The Haunted House.

I pass it at eve in the twilight's gloom,
And lights are flitting from room to room.

But where is the light of the kindly eye
That welcomed us there in days gone by?

'Tis the only home in that sandy waste
That shows the touch of the hand of taste.

But its beauty is fading day by day
Since those who adored it have passed away.

The hostess, smiling with kindly word,
And the host whose music our pulses stirred,

"With the infant darling, their hope and pride—
They have crossed the river's foaming tide.

And the dear old faces we used to meet—
The friendly voices we used to greet—

When we came on the nights of the social hop
And laughed to see the weasel pop.—

They have parted and scattered to East and West;
But I seem to see each well-known guest.

The lady fair that we all admire—
Victim of sad Chicago's fire—

She has gone to Cleveland's busy hive
And married a man of sixty-five.

While a youth still mourns his desolate fate
Among the volumes that "circulate."

And our bright young orator thought it best
To seek a home in the distant West.

But he with the beard so full and black
From far Milwaukee ne'er came back.

And the few old friends that still remain
Have never the heart to meet again.

But yet when the haunted house I pass,
I see them mirrored in fancy's glass.

And I breathe a sigh as I fondly pray
We may meet again some brighter day.

In the neighborhood of Eisenstadt there still exists a little summer-house which was formerly the property of Jos. Haydn. It is overgrown with ivy, and overshadowed with fruit-trees. The little wooden house, with the garden belonging to it, is now the property of a shoemaker. Its furniture, in Haydn's time, consisted only of a small piano, a writing table, a rush-bottomed couch, and two similar chairs. The walls were without decoration, and were pasted over with sketches of music in score, rough drafts of songs, three and four part canons, etc. In this little summer-house Haydn created a great part of his immortal works.—Watson's Art Journal.
covered that he had for it neglected his school studies. He worked away secretly at an overture, which was given and ridiculed at the theatre in Leipzig. This failure made Wagner give himself more earnestly to the study of counterpoint, and under his teacher, Weinig, he brought out another overture which was received with favor at the Gewand-haus. At this period of his life he was a devoted admirer of Beethoven and Mozart, with whom he was afterwards to place himself in opposition and rivalry. Heinrich Dorn says: "I doubt whether there ever was a young musician who knew Beethoven's works more thoroughly than Wagner in his eighteenth year." The overture produced by Wagner was modeled after Beethoven, as were most of his compositions at this time. After several other works he set himself to the composition of a symphony, and to his great model, Beethoven, he joined Mozart. On the completion of the symphony he made in 1833 a journey to Vienna. He stayed awhile at Prague, on his return where he composed the text of "The Nuptials," an opera which was never produced and the libretto of which he destroyed.

The year 1833 was spent in Wurzburg, where he wrote a romantic opera in three acts, "The Fairies." The year following he projected a scheme for a new opera "The Love-Veto," for the libretto of which he made use of the material in Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure." The same year he became musical director of the Magdeburg theatre, where he brought out his "Fairies" at a concert with great success. The failure of the Magdeburg theatre caused him to leave that place and go to Berlin, but he was unable to procure a performance of his last opera, "The Love-Veto." In the summer of 1837, while connected with the theatre of Riga, he projected the opera of "Rienzi," founded on Bulwer's novel of that name. With Wagner's usual disregard for time, space and probabilities, it was to be written on so vast a scale that it could only be played in the largest theatres. When he had written a score for two acts he set out for Paris, without funds or friends. He had the good fortune, however, to meet Meyerbeer, who showed him every mark of friendship; but as Meyerbeer was not always in Paris he could not be of service to him in procuring the performance of his works. Reduced in means, Wagner was forced to write articles for musical journals and to set the music of other composers for the pianoforte and other instruments. Among the essays written by him at this time is the "Pilgrimage to Beethoven." During this time he wrote in the space of seven weeks the music for his next opera "The Flying Dutchman."

Finding himself unsuccessful in Paris, he sent the score of his "Rienzi" to Dresden, where it was brought out in 1832 and proved a great success. After many years of trial and poverty he found himself suddenly famous and popular. The following year "The Flying Dutchman" was produced in the same place, under Wagner's own direction, he having accepted the position of Hof-Kapellmeister for the King of Saxony. The same year his "Love-feast of the Apostles," a scriptural scene for male voices and grand orchestra, was produced in the Frauenkirche in Dresden.

In the year 1845, Wagner, while still conductor at Dresden, and then in his thirty-third year, brought out his Tannhäuser. Since the score has been published, the composer has entirely remodelled the overture and first scene, and this revised version alone is to be considered authentic. It has not, however, as yet been published...
Wagner as the founder of a great and new musical school. They believe that “starting in reality from the key-note of Elia,” this work found favor in the public eyes; no man confers a benefit on society by renewing a taste for the great contemporaries of Shakespeare so long as he renews at the same time a taste for their licentiousness.” Still in this work Lamb shows that as a critic he possesses such true humanities and noble sentiments, such quaint vigor of language, a fanciful activeness of observation, and such understanding with his brother composed four juvenile works the best known of which is “Tales from the Plays of Shakespeare.”

Charles Lamb.

Charles Lamb, born in London, Feb. 18, 1775, died Dec. 24, 1834, was the son of John Lamb, a clerk to a bencher of the Inner Temple. After an early education at Christ’s Hospital, and an engagement of short duration in the South Sea House under his brother John, Charles was so fortunate as to obtain a position in the accountants’ office of the East India Company. This position he held from April, 1792, until March, 1835, when he retired on a pension.

A mournful tragedy occurred in his twenty-second year, which is connected with the life of the poet. His mother, Mary Lamb, (Bridget Elia) during a fit of insanity, in Sept., 1796, suddenly deprived her mother of life. Mary Lamb enjoyed the tender guardianship of her beneficent mother and her old and gentle heart ever rejoices in few things finer. Allen Cunningham says that "his prose essays and sketches of men and manners are in the second rank. His reputation will, however, ultimately rest on the Essays of Elia than which our literature is more sparkling everywhere, as rank him among the most original critics of the day." In 1830 appeared Lamb’s last production, Album Verses and other Poems. As a poet, Lamb does not rank so high as he does as an essayist or critic. Moir speaks of it in his Poetic Literature of the Past Half Century, says: “As a dramatic writer Lamb was sadly deficient in plot and constructiveness. But as a critic his merits were of a high order; and he is entitled to stand nearly in the first rank. His reputation will, however, ultimately rest on the Essays of Elia than which our literature is more sparkling everywhere, as rank him among the most original critics of the day.” In 1830 appeared Lamb’s last production, Album Verses and other Poems.

Charles Lamb’s first appearance before the world was as an author in 1797. The production was a volume of poems by Coleridge, Charles Lloyd, and Lamb, met with but little favor. In 1798 appeared Rosamond Gray and Old Blind Margaret. They were very favorably received, and the London Monthly Review, speaking of Rosamond Gray in Aug. 1799, says: “For mere pathos, however, all that Lamb has ever done falls far short of this beautiful tale.” In 1803, Lamb brought out John Woodvil; with fragments of Burton. The Tragedy of John Woodvil was an imitation of the English dramatists of the age of Elizabeth. It was severely criticized at the time, though there is much in it that is exquisite, both in sentiment and expression. Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the time of Shakespeare, appeared in 1809. “It is much to be regretted that this work found favor in the public eyes; no man confers a benefit on society by renewing a taste for the great contemporaries of Shakespeare so long as he renews at the same time a taste for their licentiousness.” Still in this work Lamb shows that as a critic he possesses such true humanities and noble sentiments, such quaint vigor of language, a fanciful activeness of observation, and such understanding with his brother composed four juvenile works the best known of which is “Tales from the Plays of Shakespeare.”

In Gemany a favorable opinion of Wagner’s works has become nearly unanimous. France, so far, refuses a ni"
amongst robust and powerful minds, as exactly those which will continue to command a select audience in every generation." The style of Lamb's prose works is exceedingly beautiful, "in imitation of those rich elder writers of ours," yet at the same time it is easy, simple, graceful and concise.

No matter what points of difference may exist between critics as regards the character and literary recreations of Charles Lamb, still there is probably no one who would not willingly endorse the following sentiments of T. B. Macaulay: "We admire his genius; we love the kind nature which appears in all his writings; and we cherish his memory as much as if we had known him personally." The writings of Lamb, it has been truly remarked, will go down to the latest posterity by the side of Johnson, Steele, Addison, and at length will count more heads and hearts influenced than many works at first more widely popular.

J. M. N.

Sunshine Glistens After Rain.

BY FLO.

Dark and gloomy seems the morning,
Swift the heavy raindrops fall;
With no beauteous light adorning,
Day seems hidden 'neath a pall.

But behold, the clouds are breaking,—
Scene, they scatter far and wide;
And the bright sun awaking,
Drops its soft rays at my side.

Now all Nature smiles in gladness,
Fragrant flowers deck the plain;
Washed away the scene of sadness—
Sunshine glistens after rain.

Life is full of stern denials,—
Deep afflictions pierce the heart;
And we shudder at the trials
Which our gloomy griefs impart.

But like clouds they break and falter,
And at last are borne away;
And the gloomy morn will alter
Into bright and shining day.

Then all gloomy thoughts are banished,
Joy and hope alone remain;
All our sorrows then have vanished—
Sunshine glistens after rain.

Attention

Even presupposing the highest order of natural talent in a student, strict attention is still a necessary requisite in the acquirement of knowledge. Without it comparatively little will be attained, and the best talents will have received at most but a superficial gloss. Attention is the application of the mind to a subject in order to understand its bearings; and no one can judge a matter correctly without having first learned to be attentive to its details. The hatchet cannot cut unless its edge be applied, nor will the bending ears of grain ever fall before the sharpest scythe while it remains; inactive in the hands of the mower.

Objects are sometimes presented to the mind without arresting its attention: one sees them, as it were, out seeing them—passively, without examining the and bears them without comprehending; but knowledge thus obtained, if retained at all, is always uncertain, superficial and often inaccurate, if not entirely false. Heedless minds—and there are many such—often find themselves, so to speak, beside themselves; they are unable to grasp that which is placed immediately before them.

To acquire habits of attention, whether in the turmoil of public business or in the class-room, is a consideration of the very first importance. We have frequently had occasion to remark that the failure of the understanding is not so attributable to deficiency of intellect as want of application. We listen to the account given of a thing, or to the instructions and explanations of the professor in class, with a distracted mind—our imagination puts on its invisible cap and seven-league boots, and we are carried off in every direction; and when we do come back to the matter in hand we only interrupt the teacher, perhaps, by some silly questions which have no relation whatever to the matter before us. The consequence is that a subject from which one might derive useful information passes away, occasioning only a loss of time to both student and teacher.

Without attention, what ought to strike us most forcibly makes but little or no impression on the mind; and if afterwards we wish to recall the facts or turn them over in our mind for the purpose of assisting us in some subject of interest or importance, they present themselves so indistinctly and so irregularly that we no longer recognize their bearing. Whence, then, arises our error? Is it from a lack of understanding, or from a want of sufficient attention to the instruction? Look, if you will, at any of those men of our age who have attained success in any of the different walks of life—the statesman, the scholar, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer—and ask them why they have succeeded so eminently in avocations in which thousands of others have miserably failed, and they will invariably answer that it is by close attention to their business. Some time ago, two gentlemen travelling in a railroad-car were discussing the different ills to which human nature is subject. One of them remarking that "he could never rest well at night"; his companion said that he had no trouble whatever on that point; he always slept well, and arose in the morning quite refreshed after a good night's rest. "How is it," asked the other, "that you sleep so soundly?" "Well, then," said the other, who was, by the way, a son of the Emerald Isle, "I will tell you: it is because I put my whole attention to it." Why have we so many failures in business, so many accidents, etc.? Why did the ill-fated "Schiller" become a total wreck on the Scilly Isles last spring, but because her captain did not pay strict attention to his log-book—neglected to take soundings and work his reckonings. By doing so he could tell within a few miles where he was, and thus be prepared to avoid rocks and shoals.

Attention to the smallest details of our studies will necessarily enlarge the mind and give it strength and vigor. Time will then be profitably employed, and success in whatever we undertake will almost invariably follow.

Attention enables men in all the great employments of life to acquire a stock of knowledge and experience which with the Divine assistance will enable them to meet extraordinary emergencies and turn them to advantage.
One of the most remarkable fictions ever accepted by the people is that of the Wandering Jew. Its basis rests upon a false interpretation of the words of the Scripture: "There are some of them standing here who shall not taste death till they see the Son of Man coming in His King­dom." It was the belief of many that this prophecy was literally fulfilled in the person of a Jew who was wandering over the earth and was to continue to wander until the end of time. The first mention of this mystical person is found in the chronicle of Matthew Paris, who states that in 1238 an Archbishop of Greater Armenia having visited the Abbey of St. Albans while on a pilgrimage to the shrines in England, was asked whether he had ever heard or seen of a certain Joseph who was present when our Lord suffered, who spoke to Him, and who was still alive, wandering upon the face of the earth. A knight in his retinue answering, said that his lord well knew the man, that he had eaten at the Archbishop's table and was often seen and conversed with by him. The Archbishop went on to relate that as the Jews were dragging our Lord out to be crucified, Cartaphilus, one of the porters in the service of Pilate, struck Him, saying, in mockery: "Go quicker; why do you loiter?" And Christ, looking back on him with a stern countenance, said: "I am going, and you will wait until I return." As our Lord had said, Cartaphilus is still waiting His return. He was, at the time of our Lord's death, thirty years of age, and when he comes to the age of one hundred he returns to the same age he was when Christ suffered. After the Ascension of our Lord, Cartaphilus was baptized by Ananias and was named Joseph. He dwelt in Armenia and other eastern countries, and in the lives of the Apostles. He related all the details of the events which took place when our Lord died till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom. He was driven by him away and bid to hasten His steps home to call his family to look at Him as He was carried to execution. Tired with the weight of the Cross, Christ tried to rest for a while near the door of Ahasuerus, but was driven by him away and bid to hasten His steps Christ, looking at him, said: "I shall stand and rest, but thou shalt go till the last day." When these words were uttered, Ahasuerus, who had his child in his arms, put it down, and, unable to remain where he was, followed Christ, and saw Him suffer and die. When this had taken place he could not return to Jerusalem but was impelled to go forth into strange lands, one after another.

Twenty-eight years afterwards the Wandering Jew was reported to have been seen in Spain. In 1590 he was said to have been in Vienna; in 1601 at Lubeck, and shortly afterwards at Revel, in Livonia and Cracow in Poland. He was seen in Moscow, and in 1603 he was again in Lubeck. The next year he arrived in Paris, though thechroniclers state that they did not see him. It is very probable that impostors seeing how easily the story was swallowed, frequently appeared in places and claimed to be the Wandering Jew. About the beginning of last century, a man calling himself such appeared in England, and though educated people laughed at his pretensions, yet the vulgar trusted and believed in him. The last appearance of a person claiming to be the Wandering Jew was in 1774, at Brussels.

Art, Music and Literature.

—The Putnam will soon issue Latouche's "Travels in Portugal," photographically illustrated.

—The latest book by M.I. Eckermann-Chatrian is "Brigadier Frederic; a Story of an Alsacian Exile."

—M. Taine is at Annecy, France, where he has just finished the first volume of his "French Revolution."

—The small city of Leipzig, in Saxony, so swarms with soars with books that it has a university library of 959,000 volumes, also a town library of 100,000.

—The Spirit of the Times is authorized to state that the celebrated composer Wagner will visit this country in April next, under the management of the Kinsley Brothers.

—The city of Nantes has recently placed over his grave at Hambige a fine bust in Carrara marble of Charles Sumner, executed by the sculptor Milmore. It is said to be a strong likeness.

—A statue of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been recently placed over his grave at Hingham. It was executed in gray Carrara marble by Thomas R. Gould, now living in Florence.

—M. Ambrose Thomas is leading a retired life in his villa at Argenteuil, and giving the final touch to a grand opera which is shortly to be produced under the title of "Francesca Rimini."

—A new story by Mrs. Charles, author of the "Odromberg Cotta Family," will be published this fall. It is said to be written in a livelier vein than anything Mrs. Charles has written since her husband's death.

—Lenard's "Siege of Paris," now being painted for the American Centennial, will cover an immense canvas—say 50 by 1,000 feet. It is a monstrous work, and will be almost more terrible than the reality which it represents.

—The memoirs of Miss Caroline Herschel, the sister and assistant of Sir William Herschel, are being prepared by the wife of a grandson of Sir William. Several unpublished letters of the astronomer will be included in the volume.

—A new work on American affairs has recently been

—St. Gaudens, a young sculptor, lately returned to establish himself in New York city, after several years' study abroad, has produced a wonderfully fine portrait bust of William M. Evarts, the eminent lawyer, that has recently found its way into the possession of the "Merchant," to appear this year. His Tamil translation has been tested by a re-translation of it into English, and shown to be fairly accurate.

—The South Kensington Museum, which has done more for English industrial prosperity than any other institution, was visited in 1872 by upward of a million persons; while it arts library was used by 20,000 students, and its educational library by 15,000; 5,400 of its paintings, objects, diagrams etc., were circulated throughout the nation. This institution is not merely a museum but a valuable training school, where above a thousand students annually obtain education fitting them for every branch of art work, whether as designers, instructors, painters, sculptors, architects, or engravers.

—one of France's most celebrated battle painters, M. Pils, died the fore part of September, at Donneraner's, in Brittany. Born in 1813, he first contributed to the salon and received the prize of Rome at the age of twenty-five. When the Crimean war broke out he followed the French army to Sebastopol, and at the end of the campaign returned to France, with several portraits of distinguished personages which were, "The Landing of the French Army," "The Defile of the Zouaves," "The Battle of Alma," and "The Death of the Sister of Mercy." In 1857 Pils was made a knight of the order of honor for his portrait of Napoleon. In that order for his magnificent painting representing Roger de Lisle in the act of singing the "Marseillaise" for the first time. Later he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts and made one of the professors in the School of the Beaux Arts, which he filled for several years.

—the Boston Advertiser says: Dr. Hans Guido von Bulow will give a series of seven orchestral concerts at the Music Hall, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon of the week beginning Oct. 18, and on Monday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon of the week following. The programme of the first concert is announced, and is as follows: At the concert of Monday evening, Oct. 18, and also at that of Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, Herr Von Bulow will play the pianoforte in Beethoven's Fifth grand concerto in F flat for pianoforte and orchestra, and a Fantasie Hmongroise by Franz Liszt; and for solos, a nocturne No. 2 in G, op. 37 Chant Polonaise (transcription by Liszt), a Berceuse, op. 57, and a Valse op. 42—all by Chopin. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, and Friday evening of the week beginning Oct. 18, the Massachusetts Academy Henselt's grand concerto in F minor, op. 16, in three movements, and Weber's Polonaise Brilliant in E, op. 73, instrumented by Liszt for piano and orchestra; and for solos, fifteen variations and a scherzo on a theme from the "Heroic Symphony," both by Beethoven. And on Friday night Beethoven's grand concerto, op. 58, with cadenzas by Von Bulow, and Liszt's first grand concerto in E flat; and for solos a prelude and fugue in A major by J. S. Bach, arranged for piano by Liszt, Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue No. 1, op. 38, and a prelude and fugue by Bach, from the Suite, op. 72.

—Messrs. Jansen & McClurg, of Chicago, also have recently received a fresh invoice of rare and valuable engravings, comprising some of the finest and most expensive published. This is a branch of art that one would not expect to find much patronage for in a new city like Chicago, but there are a few enthusiastic dealers of drawings in this direction, and some of the choicest works of the most distinguished engravers have found their way into the hands of our wealthy connoisseurs. Among the latest received by the above-named dealers are numbers of etchings by the majority of the principal works of the old masters, including Raphael, Rembrandt, Poussin, Dominichino's celebrated "St. Cecilia," a splendid open letter proof; Rubens' Academy of the Cross; a fine proof of Goya's "Maja Morose;" "The Three Ages," after Girard, by Raphael Morgani; "Zurich" and "Mercury and Argus," after two of J. M. W. Turner's prints; and "The Virgin and Child," after Leonardo da Vinci; "The Triumph of Navigation," a curious allegorical work, containing portraits of Raleigh,
The following correspondence explains itself:

THE MINIMS TO VERY REV. FATHER SORIN.

EVERev. and DEAR FATHER GENERAL:—Sister has just been speaking to me about the Great Lamp, and she says it would be so nice if we would take care of it and supply it with oil. We would only be able to supply it with the oil we would have to buy for our own use in the sanctuary. The Catholic public will not lose the opportunity to act through the Minims. The Minims have already been able to supply the lamp with the oil that it needs.

Very Rev., and dear Father General, I am...
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 nineteenth year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.
Address Editor Notre Dame Scholastic, Notre Dame, Ind.

Exhibitions.

We like college exhibitions, and hope to see many of them the present year. Situated as we are—out of town—it is necessary during the long winter months to have some kind of amusement given in the Hall, for otherwise there would be nothing to vary the ordinary routine of study. In many other colleges situated in towns there are other opportunities afforded students to recreate themselves, by attending concerts, lectures, etc., which are given almost weekly. Here we can have nothing of the kind; and on the whole it is better for the student that such is the case. Too many entertainments give distraction, and render studying out of the question. But a good concert or play once in a while will not interfere with the studies of anyone. They afford a certain amount of relief to the mind, and serve to render the stay of the student much more agreeable than it would otherwise be. Therefore, we trust that the different societies will give us entertainments at intervals throughout the coming winter, and that the tone of these will be so high as to merit the praise of everyone's exhibition do themselves an injury in making the programme too long. If one's part come in the latter portion, he must have extraordinary talent to succeed in waking the interest of the audience. Though he may take his part with great truth and spirit, and be worthy of the applause of the audience, he is voted a bore because the audience is tired out. It should be seen to, then, that the exhibition be of a reasonable length, and we feel that the enjoyment of the audience will be immeasurably increased, and the effect of the different actors will be tenfold greater.

The length of the programme is frequently increased by the desire of giving all the different departments in the house an opportunity of contributing to the pleasures of the evening. There are the orators to speak, the elocutionists to declaim, the members of the vocal classes to sing, the orchestra and the band to play, and the dramatic societies to show their skill. There are many things to be given. Can they all appear the same evening? We believe that each and all would show much better advantage did they take separate nights on which to display their talents. Say that the orators and vocalists, with the orchestra, take one evening for their entertainment, and let the dramatic society have its evening to itself, with the orchestra and the band. This would not only make the evening exhibition of a good and enjoyable length, but would also enable persons whose tastes are literary or dramatic to attend just such an entertainment as would please them best.

We hope, then, not only to have exhibitions in which the members will exhibit great talent in music, oratory and acting, but of such a length as will not tire; and when we see so much talent in the house as we have this year, we know that all concerned in the exhibitions will do well. We have no fear for this; what we dread is that in their desire to give a good entertainment they may infringe too much upon our time.

Oratory.

There is no study so necessary for American youth as oratory. There is in our country no following in life in which more or less has attained any excellence in this branch may not rise; there is scarcely any man, master of education, be he a lawyer, doctor or merchant, but at some time or other in his life called upon to address his fellow-citizens. Opportunities for speech-making present themselves to men on all occasions. Public assemblies are an everyday occurrence; benevolent or other societies meet frequently; and at all these, as a matter of course, those lead and rule who are the most experienced in oratory. There is in our country no following in life in which more or less has attained any excellence in this branch may not rise; there is scarcely any branch that would do honor to more experienced speakers, plays the moral of which is unexceptionable, and the actors in which are easy, natural and inspiring; yet, if the time occupied in giving all printed on the programme an opportunity of appearing exceed two hours, the exhibition runs a very great chance of failure. There is such a thing as surfeiting one's mind, and serve to render the stay of the student much more agreeable than it would otherwise be. Therefore, we trust that the different societies will give us entertainments at intervals throughout the coming winter, and that the tone of these will be so high as to merit the praise of all.

But if we desire that these exhibitions take place, we also trust that they will be of the proper length. We believe that we speak the opinion of all when we say that an exhibition should not exceed two hours in its programme. The programme may be excellent, there may be on it the very best of music, orations that do honor to more experienced speakers, plays the moral of which is unexceptionable, and the actors in which are easy, natural and inspiring; yet, if the time occupied in giving all printed on the programme an opportunity of appearing exceed two hours, the exhibition runs a very great chance of failure. There is such a thing as surfeiting one's mind, and serve to render the stay of the student much more agreeable than it would otherwise be. Therefore, we trust that the different societies will give us entertainments at intervals throughout the coming winter, and that the tone of these will be so high as to merit the praise of all.

Exhibitions. We can sit with pleasure at one for two hours, but after that we begin to tire. It is no use for the actor to warm with his subject—it is no use for him to open his battery of wit. We are like the boy who was eating a large supply of candy. We had a two-hours' delightful treat, and we wish to go to bed with the memory of the good things we have heard to dream over. We would listen to a good speech with pleasure on another occasion, but for that evening we have heard enough.

Besides, the young men who have parts to perform in an evening's exhibition do themselves an injury in making the programme too long. If one's part come in the latter portion, he must have extraordinary talent to succeed in waking the interest of the audience. Though he may take his part with great truth and spirit, and be worthy of the applause of the audience, he is voted a bore because the audience is tired out. It should be seen to, then, that the exhibition be of a reasonable length, and we feel that the enjoyment of the audience will be immeasurably increased, and the effect of the different actors will be tenfold greater.

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There is no study so necessary for American youth as oratory. There is in our country no following in life in which more or less has attained any excellence in this branch may not rise; there is scarcely any man, master of education, be he a lawyer, doctor or merchant, but at some time or other in his life called upon to address his fellow-citizens. Opportunities for speech-making present themselves to men on all occasions. Public assemblies are an everyday occurrence; benevolent or other societies meet frequently; and at all these, as a matter of course, those lead and rule who are the most experienced in oratory. It follows, then, as a necessary consequence, that every young man ought to devote himself to the study of eloquence more than to any other of what are called the special studies. It will be of more use to him than any other branch, and enable him to take his place with honor among his fellow-citizens. More especially will it be of service to those who intend to follow the learned professions, for more occasions present themselves to them in which to make use of it; indeed, no professional man, unless perhaps the physician, can successfully follow his profession without it.

Hard study is of course necessary to make the orator. He must make use of all means in order to obtain such a fund of knowledge as will enable him to speak with credit.
on the subjects that may present themselves to him. He must acquire habits of application and industry. It is not by a few years' study, nor by studies at intervals, that the orator is made. Industry, continued and earnest work, the habit of work, is necessary to one who would excel. All the enthusiasm of man will not make the orator if he be wanting in these. But besides this habit of industry, the orator must have practice before he enters upon his career.

The student acquires the knowledge of the principles of the art from his professors; he obtains a readiness in composition by his frequent writing for class, but he must have practice not only in composing but also in speaking.

There are no better means of affording young men opportunities to develop their talent and acquire the habit of speaking than the literary societies which are established in the College. The society exercises not only conduces to knowledge and study by giving occasion to enquiries concerning those subjects which are made the ground of discussion—not only excite emulation and gradually accent those who are connected with them to the proceedings of a public assembly, but they give them a knowledge of their own powers, they give them opportunities of wearing away natural timidity and reserve, and give them a command of themselves in speaking. Moreover they are the means of acquiring facility and fluency of expression, and assist them in cultivating that copiousness of speech which can be obtained by no other means than frequent exercises in speaking.

Every one, then, who can obtain entrance to a literary society in the College, should not hesitate to do so, knowing full well that in it he will obtain practice in that noble art which has shed so much glory and renown upon the names of Demosthenes and Cicero and the many great orators of modern times.

Personal.

—Edward L. Johnson, of ’66, is attorney-at-law in Denver, Colo.

—W. F. Watson, of ’64, is Clerk of the Probate Court at Arapaho, Colo.


—J. A. Rice, of ’75, is in the Secretary’s Office D. & M. RR., Detroit, Mich.

—James Taggart, of ’67, is in the live-stock business at Aurora, Nebraska.

—M. Foley, of ’75, is studying theology at St. Francis’ Seminary, near Milwaukee.

—J. E. Hogan, of ’75, is studying theology at Mt. St. Mary’s, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Mrs. Sheahan, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Golsen, of Chicago, were here last week.

—Bro. Fidelis has started for Austin, Texas, where he will take charge of the parish school.

—J. McGinnity, of the class of ’70, is now book-keeper for the firm of J. M. Johnson & Co., dealers in wines, liquors and cigars, at Denver, Colorado.

—Roger A. Brown, of ’67, is a member of the firm of Porter & Coates, book publishers, No. 823 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

—Prof. C. A. B. von Weller, F. R. S., of Cincinnati, has gone and got married. We wish our musical friend all joy and happiness.

—Messrs. G. L. Davenport, of Davenport, Iowa, and John C. England of Columbus, Ohio, were among our visitors this last week.

—Anthony O’Reilly, of ’68, spent a few hours at the College last week. He is looking well. He is now agent for the Empire Freighit Line with headquarters at 44 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

—The following letter, from an old student may not be interesting to our readers:

—Brooklyn, N. Y., September 29th, 1875.

EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.—Dear Sir,—I was aware of the interest taken in your personal columns by the old boys of Notre Dame, I take the liberty of sending you the following.

Last week an excursion composed of young men familiar to you and a good many at Notre Dame, left New York for a trip up the noble Hudson. There was Bob. Niesmecher of Milwaukee, Wis., Robt. Pickerton, who by the way has been so intimately connected with the Charley Ross case that his many friends have accustomed themselves to calling him “Charley Ross”; G. E. Johnson, of ’63, interviewed last week by a prominent Herald reporter he blandly told him, “a la Micawber, he was waiting for the boy to turn up.”] also Charles Forrestal of Philadelphia, Philip Cochrane of Chicago, James W. Johnson, of the firm of J. M. Johnson & Co., merchants, and Larry Wilson of Trenton. Beuben and Charley Hutchings, made up the party. The various points of interest appeared and disappeared in quick succession. The handsome appearance of the Hudson from the present deserted state of the piers, if there ever would be any great use for them to warrant the large outlay. Thus were the several places of interest visited, and discussed, until Yonkers was reached, and then the steamer crossed the Jersey shore, where the party disembarked. After spending an hour or more in exploring the beauties of the place, the party re-embarked and the sail up the Hudson was continued. Although the beautiful Hudson took up a good deal of the conversation, still old Notre Dame and school days were not forgotten; and often did the Hudson resound with the merry laughter caused by some of Rob’s old-time jokes. The old boys and professors were each in turn asked for, and their welcome anxiously inquired after. Union Island, and the Palisades were passed, and shortly after West Point was reached. Here the party visited the various points of interest around the Military Academy, and a hearty bumper was drank to Notre Dame and the old boys. The return trip passed as pleasantly as the up trip, and this little crowd of Notre Dame boys bid each other good-bye, promising to meet again in June, 1876.

F. S. Saturday, the 25th inst., the whole party steamed down the bay on the steamer “Thomas Shoreland,” alongside the handsome steamer “The Atlas,” bound for Venezuela, to see our old friend Philip Cochrane off for South America, where he intends to remain permanently for two or three years. The white capped waves danced and broke upon Staten Island eagerly striving to accompany our friend on his voyage. Sandy Hook was reached, and the last good-bye was taken, wishing our comrade bon voyage and all success awaiting him in his new abode.

Respectfully yours,

H. H.

—Is not this South-American business something after the Jay Gould report of last year?

Local Items.

—Let bouncing be shot.

—Hurrah for the boat-race!

—The bear-dance is out of date.

—"Shoot that hat." It’s straw.

—The bear-dance is out of date.

—"Shoot that hat!" It's straw.

—The Societies are all flourishing.

—"The melancholy days" are coming.

—The Band was out serenading on the 7th.

—The Philodemics are flourishing this year.

—The Class of Dogma was started this last week.

—There will be an Exhibition next Tuesday night.

—Subscribe to the Lemonnier Circulating Library.

—Bulletin were made out last Wednesday morning.

—High Mass will be sung at 8 o’clock on St. Edward’s Day.

—The Juniors are having a play translated from the French.
—There are now 2,600 volumes in the Lemonnier Circulating Library.

—‘It never rains but it pours.’ Such was the case last Tuesday night.

—The promenade on the Campus is taken advantage of these cool mornings.

—Everyone should endeavor to attach himself to one of the literary societies.

—‘Sir Thomas More’ will be given by the Thespians next Tuesday evening.

—‘The Two Orphans’ will be produced by the St. Cecilians at their first exhibition.

—The little purp Minnie is very disagreeable on account of the departure of her master.

—Say, now, who was that miscreant that filled the slipper with water on Saturday last?

—Some lamb sandwiches came by mail to the young fellow who made the old man happy.

—Excepting the boat-race, all the out-door sports on the 13th will take place in the afternoon.

—The Pinta now sleeps, the sleep of peace on the bottom of the lake. She preferred death to defeat—and she got it.

—We hereby inform the patrons of the Scholastic that orders for copies of No. 5 of the present volume cannot be filled.

—There will be a boat-race at 10 o’clock A. M. on the 13th. It will be a brilliant affair, as the crews are in good training.

—In the Seniors, who is the champion in throwing? The question among them just now is, ‘Have you a muscle for bowling?’

—The Laboratory has now been removed to the new quarters prepared for it. The old room will be fitted up for the Minims.

—Mr. Durron—Do you think a greased pig would be in order on the 15th? Yours, K.’ We think a roasted one would be better.

—The Altar Society of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart intend buying two lamps for the sanctuary of the new church.

—in the game of baseball on the 28th ult., between the Quicksteps and Eurekas, the former, and not the latter, won by a score of 27 to 13.

—Prof. Ivers has organized his class of calisthenics. It is extremely large, consisting of nearly fifty members, and more talk of joining.

—The Fearless B. C. did not organize this year, having lost their pitcher and catcher, two men whose valiant services could not be dispensed with.

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—in the afternoon they had recreation and a banquet.

—In the game of baseball on the 20th ult., between the Quicksteps and Eurekas, the former, and not the latter, won by a score of 27 to 13.

—in the afternoon they had recreation and a banquet.

—When a student joins a society he should take great interest in everything connected with it, and should prepare himself to take part in the proceedings with credit to himself.

—from the Spectator and selling well in Laporte.

—Our venerable friend with the musical beard is still grinding out music that would be difficult to name. If he didn’t ease off a little next week, we shall be compelled to give him six months.

—from the Spectator and selling well in Laporte.

—one of the Juniors asked a Minim the other day the reason why they let the Mutuals beat them. ‘Oh!’ replied the Minims, ‘if we would beat them every game they wouldn’t play any more.

—from the Spectator and selling well in Laporte.

—the delivery of O’Meara’s balls was certainly something very new to the Quicksteps. He could not get them over the base, hence the Quicksteps ‘didn’t bat them worth a cent’; so says a Minim.

—the delivery of O’Meara’s balls was certainly something very new to the Quicksteps. He could not get them over the base, hence the Quicksteps ‘didn’t bat them worth a cent’; so says a Minim.

—Portable depots for the benefit of travelers wishing to take the fast mail for Niles are now much needed. The depot that once stood the racket of lightning, thunder and stones is recuperating in Detroit.

—Large additions are being made to the Lemonnier Circulating Library in the way of books. We expect that there will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000 volumes on the shelves before the end of the year. All should subscribe to the library.

—from the Spectator and selling well in Laporte.

—the propriety of giving the Minims rec. was submitted to Master John Boss, of Chicago, one day last week, and as he decided that it was eminently proper and right for them to have it, they got it, and enjoyed it hugely. The Minims are anxiously awaiting callers like him.

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but so it strikes us. There was a young man who once
bids it. He simply wishes that that young man was not
from England as long as he lives.

—Prof. Gregori is about to paint two counterpart fres­
coes, as they will afford them a
feet, and will be one of the finest frescoes in the West.

—We were told of a certain good pastor, whose name
y"^—Our Lord Casting out the

promoted from corrector of MS. to a higher office. That's
don't become profane over it, it's becau­se his calling for­
time before the lightnings of heaven
had been playing bo-peep among the clouds, and the young
thunders shouted on good ground for their universe to be visible.
The morning came, and though the lightnings,
tired of their sport were put away in bed, the thunders ceased their noise, and the rain came falling to the earth in constant streams. Young ducks in charge of grave pa­
ts, rejoiced over the autumn shower, and the geese thinking, as geese naturally think, that the rain was falling for them, were taking their morning stroll by rivulet and brook—and yet it rained. They—not the geese, but two
travellers destined for the busy mart of Chicago—sallied forth to meet the train in South Bend. They sallied forth in spite of rain; and on, on, through pools of water and swollen gutters—on, on through mud and mire and sandy roads. A villager would fain have stopped their rapid
march and given shelter—but they would not. On they
went through blinding winds and pelting rains, with
naught for protection save a cotton umbrella, which now,
flaas! is not. On, on they went through roads and green
fields. There was no sweet breath of delicious flowers
borne on the morning breeze—naught but rain, rain, rain.

—Persons sending letters or any other mail-mater to
Notre Dume or St. Mary's should be addressed simply
Notre Dume, Indiana," and all mail-mater for St. Mary's should be ad­
ressed thus "St. Mary's, Notre Dume, Ind.

The observance of this will secure the safe transmission of
letters, etc., to these places, and prevent much annoyance
arising from letters being missent. From this can be seen the
importance of giving the place and number written at the University or St. Mary's, your post-office.—Notre
Dame, Ind.—which will inform your friends, without ex­
planation, what your post-office address is, and letters in
return will then reach them without delay. Give always the
address all over your envelope; the lower half is suffi­
cient. Place the stamp invariably in the upper right-hand
corner. All mail-mater except letters must be fully pre­
paid. Unless letter postage is paid, no word or letter what­
ever can be written in or on mail-mater. All sealed parcels
require letter postage. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes
have no value.

—The pilgrimage made by the congregation of St. Jo­
seph's Church, Mishawaka, to the Church of Our Lady of
the Sacred Heart, Notre Dume, on Sunday, was a grand
affair. Some five hundred persons took part in the pro­
cession, which formed in Mishawaka immediately after
Mass, under the direction of Rev. Father Oechtering.

The pilgrims, having formed ranks, began the recitation of
the beads, which they continued the whole distance, some
in the morning.
The Notre Dame Scholastic.

House, court house, and jail, until the depot was reached. There we leave them in pleasant humor to take the train for Chicago—three hours and thirty minutes late!

The thirty-second annual celebration of St. Edward's Day at Notre Dame will take place next Thursday evening at 3 p.m. St. Edward's is, as our readers are aware, the patronal feast of Very Rev. Edward Svinr, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and the Head of the University. The programme for the evening's Exhibition is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Music—Tannhäuser. Notre Dame Cornet Band
Overture—Pilado. University Orchestra
Senior Address. R. L. E печен
Latin Address. T. F. Gallagher
French Address. T. F. Gallagher
Music—Zampa. Notre Dame Cornet Band
Junior Address. A. X. Schmidt
German Address. T. F. Gallagher
Minim Address. W. W. Lindberg, A. Campau, S. Bushby
Music—Don Giovanni. University Orchestra

PART SECOND.

Prologue. J. G. Ewing

A NEW WAY TO TAKE QUICK PICTURES.

A Petit Comic Drama by the Thespian Association

Mr. Gunny (an operator) E. G. Graves
Mr. Thompson (a customer) F. B. Devoto
Mr. Thompson (a customer) F. B. Devoto

SIR THOMAS MORE.

A Tragedy in Four Acts.

Characters:
Henry VIII, King of England. E. B. Evans
Richard III, Lord Chancellor. J. J. Gillen
Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. J. G. Evins
William, More's Son. J. G. Evins
Cromwell, a conspirator. B. L. Evans
Sir Alfred Allerton (Judge). E. G. Graves
Fitz Clarence (Royal Usher). F. B. Devoto

Associated Judges.
E. S. Moushan

N. J. Mooney

Cari Ott

Closing Remarks. Very Rev. Father General
Music—Lucrae Borgia. Notre Dame Cornet Band

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons having books belonging to the Library of the Presbytery are requested to return them to the Librarian, who is re-arranging the Library.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. Mclnery, J. Golsen, J. McEniry, D. Murphy, D. Murphy.

MUSIC—Don Giovanni. University Orchestra

Class Honors.

For the Week Ending Thursday Oct. 6, 1870:


ANATOMY—R. J. Maas, B. L. Evans, F. Smailie, W. Chaplun, C. Arbishi, V. McKinnon.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. Brown, E. Graves.


FRENCH—A. E intest, O. Ludvig, M. McAuliffe.


MUSIC.

PIANO—W. Breen, J. Campbell.


List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of their course named—with a view to the competitions, which are held monthly.—Director of Studeis.]

COMMERCIAL COURSE.


Saint Mary's Academy.

The "History of Roman Literature" is being read in the frescoes.

The "Item Box" was sent to be lockedsmithed—hence the scarcity of items this week.

After the distribution of good notes, Miss Hope Russel read an amusing account of the Thursday evening's Entertainment, which Miss Diger read an article on'Devotion to the Angels,' and Miss L. Dennehey recited a very pretty poem.

On last Thursday evening the young ladies of the Graduating Class gave a very lively entertainment for the amusement of the whole school. The vocal and instrumental music was really excellent, and the dramatic effort very entertaining. The "Homeick Baby" deserves a pound of sugar-plums for her performances. The affair closed with a serious recitation by one of the little Minims—Ella Mulligan, of New York. This was indeed reversing the order of things, as the Minims are known as the leaders in all accomplishments, while the Seniors sustain the dignity of the school.

For Politeness, Neatness, Amiability and Observance of
For Catholic Churches.

Books containing Morning and Evening Service.

THE OFFERTORIUM.  
Fiske. 2.50

THE NEW SONG W.  
Plenty of easy as well as more difficult music.

THE CANTATA. No. 1 Morning Service.  
Werner. 2.25

THE CANTATA. No. 2. Evening Service.  
2.25

THE MEMORABILIA.  
2.75

THE CATHOLIC CHOR BOOK.  
Garbett. 2.50

LYRA CATHOLICA.  
Wilcox & Southard. 2.50

STAB AT MATER.  
Rossini. 45

MASSES.

By Beethoven, in C... 65
Haydn, 1st, 2d & 4th ea. 50
Haydn, 6th... 1.00
Haydn, 7th & 8th, each... 65
Haydn, 3d... 1.50
Gounod, Messe sol'neille 80
Concoque, in F... 25
Bordese, in F... 65
De Mont, B flat... 65
Lambillette, Pascale... 3.50
Lighez, in D... 1.00
Niedermeier... 1.25
Southard in F... 50
Searles, in A... 1.50
D... 50
Thayer, No. 1... 2.00
Weber, in B flat... 55
Zimmer... 3.00
G... 50

School Music Books

Constitute a perfect series, providing in the best manner for every class in every school, academy and seminary.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS.

In 8 books, which Book I, (35 cents), is admirably arranged for primary schools. Book II (30 c's), and Book III (30 c's) for Grammar and younger High School or Academy classes. Compiled by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

CHEERFUL VOICES

(30 cents), by L. O. Emerson, is a capital collection of school songs for common schools.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOR.

($1), by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, is fully equal to their last book. "The Hour of Singing," which for some years has been the standard book. The present work, like the other, is for High Schools, Academies and Seminaries.

THE NATIONAL HYMN & TUNE BOOK

(0 cents), furnishes the best collection of sacred music extant for opening and closing schools.

Any of the above books mailed, postpaid, for the retail price.
EDWARD BUYSSE,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks,
AND
JEWELRY.
All Kinds of Engraving Done.
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.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Dwight House,
South Bend, Ind.
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.

D. W. Russ & Co.
KEEP THE
STUDENTS HEADQUARTERS
For Meals, Oysters,
ICE CREAM, PIES, ETC.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Dr. C. H. Middleton,
Dentist,
109 Michigan Street,
South Bend, Indiana.

Philadelphia Bazar.
H. Pollack,
97 Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Gents' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

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, Clothes, Casimires, Vests, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, is the largest and most complete, and comprises all the new styles. Satisfactory guarantee on all goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
94 Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Established 1852.

A. H. Baker & Bro.
Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest Retailing House in the State
Corner of Washington and Michigan Sts., SOUTH BEND.

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....................15c
Fine Mixed Candy................25c
Choice Mixed Candy................35c
Caramels.....................35c
Molasses and Cream Candy................35c

Proporionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

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 CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, and moved into the LIVERY STABLES
Attached to the National Hotel, and Adjacent 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 prompt 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.

Pat. Shickey.
**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA R.R. LINE.**

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.**

**FEBRUARY, 1875.**

**TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,**
Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side).

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Trains with Through Cars to NEW YORK.</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lv. Chicago...</strong></td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>8 05 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Detroit...</strong></td>
<td>12 20 a.m.</td>
<td>6 30 a.m.</td>
<td>6 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Cincinnati...</strong></td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. St. Louis...</strong></td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
<td>6 00 a.m.</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. St. Paul...</strong></td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>5 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Minn. City...</strong></td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. No. Dakota...</strong></td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>3 00 a.m.</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Willmar...</strong></td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>2 00 a.m.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. St. Paul...</strong></td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>1 00 a.m.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Minneapolis...</strong></td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 00 midnight</td>
<td>12 00 midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ar. Chicago...</strong></td>
<td>8 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 00 midnight</td>
<td>12 00 midnight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

P. F. MYERS, C. O. & T. A.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL R.R.**

**Time Table—July 18, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Kal. Accom.</th>
<th>Atlantic</th>
<th>Night Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago...</td>
<td>5 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00 p.m.</td>
<td>7 15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City...</td>
<td>7 25</td>
<td>11 01</td>
<td>6 35</td>
<td>7 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles...</td>
<td>7 09</td>
<td>12 15 p.m.</td>
<td>6 30</td>
<td>8 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson...</td>
<td>5 20</td>
<td>5 40</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>12 47 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit...</td>
<td>5 45</td>
<td>6 30</td>
<td>10 15</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Columbus...</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>9 30</td>
<td>4 20</td>
<td>5 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Jackson...</td>
<td>7 10</td>
<td>12 30</td>
<td>7 15</td>
<td>9 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles...</td>
<td>5 45</td>
<td>6 30</td>
<td>4 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago...</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>9 50</td>
<td>10 50</td>
<td>6 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lv. South Bend—6:00 a.m.</th>
<th>6 20 a.m.</th>
<th>8:05 a.m.</th>
<th>8 35 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Notre Dame—6:07 &quot;</td>
<td>6 27 &quot;</td>
<td>9 00 &quot;</td>
<td>8:07 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles...</td>
<td>8 45</td>
<td>1 45 a.m.</td>
<td>1 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING SOUTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lv. Niles...</th>
<th>6 30 a.m.</th>
<th>10:10 a.m.</th>
<th>8:00 a.m.</th>
<th>5 45 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Notre Dame—7:07 &quot;</td>
<td>5 45 &quot;</td>
<td>8:20 &quot;</td>
<td>5 30 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sunday excepted.**

H. B. LEPPARD, Wm. W. SYNDA, Gen'l Sup't., Detroit.

HENRY G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

**LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**

On and after Sunday, May 23, 1875, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

| 2:33 a.m. | Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10:30; Cleveland 8:30; Buffalo 9:15. |
| 10:33 a.m. | Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland, 10:15; Buffalo, 11:15. |
| 10:57 a.m. | Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 6:10; Cleveland, 11:10; Buffalo, 12:10. |
| 9:10 a.m. | Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2:30; Cleveland, 7:10; Buffalo, 8:10. |
| 7:53 a.m. | Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 8:30; Cleveland 9:30 a.m., Buffalo 10 p.m. |
| 4 p.m. | Local Freight. |

**GOING WEST.**

| 12:33 a.m. | Express. Arrives at Laporte 4:15 p.m., Chicago 6:20 a.m. |
| 8:30 a.m. | Evening Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:55; Chicago 6:40. |
| 8:40 a.m. | Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 6:40; Chicago, 8:50. |
| 8:03 a.m. | Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m., Chicago 11:40 a.m. |
| 8:25 a.m. | Local Freight. |
| J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland. |

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't.

**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 travelling 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. | 4:00 p.m. |
| Night Express... | 5:40 p.m. | 8:50 a.m. |

M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pas. Agent. General Superintendent.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Here you any thought of going to California? Are you going West, North, or Northwest? You want to know the best routes to take? The shortest, safest, most comfortable, and most comfortable routes are those owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. It owns over two thousand miles of the best road there is in the country. Ask any ticket agent to show you its maps and time cards. All ticket agents can sell you through tickets by this route.

Buy your tickets via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for SAN FRANCISCO,

Sacramento. Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Yankton, Sioux City, Dubuque, Winona, St. Paul, Duluth, Marquette, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison, Milwaukee, and all points West or Northwest of Chicago.

If you wish the best travelling accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.

This popular route is unsurpassed for speed, comfort and safety. The smooth, well-bushed and perfect track of steel rails, With its efficient appliances, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect telegraph system of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangements for running through cars from Chicago to all points West, North, and Northwest, secure to passengers all the comforts in modern railway travelling.

**PULLMAN PALACE CARS**

are run on all trains of this road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Mississippi River. For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

Marvin Hughitt, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Grand Central Hotel.
SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWLY OPENED—FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
HENRY C. KNILL, Prop.

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Importers and Dealers in Fine
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
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At Reasonable Prices.

If Desired, Will Bring Samples and
Take Measures at the University.

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WHOLESALE
DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS
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Two Doors South of Dr. Gillen’s,
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SHAMPOOING, ETC.
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Corner Washington and Michigan Sts.,
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KEEPS THE
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Where you can purchase the
BOSS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, ETC.
ENGRAVING A SPECIALTY.
Repairing Done in the Most Skillful Manner.
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Clothiers and Dealers in
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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

The Bond House,
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NILES, MICHIGAN.
Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House

The Students’ Office,
HENRY BLUM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, etc.
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