelly spent three days at Eisenstadt, and his introduction to Mozart he considered the greatest event in his whole career. Nor need we wonder at this. The name of Mozart is surely great; he was an original man in every sense of the term, and few men on the pages of the world's history can be fittingly compared with him.

As to the works of Kelly: A great favorite wherever it was sung was a melody to Metastasio Canzonetta; "Grazie agli ingani fuori" was very simple, but it so pleased Mozart that he highly complimented the author, and composed some beautiful variations to it. But golden days do not always last; and in sunny Austria, word was received by Mr. Kelly that his mother's health was very poor, and that he could do no better than come and see her before she died. Thus he was induced to return to Ireland. He obtained permission from the Emperor for an absence of twelve months, together with the continuation of his salary, and the acceptance of any engagement in London that he might consider more advantageous. With such favorable prospects he set out for Ireland, never to return to the continent, for after visiting his parents he made London his home; engaged himself in the Drury Lane Theatre as first tenor and director of the musical performances,—a situation he kept until his final retirement from the stage. For the Drury Lane Theatre he composed several pieces, the most notable being "Friend in Need," "Castle Spectre," "Adelmorn the Outlaw," "The Wood Demon," "Venon and Adeligtha," and others.
On one occasion, George IV, then Prince of Wales, asked him to compose a simple ballad. He complied, and his friend, Mr. Monk Lewis, having prepared the words of a song, he set them to music, and the ballad proved so beautiful that it soon became very popular.

The success of the "Castle Spectre" gave rise to the drama of "Blue Beard," which had a long run on the London stage.

In the fall of 1808, Mr. Kelly accompanied Madame Catalani to Dublin, where an immense audience greeted his presence. He also played in Cork and Limerick, after which he returned to London,—only to be time enough to witness the total destruction of Drury Lane by fire. In this fire most of the compositions of our musician were burned, and the labors of almost a whole lifetime gone forever—consumed by the fiery fiend in a few hours. Mr. Kelly did not, however, give way to despondency for the loss of the pets of his musical fancy, but soon set to work and composed, or set to music, a beautiful piece, entitled "The Jubilee," and two others called the "Peasant Boy" and "The Royal Oak," which latter was performed at the Haymarket Theatre, and was well received.

After having fulfilled his engagement at the Drury Lane Mr. Kelly came to Dublin, and on the 5th of September, 1811, made his last appearance in public; and thus, in the very city where he commenced as a boy, he ended a most brilliant career. Having retired from the stage, his health sank lower and lower every day, until finally on the 15th of October, 1826, he gave up his noble soul into the hands of its Maker, and quitted forever the joys and pleasure that this world affords, to take his stand before Him who deals with every man according to his deserts.

A Word on the Care of Orchards.

Aside from a neat, comfortable farm residence, and the requisite number of well adapted out-buildings, there is nothing which contributes so largely to the beauty of the homestead and the comforts and luxury of the household as a good orchard. And this beauty and luxury are increased in proportion to the attention the orchard receives; for, as there can be no acre of farm product which will yield as remunerative a crop as an acre of bearing fruit-trees "well tended to," neither can there be anything more unprofitable on a farm than a semi-barren lot of fruit-trees, as they consume the sap and exhaust the strength of the land without giving any remuneration.

The farmer who imagines that he has nothing to do but purchase a large number of fruit-trees, and plant them out, regardless of subsequent care, in order to have in a few years plenty of apples and cider, is as likely to be disappointed as the fatalist who plows his land and shakes on the ground without giving any remuneration.

The next object needing close attention in young trees is what may be called the incidentals of growth. Foremost among those are the crotch scald, produced by rancid sap, the canker-wart, and black heart. But the first of these seems to be the promoter of the latter two, and its origin is in this way: it often happens that if there is warm, favorable fall weather trees are apt, especially on dry warm soil, to start a "fall growth" and remain green and full of sap until late in the season; then, should a sudden snap of severe frost set in, the sap gets frozen, and becomes clooted in the pores of the bark, so that the portion of the tree thus affected shows a smoky and blackish appearance the next spring, and unless this is removed by a good washing of very strong soap-suds, well charged with lye, the branches soon become black-hearted, by being inert in circulation of new sap, and soon begin to decay. Washing is also very beneficial for other purposes, as by doing it in proper season the fruit insects—which deposit their larva in the crevices of the bark—and crotches are all killed, and the young fruit saved from being ant-eaten, or moth-eaten.

A farmer in passing through his orchard may observe many of his trees looking sickly, and not throwing out a full healthy growth of new wood, and, by examining in the main forks or crotches of the limbs, especially where they shoot off from the body, he will find a decayed reddish spot in the bark, which proves on examination to be lifeless, hard, and of a reddish hue. He may also find a portion of the wood inside the bark corroding; this is the crotch scald, and canker-wart. Again, by picking around the point of the angle in the fork or crotch of the tree, he will soon discover a hard knotty substance about the size of a small peach pith, the analysis of which would be a puzzle to the scientist. Hence an annual examination of each and every tree in the orchard becomes something to those that would wish to raise good fruit. Some kind of trees are, however, more liable to disease than others. But, notwithstanding this, care must be given to all; the clipped sap which is sometimes to be found lodged in the crotches of the limbs, more especially those having an acute angle or a sharp V shape, and also around the base of many of the limbs, should be invariably scraped out, as by so doing vigor and growth will be given to the tree, and diseases kept away. Again, the ground at the root of the trees should be kept clean, hoed, etc., as this is in perfect keeping with the laws of growth; but as to pruning, no person should, or ought to be allowed into an orchard for the
Captain Nathan Hale.

Captain Nathan Hale, the subject of this little essay was born in the year 1755, near Coventry, Conn. Little is known of his early life, but from the record which he left in the army of his irreproachable character, I think I may safely say that it was what it ought to be. Of all the heroes and martyrs of the American Revolution, none shines more safely say that it was what it ought to be. Of all the heroes and martyrs of the American Revolution, none shines more clearly than the "Martyr Spy." At the time of Captain Hale's capture by the English he had just completed his 21st year, and had already received his appointment as Captain in the "Colonial Army." Brave and skilful, he began his career as an officer full of high hopes, and the best of intentions, ready to sacrifice every hope, and sacrifice his country—a country for which he at any time was willing to lay down his life. Hale was undoubtedly a heroic young man, and on this account was selected by Washington to watch the manoeuvres of the English, and even to go with them, a feat which Washington calculated would do if not well watched.

T. D.

When Cunningham reached Hale's cell in the morning, he found the Federal Captain and spy ready. It was just daybreak. Hale handed the Provost Marshal the letters which he had written, and asked, as a dying favor, that they be kept until they could be delivered. Cunningham read them insolently in Hale's presence, and then tore them up before his face. When asked afterwards why he did this, he said: "I did not want the rebels to know that they had a man who could die with such firmness." Then he ordered Hale to make himself ready for the scaffold. His arms were pincioned, a coarse white gown, trimmed with black, was placed over his body, and a white cap put on his head.

A rough board coffin was carried by attendants in front of him, a guard of soldiers was around him, and the negro executioner, Richmond, brought up the rear with the ladder and noose. Thus attended, Hale walked to the gallows. But the worst part of the cruelty did not come yet. While the brave young soldier was standing on the rounds of the ladder, with the noose about his neck, Cunningham addressed him, and scoffingly asked him to speak out his dying confession. To this Hale made no reply, but cast at the jibes of those who were there to joke and ridicule: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." "Swing the rebel off!" shouted the maddened Cunningham. In half an hour the body of the martyr was buried, probably, beneath the gallows upon which he died. His grave was of course unmarked, and when the Revolutionary army re-entered New York there was no one who could tell where Hale was buried. But the story of his heroic death, and his memorable words under the shadow of the gallows, speedily became known to the entire army. It inspired the men like a victory, and in after years, until a comparatively recent date. Hale's only monument has been the remembrance of him as the "Martyr Spy of the Revolution," and of his dying words.

H. S.

"What do you mean to do with K.—?" said a friend of Theodore Hook, alluding to a man who had grossly vilified him. "Do with him!" replied Hook; "why I mean to let him alone most severely."
A correspondent in London writes: After hearing Mrs. Osgood sing Brahms's Reqiem at the Bach Concert the other night in St. James's Hall, Mdme. Jenny Lind went to the artiste's room and congratulated her in terms of the highest praise. The popular soprano received quite an ovation after singing "The Last Rose of Summer." She has, without doubt, a great future before her in London; though I heard she is considering some project to induce her not to carry out her expressed intention of settling down altogether in England. At that Bach festival, by the way, Mdme. Jenny Lind was a very interesting figure. She sat in the centre of the choir and sang in the choruses, while her husband conducted.

Scientific Notes.

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serpent (pythonomorpha) were found not long since in a marl pit at Malborough, New Jersey. Prof. Lockwood estimated the length of the living serpent to have been from forty to sixty feet—considerably less than that of a previously discovered specimen. Toots marks on the bones indicate a grand feast of ancient fisheries when the dead monster "lay like a great wreck on the old ocean bed." The teeth though formidable are about half the size of those of the eighty-foot specimen previously discovered in the Dolly Varden mine, at the depth of 20 feet, last Friday. A specimen was brought to Denver and an assay obtained Saturday, the assay giving the value of the ore at $21,199 per ton, $21,170 of it being gold. A general strike of miners over the country began on Sunday morning, and before night, one hundred people were on the spot.

Exchanges.

—The Queen's College Journal, Kingston, Canada, comes to us this week well filled with interesting and readable matter. The Catholic World and De Nobis Nobilissimis columns are well gotten up.

—Our neat and courteous contemporary the K. M. J. News, comes to us regularly every week. We decide that the tone and spirit of this charming little weekly, notwithstanding the rapidity of its appearance from time to time, make the Kentucky Military Institute the most happy place on earth. The good sense, too, evinced in many of its articles has ever been to us a sign of its success and utility, and in this we hope not to be disappointed.

—On turning over the pages of some of our valued college exchanges the names of new corps of editors present themselves to our view. This, of course, would seem to be an indication of marked changes both in the contents and management of the schools. In passing through the papers; but we are happy to be able to state that such is not the case. The fact is, the new editors take their position with such ease and grace that were we not told of the change we would scarcely notice it. This befits well for the young editors, who, no doubt, will do their best to send forth a readable paper and, above all, an able representative of their respective institutions.

—The May number of Donahoe's Magazine is received. It contains an original selected matter of an interesting and instructive nature. The following is a portion of its interesting contents: I, Father Prout (Illustrated); II, The Exiled People (J. V. O'Connor); III, An Englishman on the Partitions at Knock; IV, Dignity of Labor: A Grand Discourse; V, Lough Derg and its Pilgrimages; VI, The Catholic Church calls "the devout female sex." The ladies of Miss Kathleen O'Meara, who is widely known as an accomplished novelist and biographer, and Miss Edith Cook, of that exceedingly clever brothers, The Comedy of Convocation, and brother of Dr. Marshall, the author of Christian Missions, contributes an article on once inclusive and gay on "English Light Literature," a pleasant and nervous article, and this is exchanged for the names of new corps of editors present them- selves to our view. This, of course, would seem to be an indication of marked changes both in the contents and management of the schools. In passing through the papers; but we are happy to be able to state that such is not the case. The fact is, the new editors take their position with such ease and grace that were we not told of the change we would scarcely notice it. This befits well for the young editors, who, no doubt, will do their best to send forth a readable paper and, above all, an able representative of their respective institutions.

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—We have just received the first number of The Western Normal Educator, published at Ladoga, Indiana. It is a handsome school journal. The mechanical part is faultless. Its editor, Mr. T. W. Fields, has a wide reputation as a teacher and writer. He had been extensively engaged in teaching in all grades of schools, and also has had large experience in journalism. He understands the wants of teachers, and has the faculty of supplying the want. He has engaged some of the best contributors in the United States to aid him. Prof. T. W. Gifford will conduct the Musical Department. The Educator will contain portraits and sketches of prominent teachers. Every teacher should subscribe at once. Price, $1 a year. Send 10 cents for sample copy. Address, T. W. Fields, Ladoga, Ind.

—The Catholic World has at last fallen into the drift of magazines in announcing the names of its writers. This will be grateful news to its readers, for when a good thing is said or done, it is only natural that men should desire to know who said or did it. No one suspected The Catholic World of concealing the names of its contributors, through the feebleness of its writers, for its articles invariably display the stamp of exceptional ability, even where they may not always meet the popular taste. In the array of writers presented, The Catholic World amply justifies the title. There is one bishop, Dr. Keane, of Richmond, and four clergymen: Father Hooker (the editor); Father Hewitt, of the Paulist Congregation; Father Joseph O'Connor, a secular; and Father Kaeder, a Benedictine. What Father O'Connor of the Catholic Church calls "the devout female sex." The ladies are Miss Kathleen O'Meara, who is widely known as an accomplished novelist and biographer, and Miss Edith Cook, whose present sonnets on "St. Thomas Aquinas," will certainly diminish his wide fame. Mr. Augustus Welby, of that exceedingly clever brothers, The Comedy of Convocation, and brother of Dr. Marshall, the author of Christian Missions, contributes an article on once inclusive and gay on "English Light Literature," a pleasant and nervous article, and this is exchanged for the names of new corps of editors present them- selves to our view. This, of course, would seem to be an indication of marked changes both in the contents and management of the schools. In passing through the papers; but we are happy to be able to state that such is not the case. The fact is, the new editors take their position with such ease and grace that were we not told of the change we would scarcely notice it. This befits well for the young editors, who, no doubt, will do their best to send forth a readable paper and, above all, an able representative of their respective institutions.

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university course, after having been so well satisfied with the results of the freedom granted to the Church for primary and secondary education. But before Napoleon could carry out his plan, he was Emperor no more. “After the war, Count Joubert introduced on his own responsibility in the National Assembly at Versailles, in 1817, a bill on the freedom of superior education.” Four years later it passed, and, strange to say, M. Jules Ferry was one of its most strenuous supporters; “but,” adds the writer, “the debate he had not yet received his cue from the Masonic Lodge.” The second article, “The Sixth Nicene Canon and the Papacy,” is slanted to the pen of our accomplished writer and scholar, Rev. James F. Loughlin, D. D. “The Laws of the Catholic Church with regard to Secret Societies,” by Rev. C. Cupples, S. J., is practical, and no one having any doubt of the authority of the Church to forbid their children under the most grave penalties to enter these secret organizations, but should read it, as he will find therein the why and wherefore of the strict action of the Church in this respect. “American Rationalism,” by the author of “Curious Questions,” Rev. H. A. Brann, D. D., shows the master hand of a true philosopher. We were just reading his “Curiosus occidens” and the pleasure we had to hazard therefrom were glad to find something of our author in it. This article we recommend especially to the readers of Robert Ingersoll’s lectures on the “Mistakes of Moses,” “Skulls,” “Ghost’s” “Hell,” and “Robert Burns.” The remaining articles are of the best type, the present number: “ Anglican Development,” by Featherstone Marshall, A. J.; on “The Rehabilitation of Catholic Terms in Dictionaries of the English Language,” by John Gilmary Shea, L. L. D.; “Notes on Spain,” by St. George Mugat; “A Question of Laughter,” by H. L. Richards; “The Late Encyclical on Christian Marriage,” by Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D. “The Latin text and English translation of the late Encyclical on Christian Marriage,” “The Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to His Holiness, Leo XIII,” and “Books Notices,” close the April number of the Catholic Quarterly; which, in point of able and interesting articles, is second to no number that we have yet seen.

New Publications.

**AN ELEMENTARY GUIDE TO DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY,**
For the Use of the Practical Mineralogists and Prospector, and for Instruction in Schools and Academies, based upon the methods of Weisbach’s *Tabellen zur Bestimmung der Mineralien,* applied chiefly to American species. By U. R. Wehlert, Professor in the University of Chicago. Chicago, S. J. Wheeler, Publisher. 1890.

This is the work for beginners. By its means any one can, with the aid of a few specimens, which can now be obtained at a nominal price, make himself acquainted with the principal ores and minerals of the country. The work is the more valuable as it enables the student to familiarize himself with the specimen before him, by the physical characteristics alone. This is a great convenience and often a saving of much time and trouble. For those who have not made some study of blowpipes or chemical analysis, it will be especially useful. To those who desire to make up the work as we have already remarked, this will do as a convenient size, and furnishes a valuable contribution to American historical literature.

**College Gossip.**

—The Yoo Gijinku College at Hiroasaki, Japan, furnishes tuition at from thirty to ten cents a term.—*Harvard Echo.*

—Joseph Bartell, a bachelor millionaire of this State has bequeathed $50,000, to Yale College.

—Peter Redpath, head of a large sugar refinery in Montana, has donated $30,000 to build a geological museum for McGill University.

—The rumor that Mr. J. M. Sears has offered to Yale a gift of $1,500,000 for a new gymnasium is now emphatically denied.—*Harvard Echo.*

—Professor Pierce, of Yale, College, expresses the opinion that the comet recently discovered is the wonderful comet of 1843 on its return.

—The Observatory at Stonyhurst (Jesuit College) is second in England to that of Greenwich alone, and the Museum and Library are noted for their contents.

—Rome, April 20.—A grand philological feast, or polyglot academy, was held at the Vatican on the 18th in honor of the exaltation to the throne of Pope Leo XIII. The diplomatic body, nobility, Archbishops, etc., were present. The scholars of the Propaganda recited poems in forty-nine different languages extolling the Pope. The *Scene in Geometry Examination. Stern Tutor:* The gentleman who is cribbing will leave the room.” (Eighteen men rise suddenly from their seats with a sheepish expression of countenance.) *Stern Tutor:* Perhaps I should have said the gentleman who is not cribbing.” (Of which the class gave a mental but unanimous assent.) —Student.

—After agitating the subject for some time, a Rugby Association has at last been formed at Cornell University. The *Era* states that the success of the enterprise will make it necessary for the manager and directors. As far as experience at Notre Dame goes, and football is a favorite game here, the Rugby rules need a little modification to make them more practicable.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Notre Dame, May 1, 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.

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The beautiful month of May, adorned with Nature's choicest gifts, is now upon us, and we all feel, as it were, renewed vigor—renewed life. This is, indeed, a month dear to all—dear in many ways; dear, because it is in reality the loveliest month of the year—a month that instinctively brings men rejoices and be glad, to unite with the warblings of the thrush and the sweet song of the "bird of the gentle beak" in sounding the great Creator's praises.

But apart from the natural beauty attached to the month of May, it has an additional charm—a charm that arises from the fact of its being dedicated to the honor of the glorious Mother of God; hence, this month is ever to the morning star of hope, and the beacon that leads to the harbor of happiness and peace.

To the student, also, this lovely month brings joy; he does not feel its days passing, and its hours flit by like a bird on the wing—like some sweet fairy queen en route to dream-land. There is, too, another consideration in connection with May which the student seldom loosen sight of. It is the thought that in a short time he will be able to see the dear loved ones at home, and go forth from his Alma Mater bearing away the honors of good scholarship, and good behavior.

May, then, is a month peculiar in its kind; it soothes the sinking spirit, it arouses the dormant feelings, and it incites into the soul thoughts of God, thoughts of His goodness, and of the care which He bestows upon the least and lowest of His creatures.

During the month of May, as is customary at Notre Dame, devotions will be held every evening. The first of these devotions commenced last evening, with President Corby as preacher. We hope to see these devotions well attended, as they are conducive to the practice of piety, and cannot fail to be beneficial to all who attend them with the proper dispositions.

The time, we think, has at last come when that relic of semi-barbarous days—hazing—is about to receive a blow from which it shall never recover. Up to within the last few years, we believe, nothing was more common at some (we won't say, many) of our American colleges, than the practice of submitting new-comers to this cruel and inhuman treatment. Being disinclined, but yet no direct steps being taken to punish those guilty of the above crime, it has prevailed, we may say, up to the present time in a few of our institutions of learning, as the recent case of the colored cadet, Wittaker at Westpoint plainly shows. We do not know, of course, whether the case of Wittaker is a real case of hazing or not; but, anyhow, it looks so much like it, that there are few who will consider it otherwise. What right, we would ask, have students to punish anyone in this way? Is it not a direct violation of every law both human and divine? The young man who enters college has a perfect right to do so, without becoming thereupon the tool or butt of ridicule, or of any other treatment, odious or contemptible in its nature. However, we think that hereafter there will be scarcely any ground for complaint in this respect, as far as American colleges are concerned; that the case now under consideration will be a lesson to our high-blooded American youths, who look upon it, of course, as an amusement, but which is in reality a drawback to an institution, a source of serious consequences, a practice unbecoming young men preparing themselves for the great battle of life, and, more than all, unworthy of Christian charity.

Last week we announced that a new system of water works for protection against fire was being tested. This week we have the pleasure of stating that the test was entirely satisfactory, and that the water works did even better service than they were guaranteed to do. With forty pounds steam pressure, the pump will supply over six hundred gallons per minute, and throw it higher than the big Stand Pipe of South Bend, and with sixty pounds of steam, it will have the power of a reservoir three hundred and fifty feet high. In case of necessity, the pump will easily supply over one thousand gallons per minute. All who have examined it speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it admirably adapted for the work it is intended to do, viz., to supply a large amount of water under heavy pressure in the event of fire, and to fill the various tanks distributed through the College and other buildings.

At the invitation of Very Rev. President Corby, Supt. Abbott, Chief Brusie, J. Lovett, and T. Steeley, of the Water Works and Fire Department, of South Bend, and with sixty pounds of steam, it will have the power of a reservoir three hundred and fifty feet high. In case of necessity, the pump will easily supply over one thousand gallons per minute. All who have examined it speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it admirably adapted for the work it is intended to do, viz., to supply a large amount of water under heavy pressure in the event of fire, and to fill the various tanks distributed through the College and other buildings.

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find it for the purpose intended superior to any other pump that has yet come under our observation. Its great length of stroke, the relative sizes of the steam and water cylinders, but, above all, its Cam movement—a specialty of the pump—and the facility with which the valves may be got at in case of necessity, render it preferable to any other pump of the same size that we know of.

(Signed) E. L. Abbott, Supt. of South Bend Water Works; 
O. B. Rustie, Chief of " Fire Department; 
Jas. Lovelit, of " Hook & Ladder Co.; 
L. Steeley, Foreman of " Hose Co., No. 5.

The Entertainment given on last Saturday evening by the members of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Association of the University came off well, and, we think, delighted all who had the pleasure of being present.

The first part of the programme—which, by the way, was no way stinted, as regards its length—chiefly consisted of addresses, songs, declamations, etc. The address read by A. Coghlin to Rev. Father Walsh, the Vice-President, to whom the whole Entertainment was dedicated, was most excellent in its kind, and elicited many smiles of approbation from the large audience. The singing, on the whole, was good, and disclosed the fact that among the Philopatarians are a number of excellent voices. Solos were given in a creditable manner by Masters Guthrie, Rhodius, Nelson, Larkin, Conyne, and Limer.

In part second the "Humors of the Strike" was admirably rendered by Masters P. Groenewald, E. Gaines, J. V. Cabel, G. C. Ostenado, S. Livingston, J. Seeger, O. Farrel, and A. Conyne, together with a song and chorus by J. Guthrie and Society.

The third part of the programme consisted of the grand spectacular dramas of "The Prince of Portage Prairie, or the Burning of Bertrand," with a powerful cast of characters. This proved to be the grand event of the evening, and we hesitate not to say that no one present will ever forget the burning of Bertrand, the wild warwhoop of the Indian savages, and the hundred-and-one other exciting scenes that, from beginning to end, kept the audience in a state of feverish excitement. The costumes worn by the actors were rich and beautiful, and when brought in contrast with the beautiful scenery—for which this play is especially noticeable—bordered closely on the sublime.

But now, to the little defects that were noticed here and there. First of all, it must be remembered that the Philopatrian Society is made up of the younger members of the Junior Department, and, consequently, so much cannot be expected of them as of their older neighbors—the Cecilians. Well, to speak the truth, there were some short stops and long stops on Saturday evening. Some of the boys did act well, but others, not so well. Now, as to those who did render their parts to the satisfaction of all present, we might mention the names of Masters P. Fletcher, P. Nelson, M. Vedder, G. Rhodius, J. Devitt, J. Larkin, A. Conyne, E. Croarkin, and others. In fact, we may say that the acting of all the boys who participated deserves more or less praise, and, taken on the whole, "The Prince of Portage Prairie" was rendered in a highly creditable manner. The Zouaves, commanded by Captain O'Neill, was one of the nicest parts of the Entertainment. The little fellows showed careful training in military tactics.

As to the music, we have but little to say. The Band, we think, might do far better than it did. The material is there, but why it did not show itself on last Saturday evening is something for which we cannot account. The Orchestra did not play much, but what it did play was good. Prof. J. A. Lyons certainly deserves much praise for last Saturday evening's Entertainment, which was in a manner most successful, and creditable to each and every one who was in any way connected with it.

After all that has been said, and that may be said respecting education, it is certain and beyond dispute that although we have in this country at present every means for the reception of a good education, still there are a certain class of individuals for whom an education is more of a curse than a blessing. Nature, it seems, has not designed or intended them to be what may be termed learned; indeed, it would have been far better for them that they had never gone farther in the way of receiving an education than to learn to read and write. Yet it by no means follows that because there are persons ill-adapted for storing their minds with knowledge that schools and colleges should not be considered the civilizers of men and the very best props of society; for although it sometimes—and, in fact, more than sometimes—happens that the greatest rascal is well educated, so far as book-learning is concerned, yet for all this society and the very laws of our constitutional being demands that education should not be neglected; and furthermore, that parents are obliged to procure an education for their children,—an education that will not discipline the mind to the detriment of the heart, but will cultivate the whole individual being,—heart, mind and intellect—and will enable him to take his place in the world as a man, fulfilling the end for which an All-wise Providence created him.

It has been well said "that the result of education should be to elevate one's uses," but how can this be effected if the heart is not disciplined at the same time with the mind, and if the nobler part of man is not seen to, and every effort made to train him up in the way he should walk? Again, the end and aim of true education should be to make men better—to make them good citizens, so that the law both of God and the State may be observed. If an education be of such a nature as to train up a youth to the keeping of those laws for which he will be punished, if found violating them, without caring for the laws of God or of His Church, this education must be of a most injurious nature—it must be the cause of a countless number of sins, for which the persons or State supplying the education must be answerable, at least to a certain extent.

Again, it has been said that "there is a certain kind of character which if it tries to be a scholar is a miser with its wealth, insomuch as it does not know how to spend and make use of it." To be able to make use of the wealth of an education, is certainly no little feature in a man, as it is in its proper use benefits may be derived from it, and a harvest of bountiful actions reaped. The great fault, however, is not with education as it is received in any one of our American institutions, as the various modes of its reception are but accidents, and in no way pertain to its essence. And so education, in so far as it is received, is good; but when not received sufficiently, together with a wrong method used in its reception, it then produces a something that is conceded by all to be anything but good; nay, it often leads men to the commission of the most abominable crimes, renders them more of imps in human form than anything else.
The world, it is true, is full of mistakes and blunders; and it is noticeable that in those very things of the greatest moment the gravest mistakes are often made. For years the subject of education has been discussed, some giving reasons for this kind of an education, others, for that; yet we are as far to-day from any fixed and general plan as we were twenty-five or thirty years ago.

But, if all things were right, there would be nothing wrong; the result of the Fall would not be so visible in man’s almost every action; and our total dependence on a merciful God would not be so apparent.

Fathers, let the choice of a suitable profession be seen; that is, of course, when we look at them as being done, by weak, feeble creatures—creatures who are so dependent on an All-powerful Creator as to be able to do, or accomplish nothing without His assistance.

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**Personal.**

—F. M. Sarradowd, '72, resides at Seneca, Kansas.
—T. Blackburne, '69, is doing well in Philadelphia, Pa.
—Walter Bartlett (Commercial), '72, is in business at Marshall, Ill.
—Owen Templeton, '68, is in the real estate business at Fowler, Ind.
—Chas. Wheeler, '73, is an Attorney at Law, Mechanicsville, Iowa.
—Franklin Dwyer (Commercial), '67, is living in San Francisco, Cal.
—E. J. Nugent, '72, is married, and in the dry-goods business in Louisville, Ky.
—We regret to learn that John R. English, of Columbus, Ohio (Commercial), '72, is again very ill.
—Firman Rozier, '68, is in the banking business with his father at St. Genevieve, Mo.
—L. Reawick (Commercial), '67, can be found at the Lake Shore Depot, Toledo, Ohio.
—Henry Lecompte (Commercial), '69, is in business in St. Louis, Mo., and is by all accounts doing admirably.
—Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D. (54), possesses one of the choicest libraries in the province of Ontario, Canada.
—Rev. Father Shortis, the esteemed Chaplain of St. Mary's, is, we are glad to learn, on the mending hand.
—Charles J. Hurttch, '69, is practising physician in his native place, St. Genevieve, Mo. We are sure the classmates of Dr. Hurttch will be glad to hear of his welfare.
—Very Rev. Ferdinand Kitrell, D. D., Secretary to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tugg, Bishop of Pittsburgh, spent a few days at Notre Dame this week.
—Mrs. Rhotus, Indianapolis, Indiana, spent the early part of this week at Notre Dame, visiting her son who is a student in the Junior Department.
—On Friday, the 23 ult., Mr. Thos. Barrett, late superintendent of the steam heating department here, left for Cleveland, where he goes to Cincinnati to be present at the Millers' Exposition, as representative of Smith, Valve & Co., of Dayton, Ohio. After the exhibition, Mr. Barrett will enter upon the duties of foreman in the large steam-pump factory of the above named firm, for which his long experience in machinery admirably fits him. All who have known Mr. Barrett, have found him to be a kind, quiet, and obliging gentleman; never obtrusive, but always willing to do a favor, thus winning the good will of all with whom he came in contact. A skullful workman, and thorough understanding in everything pertaining to his trade, we know no one to whom we could more cordially recommend to a position of trust and responsibility, similar to the one he is now entering upon, than Mr. Barrett. We congratulate his employers on having secured his services, for we are sure he will prove a valuable acquisition to them, and wish Mr. Barrett himself health and success.

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**Obituary.**

—This week the SCHOLASTIC chronicles the death of a dear friend of the Institution, in the person of Mr. E. Summers, whose sudden and unexpected death took place at his residence near Notre Dame, on the morning of the 19 ult. Mr. Summers was an old and highly-esteemed resident of this township, a truly good neighbor, charitable and strictly honest in his dealings with others, and as such is no small loss to the community of which he formed a part. His funeral obsequies took place on Thursday, April 22d, in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart and thence his remains, accompanied by a large number of sorrowing relations and devoted friends, were conveyed to Cedar Grove Cemetery for interment. *Rexquiescat in pace.*

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**Local Items.**

—Splendid weather for baseball.
—The Nimrods had wild duck for dinner last Tuesday.
—Competitions next week in the Preparatory Department.
—The boys enjoyed an extra recreation on last Tuesday afternoon.
—The recreation-halls are rather solitary looking places those fine days.
—Promenades around the Senior Campus are very frequent those three days.
—A choice collection of flowers may be found in the Minim's study-hall.
—The grounds around the St. Aloysius Home are now in splendid condition.
—A large audience greeted the Philopatrons on the evening of their Entertainment.
—The Surveying Class was out on Tuesday last leveling the grounds in front of the college.
—Prof. Lyons certainly deserves praise for the beautiful Entertainment of Saturday evening last.
—The tableaux at the Philopatrons' Entertainment were very fine. There was no lack of red light.
—A new arrival from Boston has made his appearance on the grounds, and now 'Dick' is happy.
—The Nimrods are active those times, and hence the ducks disappear pretty lively from the lakes.
—The members of the Philopatronic Society had their photos taken in full costume last Wednesday.
—Brother Bonaventure is commencing to get the grounds in front of the College in good shape.
—We have been visited by pretty heavy storms of late. What does our weather prophet think of them?
—Quite a respectable looking pier was constructed on the upper lake by the Juniors on last Wednesday.
—Charlie Hagan caught in the upper lake, on last Wednesday, a black bass weighing nearly four pounds.
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—The drama of “The Prince of Portage Prairie, or the Burning of Bertrand” is to be translated into Portuguese, French, Spanish, and Russian.

—All should have their little hymn books with them every night at May devotions, as, by doing this, they will be able to join in the singing.

—Few of the students, we believe, enter into a game of baseball with such earnestness and enthusiasm, as the young boys of the Minim Department.

—D. Harrington, of the Law Class, delivered a lecture on “Administrators and Executors” before the 1st Book-Keeping Class, on Saturday, the 17th ult.

—At last the crews for the race to come off during Commencement week have been chosen, and now we may expect some lively sports on the Lake.

—The lecture last Saturday before the 1st Book-Keeping Class was delivered by Mr. J. McEniry of the Law Department.

—A large number of young trees were received at Notre Dame this week, and now our horticulturists will be busy in getting these young "sprouts" in their proper places.

—A number of boys go fishing on recreation days, and that they are successful is but to apparent by the large number of fish they carry with them on their return.

—One of the finest we have ever seen here on similar occasions.

—The procession that is made every year at Notre Dame, for Miss Mez's visit to Notre Dame for the purpose of entering her two nephews in the Minim Department: "Miss Mez has recently visited Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana. She expressed herself as highly pleased with the institution, and left her two nephews, to drink at the fount of learning."

—The following works were purchased for the Lemmonier Library during the past week: Admiral of the Field of France During the Reign of Napoleon, Dictated by the Emperor Napoleon, and which for a long time past was situated in an observatory just in front of the College, was removed to the College building this week, — the proper laying out of the grounds in front of the College necessitating the removal of the observatory.

—We clip the following from a Chicago paper: "Miss Mez's visit to Notre Dame for the purpose of entering her two nephews in the Minim Department: "Miss Mez has recently visited Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana. She expressed herself as highly pleased with the institution, and left her two nephews, to drink at the fount of learning."

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—The entertainment of last Saturday evening was that each and every one belonging to the Association took part in it. The Society numbers over forty members.

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—The large telescope which was presented to the University by the late Emperor Napoleon, and which for a long time past was situated in an observatory just in front of the College, was removed to the College building this week, — the proper laying out of the grounds in front of the College necessitating the removal of the observatory. A large number of young trees were received at Notre Dame this week, and now our horticulturists will be busy in getting these young "sprouts" in their proper places.

—We would like to call the attention of the baseballists to the fact that no game will appear in full in the columns of the Scholastic; the score of which has exceeded twelve.

—A game of baseball was played on Tuesday afternoon between the Star of the East and Mutuals, which resulted in a victory for the Star of the East, by a score of 20 to 10.

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the country for beauty in construction, or for the comfort and convenience of its students. Its exterior and interior were described at length in these columns while the building was in course of construction as were the buildings adorning it, and a repetition of the description is un

ecessary. The interest in the University building is com

pleted except in one or two rooms and the immense roun
dia. This latter will not be finished until the dome is run up. The dormitories, study rooms, parlors, reception rooms and all are furnished, and the students are pursuing their studies if there had been no break. Of course, with the old students and the faculty there is a regret over the loss of old Notre Dame, so rich in historical associations, that time nor place will never efface, and it will al

ways have a pleasant place in memory along with the

beauties of the New Notre Dame that has sprung from its

ashes. The people from all parts of the country who visit

Notre Dame at commencement will be surprised at what

the industry, energy and perseverance of Very Rev. E

Surin, Father Corby and their able assistants have done. It is a grand work for which they are entitled to great credit.—South Bend Tribune, April 24th.

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Class Honors.

The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions which are held monthly—Diræctor of Studies.

Course of Modern Languages, Fine Arts and Special Branches.


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One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

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In the poem "In Memoriam," of last week, third line, for "fairy" read "fair." Very Rev. Father Kittell, D. D., celebrated Mass in the Chapel of Loretto on Monday.

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At the regular meeting of St. Gertrude's German Lit-
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.


CHINA PAINTING.

MISSES L. SEMMES, DESSAINT, D. GARRETT.

OIL-PAINTING.

1ST CLASS—Misses Butts, Thompson, Casey, Fox, J. Wells, Lancaster, C. Lancaster.

CHINA PAINTING.

MISSES L. SEMMES, DESSAINT, A. EWING, ZAHM.

OIL-PAINTING.


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C. M. PROCTOR [of '63], Civil Engineer of City and County of Kirkland, Ohio, near Chillicothe, Ohio. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE [of '64], County Surveyor for St. Joseph County, South Bend, Ind.
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This University was founded in 1842, and chartered by the Legislature of the State of Indiana in 1844, with power to confer all the usual degrees. The buildings are on an eminence near two small picturesque lakes of pure spring water, in the fine and healthy farming region of the St. Joseph Valley, and scarcely a mile from the river. The College can be easily reached from all parts of the United States and Canada by means of three great trunk lines of railway—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Lake Huron, and the Great Western and Michigan Central; the first two passing within a mile of the College grounds, and the last connecting at Niles with the railway between that city and South Bend.

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