A very remarkable story that! Mr. Porter," said the Leveler, as the Transcript concluded.

"Yes; I stater myself it is neither an exceptional experience," replied Porter. "But it is my call, I believe. Let us hear our matter-of-fact friend, Henry, tell us a ghost story.

"Gentlemen, in the first place, I must begin by stating, solemnly, that I don't believe in ghosts. I trust I have been too well educated for that.

"We do not doubt that, friends; but one of the greatest peculiarities of ghosts is, that they are the most determined not to believe in them. Now, I believe in ghosts, and I haven't seen so much as the shadow of one.

"Well," said the Illinoischman, "you are interested to listen to my experience of the supernatural, you shall have it:

"It was in the summer of 1859, being a journeyman printer, that I stopped at a little village of Michigan and obtained temporary employment in the solitary newspaper office that enlightened the minds of the citizens and expressed the views of the dominant political party. It was a quiet little place, clothed in the shade of numerous locust trees, whose white blossoms and fragrant perfume attracted myriads of bees, for it was the spring season, and I was as yet seen nothing supernatural, although Dick professed to be constantly favored. As we lay one night in bed, I remarked that it was about time that he convinced me of the truth of his pretensions to a medium, if he wished to make a convert of me, when he exclaimed: 'Listen!' It was the music of a guitar.

"I knew that there was a guitar in the printing office, belonging to one of the hands. We always locked up the office before retiring, and I knew that the guitar was safe in its case. I said: 'Why! somebody has broken open the office, and is playing on Pete's guitar.' But all that Dick answered was: 'Listen!' The music became clearer and more distinct. It was an accomplishment—a very simple accomplishment, too—to a well-known popular air. Trust compels me to say that the performance was by no means faultless—in fact, foreign chords seemed sometimes to be introduced on purpose, and as they jarred upon the ear a faint peal of scornful laughter seemed to follow them.

"Louder and more decided grew the tones. Dick and I both sat up in bed. He pointed with his finger, and I looking after it, saw indistinctly a figure of a guitar suspended in the dim moonlight, the figure of a guitar suspended in the air, without any visible support, at a distance of about three feet and a half from the ground, and from this the music proceeded.

"I shuddered. Dick seemed quite composed.

"'Do you see anything?' said he.

"'Yes,' said I. 'I see the guitar.'

"'Anything else?' asked he.

"'So!' said I, but as I spoke, I saw, or fancied I saw, a pale, bluish, misty hand, fingering the strings of the instrument. However, I said nothing.

"'Now,' said Dick. 'Ask any questions that can be answered by 'yes' or 'no,' and the spirit will answer you. 'Yes' will be denoted by a single note—'no' by two.'

"Hardly had he said this, than the tune having ceased, a single note, long, clear, and singing, issued from the guitar.

"I then proceeded to put a series of questions. All of them that Dick might easily answer by his yes or no, or some evil ruining something already established for good. In the Eight Beatitudes we have the ordinal numbers and the "number of the beast," which is the numeral sixty-six. Nine, being the number of the angelic choirs, may stand for the angelic nature, as ten stands for human nature.
numbered twelve, but by the defection of one, eleven only were left. When the number was again made up by election of St. Matthias, he soon became renowned by the divine vocation of St. Paul. Yet we always speak of the twelve apostles.

From being 7x3, should show falsehood opposing truth, or truth victorious over falsehood. Both—the first visibly, the second secretly, may be observed in the fourteen stations of the Cross.

Fifteen, 5x3 the mysteries of redemption; which are the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary.

Such numbers as can be factored in different ways, may have different significations, thus forty as 2x20 is for penance, for the forty days of Lent; but as 4x10 is for humanity confirmed against evil. See in the "Lives" of Alban Butler how the Forty Martyrs showed that this holy number might not be broken.

Forty-two as 7x6 shows the most active numbers for good and evil combined. A terrible strife must be the result. This is the number of months assigned in the Apocalypse as the time of persecution of the Church. It was, in fact, the usual duration of a persecution under the Roman Emperors. And it is about the same as "a time, and times, and half a time;"—three years and a half.

That this is an approximate, not an absolute period of time, is shown by the expression 1,500 days used as an equivalent, Apoc. xii, 6; because 1,500 days make forty-two months of thirty days each, whereas three years and a half contain forty-two calendar months.

Thus we might go on and show the significance of other derived numbers. There is no harm in this form of Pythagoreanism, as we do not defy the numbers themselves, or make a superstitious use of them, as "lucky" or "unlucky." We seek merely the order of Providence in this, and worship the wisdom of His laws, by which all things are meted out in harmony, rhythm, and number.

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[Selected]

ERIC; or, Little by Little.

A Tale of Roslyn School.

By FREDERICK W. FAHNER
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

PART FIRST.
CHAP. V.

To such as the foxes, the little foxes that spoil our vines; for our vines have tender grapes. —Christ. ii. 15.

The second term at school is generally the great test of the strength of a boy's principles and resolutions. During the first term the novelty, the hollowness, the dread of punishment, the fear of being found out, are removed after the first brush of novelty, and many a lad who has given good promise at first, turns out after a short probation, idle, or vicious, or indifferent.

But there was little comparatively dangerous for Eric so long as he continued to be a home-boarder, which was for another half-year. On the contrary, he was almost always in his master's room, and the prestige of having been head-boy; and as he still continued under Mr. Gordon, he really wished to turn over a new leaf in his conduct towards him, and recover, if possible, the confidence of the teacher.

His popularity was a fatal snare. He enjoyed and was very proud of it, and was half inclined to be angry with Russell for not fully sharing his feelings; but Russell had a far larger experience of school-life than his new friend, and dreaded with all his heart lest "he should follow a multitude to do evil."

The "cribbing," which had astonished and enabled Eric at first, was more flagrant than ever in the Upper Fourth, and assumed a chronic form. In all the repiti tions, lessor or greater, of the boys using to write out in a large hand the passage to be learnt by heart, and dexterously pin it to the front of Mr. Gordon's desk. There any boy who could read it off, had a little danger of detection, and, as before, the only boys who refused to avail themselves of this trickery were Eric, Russell and Owen.

Eric did not yield to it; never once did he suffer his eyes to glance at the paper when his turn to repeat came round. But although this was the case, he never spoke against the practice to the other boys, even when he lost places by it. Nay more, he would laugh when any one told him how he had escaped "skewing" (i.e. being turned) by reading it off; and he even went so far as to allow them to suppose that he wouldn't himself object to take advantage of the master's unsuspicuous confidence.

"I say, Williams," said Dunn, one morning as they strolled into the school-yard, "do you know your Rep.?

"No," said Eric, "not very well; I haven't given more than ten minutes to it.

"Oh, well, never mind it now; come and have a game at raquet. Russell and Montague have taken the court.

"But I shall skew.

"Oh, no you needn't, you'll. I take care to pin it upon the desk near you.

"Well, I don't much care. At any rate I'll chance it." And off the boys ran to the raquet-court, Eric intending to occupy the last quarter of an hour before school-time in learning his lesson. Russell and Montague stood the other two, and they were very well matched. They had finished two splendid games, and each side had been victorious in turn, when Dunn, in his usual spirits, shouted,

"Now, Russell, for the conqueror.

"Get one some else in my place," said Russell; "I don't know my Rep., and must cut and learn it."

"Oh, no, you needn't. I've had lots of time to get up the passage, Eric, and you are not going to do it for me."

"Oh, yes, I forgot. Well, after all, you're quite right; I only wish I was so good."

"What a capital fellow you are, Eric," continued Montague, leaning on his raquet and looking after him, as Russell left the court; "indeed, I may say a regular stunner. But I say, Williams, you're not going too far, are you?"

"I think I must, I don't know half my lesson.

"Oh no! don't go; there's Llewellyn; he'll take Russell's place, and we must have the conque Ring game."

Again Eric yielded; and when the clock struck, he ran into school, hot, vexed with himself, and anxious to support in his new resolve towards his teacher. No sooner was he seated than Graham whispered, "Williams, it's your turn to write out the Horace; I did last time, you know."

Eric was reaping the fruits of his desire to keep up proficiency, by spreading his net too wide, his little danger of detection, and, as before, the only boys who refused to avail themselves of this trickery were Eric, Russell and Owen. But this was a step further than he had ever gone before. He drew back—

"Why, you know as well as I do that we all write it out by turns."

"Do you mean to say Owen or Russell ever "skewed" it?"

"Of course not; you wouldn't expect the saints to be guilty of such a thing, would you?"

"I'd rather not, Graham," said he, getting very red.

"Well, that is cowardly," answered Graham angrily; "then I suppose I must do it myself.

"Here, I'll do it," said Eric suddenly; "why be the paper?

His conscience smote him bitterly. In his silly dread of giving offence, he was doing what he heartily despised, and felt most uncomfortable.

"There," he said, pushing the paper from him in a pet; "I've written it, and I'll have nothing more to do with it!"

Just as he finished, they were called up, and Barker, taking the paper, succeeded in planting it as usual on the front of the desk. Eric had never seen it done so carelessly and clumsily before, and firmly believed what was indeed a fact, that Barker had done it badly on purpose, in the hope that it might be discovered, and so Eric be got once more into a scrape. He was in an agony of apprehension, and when put on, was totally unable to say his rep, to say a word of his Rep. But far as he had yielded, he would not cheat like the rest; in this respect, at any rate, he would not give up his claim to chivalrous and stainless honor; he kept his eyes fixed thoughtfully upon the paper; but refused to write out the passage which had been thrust into his hands, and even refused to repeat the words which were prompted in his ear by the boys on each side. Mr. Gordon, after waiting a moment, said:

"Why, Eric, you know nothing about it; you can't have looked at it. Go to the bottom, and write it out five times."

"Write it out," thought Eric; that is retribution, I suppose; and, covered with shame and vexation, he took his place below the malignant Barker at the bottom of the form.

It happened that during the lesson the fire began to smoke, and Mr. Gordon told Owen to open the window for a moment. No sooner was this done than the mischievous whiff of sea air which entered the room began to tripe and coquet with the pendulous half-sheet of paper over the desk, causing thereby an unwonted little perturbation of inspiration. In alarm, Duncan thoughtlessly pulled out the pin, and immediately the paper floated over Russell's head, as he sat at the top of the form, and, after one or two gyrations, fluttered down in the centre of the room.

"Bring me that piece of paper," said Mr. Gordon, full of rage and suspicion.

Several boys moved uneasily, and Eric moved nervously round.

"Did you hear? I fetch me that half sheet of paper."

A boy picked it up, and handed it to him. He held it for a full minute in his hands without a word, while vexation, deep disgust, and rising anger, struggled in his countenance. At last, he suddenly turned full on Eric, whose writing he recognized, and broke out:

"So, sir! a second time caught in gross deceit. I should not have thought it possible. Your face and manners belie you. You have lost my confidence forever. I despise you."

"Indeed, sir," said the penitent Eric, "I never meant—"

"Silence—you are detected, as cheats always will be. I shall report you to Dr. Rowlands."

The next boy was put on, and broke down. The same with the next, and the next, and the next; Montague, Graham, Llewellyn, Duncan, Barker, all hopeless failures; only two boys had said it right —Russell and Owen.
Mr. Gordon's face grew blacker and blacker. The deep, undisguised pain which the discovery caused him was swallowed up in unbound indignation. "False-hearted, dishonorable boys," he exclaimed, "henceforth my treatment of you shall be so different. The whole form, except Russell and Owen, shall have an extra lesson every half-holiday: not one of the rest of you will I trust again. I took you for gentlemen. I was mistaken. Go and fetch your things; I have nothing more to say to you.

"It's a pity to want to tell you that."—"Your guilt is only too clear, Williams. You will hear more of this. Go, I tell you." Eric's passions overcame him; he stamped furiously on the ground, and burst out, "I will speak, die, or be unjust to me for a long time, but I will not be—"

"Mr. Gordon's case fell sharply across the boy's back; he stopped, grasped for a moment, and then saying, "Very well, sir! I shall tell Dr. Rowlands that you strike before you hear me, he angrily left the room, and slammed the door violently behind him.

Before Mr. Gordon had time to recover from his astonishment, Russell stood by him. "Well, my boy," said the master, softening in a moment, and astonishment, Russell stood by him. "Well, my boy," said the master, softening in a moment, and astonishment, Russell stood by him. "Well, my boy," said the master, softening in a moment, and

"I am sorry you don't get on with him; but remember, you are making yourselves merry in that sacred place with the personal defects of others. These lessons you receive here must be futile if indeed they do not teach you the law, and jealous of his better reputation. He wanted to speak to Mr. Gordon; they were Eric Williams and Edwin Russell, but they were full of very different feelings.

Eric stopped at the desk first. Mr. Gordon looked up.

"You, Williams, I wonder that you have the audacity to speak to me. Go—are you nothing to say to you.

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As for subscribers being solicited with receiving news every week from old Dame Notre, and preferring to have only bi-monthly and quarterly, or from the place where they have spent the happiest as well as the most useful years of their life, we do not see it, and the increase of the number of subscribers shows that it cannot be seen. To this end, however, that our old students could get as many more subscribers than we now have.

As for the SCHOLASTIC proving a failure before ten months, all we have to say is—those errors. Notre Dame has failed in nothing of importance yet, and the SCHOLASTIC is not going to feign out the first.

How to Study.

Serenely my heart took the hue of the hour,
Its passions were quelling, were made as the dead,
And the spirit became, but remembered their power
As the billows the force of the gale that was felt!

—Moore.

In a previous number of the SCHOLASTIC we made some suggestions in regard to what the Student should do before entering College. Supposing, therefore, that he has profited by what we then said, and determined upon the particular studies most advantageous to him according to the particular avocation in life for which he proposes to fit himself, we now purpose to give him the benefit of our experience in regard to the manner in which he should study.

It is a well-known fact that, so far as the physical system is concerned, a man can endure but a certain amount of labor in a given time, and that, after such labor, rest is necessary to restore the body to its natural vigor and prepare it for new exertion. If a man engage in active exercise for an hour or two, his vital powers become more or less exhausted according to the greater or less violence of the exercise, and should be continued such exercise beyond the point of weariness, he cannot fail to do himself an injury which will temporally, or perhaps permanently, diminish his capacity for exertion, and thus render him less capable of benefiting himself or others.

It is also a fact that two men, possessing equal strength, who do an equal amount of work in a given time, the one who performs his work in a hurried and excited manner will be much more fatigued and, consequently, require rest to re-establish his natural vigor, than the other who performs his work in a quiet and deliberate manner. And, moreover, the latter will, as a general thing, do that work which he should study.

Now, the same laws which govern the body, in respect to labor and rest, govern also the mind in its present state of union with the body; for we must remember that the mind, in man's present state of existence, operates through the brain, and if he does not take that rest—(and Student of this class seldom do)—he goes on gradually but surely exhausting the strength of his brain and, consequently, the vigor of his mind, till he is finally obliged to abandon study for weeks or months, perhaps for years, simply because he can no longer apply his mind to serious work, and, in many cases, also because his physical health has been broken down by the constant unnatural strain upon the mind.

On the other hand, the Student who enters upon his work calmly, determined to master, within the allotted time, as much of the subject as he can with a reasonable degree of industry, will, in the end, be all the better for it. He will not fatigue his brain less, require less time to recover the force or strength expended, feel far more happy and contented and, what is of the utmost importance, preserve his health even though the quiet Student should, on this or that particular occasion, show to least advantage in the class-room (which is not very likely) he will, nevertheless, at the end of each year, have required a greater amount of actual information than the anxious Student, and return home with his strength and spirits but slightly, if at all, diminished, while the other will require the entire time of vacation to nurse his shattered health, and prepare himself for another term of study, thus losing, in part, at least, the enjoyments of home, which naturally should be his after ten months absence.

But there is another point to which the Student should attend particularly: namely, a proper degree of physical exercise. The brain being a part of the physical organization, its health and vigor depend, in a great measure, upon the health of the body, and the latter depends mainly, after healthful accommodations, upon a due proportion of physical exercise. It is to secure to the Student an opportunity for this necessary exercise that in all Schools and Colleges, certain hours of each day and, in many of them, an entire day in each week, are devoted to the study of the students. And, as for the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC proving a success and confessing that the SCHOLASTIC is a failure.

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Among the many matters that interest the old Students as well as the new ones, and the friends generality of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, there is no subject that can interest them more than the closing of Very Rev. Father Sofe, the Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, the one who held the foundation of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, and who not only was mainly instrumental in building the material edifices, and who now lift their heads up in proud consciousness of the number of youth who prosper under their roof-trees, but who also gave that impulse which everlastingly preserved the prestige of the two institutions, and which is felt in the studies and discipline of the College and Academy.

As noted by the Scholastic at the various dates, Very Rev. Father General went to France in July, where his presence was required by the sad state to which the country was reduced by the vigorous efforts of Communists, the shilly-shallying of Thiers, and the absence of all leading men who were imbued with principles that were calculated to save la belle France from the abyss of disaster and misfortune into which she has fallen, and in which she will remain until the man shall proceed upon his call, who is able to restore her to former glory, as the first Christian nation and eldest daughter of the Church.

During his short stay in France he was by no means discouraged by the effect of the persons thrown into high communicant disposed individuals, some in high station, were waging against the College and Schools of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in France and Algeria, but, on the contrary, he was encouraged by the fact that the zeal and fervor of the members of the order, of which he has now the control, was augmented, and that, as is the case with the Church at large, the more violent the persecution, the more devoted the members, and the more good done.

He remained for the annual Spiritual Retreat, and visited the Novitiate, where he met that Father in Israel, Father Chappé, and the enterprising man, Father Martinet, whom we hope to see soon on this side of the ocean, though we would rather go on the other side to see him. Having arranged matters to his own satisfaction with Very Rev. Father Drouelle, the Provincial of France, he hastened to return to the home of his adoption, where all his children were anxiously awaiting him, and arrived at Notre Dame as announced in a previous number of the Scholastic.

We are by no means given to sentimentality, nor are we a poet, consequently we leave to others to reveal the arrival and reception of Father General at Notre Dame. We simply assert that all, from the Editors of the SCHOLASTIC down to the smallest Minime, felt that satisfaction and soul-contented security that children feel when their Father returns after an absence of days.

On his return he of course had his many duties as General to fulfill, and meddled not a whit in the march of matters in Notre Dame, leaving the conduct of the College in the hands of those to whom he had confided it.

Such being the case, we were most agreeably taken when we received intimation that he would make a short trip with us to Elkhart.

We record it for future generations, and as a matter of reflection to those degenerate sons of Notre Dame who cannot go beyond the College grounds without the aid of a horse, that no horses and in which she will remain until the man shall proceed upon his call, who is able to restore her to former glory, as the first Christian nation and eldest daughter of the Church.

E. B. E. H. G. O. K.

Prior to T. E. Howard began the Course of Modern History last Saturday.

The Professors of Sciences, Rev. G. Carrier, began his course of lessons last week.

Are the Professors like locomotives? Because the Students must look out for them when the bell rings.

A beginning class of German was commenced during this week and placed under the direction of Brother Martinet.

An additional train going east in the morning, and another going west in the evening, have been put on the M. & S. & L. S. R.R.

Entrances for 1871-72.


NOTE DAME SCHOLASTIC.


PENNSHIPS.

toms and cities, as we do those of the stars, by circles drawn through the poles perpendicular to the equator, that is by latitudes; and by circles parallel to the equator, corresponding to our longitude. Another most important work of Hipparchus is a collection of catalogues of stars. The appearance of a new star in his time caused him to form the grand project of enabling future astronomers to ascertain whether the general picture of the heavens was the same. This he aimed to effect by attempting the actual enumeration of the stars. He prepared and arranged an extensive catalogue of the fixed stars, which subsequently served as a basis of that of Ptolemy. So great indeed is the merit of this great astronomer, that Pliny speaks of him in terms of the highest admiration.

The meet with but few famous names from the time of Hipparchus, about 150 or 153 years B.C., to the time of Ptolemy, who was born in the year 70 of our era. Still there are some who distinguished themselves, and whose names were preserved through a space of little less than two thousand years—such as Clemens, who wrote a book entitled, "Introduction to the Phenomena," he lived in the time of Augustus. Also Musilius, Strabo, Posidonius, and Cicero, who lived a half century later.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]
LIVING ROYALTY SOCIETY.
This Society, composed of the Catholic ladies and pupils now at St. Mary's, held its annual meeting on Sunday, the Feast of the Rosary; very Rev. Father General presiding. The following officers were appointed:

Director—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.
President—Mrs. M. M. Philen.
Secretary—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.
Treasurer—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.

SOAILITY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY,
Compiled of the Catholic young ladies, held its first meeting on Sunday, September 17th, Mother Superior presiding. The following officers were appointed until the annual election, which takes place on the eighth of December:

Director—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.
President—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.
Secretary—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.
Treasurer—Miss M. E. B. Schuler.

ST. EUSEBIA'S LITERARY SOCIETY,
Compiled of the young ladies of the Graduating and First Senior Classes.

Director—Mother M. Eusebia.
President—Miss L. F. Marshall.
Vice-President—Miss Alice Shan.
Secretary—Miss Annie Borup.
Treasurer—Miss Kate Zell.
Librarian—Miss Mary Kirwan.

ST. EUSEBIA'S LITERARY SOCIETY,
Compiled of the Second and Third Senior Classes. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Director—Miss Mary Kirwan.
President—Miss Mary Kirwan.
Vice-President—Miss V. BaU.
Secretary—Miss Mary Kirwan.
Treasurer—Miss Mary Kirwan.

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To claim of twenty subscribers for one year, twenty-five copies annually for $75, in advance.

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