May.

LONGFELLOW'S TRIBUTE TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

This is indeed the blessed Mary's month, Virgin and Mother of our dear Redeemer!
All hearts are touched and softened at her name;
Alike the bandit with the bloody hand,
The priest, the prince, the scholar, and the peasant,
The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer,
Pay homage to her as one ever present!
And even as children who have much offended
A too indulgent father, in great shame,
Pentent, and yet not daring unattended
To go into his presence, at the gate
Speak with their sister, and confiding wait
Till she goes in before and intercedes;
So men, repenting of their evil deeds,
And yet not venturing rashly to draw near
With their requests, an angry father's ear,
Offer to her their prayers and their confessions,
And she for them in heaven makes intercessions.
And if our Faith had given us nothing more
Than this example of all womanhood—
So mild, so merciful, so strong, so good,
So patient, peaceful, loyal, loving, pure,
This were enough to prove it higher and truer,
Than all the creeds the world had known before.

Food and Health.

CULINARY PREPARATION OF FOOD, AND THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF BAD DIET.

III.

Some one has defined man as a "cooking animal" and no doubt this definition would be valid, if only the comprehension of an idea was to be regarded as sufficient for a right definition. But may we not call in question this prerogative of man? Let us see what is meant by the term "cooking." "Cooking" says Prof. Youmans "has a twofold object—first, to soften the food, and thus facilitate its solution in the gastric juices; and second, to develop its flavor, and thus render it more agreeable to the palate." Now it is well known that certain carnivorous animals will not touch fresh meat, but leave it to soften and putrify. The dog, for example, will bury the tough and tendinous parts in order that they may become soft; the hyena delights in decaying carcases; while the vulture will prefer the half decomposing parts to the fresh portions of meat. Man consequently does not stand alone in creation as preparing his food to make it softer and more palatable. But it is not my intention, however, to dispute here this prerogative of man; my object being to show the best and most satisfactory ways that should be used for the preparation of food, in order to attain the twofold purpose above named. When cooking is properly performed both these objects are attained, and yet by the same means both may be entirely defeated. In the preparation of meat, for example, the flavor and juice should be retained, and the texture ought to be softened; but instead of this, we often get a hard, dry, and tasteless mass, as indigestible as it is unpalatable. Very often, too, the food is soft enough, but all the nutriment is extracted by over-cooking.

Two kinds of foods are prepared for the table by cooking, i.e., meat and vegetables. First, as regards meat, the three principal ways of cooking meat are, by boiling, roasting and stewing. By the first process from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of its weight is lost. In order to preserve the juice and flavor of meat cooked in this way, the pieces should be large, and, when first put in, the water should be boiling, as it is thus the albumen on the outside will be coagulated at once, and prevent further escape from within. After boiling the meat in this way for four or five minutes the heat should be lowered to about 160 degrees and maintained until it is sufficiently cooked. When making broth the object is, of course, to extract as much juice as possible, and therefore in that case the pieces should be small and placed in cold water first, then they should be let stand for a little while, the water gradually heated to about 150 degrees; in this way the albumen is prevented from coagulating, and the juices are easily extracted. Beef-tea may be prepared without heat by placing thin slices of lean beef in water, say a pint, and adding four or five drops of hydrochloric acid; a gentle heat and a few more drops of acid will increase greatly the amount of extract.

Roasting is probably the best method of cooking meat. It not only highly flavors it but increases its digestibility. The process should be commenced with an intense heat so as to form a thin superficial crust. Roast-beef is without doubt the favorite dish of almost all, and, therefore, in its preparation great care should be taken so as to make it retain its old proverbial standard of "the dish of the Englishman." Stewing is analogous to roasting, only the meat is cut up and continually moistened with its own juice. Meat is best prepared in this way. Baking is a very unsatisfactory manner of cooking meats, as it invariably dries up the juice, while frying is the worst possible way in which meat can be prepared. Broiling is preferred to frying, as it comes nearer to roasting.

Vegetables are almost always boiled, and this is the best way of cooking them. Care, however, should be taken not to overdo them. If they are perfectly softened, the process should not be carried any farther, as in that case...
their structure would be rapidly broken up, and the nourishing particles would be lost in the water.

I come now to the second part under consideration, namely, to the injurious effects food may have on the system, and the manner in which these effects may be avoided; hence it becomes necessary not only to point out the injury that may be caused by badly prepared food, but also to lay down some simple rules by which these bad effects may be avoided. The first rule that every one should observe is "the taking of no more food than is barely sufficient to satisfy the appetite." Nor should the appetite be confounded with taste. The one is an natural desire for food in order to supply the wants of the system; the other is an artificial craving merely to gratify the palate. It has been observed that after a certain amount of food was converted into the chyme in the stomach, the gastric juice ceased to flow. The inference drawn by some physiologists is, that the glands in the coats of the stomach have a sort of instinctive intelligence, by which they secrete only sufficient gastric juice to convert into chyme so much food as is necessary to repair the loss of the tissues. There are many circumstances that have to be taken into consideration, with regard to the quantity of food to be taken; those thinly clad and exposed to cold require more than they who are well protected; those in active exercise, more than sedentary; while growing persons need more than adults. But no matter what may be the amount of food required, if more is taken than is demanded by the system, evil consequences are sure to follow. The immediate effects of over-eating are lethargy, heaviness, and a tendency to sleep. Regularly over-taxing the digestive organs impairs their functions, and tires out the organ, the result being dyspepsia or some such disease. If a great amount of food is not absorbed from the intestines it rapidly undergoes decomposition and commences to putrify, thus giving rise to colicky pains by the generation of poisonous gases. But, on the contrary, if the digestive powers are strong, and its products are absorbed, an excess of nutrition is thrown into the blood, and the circulation overloaded, thus preventing it to perform the function of nutrition properly. As an excess of food has evil effects on the body, so also has a deficiency of food. If the body does not receive sufficient food to repair the losses caused by the exertions of the organs, they will soon lose their vitality and strength, and reduce their structure. The mind suffers greatly in vigor, and the muscles in energy. By an insufficient diet the resistance of the body to diseases is diminished. Typhus and typhoid fevers are peculiar diseases of the poorly-fed. Lack of food in childhood is well known to stunt growth.

Having now treated of the evil effects of excess and insufficiency of food, the question naturally suggests itself: "What is the amount of food daily required? The quantity of solid food necessary for the proper nourishment of the body is best shown by estimating the quantity of solid matter found in the excretions of the body. According to this rule, Prof. Dalton has calculated that a man in full health, and taking free exercise in the open air, and living on an exclusive diet of bread, fresh meat, and butter, with coffee and water, will need: Meat. . . . 16 oz. or 1.00 lb., avor.; bread . . . 19 oz. or 1.19 lb., avor.; butter or fat . . . . 35% oz. or 0.23 lb., avor.; water . . . . 32 fluid oz. or 3.38 lb. avor. This would amount to rather less than two and a half pounds of solid food, and to something over three pints of liquid food. Almost all persons can procure this amount of food when depending on their own resources to get it; but there are persons such as soldiers, convicts and sailors who have to completely rely on the good will of their superiors for the amount of food which they receive. The American soldier of all others is the best fed; while the English soldier is the worst off. But it remains to be added that however great the bulk of food placed before a man, it will avail nothing if misproportioned in its elements. Feed a man on a diet deficient in proteids, and the result will be muscular debility and prostration, while if it is taken in too great a quantity the result is a gouty state of the constitution. Deficiency in fats produces defective nutrition and leaness. Why there is such an universal dislike to fat meat is hard to tell, and yet there is nothing so dangerous to our life as a total or partial avoidance of it. It has been shown by the best medical men that, as a general rule, persons not eating any fat before the age of twenty will die of inanition before the age of forty. All doctors agree that a lack of fatty matter in the body predisposes to consumption; it is for this reason, to make up the deficit of fat in the system that easily digested oils are used to check the progress of consumption; of these oils cod-liver oil is the one most commonly used.

It was Dr. Hughes Bennett who first introduced cod-liver oil to the notice of the public; its beneficent influence on the system he deduced from the observation that butchers, cooks, oil-men, tanners, and as are constantly coming in contact with fatty matter, are less liable than others to tubercular diseases; and adds, the same doctor, that, to prevent consumption during youth, indulgence in indigestible articles of food should be avoided, especially pastry, unripe fruit, salted provisions, and acid drinks; while a habit of eating a certain amount of fat should be encouraged and made even imperative. Dr. Hooker says that of persons dying of consumption between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, nine-tenths, at least have never used fat meat; and that of sick persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two, more than one-fifth eat no fat meat. Fat meat is not only beneficial to the body but also serves to make life supportable in a comfortable manner. It produces that fulness of figure and form which adds so much to the beauty of the human body, as also that activity of the muscles, which so greatly contrasts with the lethargic state of the fat-avoiding person. Although fat is commonly recommended, nevertheless, its too free use may be censured, as it will not only produce that sickly appearance of man, which is the result of obesity, but if more be taken than can conveniently be disposed of, the surplus has to be disposed off by the liver, which then becomes diseased by overaction, resulting in a bilious condition of the system; therefore it is the duty of every man, on the peril of his health, to see that he obtains not only a sufficient amount in bulk of nutriment but that this nutriment be proportional in the elements that compose it.

We have already spoken of the effects of unwholesome food, and therefore will only say here that a man using it, or making others use it, is as guilty of manslaughter as the cut-throat; and one day, when such a man stands before the judgment-seat of his Creator, he will be astonished to hear that he has to render an account of the loss of so many young lives. How many sufferings, how many evil deeds are the result of bad diet! In order for the jeweler to make a precious neck-lease he must have gold and diamonds—surely a brick would not and could not furnish the required material. It is just with food in
William Dunbar.

William Dunbar, the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The exact place of his birth is not agreed upon; and of his life, prior to his becoming a student at the University of St. Andrew, where, in 1479, he graduated, receiving the degree of Master of Arts, comparatively little is known.

During his college days, Dunbar was of a retired disposition, given much to contemplation. Having completed his college course, it became his duty to make choice of a profession, or of a future state of life; and in this he was guided by a seeming inclination to the practice of the Evangelical Counsels in seclusion and retirement. Accordingly, he made application, and was admitted to the house of the Franciscan Order, known as the Gray Friars. Here he remained some time, fulfilling in a most exemplary manner the offices assigned him. However, after some time, young Dunbar found that his calling was not what he before imagined, and so he returned to the world. This was, of course, in perfect accordance with the correct way of acting. Having received a classical education, and being a man of considerable attainments, he soon made the acquaintance of most of the leading men of his country. For a long time, however, he made no start in life, but finally, through the influence of some nobles, he was appointed to certain offices of trust, and it is believed, acted on embassies to Germany, Ireland, England and France, thus having an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the different phases of human character, of which he gave many delineations in his poetical productions.

In 1500, Dunbar was endowed by the king with an annual pension of ten pounds; but in after years this pension was greatly increased.

William Dunbar was one of those men of talented minds, and wonderfully gifted as to speech, and hence it was that he became a great favorite with his royal master. Many believe that it was Dunbar who was sent to Henry VII to stipulate a marriage with Margaret, his daughter, and King James. To judge from his writings, Dunbar was a man of high ambition, desirous of wealth and independence, and spumed to be considered the servant of any master; moreover, it is believed that when he saw all his hopes of preferment were frustrated by the death of the king, he pined away with the sting of his wounded ambition, and died about the year 1530.

Now as to the name and writings of William Dunbar, I must say that they remained in obscurity for many centuries; and it is only of late years that his poems have become quite popular, on account, I may say, of the many moral and comic qualities which they possess. He wrote three kinds of poems: moral, comic, and allegorical, besides many small pieces, the sentiments of his miscalculated ambition. "The Thistle and the Rose" is one of his allegorical poems, written as a bridal song, to honor the nuptials of James and Margaret. This poem, as he himself relates, was written on the 9th of May, 1503. Of this production, an English author says:

"In nervous strains Dunbar's bold music flows, And Time yet spares the Thistle and the Rose."

The "Golden Targe" was very popular in his own day, and elicited many encomiums.

Dunbar was a great satirist and humorist. "The Dance" is a poem combining these two qualities in a remarkable degree. It represents the Seven Deadly Sins, passing by

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Alphonso, King of Spain, used to say that he only knew one happy pair in his dominions, the man was deaf and the woman was blind.
the gate of the lower regions; and, as they pass, they soliloquize, each on its own proper sin. It is one of the grandest productions of the kind in the language. Another poem represents the thrush and the nightingale having a debate on the merits of an earthly and a spiritual life. In this, the thrush ends every stanza with the praise of a "life in love's service," and the nightingale says that "all love is vain, but the love of God alone." He has written many short pieces on the vanity of earthly things, the woes of mankind, and uncertainty of life. Thus he writes:

"The sliding joy, the gladness short,
The flogged love, the false comfort.
The swiv'ring abate the slight train,
For to consider is one pain."

These spells of melancholy and despondency were not lasting, for at times he would write pieces which were the outpourings of a merry and joyful heart. His ambition prompted him to attain a high position, and when he saw but little hope for attaining his end, then it was that he told in measured verse the vanity of worldly things.

As a comic writer, Dunbar also holds a high rank; although his merits in this kind of poetry are not of so high a standard as his moral or allegorical compositions. One of his first comic pieces was "Two Married Women and the Widow," in which three ladies discuss among themselves the relative merits of their husbands. There is another piece in which he represents a tailor and shoe-maker having a promenade on the paths of the lower regions. His humor, though keen and good, is expressed in language, sometimes the most vulgar.

But, taken in all, comparatively little is known of the character of the poet Dunbar. His complete works were published in 1834. Walter Scott has said of him that he was "a poet unrivalled by any that Scotland ever produced." Be this as it may, his character and poetry, as far as we know of them, are well matched, and both I must consider as neither extremely bad nor surpassingly good.

G. F.

The Kind-Hearted.

There is no class of persons in the world more universally beloved and sought after than the kind-hearted. When we hear a person assert that such or such an individual is kind-hearted, our mind at once pictures out to us a person who is gentle, affable, magnanimous,—one possessed of such qualities that when combined make a truly generous soul. We know that the kind-hearted are ever ready to assist those who may need their aid, whether it be pecuniary or admonitory. When speaking of any one they invariably have a good word for him, otherwise they maintain complete silence. Many a heart, ready to burst with unrestrained passion, or inconsolable grief, has been softened and soothed by the cheering words of a kind-hearted friend.

Criminals, whose hearts had become steeled to all human sensibilities, either through the frequent commission of heinous crimes, total depravity, or both of these, have become as gentle as lambs through the mollifying influence of the kind, the generous, and the true. Take the case of a little child; place him under the care of two persons, one of whom has a sour, surly disposition, who never allows the young one anything its childish fancy wishes for; or, if disposed to gratify the desire, will do it in such a manner as to deprive the child of the innocent gratifica-

tion arising therefrom; the other, on the contrary, has a most agreeable disposition, and will do all in his power to make that child happy by granting its every legitimate desire with as much cheerfulness and alacrity as possible; to which of these two, do you think the affections of that child will adhere? In whom will that child have the greatest confidence? without doubt, in the latter. What is here said of the child holds good for the man. For, we are all children in some respects, and in this particular respect, we all find ourselves on an equality—we like, and can appreciate kindness. To the kind-hearted I say, oh! happy and god-like creatures, your worth cannot be estimated! you are a bright beacon-light to those tossed about and buffeted by the storms and bolisterous winds of the world! Many a sailor on life's broad and stormy sea, when about to succumb to its bilowy waves, has been encouraged, cheered, and finally saved by a single ray of effulgence. To me a kind-hearted friend is a treasure; he is far more precious than all the treasures and riches of this world.

How consoling it is when weighed down by the cares, troubles, anxieties, and reverses of life to have a true and kind-hearted friend; one to whom may be made known all our difficulties and trials—the secrets of our inmost soul, and from whom sympathy and consolation may be received! Is it not reasonable and human-like that we should cling to such a person with an earnestness and tenacity that well beggars description? We often hear people complaining and wondering why it is that they are not more relied upon, and that they are not sought after and their company courted by their fellow-men. But to me the wonder is that such individuals have the audacity to make either such a complaint or inquiry; for were they but to look into themselves they would at once see the cause—they would see that they have no friends because they cannot be relied upon, because they are not men of truth and integrity.

But how sad it is to think that though capable of doing so much good to their fellow man, the kind-hearted are so few. In viewing the actions of man to-day, what do we behold? We see a banner carried triumphantly before millions of mortals upon which is inscribed the diabolical motto, "Love yourself and hate every one else." O, truly deplorable condition of fallen man, when will you rise from the mire of hatred and strife in which you now walk, take your fellow man by the hand, and with heart and hand joined carry everywhere that glorious banner which bears the motto, "Love and Peace"? When man shall have learned to regard his fellow man with kind feelings—when all mankind has become kind-hearted—then, and not till then, will peace and joy, such as the world cannot afford, reign supreme. When we have arrived at the winter of life, and feel the cold clammy hand of death upon us; when we look back to our boyhood hours, and find ourselves once more amid the delightful scenes of youth, then arise the memories of those we have known; we experience the most pleasant feelings in recalling the names of those who have been kind to us, and we dwell with commingled love, joy, and sorrow upon them. We cannot forget then; for,

"Though absent, not forgotten,
The mighty tear drop falls,
The fervent prayer to heaven
For preservation calls,
A vision o'er us stealing
Brings all the past to view,
We love the tender-hearted,
The good, the kind and true"

M.

Art, Music and Literature.

A posthumous novel by Sheridan Le Fanu, and a new novel entitled "Miss Boyberrie," from the pen of Mrs. Mal-

caworth, are in press in London.

Cardinal Newman has recently given several of the letters of his old friend, the author of "The Christian Y

to the character of Saint Paul, a College, Oxford.

M. Odysse has just put out a novel called "Les Amours de la Duchesse," which is of a highly sensational character.

The scene is laid in England.

M. Ernest Daudet, brother of Alphonse, has recently published a volume of "Souvenirs de la Présidence du Maréchal MacMahon," covering the period 1874-79.

Mme. Clara Schumann, is preparing a biography of her late husband, enriched by his literary remains in shape of

letters, criticisms, essays, etc., never before published.

A woman artist in Boston is making $100 a week by decorating parasols. She paints bouquets, wreaths of roses, dainty field flowers, and grapes for a New York firm.

At a late sale in Paris a book by a modern binder, Trouitz-Bauzonnet, a master of the art of inlaying, sold for $3,200, of which at least $2,200 was paid in respect of the binding.

M. J. Widdleton is endeavoring to bring oat new editions of O'Meara's "Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon," "Napoleon in Exile" and Las Cases' "Memoirs of the Exile of the Paris Salon, took place on the 1st inst. Bougner-
eau Cabanel, Laurens, Lelebre, and others are represented by eau is at the head of the jury. Bastien-Lepage, Bougner-
ne. His most notable work this year is the "Steamer Lizzie Ashore off Bridge-
rations were, moreover, found to be very small and easily shattered a distance of about eighty metres, and through a
cartridges were exploded, it was found that the ice was

gated 306 grammes of dynamite beneath the ice, each connected with

effect was obtained by placing three cartridges of 406

dynamite. Bernard and Lay, assisted by two speciaUsts, determined the best way of breaking up river ice with dy-

namite. Flegy and Steits, of the Nobel Dynamite Company, di­

—Mr. George Gilbert Scott, one of the most recent of "Rome's Recruits," has in the press an "Essay on the His-
tory of English Church architecture, prior to the separa-
tion of England from the Roman obedience." Another book, as interesting to the historical student as Mr. Scott's is to the architect, is an account of the anti-episcopal inquisitors for the domain of Nau, the secretary of Mary Queen of Scots, which the Rev. Father Stephenson is preparing for publication. It contains in substance the ill-fated Queens' account of her life, and particularly of those parts of it which have been the subject of so much controversy.

New York is to have an addition to its public statues in the figure of Liep, the Norseman, who is supposed to have anticipated Columbus in his discovery of America.

In fact, the old Viking is credited by some enthusiasts here with having not only visited New England, but with sailing up Boston harbor. As no one knows how the al-

ledged Norse discoverer looked his statue will have the advantage of escaping the usual criticism of its being a bad likeness. The sculptor is to be seen at the Exposition in Chicago. A. W. of New York, the ideal significance of the char-

acter will no doubt be well preserved. The subscription list for the statue, for which the city has given a site in Post-Office Square, is appropriately headed by Ole Bull.

—The revival of interest in the first Napoleon has led Mr. M. F. H. De Haas to work on a good-sized biographical work this year is the "Steamer Lizzie Ashore off Bridge-

—Mr. Forbes claims in "Nature to have already given his reason for believing that he has located a planet more distant from the sun than Neptune.

—The house of Louis Müller, of Leipsic, Germany, has put on the market colored inks, which may be used for writing labels on glass, iron, marble, mother-of-pearl and metal. The writing is done with a goose quill, and when dry adheres so firmly that it cannot be removed by any liquid. Four different colors are made, black, white, red and blue.

—Some trials were made lately at the Seine, at Paris, to determine the best way of bringing ice with dy-

namite. Bernard and Lay, assisted by two specialists, Pleyg and Steits, of the Nobel Dynamite Company, di-

rected the operations and recorded the results. The best effect was obtained by placing three cartridges of 406

and blue. But both had a great sale years ago, and have for some time been out of print.

Mr. M. F. H. De Haas is working on a good-sized upright "Moonlight in the Channel." His most notable work this year is the "Steamer Lizzie Ashore off Bridge-

hampton." He will go to Europe in May, and return in the autumn. His large "Rapids Above the Fall" came out of the Hahnenmann Fair with a hole in the corner, sev-

eral dents and scratches, but can easily be repaired. It is worth $2,500.

It would be well for all interested in the history of his country, and in the promotion of Catholic scholar-

ship, to subscribe at once for John Gilmary Shea's new book, entitled "The Translation of Father Hennequin's "Description de la Louisiane." This is certainly a work of merit, and a book not by hand, and found in the library of every Catholic institution in the land, but also in that of every man who takes an interest in the history of his country. The first edition is limited to 250 copies, and will be sold to subscribers for $4. Address, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., Elizabeth, N. J.

—Artesian wells are becoming very numerous through-

out California, fresh ones being dug daily as well for irri-

gating purposes in the farming lands as for general water supplies in San Francisco and other cities. They cost from $350 upward, and some furnish 250,000 gallons of the
purest water daily. In the San Joaquin Valley they are very numerous, eleven being in full flow within a tract three miles by a mile and a half in extent, and yet their proximity to each other and the digging of new wells does not diminish their productivity. The whole area is cut through everywhere. The novel experiment has been tried of forming an artificial lake with this water and breeding fish in it, and it has been found that the fish thrive as well in this way as in any natural sources or any other.

—Of all the large quarto works issued by the Wheeler Survey, none surpass in magnificence this truly great work. It comprises nearly 1,100 quarto pages, illustrated from 0 to 11—and the plants were then left in darkness—kept entirely in the dark, one was exposed to the influence of daylight only or to daylight only during the remainder of the night. The general result of the electric light only, one to the influence of daylight, and ot carrots exhibited to the society, showed those exposed to both day and night to have thrived about equally; and those exposed to electric light only or to daylight only, to have gone a thorough technical training in Saxony. Among the quick-growing seeds and plants, such as mustard, carrots, swedes, beans, cucumbers, and melons, in pots, and these pots were divided into four groups, one of which was kept entirely in the dark, one was exposed to the influence of electric light upon plants, which have been conducted during the last two months at his house in Sherwood, and exhibited specimens that every shade of color, every hue, and even the gauze of the wings of moths are perfectly delineated. It not only does credit to the survey, but does more than credit to the lithographer and the Government Printing Office. It is a particularly strong volume in the list of contributors and array of topics treated. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., and Zoologist of the expedition, contributes a chapter upon geographical distribution and value with regard to the work.

—The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 738 B. C., and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B. C., and again by Julius Caesar, 45 B. C. who fixed the solar year as consisting of 365 days and six hours. This was the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cesar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, and 40 minutes, and not of 365 days, and 6 hours. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII had amounted to ten entire days. To obviate this error, Gregory ordered in 1582 that the year should consist of 365 days only: and in 1751 it was ordered to be so used in England; and the next year eleven days were left out, the 2d of September, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th, so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar.

—At the meeting of the Royal Society lately held in London, Dr. G. W. Siemens, F. R. S., gave a detailed description of some experiments upon the influence of the electric light upon plants, which have been conducted during the last two months at his house in Sherwood, and exhibited specimens. The method pursued was to plant quick-growing seeds and plants, such as mustard, carrots, swedes, beans, cucumbers, and melons, in pots, and these pots were divided into four groups, one of which was kept entirely in the dark, one was exposed to the influence of electric light only. The plants exposed to this influence over a period of days, 5 hours, and 40 minutes, and not of 365 days, and 6 hours. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII had amounted to ten entire days. To obviate this error, Gregory ordered in 1582 that the year should consist of 365 days only: and in 1751 it was ordered to be so used in England; and the next year eleven days were left out, the 2d of September, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th, so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar.

—Direct without any middleman or foreign agency. Agricultural matters are exciting a good deal of attention, and a company has lately been started at Shizetu for horse and cattle breeding, which is in considerable favor with the government. Early in the spring some of these Angora goats made their fortunes at the recent fair in Sanfonie, if they had only known of it, for on this one occasion, 3,014 ponies changed hands at the average price of about $1,06 per pony.—The Sun.
gentlemen at college, or "college men," as the *Mercury* technically expresses it, and the moose who would thus drag them down from the pinnacle of honor must be a monster in itself and in truth. He deserves to be atra-scelised. Again, "Pappax, not Junior" accuses one "Pappax" (what learnedly odd names they have at Racine!) with using the words "young gentlemen (excuse the epithet)" in a communciation to the *Mercury*, and in another place "the wise and sober Seniors and Sophomores." "Pappax" must be a Freshman, and while he enjoys the secure shelter of the bomb-proof shed he forgets that the soles of the said Seniors and Sophomores are scorched with the heat of the thundering Venus Fornix. He alone, assober as a mentered saint, is compelled to try the experiment for himself, and learn by experience. Some people, however, cannot be anything if not unreasonable, and Racine seems to have her share of such people. But that affair of the "truly diabolical" slanderer and the printing of the virtues is in parapell and the vices in long primer is the most outrageous of all, if it be true. For the sake of humanity we hope it is not true, and that the writer but exaggerates, or draws upon his imagination. Some of the writers at Racine are very imaginative—so imaginative, in fact, that with them an ideal world takes the place of or shuns the real world on which we live, and more, and have our being, and die. Some of them live in a world like that of the ancient Greeks. They have ridden the hobbies of Kant and Fechur so far that they can't be brought to an understanding of material things; they revel in a fictitious world. Poor fellows, this is a sad fate for the seriously musing students. If they do not take care, they will be subjected to the ridicule of the "college men," which may be just what they want. Going no farther than our own case, as stated by one of these men, who writes the exchange notes for the *Mercury*, we see much to hope for in the case of the Racine students who have written to us, and may be just what they want. For the "truly diabolical" slanderer and the printing of the virtues is in parapell, and the vices in long primer is the most outrageous of all, if it be true. For the sake of humanity we hope it is not true, and that the writer but exaggerates, or draws upon his imagination. Some of the writers at Racine are very imaginative—so imaginative, in fact, that with them an ideal world takes the place of or shuns the real world on which we live, and more, and have our being, and die. Some of them live in a world like that of the ancient Greeks. They have ridden the hobbies of Kant and Fechur so far that they can't be brought to an understanding of material things; they revel in a fictitious world. Poor fellows, this is a sad fate for the seriously musing students. If they do not take care, they will be subjected to the ridicule of the "college men," which may be just what they want.

The exchange editor of the *Mercury* himself. Our case as represented by him is as follows: "A jolly, fat individual stood aloof from the others, wearing a cassock, and with an air entirely different from the rest. It was not till we heard his rich, Irish brogue as he talked theology with the lively *Amherst Student* that we were sure of the identity of our friend the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.*

Now, the fellow that penned this for the *Mercury* is capable of saying or doing almost anything, is he not? If we know ourselves—and we think we do—we never spoke a word on theology or anything else to the *Amherst Student* directly, and to the best of our recollection, our case was represented by him as follows: "A jolly, fat individual stood aloof from the others, wearing a cassock, and with an air entirely different from the rest. It was not till we heard his rich, Irish brogue as he talked theology with the lively *Amherst Student* that we were sure of the identity of our friend the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.*

The exchange editor of the *Mercury* avers that he is "sure of the identity" of his friend the Scholastic, but this certainly on his part only. The poor fellow is so mad that we can assure him that he makes a grievous mistake. We don't stand "aloof from the others," for we are fond of company, when it is good, and nobody enjoys a joke better than we do. If we were as fat as he, however, and lived the same life, and had the same food, we would have as much the honor of wearing the clerical cassock, and we are not "fat," but as lean and lank as a fencepole—so lean, in fact, that, if we put on a swallow-tail coat, a stovepipe hat and striped breeches, we might be] 26

College Gossip.

The University of Minnesota has given up its military department—*Ex.* Good news for West Point.

Ann Arbor University is to have a full set of meteorological instruments. They will cost about $350.—*College Journal.*

Harvard's summer school in geology will begin its work at Cambridge, July 7th, and will continue four weeks.—*Ecio.*

Junior being asked if his knowledge of a chair was a posteriori or a posteriori, he could not see why this class laughed.—*Ex.*

A freshman recently inquired of our reliable traveling book agent if he had any miscellaneous works. "No," replied our antiquarian, "I have Jane Porter's works and some other females, but none of Misc.—*Lancesses.*"—*Amherst Student.*

A compilation of the various canvasses of the colleges of the country who have pulled a vote on the presidential question has been published by the Harvard *Echo.* Thirty-six colleges have been heard from, and the totals for the leading candidates are: Blaine, 2,237; Grant, 1,408; Sherman, 1,074; Bayard, 1,117; Edwards, 301; Tilden, 193.

Lient. Flipper, the colored West Point cadet, who graduated with his class some years ago, asserts that being left alone by his fellow-students was a positive advantage to him in his studies, since he sought companionship in his books. He states that since he left West Point he has read one or more papers issued by more than 200 colleges. Perhaps this record is more important than the first. Mau has been truly said about the advantage it is to one to see his own compositions in print, and much more might be said about the wholesome effect this has upon those students who would not otherwise care to write, still less to publish their writings.—*The Berkshireian.*

The Cornell *Era* wants a course in journalism established at that college. There are, we believe, no schools of journalism in the United States.—*University Press.*

With all respect to the opinion of our excellent contemporary, we inform him that there are a very large number of schools of journalism in the United States. Every college, from which a college paper is issued, possesses a school of journalism more or less practical, and there are more or less papers issued by Amherst, Yale, Harvard, and a score of other institutions besides. It is said that the schools have done much to injure the college.

Lieutenant James Cargill, a student in the California College, at Mendocino, made a heavy wager that he could walk and run 600 miles in 30 days. He believed that the plan usually adopted by pedestrians, that of doing their utmost during the first twenty-four hours, was a mistake, because it brought about exhaustion at the beginning of the journey. His time-table was for an even hundred miles every day. He proved a wonderful walker, and apparently demonstrated the soundness of his theory. On each of the first four days he covered exactly 100 miles, in the average of ten hours and twenty minutes. On the fifth day, however, he fell ill, and was compelled to stop. He intends to repeat the experiment.—*Sun*
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.
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OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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It is hardly necessary to remind those who have not studied very seriously during the past year to progress in study, strive, if possible, to be teaching all the time. Teach what you know, if you don't know everything. Take special care, either by bribing or begging, to have one person to whom you can repeat what you please. The expense will be well laid out, even if you have to spend a little in paying a person to attend you for an hour for this purpose. He reckons this among his Arcana especially as a help to memory: "I have read many things; but a month's interval so destroyed all recollection of them that I hardly remember them on reading them again. But what I have taught others, I know as well as the very limbs of my body. They are as clear as daylight before my eyes. My knowledge of them is firm, certain, and fruitful. I could hardly believe that death itself could extinguish the remembrance of them."

On last Thursday the Church of God duly celebrated the mystic solemnity of Corpus Christi,—a festival that must be ever dear to the Christian heart; for since Christ has so loved man as to give him His own body and blood for the food and nourishment of his soul, it is but befitting on his part to adore His Divine Lord and Saviour in the sacrament of His love, and pour out from the depths of his soul all the honor, all the praise, and thanksgiving that a creature can bestow upon his Creator.

That nothing might be wanting to the splendor of the Feast of Corpus Christi, the Church has appointed that it should be solemnized in the fairest and most pleasant part of the year, the month of May or June. And this wise selection of a day, at the above time, on which to glorify the God of all creation, is emblematic of the harmony that exists between the order of nature and that of grace; for it is the one same God who adores our Eucharist—and who on this account pours His graces upon us—that rules the passing year, and commands the flowers to bud and the trees to put forth their leaves. God is indeed wonderful in His works, and wonderful in the love that He bears for man, in spite of the latter's utter ungratefulness. It was man who caused our Divine Lord so much pain: it was man—crude man—that nailed His mangled and bleeding Form to the wood of the Cross; notwithstanding all this, the charity and love of Christ prevail, and in place of resenting the injury, He forgives him in His goodness, and who on this account pours His graces upon us—that rules the passing year, and commands the flowers to bud and the trees to put forth their leaves. God is indeed wonderful in His works, and wonderful in the love that He bears for man, in spite of the latter's utter ungratefulness. It was man who caused our Divine Lord so much pain: it was man—crude man—that nailed His mangled and bleeding Form to the wood of the Cross; notwithstanding all this, the charity and love of Christ prevail, and in place of resenting the injury, He forgives him in His goodness, and declares that He loves man with an infinite love. Oh mystery of mysteries, how can we be any longer ungrateful with such an example before us!

The Sacrament of the Eucharist has been instituted by Christ in a most simple and yet most wonderful manner. On the night of the Paschal Supper, our Divine Saviour took bread into His adorable hands, and after having blessed and broke it, gave it to His Apostles, saying: "Take ye and eat: this is My body; do this in remembrance of Me." And having taken the chalice, and given thanks, He presented it to them, saying: "Drink ye all of this, for this is My blood, the blood of the New Testament, which shall be shed for many unto the remission of sins. Do this in commemoration of Me." Here, then, are the plain words of Christ; so plain that any unbiased mind must admit them in the sense attributed to them by the Catholic Church, for she alone is infallible, and has the direct power from God to interpret the Scriptures, that doing this she may fulfil her mission—guide souls to God.

The Feast of Corpus Christi has ever been held with becoming solemnity at Notre Dame, and this year has formed
no exception. At eight o'clock, on this day, Solemn High Mass was celebrated, after which the procession was formed, and moved solemnly around the lake. Beautiful repositories were erected at the Novitiate, at Calvary, and at the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes; various arches were constructed in the way, and, altogether, the effect was most imposing. The Band led the procession, and discoursed music appropriate to the occasion. Thousands of people were present from all parts of the country, and we are happy to be able to state that all showed that good order that is but rightly expected of a Christian on such an occasion.

In the evening, Solemn Vespers were sung, and the renewal of vows on the part of those who made their First Communion took place; so that, taken all in all, the celebration of the sublime festival of Corpus Christi at Notre Dame was all that could be desired; and we have no doubt that all who had the good fortune to be present thereat will remember it with pleasure, and in years to come will count it among one of the great events of their lives.

—The writer of the article entitled “The American College” in a recent number of the University Press claims that “at present there are everywhere springing up denominational as well as sectarian institutions, flooding the country with graduates who could not enter the third class in a German gymnasium, but who in this country can in one year from graduation nail up their shingles as Doctor or Lawyer, or as any other professionalist.” If this be the case it would be a praiseworthy undertaking to show up some of the shallow pretenders, so that people might know them and guard against them. The writer continues: “Thus it is that the noblest professions have come into dispute. A few facts: England has three colleges, the United States 422. New England contains 23 of these, Pennsylvania twenty-nine. Ohio, we believe, has somewhat above thirty, etc., etc. The Roman Catholic colleges number sixty-seven, Methodists sixty-five, and so we might go on and show by figures how these smaller colleges are gradually increasing. Whereas, as the States take charge more and more of educational matters they ought to decrease, and how in their increase they have been and are sapping the very life blood from out the nation. How, you ask? We answer that they do this by using their influence to deter students from attending superior educational institutions, and draw them by various means to their own far inferior colleges. There are at present twenty-seven State colleges in the Union. These should be supported. When Michigan has an Ann Arbor and Wisconsin a Madison College supplied with educators that no institution in these separate States can vie with; supplied with apparatus and appliances for scientific purposes such as no denomination in the state finds itself alone able to present to its school. We say that, having all this in view, is it not a curious fact that there are persons who will send their children, deserving better education to mere academies? But are all these State colleges so very superior to the denominational institutions as the writer would lead us to suppose? That is a fair question, we believe, and apart from the fact that this is a free country, and that people are therefore at liberty to send their children wherever they please, and cannot be coerced into a contrary course by a free State, we think that many of these pampered and expensive State colleges are not what they are cracked up to be, or what they should be. Turning to another part of the paper from which we clip the foregoing extracts, we are given to understand that the figures set down by the professors at one of these State colleges to indicate the standing of the student amounted to nil, and the president acknowledged that they “are really no indication of a student’s work.” That this is not the case at some of the denominational colleges objected, we can personally affirm, and if the professors in a college cannot give an “indication” of their students’ standing in their classes, what, we ask, can they do—what are they paid for do? From the local columns of the same paper we take the following extract which clearly shows that the writer of “The American College” article might very reasonably transfer a great deal of the odium to some of the State colleges:

The boys are all at work (?) again. The short vacation spent in lying to the ‘parents’ about hard study does not seem to have had an injurious effect. Our affectionate parents when we shall have graduated, will be anxious that we take a year’s rest to recuperate, whereas, in truth, the four years spent in college with nineteen out of twenty of us are the easiest as well as the pleasantest of our working life. Very few in the Wisconsin or any other American University do a fair equivalent for the labor of the shop clerk or farm hand. It is not the study that makes some of our graduates pale and consumptive, but irregularity and a lethargy too great to permit the taking of proper exercise. We know of one gentleman who takes his recreation playing whist and poker in a room impregnated with an atmosphere of nigger-hair tobacco smoke, while all his studying is done after eleven p. m. Next Commencement the city newspapers which so kindly fondle the cunning graduates will praise his pretty pieces and lament that hard study has made such inroads on his constitution.”

Now, we can assure the writer of the article in the University Press that no such “work” would pass muster at Notre Dame, and at some other colleges that receive no support from the State, and that therefore his animadversions belong more properly at home, at his own State college, than at many of the small colleges that he pretends to hold in such contempt. Furthermore, the marks here are an “indication” of the student’s standing in his classes, and no mere claptrap. That there are many inferior colleges, institutions unworthy the name of colleges, is beyond a doubt, but this does not justify the writer’s sweeping charges. Show up the inferior institutions, and give honor where it is due. Consistency is said to be a jewel; hence, we suppose, the reason why so few possess it.

—A Hatt, ’76, promises to become one of the leading artists of the West.

—Edward G. Ohmer, ’73, is in the furniture and notary business at Dayton, Ohio.

—Harry E. Canoll, Prep., ’73, is clerking in a clothing house at Fort Collins, Colorado.

—John Eisenbauer is assisting his father in the real estate business at Huntington, Ind.

—Henry Murphy (Commercial), ’73, is doing business for a lumber firm at Muskegan, Mich.

—Rev. Father Mariné, C. S. C., of New Orleans, visited Notre Dame last week. Other Marinés are well, and his old friends here were, of course, delighted to see him.

—Irman Harthrath, ’79, is now pursuing his studies in Switzerland. He does not, however, forget Notre Dame,
and must have the SCHOLASTIC forwarded to him every
week.

—Rev. John Baptist Francolon, of the diocese of Santa
Fé, N. M., and Secretary to his Grace the Archbishop
Lamy, is visiting at Notre Dame. Father Francolon in­
tends to remain sufficiently long to perfect himself in
the English language.

—Rev. M. Crosby, '73, was recently married in Chi­
cago to an estimable young lady, Miss Mary Walcott. Mr.
Crosby will by the first of June take up his residence in
Chicago and re-enter upon the position at the Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy Railroad Depot formerly held by
him. We wish the newly-married couple success in life.

—Our old friend S. S. Zahn, of Huntington, Ind., has,
begun spending some days at Notre Dame. We are glad
to be able to state that Mr. Zahn is improving in health,
and will likely, contrary to the opinions of many, com­
pletely recover from his somewhat protracted illness.
He has lately invented an important Improvement in
Churning Apparatus, and we hope that it will prove remu­
nerative to him.

Local Items.

—Reviews are now in order.

—The well near the SCHOLASTIC Office is well patronized.

—After about two weeks, examinations will be in order.

—Competitions next week will be in the Preparatory
Course.

—Visitors from South Bend to the College are pretty
numerous.

—Quite a number of books has been lately added to the
College libraries.

—A great number of old students are expected here for
Commencement week.

—Four more weeks and the scholastic year of '79-'80
will be a thing of the past.

—A number of Minims made their First Communion on
the Feast of Corpus Christi.

—The Elocution classes, under the instructions of Prof.
J. A. Lyons, are doing well.

—There is a student in the Junior Department who is
said to resemble Peter Lombard.

—The various representatives of the College Associations
are now being chosen for Society Day.

—The College extension looks fine; the plastering and
carpenter-work are all that can be desired.

—Rev. Bishop Dwenger will be here about the 4th
prox., for the administration of Confirmation.

—The Military Companies, under charge of Captain
Cocke, are making rapid progress in field drill.

—Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior-General, C. S. C., offi­
ciated on the great solemnity of Corpus Christi.

—D. E. Maloney (Class '74), Elgin, Ill., will deliver the
Alumni Oration at the Commencement Exercises.

—Weather prophets are at present very scarce around
Notre Dame. The business, of course, is rather precarious.

—At the Commencement Exercises, the poem of the
Alumni will be read by Mr. W. F. Ball, (Class of '77),
Chicago, Ill.

—The Minims contemplate a trip to the St. Joe Farm
on next Wednesday. The little fellows are bound to have
a good time of it.

—The Alumni are about to have a most pleasant reu­
ion in the coming June. All who possibly can, are ex­
pected to be present.

—The Thespians, under the instructions of Prof. J. A.
Lyons, will give the dramatic Entertainment at the Com­
 mencement Exercises.

—Hon. A. Anderson, South Bend, Ind., delivered an in­
tense, 2-hour lecture before the law students, on last Tuesday
evening, in Science Hall.

—The attention of the Rhetoric Class was recently oc­
cupied with an interesting debate. Excellent arguments
were advanced by both sides.

—The putting up of the fence around Bro. Robert's in­
imitable flower-garden is progressing slowly. The execu­
tion is more than the conception.

—We would call the attention of all those in arrears to
the SCHOLASTIC to settle their accounts immediately. We
want no less than 50$ due to us.

—Mr. S. S. Zahn, of Huntington, Ind., has, at this period,
will be a thing of the past.

—The play of "Hartwell at Hamford," somewhat re­
modeled and localized, will be brought out by the Thes­
pians on the evening before Commencement.

—The pupils of the Manual Labor School are doing
well both at their trades and at their studies. Now is the
time for them to lay the foundation of a useful life.

—No report has been handed in of the interesting game
of baseball played on last Wednesday week. The Sec­
tary of the winning Club must certainly be noddling.

—It is hoped that all who take part in the exercises of
Commencement week will acquit themselves in a creditable
manner. Let the addresses, orations, etc., be first-class.

—There is a number of young ladies among the Juniors.
We had occasion to notice this by some things con­
ected with the late Entertainment of the St. Cecilians.

—The number of visitors at the Commencement Exer­
cises which take place on the 21st, 22d, and 23d prox.,
will be larger, perhaps, than ever seen before at Notre Dame.

—Last Saturday week Daniel Donahoe, of the Law De­
partment, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture
on "Constitutional Law" before the 1st Book-Keeping
Class.

—The preparations made for the procession of Corpus
Christi were extensive. The repositories were really beau­
tiful, as also the many arches that decked the processional
route.

—Little time remains between now and Commencement
Day. We hope all will show an energy and good will in
making everything connected with Commencement exer­
cises a success.

—On Trinity Sunday, Solemn High Mass was celebrated
at 10 o'clock in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,
the celebrant being Rev. Father Walsin. Rev. Father Foley
of New Brunswick, delivered the sermon.

—The elevation of the St. Aloysius Philo­
demic Association was held Monday after­
noon, May 23d inst. At this meeting J. E. Clarke was chosen to re­
present the organization on Society Day.

—The regular meeting of the St. Cecilian Association,
held May 23d, Messrs. Burger, Harrington, Clarke, and
McGowan were elected members. W. B. McParliss was
chosen at this meeting to represent the Association on
Society Day.

—The recent work yet procured for the Lemonnier Li­
brary is a complete set of Brownson's Quarterly Review
in 24 vols. This work is invaluable for reference, and was
purchased from the estate of the late Very Rev. Father
Kundig, of Milwaukee.

—The Officers of the St. Cecilian Association are as
follows: Mr. T. Cocke, Captain; E. Otis, 1st Sergeant;
C. Cleary, 2d Sergeant; A. Bodine, 1st Lieutenant; E.
Gibbons, 2d Lieutenant; M. J. Burns, 3d Lieutenant.
The Company consists of about forty members.

—The 1st regular meeting of the St. Cecilian Phila­
thean Association was held Saturday evening, May 28th.
At this meeting essays were read by J. A. Gibbons and T.
Flynn. Public readers for this week are: M. J. Burns,
C. McDermott, H. Rose, G. Foster, T. Flynn, J. P. O'Neil,
and J. W. Guthrie.

—The 27th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo­
patian Association was held Saturday evening, May 23d.
The following members took part in the exercises: G. J.
Rhodius, J. Boone, E. Oyne, M. Veddor, J. Larkin,
Ehorback, J. Kelly, N. Nelson, F. Becker, E. Litmer,
A. Croarkin, and J. Seeger.

—The Commencement Exercises of the University will
take place on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of June. The orator
on this occasion will be ex-Chief Justice Dunne, of Ari­
 zona. Judge Dunne is a speaker of acknowledged ability,
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

A meeting of the resident Alumni was held on Sunday morning in President Corby's parlor to prepare the programme for Commencement week. The records of the Alumni Association having been destroyed in the recent fire, Messrs. Edwards, Devoto and McCue were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution which should be submitted for adoption at the regular meeting on June 30th. Invitations will be sent out to all the old graduates, to whom the programme of the exercises, for Alumni Day, prepared by a sub-committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted.

--"PRELUDIES," by MAURICE F. EGAN. Philadelphia: Peter F. Cunningham & Son. The poems comprised in this little and unpretentious volume of seven pages are mostly characterized by a chaste elegance of taste, and a certain grace of classical allusion which betoken the scholar. The form of the Sonnet which the author has chosen in which to embody the content of these few lines is not adapted to much wild discursive roaming of fancy, but its severe and somewhat restricted rules of expression are not felt to be, in the mind of the reader, fetters to the easy flow of the verse, which, if it sinks to the height of absolute grandeur, is often impressive, and always in immeasurable good taste. Some of the poems have already appeared in the pages of Scribner's and Lippincott's Magazines, and it is understood that the young writer is connected with the journalistic profession in New York. The promise given in "Preludes" of latent power and artistic ability is such as to warrant the reader in taking the little as but a preluding tuning of the harpstrings for some broader flight into the world of song, where, if he fulfills the expectations which these preluding notes have inspired, he must needs take a higher and more conspicuous position. The book is published to aid in the rebuilding of the University of Notre Dame.—Queen's College Journal.

Some improvements are needed in various places around Notre Dame; and would it not be well to have these made by Commencement week? There seems to be but little use in spending day after day and week after week in doing very little attainment, and letting other things which really need attention pass unheeded. This is especially the case in a few instances, which we refrain from mentioning.

It is expected that the boat race on the 22d, will be an unusually close one. Both crews are sparing themselves no trouble in preparing, and the winners—whomever they may be—must expect a hard struggle before carrying off their laurels. We haven't yet heard whether the boats are to be pressed or not, but it is to be presumed that after the thorough discussion which the matter got last fall, there will be no more trouble to be apprehended on this point.

Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York, have lately sent to the College Library, with their compliments, the sixth revised and enlarged edition of Liddell and Scott's large Greek-English Lexicon, and Andrew Freund's Latin-English Dictionary, revised, enlarged, and in great part re-written by Lewis and Short. These two volumes are standard works in their kind, and for these the Messrs. Harper's have the sincere thanks of the Librarian.

At the 33d regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Association the subject "Has France Produced a Greater Man than England?" was only debated, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed during the whole proceedings. Messrs. Zahm, Kurz and Donnelly spoke on the affirmative side of the question, while Messrs. Burns, Connelly and Larkin upheld the negative. After the display of considerable ability on both sides the decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

Our horticulturist says that he feels morally and physically wronged by the fact of us saying that he has put the fruit-trees on the straight road to destruction, and in asserting that the startling of a young nursery was not so much to replenish as to increase the standard of production up to the volume of consumption. We are sorry to have so abused our respected tree-destroyer, notwithstanding that the spirit of little George actuates his every movement. Would that he would spare the tree, and spare us the sad sight of looking upon maimed nature.

A number of books have been, within the past week, presented to the College Library by members of the Faculty. They number some 150. Among them are the following works: Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art; Barnard's School Architecture; Sorvig's Sacred Cenomony; Manning's Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects; Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Kenrick's Theologia Dogmatica, 3 vols.; Decret Institutions Canoniae, 2 vols.; Currer Bell; Life of Prince Gallitzin—Hyden; Bibliographia Catholicae Americana, from 1764 to 1820 inclusive, Joseph A. Perot;—Wood's Latin Writer, LL.D., 3 vols.; Alaworth's Latin Dictionary. Thanks are returned to Bro. Emmanuel for Half Hours With the Best Authors—Knight; 3 vols.; to Bro. Edward, for The Pearl Among the Virgins; to Elliot Ryder, New York, for a complete set of the New York Catholic and Brooklyn Catholic; to Rev. Butler's Sketches of Universal History; The Book of Common Prayer; and, Pulpis Homosopathic Domestic Physician.
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.

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**MINIM DEPARTMENT.**


**CLASS HONORS.**

- In the following list are the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.

**COURSE OF MODERN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, AND SPECIAL BRANCHES.**


**MINIM DEPARTMENT.**


**Roll of Honor.**


The esteemed Vicar-General of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Rev. Father BenoIt, honored the Juniors by accepting their invitation to be present at their reunion. Theodora Ewing and Eliza Pappin gathered a bouquet of flowers, and presented it to the honored guest, with regrets that the Juniors were not informed of the favor he was to bestow by his visit in time to be prepared as they would.


The Mass of the Children of Mary on Monday morning in the Chapel of Loreto was said by Very Rev. Father General, and was followed by an instruction on the feast of the day, "Our Lady of Christians." He designated woman as "the universal reparatrix" for the sins of the race, and uttered impressive and eloquent praises of the Blessed Virgin, in which her indisputable right to her title, "Austrium Christianorum," was clearly established.

At the regular reunion in the Junior Department the reading was "Welcome to Very Rev. Father General, from the Students," by Catharine Lancaster; "Inconsciones à Marie" by Mgr. Dulanloup, by Mme. "Ave Maria," by Clara Guin; and a recitation "The Sisters," by Eleanor C. Donnelly, by Catharine Lancaster. The reunion was held in the pavilion of Mt. Carmel. The statue of Mater Admirabilis, a beautiful life-sized figure, is the most prominent adornment of the Juniors' study-hall, and the special welcome is explained from this circumstance as Father General presided at the reunion, which the Juniors expected to take place in their chapel.

At the regular Academic reunion, which was presided over by Very Rev. Father General, the reading was Rosie Mytica, Vol. VI, No. 4. Editors: Misses Cavenor and Galen. Contents: Editorial—Distinguished Guests; Arrival of Very Rev. Father General; Welcoming the Juniors; The Distribution of the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Ghost; A Graceful Transposition; Music Notes; Extract from a School Girl's Letter; The Catholic Religion not a Matter of Opinion; Official Notes; Chemical Excitement; A Tribute of Affectio; The Prizes; Partings; A Convent Picture. Very Rev. Father General spoke upon the advantages of good reading; the effects of a given literary production is greatly enhanced, by being well read; a clear, distinct pronunciation is an indication of a vigorous, active mind. A superior reader must possess a superior mind.

**Roll of Honor.**

**SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT OF MUSIC.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE GRADUATING CLASS:** Misses Gales, Keenan, Dillon. 1st Class—Misses Gordon, Buck. 2d Div.—Misses Sullivan, Uesel, Newman. 2d Class—Misses Kirchner, Campbell, Rosing, Kelleher, Farrell. 2d Div.—Misses Mcauliffe, Hecker. 3d Class—Misses Semmes, Wells, Callinan, Saloons, Gall, Bruser, Reichard, Maloney. 2d Div.—Misses C. Hackett, Julius, Donnelly, Woodson, Engel, and Former. 4th Class—Misses Davis, Crumine, Price, Palmer, Cavenor, C. Campbell. 2d Div.—Misses Wurzburg French, Fox, Mitchell, Leydon, Van Name, Otto, Garlcy. 5th Class—
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

P A R T N E R S H I P.

A. CLARK, or 70.

A. E. CROSBY, or 70.

A. E. DUFFY, or 70.

A. E. MURPHY, or 70.

A. E. WALLACE, or 70.

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A. A. ROBINSON, or 70.

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