A Rhapsody.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN AS NEARLY INSANE AS HE WISHES.

[Repubhished by request from the NOTRE DAME SCHO-]
nastic of March 30th, 1873.]

It may be well to remark, in introduction, that a hint
on Poetical Licenses in Bullions' Grammar, page 283, had
a great deal to do with the peculiar style of this piece.
We quote:

"Such are a few of the licenses allowed to poets, but de­
nied to prose writers; and among other purposes which
they obviously serve, they enhance the pleasure of reading
poetic composition, by increasing the boundary of separa­
tion set up, especially in our language, between it and com­
mon prose."

The more the better, then, it would appear. We shall,
however, append notes, not only explaining the nature of
the license used in each case, but also endeavoring to elu­
cidate the beauties of the poem.

I.

I had traversed the desert of Sarah,*
And the end of my journey was near;
It was night in the suburbs of Cairo,
But my heart had stagnated with fear,
For the moon shone disgustingly clear,
And the ghost of the daughter of Pharaoh
Had thought it correct to appear.
Oh! yes; that distinguished lady of antiquity had
Thought it not only proper, but even eminently
advisable, under the circumstances, to appear.1

II.

You know how unsuitable fear is—
For persons to learning inclined;
But, in spite of my terrors, a series
Suggested itself to my mind,
Of facts that I needed, and, "Here is—
The chance that I wanted to find."

III.

"Fair princess, although you are scary,"—
I'll venture the discourse to lead:
You have come from your quarters so airy,—
"Which, I'm sure, is a favor indeed;
So now, I beseech you preparey—
To answer my questions with speed.

IV.

"By whom were the pyramids grand made ?
Were they really erected by Cheops?
And who was Sesostris's handmaid?
And was she not partial to hops?
And where are the tracks in the sand made
By the manna wherever it drops ?

V.

"Did you really indite on papyrus
Your letters, and p'rops billets-doux?"
The winged ants, as a rule, appear in autumn, and perish in winter. The females after the pairing season are treated with apparent respect, much like the queen-bee among bees; though a community of ants, unlike one of bees, contains numerous females. Unlike the queen-bee also they are strip of their wings; nor is this always done by the neuters, but often by the female ant herself.

The eggs of the ant are so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye. The mother drops them at random all through the nest; but some of the workers immediately seize them, moisten them with their tongue, and lay them in heaps in particular apartments of the nest. They continue to watch them, and remove them from one part of the nest to the other, apparently that they may always have a suitable temperature and probably to avoid any excess of moisture. In a few days the larvae are produced, and they require constant care from the workers, who feed them with a viscid sustenance, supposed to be the ordinary food of the species. They are also extremely careful to keep the young larva clean; and a great amount of labor is expended in carrying them from the nest to the surface after sunrise, when the weather is fine, and back before sunset, or when the weather becomes cold or there are signs of rain. The same care is taken of the pupa. The larvae and pupa are the white objects which the workers are seen hastily seizing and conveying to places of safety when the nest is broken open; and the resemblance of which to grains of barley, particularly of the pupa, leads to the erroneous opinion that ants stored up corn for winter food.

The supply of food for the inmates of the nest is brought to them by the workers. The food of some kinds is exclusively animal, that of others vegetable. The ants of temperate countries do not store up food for winter, but lay dormant during that period, and they chiefly subsist on animal food. There is, however, a species in India, *Attasprevis*, which store up provisions consisting entirely of the seeds of a species of the millet. Some collect and carry to their nests substances not intended for food but for the construction of the nest. In this way they gather up chips of wood, bits of straw, and small pebbles. The vegetable substances for which they have a chief liking is sugar, and they are guided to this by a very acute sense of smell. Ants which feed on animal food render important service by clearing away every vestige of flesh from dead animals. But in tropical countries they even go so far as to attack living animals, and are regarded with dread by man himself. They hunt for prey in regular armies, myriads upon myriads, in solid columns or in phalanxes. Birds, reptiles, and small quadrupeds are devoured and the bones stripped clean. They even attack birds when they alight in search of food. Domestic animals when sick are not safe from them; and even man regards them with dread.

The habits of ants, differing very greatly, are most curiously constructed, and show great ingenuity. As a rule they build their habitations above ground. Rising above the surface in the form of a dome, the name of ant-hills has been given to them. Some of these ant-hills have been described by travellers in South America as attaining the height of 15 or 16 feet. Their nests in the interior consist of cells and galleries most ingeniously wrought, and ranged in separate stories. Many species, called mason-ants, form their nests of clay, which they mould with their mandibles and feet. The partitions, galleries, walls and partitions, galleries, walls and
cells are about one-twentieth of an inch thick; the roofs are arched and supported by pillars. Other species, known as carpenter-ants, form their nests in the trunks of old trees, gnawing the wood into apartments and galleries, with floors and walls as thin as card. Some (Australian) species construct their nests of the leaves of trees glued together, which are conveyed to their proper position by the united strength of myriads. Some species, that construct their nests in the ground instead of forming ant-hills, seek the protection of stones and roots of trees. Instances without number are on record of the instinct and sagacity of ants.

They appear to have some method of communicating with one another by means of their antennae. Such a faculty we would suppose was necessary not only for the construction of their curious habitations and other ordinary ocular, patulous, in which numbers must take part, systematical and conjointly, but also for their warlike and predatory excursions, for in these many species engage. In the case of *Atta cephalotes*, if an intervening space occurs which they cannot cross, some link themselves together—as monkeys have been known to do under like circumstances—and form a bridge, over which the others pass. Ants are, as a rule, both courageous and pugnacious. Battles often occur between parties, and ants have been, after the battle, locked in each other's arms, having died in the struggle. But the most extraordinary incident related of them, is that certain species go on regular frays, and carry off the larve and pupae of other species, which they rear as slaves, to perform the work properly befitted to the ant. The fact that Von Bulow is to give a number of concerts in the United States has excited the curiosity of many to know more concerning his life and labors; especially is this the case with those whose tastes are musical. Dr. Von Bulow, the son of Baron E. Von Bulow, the novelist, was born in Dresden, January 8, 1830. He studied music under Herr Weick, the father of the celebrated pianist Clara Schumann, but simply as an amateur. In the year 1848 he was sent to Dresden, and afterwards to Berlin, to study law; but though he was endowed by nature with great intellectual abilities, which would undoubtedly have fitted him to take his place with honor among the members of the bar, yet the main bent of his mind was so much towards music that his natural inclinations made him forsake the halls of justice in order that he might devote himself wholly to the art of his choice. He was led to this step by the advice of Liszt and Wagner, two of the great leaders in the movement which is destined to work a wonderful change in music. His first step on quitting the study of the law was to accept the post of chef d'orchestre at Zurich and devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of music under the instruction of Liszt, then at the most dazzling height of his reputation, drawing from him his broad views of the art and identifying himself with those startling developments of musical and dramatic art which were then going on under Wagner, and which are now being appreciated in the United States. He will, when Liszt shall have passed away, prove a fit successor to him, with no rival perhaps except the Russian Rubenstein.

Discarding the methods of Mozart, Thalberg, and Moscheles, and adopting the theories of Liszt, he looks upon the piano as an orchestra and makes of it an instrument to give vent to the heights and depths of musical expression.

In June, 1853, he appeared as a public pianist at the Baselstadt Musical Festival under Liszt, and about that period composed the music of "Julius Caesar" for the Weimar Court. He at the same time threw himself boldly into the controversy then raging in Germany concerning the "Music of the Future," and wrote many articles for the leading musical journals, distinguished for their vigor and eloquence. The controversy which was then begun has raged ever since, and Von Bulow has ever stood foremost as the champion of Wagner.

By his articles he attracted the attention of the whole musical portion of Germany; and, proving as they did that Von Bulow knows the philosophy of his art and is prepared to hold the lists against all comers, he was already a man of note when he began his concert tour in 1853. His success was great, and for many years he continued to give concerts in the cities of Germany. At the same time he held the position of Professor in the Conservatory of Berlin, and occupied himself as critic and poet, as well as composer, teacher and performer.

In 1859 he visited Paris, and the *Juwora* which he created had not been seen since the days of Chopin and Liszt. The "Music of the Future" had not been popular with the citizens of that gay city, but Von Bulow was successful, and became one of the lions of the art world. The pianist then devoted himself to aiding in the establishment of the Conservatory at Munich, where for ten years he wielded the baton with Wagner, illustrating the new school as an author as well as a musician.

In 1873 Von Bulow visited England, where the feeling amongst musicians and art critics against Wagner ran very high. He met with the same success in London that he had achieved in Paris, and was received with great applause. The opposition to the new school was overcome, if it was not entirely rooted out, and large audiences greeted him at his concerts. Particularly was this the case when he gave his series of concerts in the Albert Hall, where the triumph of Wagner's music was complete.

Von Bulow's great aim in rendering the works of an author is to lay aside his individuality, and as it were merge himself into the author whose medium for the time he becomes. He is in the widest sense a master, and though he is the pupil of Liszt yet such is the power and originality of his mind, so artistic is his execution, and so completely has he become his own master, that he can

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scarcely be called the disciple of any man, even of Liszt. Still, when he comes to America he will be received with more interest by our music lovers more as the exponent of Wagnerian music as the mere player. He will undoubtedly be received with more enthusiasm in the United States because through the exertions of Theodore Thomas and others the "Music of the Future" has already won hosts of admirers.

A European critic gives the following pen-and-ink sketch of the artist: "You are to picture to yourself a small man, with a thoroughly Prussian look, and, as all fine orchestra leaders, has a military martinet air. His head is that of a soldier more than that of an artist—small, compact, hard-looking as a hickory-nut. His eyes are large—a fleur d'oeil, as the French say. He wears a heavy brown mustache, a little Vandyke beard, which hides the shape of his mouth; his forehead recedes; the crown of his head is a little bald; the ears incline back, adding to the rather sharp, belligerent expression of his keen little head and face. When he takes his place before the orchestra you expect to see him draw his sword, and every musician is ready to charge to the death. It is impossible not to feel the influence of his magnetic presence. He infuses new vitality into the most familiar compositions. His directions are animated with a knowledge that acts like inspiration. We are in the presence of a master spirit."

**Literary Longevity.**

There are many persons who think that literary labors are adverse to long life or even to the integrity of the intellect. We frequently hear this expressed; indeed is there anyone who has not often heard the charge made? It is a grave assertion, but, we believe, a false one, because numerous examples to the contrary may be easily adduced, while the cases of early death resulting from literary labors are not so very great in number.

Premature death is confined to no one profession or condition of life. It is true that a too early or undue stress laid on the organs of the brain is undoubtedly fraught with consequences often disastrous; nevertheless their constant and rigorous exercise may be undergone while the body retains its strength and activity. Swift, it is true, ended his life "a driveller and a show," but it was not until after he had lived full seven years beyond the time usually allotted to man. Cowper died at twenty-six, but Scott lived until he was sixty-one, and Southey worked on until he was sixty-eight.

Henry Kirke White lived only to see his twenty-first year, and Byron passed through the darkness of the valley of death at thirty-six; yet Goethe, with his mind unimpaired, succumbed to the sickle of death in his eighty-second year. Keats, it is true, died early; but Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," reached his fourscore and four years, and Voltaire at the same period still lived and courted notoriety. Cornelle, the great French dramatist, lived to the good old age of seventy-eight; and Joseph Wharton closed his earthly pilgrimage in his seventyninth year. Watts ceased from work at the age of seventy-four, and Crabbe, "nature's sternest poet, but her best," sang until his seventy-eighth year. Klopstock, the author of the "Messiah," was verging on his eightieth year when he was laid in his grave; and Petrarch sang of Laura un-
graded on by the hypocritical encomiums of pretended friends. They wake up at last to find themselves slaves to their undertaking, to their extravagant habits, and to their imprudence in early life. Instead of being independent and enjoying the benefits attached to an untrammelled career, they must still rely for support on the bounty of their parents or relatives, or eke out a miserable existence by laboring at some secondary pursuit. To be independent, we must be honorable; to be honored, we must be wise.

J. F. F.

Overbeck.

Among the many beautiful works of art brought with him from Rome by the artist Gregori is a beautiful crayon portrait of Overbeck, the German artist. No one who has looked upon this grand and noble face will ever forget it. It is not what is commonly called a beautiful face, but there is an expression in it which forces on the mind of the beholder the impression that it was truly the face of a great genius. The portrait is the work of Gregori himself—a work of love, a keepsake which the artist has of his friend, who stands among the first in the ranks of the religious painters of our day.

Friedrich Overbeck was born in Lubeck, on the 3rd day of July, 1789. At the age of seventeen he began his artistic education in Vienna, from which place he proceeded first to Venice and afterwards in 1810 to Rome, the great metropolis of art. There he became acquainted with a number of young German artists who had become convinced that in order to effect a healthful regeneration in art it was necessary to return to the truthfulness and simplicity of the earlier Italian masters—that the artist should walk in the paths of Giotto, Orcagna, Fra Angelico and the great religious painters who had preceded Michael Angelo, Raphael and those succeeding the Renaissance. They claimed that after Angelico and those who preceded Raphael, religious art began to decline, and that with Michael Angelo and his contemporaries, pagan art reviving, paganism had usurped the place which religion formerly held in art. In order to recover this religious art, these young German artists united together to cultivate with assiduity the "asceticism, symbolism, pale color, and calm symmetrical arrangement of the early masters." They even endeavored in a modified way to imitate the quaint drawing and attenuated forms which are so characteristic of the paintings of these Christian artists. Devoting themselves wholly to religious subjects, many of them were drawn to that religion which supplied them with the subjects for their canvas, and entered the Catholic Church, thus giving proof that their paintings were of painting both new and remarkable. It was in 1811 that he was first brought into notice in Rome by a Madonna painted by him. This was followed by "Joseph sold into Captivity by his Brethren" and the "Seven Years of Famine," which were painted in the villa of M. Bartholdy, the Prussian Consul. Recognized as the head of the movement, he soon found himself surrounded by many enthusiastic disciples; they placed themselves under his instruction, and imitated him in his study of the great masters who preceded the Renaissance. It was the great truth which was at the bottom of his theory and belief that every worker must be devoted to his work by a life in keeping with his earnest convictions, which drew to him his co-workers and disciples: but, enticed away by the more romantic style into which the German school diverged, many of them fell away from their allegiance to him and his style, so severe and so ascetic. Their places were not easily supplied, and Overbeck found himself left to labor with but few to follow him. Still he labored none the less earnestly and enthusiastically than he did when, a young man, he began his career in the city of Rome, some sixty years ago.

In 1817 he executed a series of frescoes, the subjects of which were taken from Tasso's Jersualemme Liberata, in the Villa Massimi. He also executed other works in fresco, the most celebrated of which is his "Vision of St. Francis" in the Church of the Madonna degli Angioli near Assisi. This work is the most perfect exposition of the principles of Christian art as understood by him, and stands among the first of his works. The painting, however, which first made his name known throughout Europe was the "Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" for the Marien-Kirche in Lubeck, painted when he was twenty-six years of age. Another of his famous paintings was his great representation of the "Influence of Christianity on the Arts."

Overbeck devoted himself entirely to religious art, taking his subjects from Sacred History or from purely symbolic and allegorical studies. Among his many paintings are "Christ Bearing the Cross," "The Three Kings," "The Raising of Lazarus," "Gathering the Manna," "The Child Christ in the Temple," "Christ Raising the Daughter of Jairus," "Ascent of Elias," "Christ Blessing Little Children," "Christ on Mt. Olives," "The Assumption," and many others, such as his "Madonnas," "Holy Families," etc. He also designed a series of cartoons to be executed in fresco in the Chapel of Torlonia's villa at Castel-Gandolfo, remarkable for their merits, while his designs in charcoal and chalk, such as his "Passion of Our Lord," etc., make him better known to people generally than do his paintings.

He was elected President of the Academy of St. Luke, and foreign member of the French Institute, besides which he was a member of all the German Academies. Having once taken up his residence in Rome, he never left it, but lived there until November, 1889, when he died in his eighty-eighth year, adhering to the new art-faith which he was among the first to promulgate and which he not only professed but rendered more beautiful by his unworldly life.

Even those most opposed to Overbeck and his school frankly acknowledge that his paintings are full of the awe and beauty of holiness which so distinguish the works of the great masters whose style he sought to revive. No one dares deny that he was a man of undoubted genius, and of great learning and ability in art. The objection made to his works is their mystiness, chilliness and the conventionality in which nature has little part.

Amusement is the happiness of those who cannot think, the relaxation of those who can.
Art, Music and Literature.

—Mr. Browning's new poem, which is a long one, is nearing completion. Pietro Vaini was a fellow-student of Fortuny, Zama-}
—The gallery of the Monte di Pieta—that is, the Government pawn-shop—at Rome, is to be sold for the benefit of the German Opera House. The sale is to be held at 10 on the 15th of October. It will be put up in eleven lots, unless disposed of in a jump by Oct. 15 for the sum of $15,000 lire, or about $105,000. The collection includes pictures, sculptures, no sales, and other fine objects. Many of the paintings are copies of the great masters, and mainly valuable as specimens of different schools. There are, however, under the catalogue is deceitful, productions of Domenichino, Orazi, Guido, and Piazzetta, and the whole is now offered for a lot. The estimate of the works is nearly $50,000. The sale will be conducted by Signor Gregori himself is now on exhibition in Chicago, where it attracts the attention of all visitors to the Exposition. The original has been placed in an appropriate frame and hung in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, one of the most precious ornaments in it.

—Bayard Taylor will be the editor of "Picturesque Europe," under arrangements concluded last week with Mrs. Appleton & Co. This new venture of Messrs. Appleton promises to be finer in appearance than "Picturesque America." Mr. Fredericks is now designing the cover, and the work for the first edition can be printed by that time. The early parts will deal with the mother country, the first with the abode of royalty, "the hotel for German princes," as William Black calls it, Windsor Castle and town, and the second with Bonn school. Europe, of course, gives opportunity for picturesque interiors that America cannot offer, and in this respect the new work will have an advantage of which the most will be made. The drawings by Frenz and other artists have been engraved on wood by Harley and other good artists, and the steel engraving has been done both here and abroad.

—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale's new story will be begun in Scribner's Magazine for January, on the conclusion of Dr. Holland's "Seveneas." Though not strictly a centennial story, it deals with the early history of the nation, and appeals therefore to the omnipresent spirit. The title is "Philip Nolan's Friends; or, Show Your Passport." Philip Nolan will be remembered as the famous "Man without a Country," who did yeoman service during the war by supporting the people that it was very uncomfortable indeed not to have a country. Philip Nolan is wholly in Mr. Harte's original field, and is said to fulfill the promise of his very best tales. The opening has been done both here and abroad.

—The beautiful portrait of Pius IX painted by Signor Gregori has been presented to him by the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Notre Dame, Ind. This picture was painted by the artist in Rome, the Pope giving him a number of sittings whilst he was engaged on it. A copy of the painting, made by Gregori himself is now on exhibition in Chicago, where it attracts the attention of all visitors to the Exposition. The original has been placed in an appropriate frame and hung in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, one of the most precious ornaments in it.

—Miss Alcott and Mrs. Whitney must have very practical sympathy with Mr. Charles Reade's present efforts. Nearly all their works have been reprinted in England, and the sales are said to be very large.

—The origin of the term "Printer's Devil" has been traced back to Aldus Manutius, a printer of Venice. In the establishment of this worthy was a negro boy who rendered assistance in the multifarious work of the office, and who, on account of his dusky color, was believed by the superstitious to be an emissary of the Prince of Darkness, called "the soubriquet of 'printer's devil,' by which he was known all over Venice. To dissipate the ridiculous superstition, Manutius one day publicly exhibited the lad to the populace, with the announcement, 'I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think that he is not flesh and blood, come and pinch him.'

—A personal friend of the composer sends the Neue Freie Presse the following interesting criticisms by Verdi on Wagner's works and on German singing: "The conversation turning upon Wagner, Verdi remarked that this great genius had rendered incauselable service to melodramatic art, owing to his courage in emancipating himself from the traditional antiquated forms. 'I, also,' said he, 'have attempted to blend the music with the drama, certainly in 'Macbeth,' but I could not write the libretti as Wagner does. Wagner surpasses all composers in the wealth of coloring in his instrumentation, but he goes too far in the form as in the manner. At first he successfully combated the realistic, but later on he got farther from the genuine, and fell into the very fault, the task of ameliorating which he had originally proposed to himself. Thus the uniformity which he so victoriously attacked once more threatens to rule him.'

—A correspondent of the Catholic Times contributes the following interesting particulars to our contemporary:—"(Part II.), "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," "Work," and "Beginning Again" (probably a divided half of "Work"). The latter series includes nearly as long a list of Mrs. Whitney's books, and there are two other cheap series in which they are more prominent than any other author's. One series of Messrs. T. B. Ainsworth's works, "The Lampights," or "The Early Days Series" of another known publication, is said to be very large. Dr. Holland's books, Dr. Holmes', Charles Dudley Warner's, "The Lempliger," or "The Early American Novels," is said to be a large series; and as an American humorist, he is game for nearly all the "pirates" of London. One firm publishes complete editing of its author's works, of books, by Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and several others, and the sales are said to be very large.

—The early parts will deal with the mother country, the first with the abode of royalty, "the hotel for German princes," as William Black calls it, Windsor Castle and town, and the second with Bonn school. Europe, of course, gives opportunity for picturesque interiors that America cannot offer, and in this respect the new work will have an advantage of which the most will be made. The drawings by Frenz and other artists have been engraved on wood by Harley and other good artists, and the steel engraving has been done both here and abroad.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the ninth year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

To the Editors of the SCHOLASTIC will find in it many Literary and Scientific articles of general interest.

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A Word about our Paper.

Allow us to say a word or two about our paper. The object for which it was started is to give the parents of students attending class at Notre Dame a knowledge of the progress of their sons in class and of their conduct in general. This knowledge is given them in the Rolls of Honor and Class Honors published each week. When parents see the name of their son figuring in these rolls, they may rest assured that, as the case may be, he is either succeeding well in his classes or that of his conduct there is no complaint among either prefects or teachers. Of course more particular reports are sent to the parents at the beginning of each month by the Prefect of Studies, in which the exact standing of their sons is noted, but the general report is printed in the SCHOLASTIC each week—and only by means of the paper do parents receive the report. Hence our paper is of great use to the parents by giving them information, while at the same time it serves to encourage the student to study the harder because the knowledge of his success is made public.

Yet, as a simple list of names would be uninteresting, we make use of our columns to chronicle everything of interest to parents and students which may happen in our midst; and very frequently the general gossip in our local columns supplies information to parents which otherwise it would be difficult for them to receive. At the same time the local news of the place serves to give the students more interest in their classes, their sports and pastimes, and their general daily life.

In order to keep those who in other days attended class at Notre Dame well posted as to the whereabouts of their former companions we publish each week under the head of personal all reliable information regarding them, and thus recall to the memory of the old students many happy reminiscences of bygone years.

As there are many young men attending class who are gifted with a pleasing manner of writing, which has been acquired by the instruction which they receive in class, certain columns of the paper are allotted to them in which to have printed such compositions as may be found worthy by the Editor of the paper. The fact that the essays contributed by them not unfrequently have been republished in other papers proves that they have more than ordinary merit. The subjects given them are generally selected by their professors, who endeavor to give them such subjects as may serve to add to that portion of the paper allotted them a greater interest and variety.

In addition to this, the Editor, in order to cultivate a taste for literature, for art, for music and for science, gives each week all the current news of the week pertaining to these important affairs. It may be that this manner of conducting the paper may not be after the fashion of other college papers, but feeling as he does that much good comes to the student from it, he will continue to conduct it in this manner.

Literary Societies.

There are few things which serve to aid the earnest student in his endeavors at self-improvement so much as literary societies. They are as it were a miniature world in which he takes part, where all the great or interesting events are ushered in, and he one of the actors. Made up as they are with his companions in class and on the Campus, he finds his fellow-actors all friends, working for his improvement in common with their own; and though he may fight them in debate or receive a hard knock from them, yet he knows that they are friends who are training him to receive rough treatment in the great world outside the College walls, from those who are by no means friendly. Were there no other advantages to be derived from societies than this, they would be of great importance. But there are other advantages. They assist him in gaining knowledge. In order to prepare himself well for the debate, or to read an essay which will do him credit, the member of a Society is obliged to look up every fact or circumstance which may enter into the subject brought up for discussion. To do this properly he must read much, and digest what he has read. By thus reading up a particular subject he lays in a store of knowledge which will be useful to him hereafter when the same question may come up for discussion in the world. Many of the circumstances of some historical event he remembers in a confused way, after an explanation in class, many of the events of some man's life, times, or writings are forgotten, notwithstanding the teacher's pains to explain them; but when he is forced to study up these same facts, when he hears his companions repeating them over and over again in the society-room, and he has a personal interest in maintaining the truth of them, then they become indelibly engraved on his mind, and the lapse of years will not obliterate them.

Then again, when he is defending some particular view of a question in debate, if he would be successful in his wordy war it is necessary for him to be ever ready to reply to every argument brought to bear against his particular view. This causes him to examine into the validity of the arguments used against him, to be on the alert lest his opponent by misstatement of facts, by false reasoning, or, by any other trickery, may entrap him and undeservedly carry off the honors of the evening. This is an exercise for his mind which will be of the greatest service to him in after-life.

Then again the practice in speaking is of much use to him. It gives him confidence in himself, so that when he
against any occurrence of this kind, it has been the policy
might be neglected. In large classes it sometimes happens
in order that no student, by reason of the size of the class,
the different classes small in the number of its members,
the authorities to make the classes small even though to
time to give to each one as he would wish. To guard
that a pupil is neglected because the teacher has not the
Faculty here, because it has always been the rule to make
especially was it necessary to add to the members of the
•which it was to work in after days. But as these difficul­
•work with fidelity and zeal. Some of them still live,
Stace, Baasen, Ivers, Tong, and the many others, is held in
•were able men, capable of teaching, and of doing their
•who are now scattered throughout the cities of the great
Northwest.

The Faculty.

There was a time when the Faculty of the College did
not count a great many members. That time was when
the old College building was standing where the beautiful
new edifice now stands, and when the number of students
attending class here was not as great as at present. They
were able men, capable of teaching, and of doing their
work with fidelity and zeal. Some of them still live, while
others of them have been laid beneath the sod in the
little quiet graveyard which adjoins the grounds of the
Scholasticate. The memory of those men who have passed
•with pleasure the evenings spent in hot debate in the
society-room. They love to relate what occurred at their
meetings, and how on one particular occasion he overcame
Congressman Smith while arguing such a subject.

There are a number of these societies existing in the Col­
lege, and we would advise everyone to attach himself to
one of them. We do not care to name which particular
one we are the most pleased with. All are good, and it
depends on the members themselves, by the interest which
they take in the society, and their ability, whether it will
excel the others. Join one society, and join it with the
determination of doing all in your power to aid in making
it the best in the College.

making them small a great number of classes have to be
organized, and the more classes to be taught the greater
the number of persons required to teach them.

As the members of the Faculty increased in num­
ber, so also did it increase in talent, and ability for
 teaching. Every man added to the corps of Professors
brought more worth to it. Many of these, as the years
rolled by, left the University to take upon themselves
other duties. Their departure was regretted by the au­
thorities here; but they procured others as competent to
take their places, so that the high character and learning
of the Faculty have not suffered by their absence.

Thus the ability of the Faculty went on increasing year
by year, until now it can safely be said to be the most per­
fect ever seen here. We do not mean to say that the mem­
bers individually are superior in talent or more learned
than were those of former years—for that would be doing
an injustice to many worthy Professors of other years who
are no longer here. What we mean is this: that the pres­
cent members of the Faculty are able teachers; that as far
as learning goes they do not fall behind those of former
years; and further, that in the distribution of classes to
the different members of the Faculty the authorities have
with excellent judgment allotted them so equitably and
justly—distributing the right classes to the right men
—that each Professor is teaching those branches in which
he can the better do justice to himself and to his pupils.
It is in this latter that the Faculty of the present year can
be truly said to be superior to those of former years.

The good effects of the arrangement of classes among
the members of the Faculty made this year, although no­
ticeable already, will be seen more clearly and truly in the
course of a few weeks, and more especially at the end of
the year, when the general examination will take place.
Then, not only will we, but every person at the College,
see that the present Faculty has improved on those of
former years.

Personal.

—Robert Staley is visiting in New York city.
—Dr. Cassidy continues to make his daily visits.
—James H. Ward, of '73, is travelling in Europe.
—Martin Spellman, of '65, is book-keeping in Chicago.
—J. Rhey Boyd, of '70, is practicing law in Paducah, Ky.
—Frank P. Leffingwell, of '73, is practicing law in Lyons,
Iowa.
—Harry Scales, of '65, has an extensive law practice in
Chicago.
—Felix Meyer of '61, is practicing medicine in Cincin­
 nati, Ohio.
—John Gibbons, of '69, has a large law practice in Keo­
kuk, Iowa.
—James E. Wood, of '75, is employed on the Savannah
(III.) Times.
—Joseph Rumely is President of the St. Aloysius Society,
Laporte, Ind.
—John Flemming, of '83, is in the law business in Bur­
ingen, Iowa.
—Scott Ashton, of '73, has his "shingle" out in Leaven­
worth, Kansas.
—Wm. W. Jones, of '64, is principal of the High School
in Lemont, Ill.
—Charles W. Walter, of '75, is reading law in Fort
Wayne, Indiana.
—T. M. Johnson, of '71, is a lawyer of high standing in Osceola, Missouri.
—James McBride, of '68, is practicing law in Grand Rapids, Michigan.
—Charles H. Donnelly, of '72, has a good law practice in Woodstock, Ill.
—Col. J. H. Bowen, of South Chicago was at the College on Wednesday last.
—James Taylor, of '61, is in the firm of Moseback & Humphrey, Chicago.
—Thomas A. Daly, M. D., of '66, is city physician of Rochester, New York.
—Mark M. S. Foote, of '73, is engaged in the study of law in Burlington, Iowa.
—J. C. Lavelle, a student here in 1869, is practicing medicine in Southern Illinois.
—T. A. Dally, of '74, is filling a position in the County Recorder's Office, Chicago.
—J. A. Fox, of '70, is in the freight office of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Aurora, Illinois.
—W. C. Stellwagen, of '71, is doing an excellent business in the legal line at Claysville, Pa.
—James K. Flaherty, of '72, one of the "Happy Family," is in the real estate business in Chicago.
—H. Y. Hayes, of '74, is engaged in the real estate business in Chicago with his father, the Hon. S. S. Hayes.
—E. B. Downing, who was Professor of Latin here some sixteen years ago, is now living in Norfolk, Va. His address is 155 Church street.
—Thomas F. O'Mahony, of '75, writes us from Rararnia, Ohio, urging us to see him in Chicago a week ago looking hale and hearty.
—Herbert H. Hunt, of Burlington, Iowa, stopped over here for a few hours on Wednesday last on his way to join Belcher's Sugar refining army in Philadelphia.
—Rev. Dominic Duhemig, of Avilla, Ind., with that energy for which he is so noted, is engaged in building a fine little church in Bremen. He is also building one in Girardot.
—James McDermott, Esq., a notice of whom appeared in the Scholastic of last week, has since been raised to the responsible position of managing editor of the Chicago Morning Courier.
—T. J. Murphy, of '75, writes us from Ravenna, Ohio, as follows: "I sincerely hope that you will reorganize the young "Academia," and that it will be filled with members who are ardent admirers of the pews, who will all in their power to make the Scholastic of '75 and '76 more attractive than ever. Enclosed please find my subscription. Life would be dull away down here in the Buckeye State without the weekly messenger from dear old Notre Dame; therefore, by all means, don't fail to send me the Scholastic. I presume you will accept an item from "Richibucen" occasionally; if the burdensome duties of school-teaching do not press too heavily upon him." [We will be pleased to receive items from our friends at all times, knowing as we do that they cannot be otherwise than excellent; and we wish them all success in life, for he deserves it.— Ed.]

Local Items.

—Don't be dilatory.
—Baseball to the front.
—"I'll enter to-morrow."
—Sunflowers are out of season.
—The apple crop is very light.
—Watermelons are very scarce.
—Do donkeys ever grow to be horses?
—All our friends at Watertown are well.
—See the Roll of Honor in another column.
—"He stood alone!"—and don't you forget it!

—Bulletins will not be sent until the first of next month.
—The Fair in South Bend this week was not much of a success.
—The Classical Department contains a large number of students.
—Stray fishermen are visible about the upper lake once in a while.
—It is feared that the "Old Reliable" has been fouly dealt with.
—No sickness save a little homesickness, which is fast disappearing.
—Last Wednesday was the first day of rec., and the boys enjoyed it.
—The members of the different Societies are now canvassing for recruits.
—The Students will sing one of the Cecilian Masses at High Mass to-morrow.
—Very few indulge in playing hand-ball. Where are the vacation champions?
—The beautiful tuberoses in the Commercial Study is attracting much attention.
—The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception is to be started among the Juniors.
—All the members of the Academia who did not graduate last year have returned.
—There have been fresh arrivals of students almost ever day since the opening of class.
—L. E. Mayr has the best assortment of the celebrated Holland Gold Pcn in South Bend.
—From the manner in which all begin their studies we judge that this will be a very successful year.
—There was quite a rush to the Lemonnier Circulating Library last Saturday evening, the opening night.
—In consequence of Mr. McDermott's lecture the Observatory will not be open next Thursday evening.
—Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholastic office on next Wednesday, weather permitting.
—The parterie in front of the College locks well, but it acquires some attention before the cold weather sets in.
—Students visiting South Bend would do well to call on Mr. H. Speth, the fashionable barber, for a French haircut.
—With the exception of one day, the weather has been beautiful since the opening day; we wish it would continue so.
—The College Library will be opened every day at a quarter to four in the afternoon for all who may wish to procure books.
—The Minlins have been made a present of some beautiful canaries; they are grateful, and after October 1. This shows progress for South Bend, classes is highly commendable. We have yet to hear the professors making many or serious complaints.
— Students visiting South Bend would do well to call on Mr. H. Speth, the fashionable barber, for a French haircut.
—The Mutual, Active and Excelsior Baseball Clubs, of the Junior Department, organized under their respective captains on last Wednesday morning.
—Little Charley and his brothers have returned; they brought with them a new velocipede with which they enjoy themselves on the Minlins' promenade.
—The industry exhibited by the students in the various classes is highly commendable. We have yet to hear the professors making many or serious complaints.
—The South Bend Union will appear every morning on and after October 1. This shows progress for South Bend, and energy and determination on the part of Mr. Murray.
—The professors in charge of the scientific branches say that never have they had so many students attending their classes, nor had they students of more ability.
—A new patent buggy and wagon combined, drawn by
two quadrupeds of a species hitherto unknown in these parts, made its appearance at the College on Wednesday last.

Last year when a youngster was doubled up on the grass, "Baseball" was all that he said when asked what was the matter; now he simply groans and says "Watermelon!"

We bought an umbrella. It's ornamented with the hoof of a mule. We are prepared for rain. The Bogardus Kicker and it lie side by side patiently waiting for a victim.

We ushered ourselves into the presence of the terrific editor of the South Bend Union on last Wednesday. Paradoxical as it may seem, he was as cool as a clam and as lively as a flea.

D. W. Russ & Co., of South Bend, have a restaurant in connection with their bakery and grocery, where the students can procure meals. Oysters are served to order at 35 cents per dish.

The Laboratory building will soon be finished. There will be public lectures, with experiments, given by the Professor very frequently this coming winter, where all may enjoy rare treats.

It is expected that there will be several good voices in the Choir at Vespers, for unless there are many voices it is not Vespers sung as Vespers should be. The following candidates were elected members after fulfilling the necessary conditions: Messrs. Charles Whipple, O. Ludvig, Tamble, French, Foley, and Nelson.

We in our last issue neglected to chronicle the death of James Murphy, of Ottawa, Ill., whose funeral took place from the new church on August 24th. He had been suffering for several years from consumption, on account of which he did not attend the University last year. He was a student here for eight consecutive years, during which time he proved himself an amiable youth, and those with whom he was acquainted can do no less than testify to his good qualities.

There seems to be a disposition manifested by the students to make the most of their time here by studying well. This year, those who last in their class are expected to be the most popular on the Campus. After all, one who follows most faithfully the instructions given by his friends to study hard should be everywhere the most popular, and to those whose time is spent in sports. Of course he who plays and studies well will always be the most popular.

The Ladies of St. Joseph's Church will have an oyster and ice-cream festival in Vessey's Academy of Music, South Bend, on the 23rd inst. at the Academy of Music, South Bend, for the benefit of their church and school. This being the first public entertainment ever provided by the ladies of this congregation, it is hoped that they will receive a great popular success both from their friends. We understand that the festival is to be first class in every respect, and that no pains will be spared to make the evening a pleasant one for friends and visitors. Admission, 10 cents.

Josh Billings is booked to lecture in South Bend this fall, and of course when this great philosopher and oratorical reformer condescends to elucidate any of the many original themes with which he is conversant, we may expect to hear something entirely new and interesting. The subject of his lecture is "The Gosling," and his comment that "it rides the water like a drop of castor oil, and when it dives, it don't dive, but merely changes ends," is somewhat different to the regular routine of philosophical argument, and is certainly an original specimen of thought. We think him fully able to get away with this interesting subject.

A star course of lectures and concerts has been founded in South Bend under the auspices of Messrs. Foster and Marsh. Three Lectures and two Concerts constitute the course. Theodore Tilton, "Josh Billings," and Mrs. A. S. Richardson have been engaged to deliver the lectures; the concerts will be delivered by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club and the Caroline Richings-Barnard Opera Company. Anyone in the least versed in the popular amusements of the day will readily pronounce this a first class course, and more especially in regard to the musical portion of the programme. We wish Messrs. Foster and Marsh the success they so desire.

Every morning between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 can be seen the four personages who are so fortunate as to own 2.40 nags practicing for the race to be held in the Senior's Campus on St. Edward's day. The first one to be caught by the student is Theodore Tilton, "Josh Billings," and Mrs. A. S. Richardson have been engaged to deliver the lectures; the concerts will be delivered by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club and the Caroline Richings-Barnard Opera Company. Anyone in the least versed in the popular amusements of the day will readily pronounce this a first class course, and more especially in regard to the musical portion of the programme. We wish Messrs. Foster and Marsh the success they so desire.

A meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held Tuesday evening Sept. 13, for the purpose of electing officers the result of which will be published in the next Scholastic. The following was nominated for the office of President: Messrs. Charles Whipple, O. Ludvig, Tamble, French, Foley, and Nelson.

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The members of the Lemonnier Library Association acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following donations—viz: from Very Rev. E. Sorin, a fine copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; from Rev. Father Thomas B. Harmon of the works of Bro. Leonard; from Rev. Father A. H. Stace, "Life of God"; by S. Francis de Sales, and a fine copy of "Love of God" by St. Francis de Sales, and a fine copy of "The British Painters and Sculptors" by Cunningham.

The Lecture room will be amply able to accommodate the classes who will attend the lectures of the able Professor. A fine organ has been added to the room in which science will be taught. It stands as a memento of the days gone by. It will serve to recall to the people here the memory of the great things which occurred in the old Church—how the priests of God made regeneration possible for the children of the parish; and how daily upon that spot the unblodily Sacrifice was offered up for a quarter of a century. It will recall the time when the faithful Catholic in the innocence of boyhood they served the priest of God whilst offering up the Holy of Holies.

It will be to the scholars of St. Oran a momento of a labors of their younger days, and bring to them pleasant memories of such men as Fathers Cointet, Leveque, Gillespie, and others. It stands now no longer a portion of a school, and now that it ceases to be a place of public worship it has been changed to the next best thing—a lecture room in which science will be taught.

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**Class Honors.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY SEPT. 16, 1875.


**Minim Department—** Frank McGrath, Charles C. Campau, Clarence Paxtor, D. Lindberg, George Lowry, Leo J. Erazee, John Duffield, Frank Campau, George Rhodus, John Seeger, Frank Pleins, Rudolph Pleins.

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**St. Mary's Academy.**

—The notes for lessons and department will be published next week.

—Notice to forthcoming pupils—Don't forget to bring some lovely little gold fishes for the aquarium.

—The opening sermon on the Feast of the Nativity was very interesting and full of wise counsel.

—The new Bulletins are very elegant. The decimal standard has been adopted. Presume every pupil will strive to be at least up to ninety.

—The embroidered-room is the centre of attraction for those whose industrious fingers love to ply the "swift little needle, the bright little needle, the needle directed by beauty and art." The arrangements in this department are very complete, and no doubt many elegant articles will be produced—articles for the decoration of loved homes, and what is still higher, articles for the use of the Altar. The plain-sewing will not be neglected, for the rewards offered in this department are considered among the most honorable.

---

**McDONALD,**

**THE PHOTOGRAPHER,**

Is still at his old stand on Michigan Street.

**D. W. RUSS & CO.**

**KEEP THE STUDENTS HEADQUARTERS**

For Meals, Oysters, Ice Cream, Pies, Etc.

**MEALS AT ALL HOURS.**

**HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING,**

**SHAMPOOING, ETC.**

**HENRY SPETH,**

Corner Washington and Michigan Sts.,

(Under Coonley's Drug Store)

**SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.**

**JAMES BONNEY,**

**THE PHOTOGRAPHER,**

Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,

**SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.**

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholastic office every Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, together with a large collection of the Students who figured prominently here in former years. Orders by mail promptly attended to
Messrs. Knight and Mills have become managers of the above reliable and popular house, renovated, repaired and furnished it with new first-class furniture. The travelling public may rely on finding the best accommodation.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Notre Dame and St. Mary's will find here all the comforts of home during their stay.

JERRY KNIGHT, Proprietor.
CAPTAIN MILLS, Proprietor.

EDWARD BUYSSE,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND JEWELRY.

All Kinds of Engraving Done.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

PATRICK SHICKEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE!

Whilst I return my thanks to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I beg leave to inform the public that I have, at the urgent request of many of my patrons, purchased SEVERAL NEW CAR-ARRAIS AND BUGGIES, and moved into the LIVERY STABLES Attached to the National Hotel, and Ad­ jacent to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Depot. Now, that telegraphic communication has been made between Notre Dame and my office, through the Michigan Southern Depot, I shall be prepared to have passengers in time to meet all trains. For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

P. SHICKEY.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
INDIANA.


This Institution, incorporated in 1842, enlarged in 1856, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred students. Situated near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and the Peninsular Railroad, it is easy of access from all parts of the United States.

TERMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation Fee</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, Bed and Boarding, and Tuition (Latin and Greek included), Washing and Mending of Linens, per session of five months</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hebrew, each</td>
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<td>Instrumental Music</td>
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<td>Use of Piano</td>
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<td>Use of Violin</td>
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<td>Telegraphy</td>
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<td>Vocal Lessons, or Vocal Culture</td>
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<td>Elocution—Special Course</td>
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<td>Use of Library (per session)</td>
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<td>Drawing</td>
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<td>Use of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus</td>
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<td>Classical Course</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduation Fee, or Scientific Course</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Course</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students who spend their vacation at the University are charged extra</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors' Fees and Medicines at Physician's charge</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students received at any time, their Session beginning with date of entrance</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
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PAYMENTS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Class-Books, Stationery, etc., at current prices.

The first session begins on the first Tuesday of September the second on the first of February.

For further particulars, address Rev. P. J. Colovin, C. S. C., Pres't.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!
The Low Prices Still Continue at
P. L. Garrity's Candy Factory,
100 Van Buren St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.

Broken Candy
Fine Mixed Candy
Choice Mixed Candy
Caramels
Molasses and Cream Candy

Proportionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

M. Livingston & Co.,
ARE THE
Leading Merchant Tailors in South Bend.

They Have the Best Cutter in the City, and make suits in the latest styles at the lowest prices. Their stock of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, is the largest and most complete, and comprises all the new styles. Satisfaction guaranteed on all goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
94 MICHIGAN St., SOUTH BEND, IND.
### Trains Leave Chicago Depot, Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side)

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<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
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**Time Table—February, 1875.**

**3 Trains with Through Cars to New York.**

- **Lv. CHICAGO**
- **Ar. PT. WAYNE**
- **Ar. ALTOONA**
- **Ar. CRESSON**
- **Ar. NILES**
- **Ar. DETROIT**
- **Ar. CINCINNATI**
- **Ar. CHICAGO**

**Time Table—July 18, 1873.**

**This is the Only Line**

That runs the celebrated **PULLMAN PALACE CARS** from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

**F. R. MYEES, G. P. & T. A.**

**Michigan Central R. R.**

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lv. Chicago</th>
<th>5 00 a.m.</th>
<th>9 00 a.m.</th>
<th>3 15 p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>7 35 a.m.</td>
<td>11 15 a.m.</td>
<td>5 45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles......</td>
<td>9 15 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 p.m.</td>
<td>7 10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson....</td>
<td>2 30 p.m.</td>
<td>6 30 p.m.</td>
<td>11 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>3 45 a.m.</td>
<td>7 45 a.m.</td>
<td>12 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bend</td>
<td>6 00 a.m.</td>
<td>10 00 a.m.</td>
<td>1 20 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING SOUTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lv. Niles</th>
<th>6 30 a.m.</th>
<th>10 15 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. South Bend</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sunday excepted.**

- **DAILY.**
- **Saturday and Sunday excepted.**
- **$3.50 only.**

**Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.**

On and after Sunday, May 28, 1875, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

- **GOING EAST.**
  - 2 35 a.m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10 10; Cleveland 3 30; Buffalo 9 15.
  - 4 35 a.m., Special Chicago Express, arrives at Toledo 10 30; Cleveland 3 30; Buffalo 9 15.
  - 7 35 a.m., Toledo Express, Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 2 30; Cleveland, 7 30; Buffalo 1 30.

- **GOING WEST.**
  - 2 35 a.m., Express. Arrives at Laporte 7 20 a.m., Chicago 7 30 a.m. 4 35 p.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 45; Chicago 7 15.
  - 7 20 a.m., Evening Express. Arrives at Laporte 7 30; Chicago 7 45; Buffalo 2 15 a.m.

**Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.**

Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains for all points in Kansas and Southern Missouri. This is acknowledged by the traveling public to be the Great Overland Route to California.

- Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:
  - Leave. Arrive.
  - Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express. 10 15 a.m. 4 10 p.m.
  - Peru accommodation... 5 00 p.m. 9 30 a.m.
  - Night Express...... 10 00 p.m. 6 15 a.m.

**M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE,**

Gen'l Pass. Agent. General Superintendent

- **PULLMAN PALACE CARS,**
- run on all trains of this road.
- **This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul.**

**Marvin Hughitt.**

**W. H. Stennett,**

Gen'l Passenger Agent
This Institution, situated on the beautiful and picturesque banks of the St. Joseph River, is everything that could be desired as a locality for a female academy. All the branches of a solid and complete education are taught here. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and the modern languages, form prominent features in the course of instruction.

Particular attention is paid to the religious instruction of Catholic pupils. Pupils of all denominations are received, and for the sake of order required to attend the public religious exercises with the members of the Institution.

The buildings are spacious and commodious, suited to the educational requirements of the day, and furnished with all modern improvements. Every portion of the building is heated by steam, and hot and cold baths are attached to the sleeping apartments.

The ground is very extensive, beautifully adorned, and situated in that charming seclusion which is so favorable to the development of mental, physical and intellectual power.

The proximity of the two institutions to each other is a great convenience to parents having children at both, when they visit their sons and daughters.

For further particulars concerning this Institution, the public are referred to the Twentieth Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's Academy for the year 1874-75, or address St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.