Better than They Knew.

SOMETHING CENTENNIAL.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And joined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrothe in a sclar cinclency;
 Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew—Emerson.

I.

Since first the priest, Copernicus,
Swept out his orbits, thus and thus,
Since modern science first began,
Led by that childlike, godlike man,
For centuries the lord of day,
Rejoicing on his onward way,
Was held to be a moveless light
"Whose seeming motion cheats the sight.

But knowledge, doth the poet sing,
"While little is dangerous thing:
When science grew more old and wise
A grander vision met her eyes,
And Heaven's eternal rounds begin.

II.

So you, brave sires of eld, wise band,
Planning your scheme for freedom's land,
Like that great priest, Copernicus,
Swept out your orbits, thus and thus:
But grand as was your primal thought,
And mighty as the end you sought,
Yet grander was God's secret plan,
More rich and broad it daily grew.

In the year 1817, John Keats, then, in his twenty-first
year, published a volume containing his juvenile poetry,
and shortly afterwards his long poem, "Endymion, a
Poetic Romance." In 1820 he published another volume
containing "Lamia," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Hyperion,"
and some minor poems. In October of the same
year he went to Rome, and died there on the 21st of Feb-
ruary of the ensuing year.

Hardly had the Endymion been published before the
Quarterly Review in three pages criticised the poem in a
truly savage manner. In the criticism it said; "It is not
that Mr. Keats (if that is his real name,—for we almost doubt
whether any man in his senses would put his real name to
such a rhapsody,) it is not, we say that the author has
powers of language, rays of fancy, and gleams of genius;
he has all these: but he is unhappily a disciple of the new
school of what has somewhere been called cockney poetry,
which may be defined to consist of the most incongruous
ideas in the most uncouth language. .... The author is a
copyist of Mr. Hunt; but he is more unintelligible, almost
twice as diffuse, and ten times more tiresome
and absurd than his prototype."

Three pages of criticism similar to the above certainly
would not be relished by any poet, and Keats, whose na-
ture was extremely sensitive, must necessarily have been
annoyed and hurt. But that the criticism was the actual
cause of his death, as was for some time the general belief,
is absurd. He died, De Quincey tells us, "of pulmonary
consumption, and would have died of it, probably, under
any circumstances of prosperity as a poet." It was Shel-
ley's pathetic lines that first gave rise to the belief that
his death was caused by the brutality of the criticism.
Shelley says: "Its first effects are described to have resembled insanity; and it was by assiduous watching that he was restrained from effecting purposes of suicide. The agony of his sufferings at length produced the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs and the usual process of consumption appears to have begun." Lord Byron, taking Shelley's view of the matter, wrote that famous stanza in the 11th canto of Don Juan, by reason of which the belief that grief was the cause of the poet's death became more general. Byron wrote:

"John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,
Just as he really promised something great,
If not unintelligible,—without Greek,—
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate.
'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle, Should let itself be snuff'd out by an Article."

In connection, however, with this stanza, Leigh Hunt, the great friend of Keats, and who probably knew better the real facts in the matter than anyone else, writes: "When I was in Italy, Lord Byron showed me in manuscript the Quarterly Review, in which Keats' death is attributed to the Quarterly Review,—the couplet about the fiery particle that was snuff'd out by an article. I told him the real state of the case, proving to him that the supposition was a mistake, and therefore if printed would be a misrepresentation. But a stroke of wit was not to be given up."

But if Keats did receive any injury from the article in the Quarterly Review, the critic himself received it in return in unmeasured terms. Shelley made use of the strongest invective against him in his "Adonais," while Talfourd, Hunt, Hazlitt, Allan Cunningham and others were outspoken in their defence and fierce in their charges. Allan Cunningham wrote: "The Editor of the Quarterly Review happened to be looking out for a victim when the works of Keats appeared . . . . To such a review there was no other mode of reply but a horsewhip or a brace of pistols." Talfourd says that Keats "was cruelly or wantonly held up to ridicule in the Quarterly Review—to hha turn in unmeasured terms. Shelley made use of the critic himself received it in re­turn no difficulty will be experienced in detecting many of the "great master's" most striking beauties. We understand that the author, who is endowed with a certain ver­satility of talent, is now at work on an English society novel, a la Miss Braddon, entitled "The Sweetened Teacup." We shall endeavor to secure the manuscript, or at least a few leading chapters, which we may publish in some future issue.

The Outlaw of Monte Fiasco.

Chapter DCCCLXXV.


The rain poured in torrents—the lightning flashed overhead—the thunder rolled in terrific peals—Nature seemed in the throes of her supreme agony. "Tis well," muttered the dark and gloomy Henri Armand de la Grapaudière, shrugging his shoulders with fiendish glee. "Tis well! the hour is at hand—he must perish—triumph is mine, and then! ! ! ! !

And then! ! ! ! !

Ah, cruel soul! Heart steel'd to pity!!!—but we anticipate. "What? hark! did I not hear? 'Tis false! Hence, horrid phantom! be still, craven fear! ! Fear? and yet—and yet—

Ah yes, and yet!

One deafening peal of thunder resounded above, and as its last reverberating echoes died away there rose upon the midnight air a startled "Ha ! ! ! !

Chapter DCCCLXXVI.

Dans un cachot affreux abandonné vingt ans.—Voltaire.

We must now return to the gloomy dungeon in the Fau­bourg du Temple, in whose sombre vaults lies buried the once brilliant and all-accomplished Gaston Gaspard d'Ar­gentecourt, the "Outlaw of Monte Fiasco." The wrecks of that once proud form show how deeply the iron of perse­cution has entered into his noble soul. "Oh Society! odious, hypocritical, tyrannical Society! this is thy work. They call me outlaw!" muttered he, grinding his teeth
with impotent rage. "Outlaw forsooth!!! And why—
their laws I acknowledge not—their vengeance I defy!
What is property—its theft!—and theft—Oh, priestcraft!
too long hast thou sought to blind the eyes of men to this
bright truth. But the clouds are breaking—the dawn ap-
proaches—the hour of the proletariat is at hand. Tremble!
perfidious society—tremble—ee-ee-ee!!! Beware—ee-ee-ee-ee-ee!!!
A clanking as of steel on the icy pavement—a noise as of
shuffling bolts and smothered execrations,
and—
CHAPTER DCCLXXVII.
Down down to Hell.—King Richard.
The outlaw of Monte Fiasco stood face to face with his
mortal foe. A look of insolent triumph, tempered with
deep, intense, undying hatred, lighted up the sallow brow
of De la Crapaudière—a smile of ineffable loathing and
contempt irradicated the classic features of the noble out-
law.

"Ha, caltif!!!"—he hissed at length, "and hast thou come
to glut thy fell revenge? Wile wretch! basest representative
of a still baser society! Ha! hearst thou not thy doom in
the shrieks of an outraged humanity? Avant, hideous
spectre!! ! ! !

"Par-r-r-r-r-r bleu!" yelled the fierce D'Argentcourt—
aglow with suppressed excitement,—"par-r-r-r-r-r bleu!" yelled he, evidently confused by the vehemence of
his outraged rival.
Stung to madness by this last remark, the now frenzied
outlaw lost all control over his fierce emotions. Bounding up
—eyes glaring in their sockets—arms upraised on high, and
locks floating in the midnight breeze—"Scor-r-r-r-r-r-risti!" he shrieked, in tones of wildest anguish and de-
spair—but the exertion was too violent for his exhausted
frame, and he sank lifeless to the earth. A flash of intense
blaze—aglow with suppressed excitement,—"par-r-r-r-r-r-
bles!" yelled the fierce D'Argentcourt.

"Ha, caitiff!"—he hissed at length, "and bast thou come
to glut thy fell revenge? Wile wretch! basest representative
of a still baser society! Ha! hearst thou not thy doom in
the shrieks of an outraged humanity? Avant, hideous
spectre!! ! ! !

at time wax figures were considered as belonging to
the fine arts. That time has now passed, although the
manufacture of them is still carried on to a great extent.
According to Pliny, the art of casting wax into moulds
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who
flourished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistratu-
us the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.

At one time wax figures were considered as belonging to
the fine arts. That time has now passed, although the
manufacture of them is still carried on to a great extent.
Among the Romans, wax portraits became common; and
this people, who always prided themselves on their ances-
try, placed them in the vestibules of their houses, where
they stood as evidences of the ancient nobility of the fami-
ly, none being allowed to possess images of this kind
whose families had not held some curile magistracy. It
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who flour-
ished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistra-
tus the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.

According to Pliny, the art of casting wax into moulds
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who
flourished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistra-
tus the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.

Among the Romans, wax portraits became common; and
this people, who always prided themselves on their ances-
try, placed them in the vestibules of their houses, where
they stood as evidences of the ancient nobility of the fami-
ly, none being allowed to possess images of this kind
whose families had not held some curile magistracy. It
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who flour-
ished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistra-
tus the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.

Among the Romans, wax portraits became common; and
this people, who always prided themselves on their ances-
try, placed them in the vestibules of their houses, where
they stood as evidences of the ancient nobility of the fami-
ly, none being allowed to possess images of this kind
whose families had not held some curile magistracy. It
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who flour-
ished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistra-
tus the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.

Among the Romans, wax portraits became common; and
this people, who always prided themselves on their ances-
try, placed them in the vestibules of their houses, where
they stood as evidences of the ancient nobility of the fami-
ly, none being allowed to possess images of this kind
whose families had not held some curile magistracy. It
was not practiced before the age of Lysistratus, who flour-
ished some three hundred years before the Christian era,
and who is the reputed inventor of it. His productions
consisted chiefly in portraits cast from plaster moulds taken
from the face, and he is said to have exercised much taste
in finishing off his casts. Yet though Pliny calls Lysistra-
tus the inventor of the art, it is the commonly received
opinion that the employment of wax in imitative arts dates
from a period anterior to historical times.
sessions or were seated in chairs in the forum; they served as an impressive spectacle to the populace, and as a suggestive theme to the orator of the occasion.

In the middle ages wax was often used in making images of saints. And not only was it used by people for religious and pious uses, but others in those ages made use of it. Those given to sorcery, so we read, melted before a slow fire the images cast in wax of those against whom their incantations were directed.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century Andrea del Verrocchio and Ornino gained great renown on account of work done in wax by them. They together made statues of Lorenzo di Medici, the framework of which was wood, while the heads, hands and feet were cast in wax and painted in oil-colors to represent life. The eyes were made of glass, and the hair was natural human hair. The life-like appearance of these statues is spoken of with praise by Vasari, but he adds that the art declined after the death of Ornino.

Wax figures of the size of life are still manufactured, but as no skill or taste on the part of the artist can overcome that fixedness of look which gives to them a ghastliness by Vasari, but he adds that the art declined after the death of Ornino. Wax figures of the size of life are still manufactured, but as no skill or taste on the part of the artist can overcome that fixedness of look which gives to them a ghastliness by Vasari, but he adds that the art declined after the death of Ornino.

Still, by means of the invention of Gaetano Giulio Zummo, who flourished in the seventeenth century, wax has been used with great advantage in preparing anatomical figures and pathological examples. In the eighteenth century the famous collection of anatomical models was commenced in the institute of Bologna under the direction of Ercole Lelli. The finest specimens for the collection were made by Giovanni Manzoli and his wife. Fifteen chambers in the Museum of Natural History at Florence are devoted to preparations by Fontana, Susini and other modellers, who have become famous. In Paris the Musée Dupuytren is noted for its medical specimens, and there is scarcely any city of note but what has its collection.

In the manufacture of wax models, it is customary to take a mould in plaster of Paris of the object to be imitated. The model when cast receives its local tints by means of a hair brush and powder colors moistened with turpentine.

Caesar and Alexander.

Foremost among the conquerors of antiquity, the names of Caesar and Alexander stand forth in bold relief on the pages of history. Alike in their ambition of universal domination, equal in genius and in the unparalleled success of triumphs with which their efforts were crowned—but widely different in their respective cast of character—these two heroes present an almost inexhaustible subject of contrast and parallel to the pen of the thoughtful historian. A king—a despot's son—and nurtured in the anticipation of despotic royalty, Alexander betrays in everything the impress of a nature accustomed to command; Caesar, surrounded with jealous rivals and watchful enemies, shows himself worthy to wield the supreme authority long before there appears any probability of his ever attaining it. Cradled in the camp, from his earliest infancy the candidate for the idolatry from which they had been reclaimed, not by persuasion but by the sword. This opinion, however, is not confirmed either by documentary evidence or by contemporary historians. He also says: "The Vehmic tribunals can only be considered as the original jurisdiction of the "Old Saxons," which survived the subjugation of the country. The singular and mystic forms of initiation, the system of enigmatical phrases, the use of the signs and symbols of recognition, may probably be ascribed to the period when the whole system was united to the worship of the deities of Vengeance, assembled like the Aes of old before the altars of Thor and Woden."

The Free Vehmic Court, or the Secret Tribunal, had its home in Westphalia, and it was only upon the "red earth"—as in their phraseology its soil was termed—could its members be initiated or its sittings be held. Palgrave, describing the initiation of a member, says: "Bareheaded and ungirt, the candidate is conducted before the dread tribunal. He is interrogated as to the absence of any qualification. He must be freeborn, a Teuton, and clear of any accusation cognizable by the tribunal of which he is to become a member. If the answers are satisfactory, he then takes the oath, swear-
ing by the Holy Law that he will conceal the secrets of the Holy Vehme from wife and child, from father and mother, from sister and brother, from fire and water, from every creature upon which the sun shines or upon which the rain falls, from every being between heaven and earth. Another clause relates to his active duties. He further swears that he will 'say forth' to the tribunal all crimes or offences which fall beneath the secret ban of the Emperor which he knows to be true, or which he has heard from trustworthy report; and that he will not forbear to do so for love or for loathing, for gold nor for silver nor precious stones. This oath being imposed upon him, the new Frieschöpf was then intrusted with the secrets of the Vehmic tribunal. He received the password by which he was to know his fellows, and the grip or sign by which they recognized each other in silence; and he was warned of the terrible punishment awaiting the perjured brother. If he discloses the secrets of the court he is to expect that he will be suddenly seized by the ministers of vengeance. His eyes are bound, he is cast down on the soil, his tongue is torn out through the back of his neck, and he is then to be hanged seven times higher than any other criminal."

This tribunal was at first a protest against the arbitrary decisions of the lawless barons and nobles of the age; but, in the course of time, the Vehme became very numerous, people of every rank in society sought to be associated to it and share in the immunities possessed by its members. The Emperor and the nobles of the court, together with men of all callings, joined it. Princes were only too eager to allow their ministers to join the mysterious alliance, and the cities of the Empire were anxious to enroll their magistrates in the Vehmic Union.

The courts could be summoned at any time and in any place in Westphalia. They might be held in public or private buildings, in the forests, or caves, or in the open field; but as a rule they were closed against all but the initiated. The Emperor, when present, presided at the meeting, but in his absence a count or some noble of the highest dignity filled the office, though on many occasions men of common birth sat as judges even when those of higher rank were present. If any one not initiated intruded, he was executed immediately. Before the judge lay the emblems of his authority—a sword and cord. In the early years of the organization the accused might be absolved by taking a solemn oath of purification on the judge's sword, but it happening that criminals did not hesitate to perjure themselves, the accuser was allowed to prove his charge by the oaths of three witnesses. If this evidence could be rebutted by the accused he was discharged; if condemned, he was forthwith hanged. If any one accused, had not been arrested, he was summoned to appear by a written notice fastened upon the door of his residence. If he had no known residence, the summons was posted at the crossroad nearest his haunts. If after being summoned the party failed to appear or to send a messenger, he was at once condemned as despising the authority of Vehme, and once condemned he had but little chance of escaping, for his life being forfeited, he was to be pursued and might be killed by any one of the free judges, who in the fifteenth century numbered over one hundred thousand. The condemnation of an offender was made known to the whole brotherhood in a very short while. Neither father nor brother nor son of the condemned were permitted to warn him of his danger, but must aid in putting him to death. Every member of the Vehme was bound under penalty of losing his life to effect the death of a man once condemned by the free judges.

The condemned having been slain, was hanged to the nearest tree. It was not allowed to take from him anything valuable, and a knife was thrust into the earth near the corpse to show that the death was the result of a sentence of the free judges.

In the course of time the power of Vehme became formidable, and excited the hostility of many persons. There were those who feared becoming its victims, and those who saw in it an engine capable of great oppression, who leagued together to oppose it. Though the Emperor Charles IV in 1571 stipulated for the recognition of the Vehme, yet in the following century the number of its opponents became exceedingly large. In the year 1611 an association was formed among the princes of Germany and the opulent cities of the Hanse to resist the free judges and to have the trial of all accused persons take place in open court. In the year 1645 the new criminal code established by Maximilian weakened the power of the secret tribunal, and in the sixteenth century Vehmic courts were seldom held. In 1668 the last public sitting of the court was held near Celle; but secret sittings were held frequently in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Kohlrausch states that a private sitting was held in 1811, in Munster. They had however long before the close of the seventeenth century lost all their terrors.

The Vehmic tribunals of Westphalia for many centuries were objects of terror to all. The very name had become, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, awful in men's ears. It has now passed away, and poets and novelists have not failed to make good use of its terrors. Goethe and Sir Walter Scott have both availed themselves of it in their writings.

Dragons.

In the remote ages, dragons have been ever celebrated. The dragon was supposed to be an animal of the reptile kind, but furnished with the wings of a bat—a terrific monster, of large size and frightful in appearance. In many places in the Holy Scriptures the dragon is used symbolically to represent the malignity of Satan, the spiritual enemy of man, and to convey to the mind an idea of the monstrous forms and most lamentable condition of the fallen angels,—which was their lot after their rebellion against God.

Ideas of the real existence of animals answering to the description of the dragon, with wings and scales and forked tongues, breathing forth fire and smoke, have in all ages terrified weak minds. A modern writer, investigating the many accounts of the dragon handed down to us, is led to believe that he has traced the origin of this feigned monster back to the ancient Egyptians, discovering it among the hieroglyphics of that country. He says: "Before the Egyptians were become acquainted with the exact time of the periodical overflowing of the Nile, they frequently found their harvests destroyed by the then unlooked for inundation. They therefore regarded that river as the enemy of agriculture or husbandry. Agriculture or husbandry was symbolized as a child, the son of Osiris and Isis, or the Sun and the Earth; and, thus personified, was denounced Horus. The Nile was characterized by a crocodile, etc. The character of a crocodile was hence considered as the symbol of any enemy. In commemorating the general deluge, they also symbolized that event by
a water-monster killing Osiris or the Sun. Hence the water-monster, the crocodile, or dragon, became the representation of the enemy of the Sun. The Sun the Egyptians confounded with Ham, and Ham they confounded with the Almighty; hence those signs became indicative of the enemy of the Almighty, or the evil principle, or the devil. Moses, we are told, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and almost every page of the Pentateuch reminds us of the idolatry of the Israelites. And mention is expressly made by the prophet Amos, and through him by St. Stephen, in the Acts of the Apostles, of the types or symbols which they brought out of Egypt. The convertible use of the terms, Ob, Petaq, Python, Tepheon, etc., so often made by sacred and profane writers, corroborates this idea. The words Satan and Devil, also signifying an enemy, accuser, or adversary, and so frequently occurring in the Scriptures, and which are applied even to men, add strength to this conjecture.

"The crocodile was peculiarly descriptive of the Nile; and was, therefore, more generally and longer adopted as the representative of that river, the original foe. The emblem of the winds was a bird; or, in compound symbols, the wings of one. When the Egyptians had at length ascertained the annual inundation of the Nile, they exhibited to the public view the symbol of a crocodile with wings upon his back, in order to indicate to the people that the Egyptian winds had set in, and that, in consequence, the Nile was about to overflow. The crocodile with wings strongly agrees with the representation of the dragon; and the crocodile is evidently the tannin, the leviathan, etc., of the Scriptures. The name of the leviathan has allusion to its scales: now the whale (as the word is frequently rendered) has no scales; but the scales of the crocodile are proverbial. 'A flame goeth out of his mouth' says Job. The crocodile, from long repression of breath in the water, is remarked by naturalists as emitting it so as to resemble smoke: and is not the dragon of romance represented as belching out fire? The tannin of Ezekiel too has feet; and so it should seem had the leviathan of Job. The feet of the crocodile resemble those of the imaginary dragon; but whales have no feet. Again the tannin of Ezekiel is described as being in 'the river of Egypt,' where whales are not known, but crocodiles are proverbially numerous. Eve, Chavah, the name of the leviathan, signifies, in several of the Oriental languages, a serpent: it also signifies life, or to cause to live; and so Moses himself interprets: 'And he called her name Eve, because she was the mother of all living.' . . . The serpent became the symbol of the tempter or the enemy of man. It became confounded with the dragon; and hence we find the terms tannin, leviathan, etc., used often for each other, and equally translated by that of dragons."

By the learned Dr. Bryant the origin of the dragon, and its introduction into fable and romance, has been traced from a similar source and from the same country. According to him, towers were built on artificial mounds, in Syria and Egypt, as places of safety and as repositories for riches and treasures. As they were generally royal edifices, and very strong, they were termed tannon. Two of these hills with towers of this kind were near to Damascus, whence the Regio Traconitis received its name. The Greeks, who received their arts and mythology from the Egyptians, called these places Drakon; whence in a great measure arose the notion of virgins and treasures being guarded by sleepless dragons. When the Greeks came to understand that in these temples idols under the form of serpents were worshipped, they concluded that tannon was a serpent, and hence it came that they termed that animal draco, for the draco was always considered an imaginary being. In romances we often read of pious virgins being cruelly exposed to dragons and sea monsters, and of dragons which laid waste whole provinces until they were encountered and slain by some knight of most eminent prowess. All these poetical accounts seem to have arisen from fables and misconceptions about these towers or temples, which these knights either founded or took in war; or if they were deities of whom such stories are told, these temples were erected to their honor. But the Greeks made no distinction. They were fond of the heroic. No colony could settle anywhere and erect one of the temples but what there was supposed to have been an encounter between a hero and a dragon.

---

**Art, Music and Literature.**

- Mrs. Arthur Arnold has a translation of Castelar's "Life of Byron" in press.
- Another work from the pen of Jules Verne is imminent. It is "The Courier of the Czar."
- Miss Anna E. Dickinson's novel in the press of Osgood is entitled "A Paying Investment."
- O. M. Watkins, Mayor of Galveston, is preparing for publication the life of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico.
- Joaquin Miller's novel, "The One Fair Woman," will be published serially in The Galaxy, simultaneously with its English publication.
- An interesting medical work is anticipated in Dr. W. A. Hammond's "Spiritualism and Other Allied Causes of Nervous Derangement in their Medical and Medico-Legal Relations."
- "Ghurghis Mohammed, M. P.," is the title of a new satirical brochure, for which the khedive of Egypt's finances have furnished the text to Mr. Edward St. John Fairman, of England.
- Mme. Jaell, the wife of Herr Alfred Jaell, and herself also a distinguished pianist, has written a quartet for piano and strings, which has been produced before a select circle of artists in Paris, and which is very highly spoken of.
- Taine's forthcoming book on "The Origin of Contemporary France" contains an exact and minute description of French society in the time of the revolution, and, it is said, demolishes those popular legends concerning that world-famous event.
- Messonnier's "Guirassiers of Reichshoffen," is said to have been bought for $6,000 by Mr. Stewart, an American who lived for some time in Paris, and possesses an unrivalled collection of Portuny's works, whose talent he has the reputation of having been the first to recognize.
- William Hart, Jervis McEntee, S. J. Guy, Samuel Colman, and other members of the Mutual Aid Society have contributed, as is their custom, each a painting of value to the widow of the late W. J. Hays. These paintings will be exhibited and sold at auction for the widow's benefit.
- Mr. MacGahan, author of "Campaigning on the Oxus," who accompanied Capt. Young in his late Arctic expedition, is preparing an account of the voyage, under the title of "Under the Northern Lights: the Cruise of the Pan­dora to Peel's Strait in Search of Sir John Franklin's pa­pers."
- The expected production of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" at the Berlin opera house seems at present doubtful, Mme. Mal linger having declined to take the part of Isolde to Peel's Strait in Search of Sir John Franklin's pa­pers."
- The expected production of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" at the Berlin opera house seems at present doubtful, Mme. Mal linger having declined to take the part of Isolde (for the very good reason that she cannot sing it). The tenor, Nienmann, has returned to Berlin, where he has appeared in the "Jewess."
- Frau Clara Schumann, the great pianist, who has for
some time been disabled from her duties by severe rheumatism, has recovered sufficiently to perform at the third concert of the Gewandhaus. She will now be able to resume her duties in the capacity of singer and pianist. The Board of Directors of the Gewandhaus, which she has devoted her energies, and to carry out her cherished object—the propagation of her husband's works.

"La Psychologie Sociale" is a new work by M. Philaras, a book on the psychology of social phenomena. The influence of Guizot, a professor at the College of France, where he was to lecture on the language and literature of the people of northern Europe, he armed himself with the "Handbuch der Kunst" and a copy of George Sand's last novel, and talked to the students about what ever came into his head.

Mr. Larkin G. Mead has presented a design for a soldiers' monument at Holyoke, Mass., which has been accepted by the local committee. The design represents a soldier, with a knapsack on his back, standing with his musket at charge bayonet. The figure is to be of bronze, seven and a half feet high, standing on a granite block of the same height, and six by nine feet at the base. The appropriation for the monument is $10,000.

William Morris' translation of the "Enseiul of Virgil," as following Chapman's "Iliads," he phrases his title, has been published in England, and may soon be expected from an American publishing-house. There are seventeen syllable couplets, two lines in one. In speaking of previous English translations, J. W. F. says: "The Index down to 1866, printed by the city of Boston, and the supplement, bringing it down to date, had been prepared by the Library. The earlier portions are to be reprinted with fuller references, the whole making a volume of 200 pages. The memorial of the board of trustees asks that Congress will either make a an appropriation to print the whole, or to purchase enough copies to sustain them in this expenditure; otherwise the catalogue must remain in manuscript, and necessarily be accessible only to visitors of the Library.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 231

Books and Periodicals.

BAllADS, SONGS Amd PoEsE of Wiliam COLLINS. New YorK: J. Kennedy. No. 5 Barclay St. 1873.

It is gratifying to see the poems which Mr. Collins has at various times written for the newspaper press collected and issued in book form. Mr. Collins has much of the poetic fire in him, and will undoubtedly serve to entertain (for such we believe to be the office of poesy) many a reader. He will undoubtedly be popular with all who love the fiery and force style of which he is an able representative. The volume is printed in good, clear type and makes a very fair volume.

Church's Musical Visitor for December offers a long list of good things, both in its literary and music departments. "Fields for Musical Scholarship," by W. S. B. Mathews, is an article which music teachers and scholars should read. Another noticeable article is "Many Students of the Piano and a few Players." D. C. Addison contributes a musical sketch entitled, "A Pupil of Mozart." There are several other long articles and many short ones, interesting correspondence, poetry, and editorials upon topics of general interest to the musically inclined. The music in this number covers seventeen pages. There are seven pieces, vocal and instrumental. There is a song by Danks, entitled "Dream of the old Home;" a song and chorus, "Down the Stream the Shadows Drift," by Arizzi; "Cloiter Mazurkas;" "Nocturne," by Krug; a four-part glee by Mendelssohn, entitled "In a Wood;" "Christmas Carols," etc.

The music alone in this number of the Visitor is worth much more than the subscription price of $1.50, including premium. Sample copy, with list of premiums for 1876, will be sent, on receipt of one stamp, by the publishers, John Church & Co., Cincinatti, O.

The December number of the popular Manhattan and De La Salle Monthly, edited by John Savage, comes to us more sprightly and lively than ever. It fills a place in Catholic journalism which was long felt, and it fills it well. The contents of the December number are: I, A Merry Christmas—Memories of Christmas Reveals all over the World; II, Origin of Slavery; III, A Translation from the Classics; IV, Mr. Maurice (Conclude); V. Famous Memories of the Month—The death of Montgomery—Father de Smet, the great Black-gown—Bonnarte's Reception at Paris after his Italian Campaigns in 1797; VI, The Topper's Dilemma; VII, O'Connell at Home; VIII, Receipt against War at Home; IX, The Christian Brothers; X, The Cardinal—Catholic Cardinals—The English Cardinals, in the College of Cardinals; XI, The Mission of the Republic; XII, A Reminiscence of the Old Park Theatre; XIII, Midnight Mass in Ireland—A Christmas Memory for the Penal Ban—Lady Betty; XV, The Education of Children, from the French of Bishop Dupanloup; XVI, Miscellaneous—The Highland Costume—Valuable Irish MSS.—Death of Dr. Herman Ebel—Take Poison—Prejudice—Expenses of Food and Cooking—A Great Panorama for the Centennial; XVII, Current Publications—Dr. Howe on Emergencies, and How to Treat Them—The Young Ladies' Illustrated Reader—Sadlier's Excelsior Series of Geographies—New Music.

John Howard Payne gave the following account of the origin of "Home, Sweet Home." I first heard the air in Italy. One beautiful morning, a gay_dll, amid some delightful scenery, my attention was arrested by the sweet voice of a beautiful girl, who was carrying a basket laden with flowers and vegetables. This phintiff air she tripped out with so much sweetness and simplicity, that the melody at once caught my fancy. I accosted her, and after a few minutes' conversation, I asked her for the name of the song, which she could not give me, but having a slight knowledge of music myself, barely enough for the purpose, I requested her to repeat the air, which she did, while I dotted down the notes as best I could. It was this air that suggested the words of "Home, Sweet Home," both of which were written for the newspaper press. It was to be offered to Bishop. He happened to know the air perfectly well, and adapted the music to the words.
are indignant, and sometimes pass them over with the re

smile at the errors committed by the editors, sometimes
yet, imagining that they have a full knowlede of the faith
the smallest boy in a catechism class could correct; and
those papers already being published and to make it the
represent Catholic opinion by treating of all questions into
representative of Catholic sentiment.

thing connected with the Church are enigmas to them.

things in the right light. The Catholic Church and every­

ious dailies have never been successful. "What should be
would to a certain extent defeat the object for -which
mand it through the columns of a daily, and not depend
the world are entitled to some attention, and should de­
subscribe a sufficient amount towards starting a Catholic
daily, or rather of changing the
subscription a Catholic

Single Copies of THE SCHOLASTIC may now be pro­
cured at the Tribune Store, South Bend, and at the Stu­
dents' Office, at Five Cents per copy.

Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.

A Suggestion.

The Catholics in the United States are by no means few
in number. They are honest, sober, industrious and intel­
ligent. They not only pay taxes to support the State or
public schools, but in addition to this they support schools
of their own, where the attendance is large and the pro­
gress made by the pupils is satisfactory. They are as well
educated as any citizens in the land, and support monthly
periodicals which in point of literary ability will compare
favorably with non-Catholic magazines, if they do not sur­
pass them.

But it is a remarkable fact that although the Catholics
are numerous, although they are educated, although they
are great readers, there is not a single daily paper to
represent their opinion. Certainly the views of the mem­
ers of a Church which is spread everywhere throughout
the world are entitled to some attention, and should de­
mand it through the columns of a daily, and not depend
upon having the Catholic opinion restrained to the columns
of the weekly newspapers.

The Catholics of the United States then should have a
daily paper which shall judge of affairs from a Catholic
standpoint. We do not say that they should demand, or
should have, a religious daily paper, for we are afraid that
such would to a certain extent defeat the object for which
it would be started; and, besides, it is notorious that relig­
ious dailies have never been successful. What should be
started in New York is a newspaper which shall faithfully
represent Catholic opinion by treating of all questions into
which religion or morals enter, from a Catholic point of
view; or, what ought be better, to get control of one of
those papers already being published and to make it the
representative of Catholic sentiment.

There is scarcely a daily paper published in the United
States, let it endeavor to be as fair as it will, which can
treat of matters with which the Church becomes mixed up,
as they should be treated. The religion of the managers
will, imperceptibly to them, bias their minds; besides, their
whole education and habit of thought prevent their seeing
things in the right light. The Catholic Church and every­
ting connected with the Church are enigmas to them.
They cannot understand them. They fall into errors that
the smallest boy in a catechism class could correct; and
yet, imagining that they have a full knowledge of the faith
of Catholics and the teachings of their Church, they treat
all questions in their editorials. Catholics sometimes
smile at the errors committed by the editors, sometimes
are indignant, and sometimes pass them over with the re

mark that he is a good fellow, who tries to be fair, and as
his errors are seen: by Catholics no great harm is done.
But it is not right that this state of things should last
any longer. Catholics should have a daily paper in which
they will be able to read all the news of the day, and not
be insulted by the editorial comments thereon. We trust
that it will not be long before we have urged will be done,
and if the Catholic Unions throughout the country
would interest themselves in the matter we believe that be­
fore another winter shall have passed, a paper, not a relig­
ious one, but one representing Catholic opinion, will be
published in New York. If the present war waged by the
Catholic Review against the Herald has the result of starting
a paper of this kind, then will the war have been waged
with profit. But might not the editor of the Review set
about interesting the Catholic capitolists of New York to
subscribe a sufficient amount towards starting a Catholic
daily, or rather of changong the Review from a weekly into
da daily newspaper?

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.

God forbids us in the Eighth Commandement to bear false
witness against our neighbor. By false witness He means
not only false testimony, rash judgment, backbiting and
slander, but also the telling of lies. We may lie by our
words and by our actions. We lie by our words when we
wilfully and intentionally say something which is not true;
we lie by our actions when we perform the the intention
of deceiving others. Now, lying by actions is especially practised in two ways: first, by feigning good quali­

Falsehood.
one who steals money or other property. He steals what is most dear to man: honor, good name, knowledge of truth, peace and happiness.

We would therefore caution young men from giving way to any such mean traits of character as the foregoing, for as the twig is bent so will the tree grow. If a young man finds in himself the inclination to practise such frauds as he does not hold as high a place in his class as they, he will still command their honor and respect, while at the same time really losing nothing in his studies; for these petty frauds will eventually make themselves known, and the honors for which the deceit was practised will be awarded to whom they are due.

Boys should not think these things mere trifles, not worthy of consideration or check, as they do not intend them to go any farther; if they do not nip fraudulent inclinations in the bud they will gradually enlarge and work themselves deep into their character, gaining strength by age.

"The smallest bark on life's tumultuous ocean
Will leave a track behind for evermore;
The lightest wave of influence set in motion
Extends and widens to the eternal shore.

We should be wary then—

Competition.

Competition is the means by which our abilities are tested, and is, if conducted properly, a fair and impartial trial of our worth in any capacity. It is ever and always the scourge of indolence and falsehood, the defender of industry and truth. At home, at school, on the farm, in the workshop, before the bar, in the pulpit, I may say in all our walks through life, we have and will have competition.

At home, what a natural rivalry there is among children each one as it were making it his duty to excel the other in obeying that beautiful command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and not in this only, but in their every act. At play, if jumping the rope, each sister wants to have the honor of being the best. If playing marbles, how anxious each brother is to be the best, because not only his honor but his marbles are at stake! Thus by competition parents become cognizant of their children's qualities, whether good, bad or indifferent.

Competition at home is vastly different from that abroad. At home we have it in its mildest form, and for that very reason we often make use of the expression: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." There our faults are excused, our glory is not at stake; and whether good or bad, we are treated much alike.

At home alone is the case and for that reason I consider that, to a certain extent we find at home an exception to the rule that competition is the scourge of indolence and falsehood and the defender of industry and truth.

What a contrast we observe between home and college! How quick we perceive the change when we enter a class, each one doing his main and might to excel the other, working as though their lives depended upon their knowl-

edge of the task imposed; and how natural it is for us to take hold and follow to the best of our ability! We find there is no chance here for indolence: each one receives what he justly deserves; no more, no less.

Competition divides us and metes out justice to all of us. It distinguishes the industrious scholar by giving him credit for his talent. The indolent scholar is exposed and pointed out by it; the cheeky scholar by it is brought to time; and the modest scholar by its means is not imposed upon. Whether they be rich or poor, old or young, it is ever and always their impartial judge. Does a scholar study so earnestly because his studies are interesting? What is it that is so striking about his studies that he works so faithfully? Is it because his teachers command him, or his parents advise and encourage him, that he so willingly exerts himself? To all these questions I answer: No. "You can't put an old head on young shoulders"; consequently the young scholar is not capable of appreciating how much his future success depends upon education. Hence the advice of his friends, his teachers, and even of his parents would be of no avail were it not for competition. That is the cause of all this faithful study; by it ambition is instilled into the scholar, and this arouses his natural love for honor and makes him exert all his powers of mind and body to attain it. Finally, our school-days are over. Perhaps our calling is that of a business man. When we enter the field of business, what do we observe? We find men engaged in the same business in which we are—some perhaps poorer, some perhaps wealthier, but in every case having the same end in view. Again, we are aroused to action by competition, but now by competition of a different nature. In this case we have two objects for which to contend, namely, our honor and our means of living. Those are the objects that cause all the excitement and confusion common to business. To the influence exercised over us by our natural love for those objects is added that of ambition, and ambition drives us to our work, which consists in competing or contending with opposition. We find consequently that competition is the life of every occupation, at home, at college, and in active life.

Personal.

—John F. Wolfe, of '73, is in Ottawa, Ill.
—Thos. Foley, of '71, is in Nashville, Tenn.
—J. C. Eisenman, of '74, is in Louisville, Ky.
—Rev. R. Shorlis is now in New Orleans, La.
—Jeremiah Spillard, of '72, is settled at Elgin, Ill.
—Frederick Williams, of '64, is in Lafayette, Ind.
—T. F. Heery, of '69, is living in Clarksville, Iowa.
—Wm. Ames of '74, is doing well in Tecumseh, Ohio.
—Jos. Herrman, of '65, is banking in Cincinnati, Ohio.
—W. J. Fletcher, of '73, is in business in St. Louis, Mo.
—J. Breckweg, of '71, is in business in Lafayette, Ind.
—Thos. Miller, of '81, has a fine law practice in Peoria, Ill.
—H. P. Quinlan, of '63, is in business in Cleveland, Ohio.
—Douglas Cook, of '60, is prospering in St. Louis, Missouri.
—W. J. Graham, of '67, is in the publishing business in Ottawa, Ill.
—Ivo Buddeke, of '69, is practising medicine in Nashville, Tenn.
George Mayer, of '63, is in the jewelry business in Fort Wayne, Ind.
-S. A. Marks, of '74, is in the Insurance business in Chicago, Ill.
-William Howland, of '64, is engaged in business in Elykara, Ind.
-James M. Rothschild, of '68, is practising law in San Francisco, Cal.
-Benjamin F. Roberts, of '72, is banking in Independence, Missouri.
-Robert Tilman, of '66, is married and settled near St. Louis, Missouri.
-Mr. Small, of '66, is in the lumber trade in Wilmington, Ill.
-P. McNaughton, of '73, is in business with his father in Buffalo, N. Y.
-Thomas Farrell, of '66, has been with us on a visit for a few days past.
-Michael Toohy, of '61, is doing a prosperous business in St. Louis, Mo.
-Thos. Ireland, of '72, is in business with his father in Cincinnati, Ohio.
-E. Blaine Walker, of '68, is doing exceedingly well in Helena, Montana.
-Harvey Taylor, of '70, owns and runs a large farm near Glencoe, Illinois.
-J. C. Lavelle, of '68, is practising medicine in the southern part of Illinois.
-John B. Goodhue, of '71, is in St. Louis, Mo., where we learn he is doing well.
-T. D. Flanigen, of '73, is connected with the postal service in Nashville, Tenn.
-M. B. Collins, of '63, is connected with the American Express Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
-P. J. O'Connell, of '74, is a member of the Board of Education in Cook County, III.
-P. L. Garrity, of '60, is doing an excellent business at No. 100 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
—H. B. Keeler, of '69, is in the real estate and insurance business at St. Mary's, Kansas.
-Joseph Rumely, of '72, is President of the St. Aloysius Young Men's Association in Laporte, Ind.
—R. H. Clarke, of '61, is residing at Wickliffe, Iowa, where he is engaged in a lucrative business.
—James J. Wilson, of '71, is still in Newark, New Jersey, where he is President of the Young Men's Catholic Association.
—Master Frank Egan, of '73, is book-keeper at Lloyd, Supplee & Weeks, wholesale hardware merchants, No. 609 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.
—On last Thursday night was held the regular meeting of the Academy of Design. Mr. Cyrenius Hall was unanimously elected a member of the Academy. Mr. J. P. Siles and Prof. Luigi Gregori were elected associate members. Mr. Enoch Root, in behalf of Prof. Luigi Gregori, who is unable to speak English, presented the Academy with a very valuable set of anatomical drawings, which the professor made from life at Rome. The gift was accepted, with a resolution of thanks to the generous donor. —Chicago Times.

Local Items.

—"Elevate yourself."
—Ho! for the Columbians!
—A few drizzly days this past week.
—Oh, the drear and gloomy weather!
—Look out for the Scholastic Almanac!
—"Bright was the morn when Shickey first awoke."
—"There's a heap of trouble on the old man's mind."
—"The foot ball has been pretty well used by the Juniors."
—"Please pass the oysters" was what he said ten times.

—It is time to shoot a cat when it nips you on the nose.
—The double windows are great things to keep out the cold.
—Mr. Ruddiman served a short term in Muskegon, Mich., this week.
—The Columbians have been busy rehearsing for their Exhibition.
—We insist on the "old man" getting six months for stealing an umbrella.
—Let everyone put in as much study time as he can between this and Christmas.
—Mr. Shickey, the popular livery-man, is ever prepared to bring all visitors to Notre Dame.
—"Now, say: don't you big fellows hang around for lunch. You don't need to grow anymore."
—We would be much more obliged to our young friends if they would send more locals and less gag.
—The first bear-dance will be given on the 24th of this month. Grizzlys has engaged the N. D. U. C. B.
—After considering the subject we find that it is impossible to have University without retaining Ivers.
—The Feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in an appropriate manner on Wednesday last.
—Classes go on with the regularity and profit to the students that foretell brilliant examinations in February.
—A number of Juniors went out walking on Thursday last. They had a good time, though it did snow a little.
—When the Spring time comes it is expected that the lower lake will rival the upper one in the beauty of the surrounding scenery.
—Mr. James McDermott, of the Chicago Courier, the South Bend Herald and the Brooklyn Eagle, will deliver a lecture in South Bend next Tuesday evening.
—The manner in which the students sing at Vespers adds much to this beautiful Office, and we hope that they will continue to sing with all the vim possible.
—We did not find that item in the foundation of the old church. It is too bad that they put nothing in the cornerstone when it was laid, some twenty cold years ago.
—At rehearsals no one is expected to be present unless he be invited to rehearse, or is invited to assist in preparing those who are to appear in public on the stage.
—The autograph Albums of some persons are very neat, but those of others are, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." Unless the albums are neat they don't make much of a show.
—We learn that the forces east of the Scholasticate and west of the Professor House will shortly be removed. It will add to the beauty of these places and at the same time be a great saving.
—There are not many students who show signs of "letting up" in their studies, and if the same application continues through the two sessions we may expect to have one of the most brilliant years on record.
—A Minim makes his first attempt at journalism in the following contribution:
—E. O'Sullivan:—Eory Smith goes to bed with his pances on him as if we were sleeping in a barn. O. B.
—The retreat at St. Mary's Academy, preached by Rev. P. P. Cooney, was concluded on Wednesday morning. We doubt not but that the Catholic pupils of the institution derived much profit from the exercises at which they attended.
—The ears have been kept busy the whole week past carting earth to the tracts of land near the lower lake, where the banks of mud formerly prevented grass from growing. Fine meadows will be the consequence in a few years.
—An exchange asks the following conundrum: "Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush?" The answer is: "Because everybody should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbor's." The same may be said of the Scholastic.
—We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. W. J. Onahan of the excellent cartoon representing Bismarck and the
Devil, which was first struck off, we believe, in Germany. This cartoon is a most excellent one, and we shall certainly have it framed and hung.

The fifth regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Association took place on the 6th inst. Declamations were delivered by Masters Ham, Hally, Nester, Nelson, Goldsberry, Peltier, Hagan, Lacy, Streit, Reynolds and Fox. Nester was elected a member.

—The weather-prophet, writing to us on the 8th of December, says: "We have not seen the sun nor moon since last Friday, and have had rain and cloudy weather continued. We shall have about forty-six falls of rain or snow during the three winter months. We are about to have colder weather."

—The fourth regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception was held on the 7th inst., Rev. Mr. Kelly in the chair. Badges of the Association were distributed among the members. B. Leander was elected an honorary, and Messrs. Roelle, Hally, McNauliffe and Fox active members.

—The Scholastic Almanac will be out this month, and will be one of the newest volumes to be had for the coming Christmas season. Prof. Lyons is determined to make it a most readable and entertaining book. As very little space is left for advertising, all desiring to make their business known should apply at once.

—The "Corsican Brothers" will be produced by the Columbians on Tuesday, December 15th. The entertainment will begin at seven o'clock precisely. No invitations have been sent out, and it is hoped that everybody who has received the invitations at other Exhibitions will consider himself invited and honor the young men by their presence.

—One of the lamps lately hung in the new church was presented in memory of the late Father Lemmonier, by an old student. There are now five lamps burning before the tabernacle in the new church, and four more will be put up between this and Easter. Only pure olive oil is burned in these lamps. The new altar will be erected in the course of four weeks.

—The 8th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club, was held Dec. 4th. Mr. P. B. Otero was elected a member. Essays were read by: Messrs. Breen, "History of the Scholastic"; McHugh, "Reading"; Hertwig, "Patriotism". Declarations were delivered by: Messrs. Cooney, "Regulus to the Carthaginians"; Eas, "Over the Mountains"; and O'Brien, "The Raising of the Flag." Mr. Cooney read a Criticism on the previous meeting.

—We have an excellent Band this year—this is conceded by all. We have said as much on other occasions, and the members will pardon us if we find one fault with them. They do not pay enough attention to the pianissimo. We were well pleased when we heard them play the other day, though we must find fault with them because of their neglect in this regard. When our friend John came to us with a broad grin and asked us "Why the members of the Band resembled good horses?" we guessed in a minute that the answer was, "Because they go too forte."

—The fourteenth regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association took place on the 5th inst. Master P. M. Tamble opened the exercises by reading a historical essay on the Empire State. Compositions were read by Masters. Schmidt, Arnold and M. Kauffman. Declarations were given by Masters. A. K. Schmidt, P. M. Tamble, Ripolette, Ludwig, French, Nelson, Ross, Whipple, Leontoff, Ryan, Kauffman, Mayer, Raynond, and A. Burger. Master Ryan closed the exercises by reading a report of the words missed during the public reading in the recital.

—And now it is said that the publishers of Webster's Dictionary are responsible for the recent spelling-bee excitement. Whether this is true or not, the spelling maia was a good thing, and it undoubtedly had a very excellent influence. Of all educational accomplishments, a pure orthography of our own language is certainly the most desirable, and of all the deficiencies in our educational methods, that relating to this study is the most marked. And we were therefore going to say that whether the spelling excitement came about through the advertising efforts of the Webster publishers or not, one thing is quite clear, and that is that nothing that has helped to stimulate the wide-spread interest in the subject, or that is so nearly a Speller's _Vade Mecum_ as Webster's Pocket Dictionary, sold for one dollar, and A. Hertwig, to be had of almost any dealer in books. It is a marvel of compactness, containing about three hundred illustrations, over eighteen thousand words, brief but comprehensive rules for spelling, a large number of words from foreign languages, phrases, proverbs, etc., in common use. It is neatly bound in morocco, with tucks and gilt edges. If not otherwise obtainable it may be had by mail from the publishers, Messrs. Trues, Blackman, Taylor & Co., 123 and 140 Grand Street, New York, by enclosing to them the price, one dollar.

—The following is the Programme of the Exhibition to be given by the Columbians on Tuesday night, December 14th, 1876:

Entrance March...................................................... University Band
Overture............................................................. Orchestra
Address............................................................... H. H. Cooney
Music................................................................. Orchestra

**THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.**

A Drama in Three Acts, Remodelled for the Occasion.

Fabian dei Franchi........................................... T. C. Logan
Louis dei Franchi............................................. Logan Murphy
Saville dei Franchi........................................... J. McNulty
Chateau Benandon............................................ Joseph Campbell
Alfred Menard.................................................. W. P. Breen
Baron Montgiron.............................................. A. Hertwig
Baron Martelli................................................ J. H. Cooney
Jules de Lasparre.......................................... J. McHugh
Pierre............................................................. H. Otero
Vive la Junta!.................................................. W. Foarty
Boissec......................................................... H. D'Brien
Viessis............................................................. V. See
Antonio Sanola............................................... K. Mars
Gaeliano Orlando............................................. B. Meyer
Dumont de Franchi......................................... Julian
Tomaso............................................................. J. Dwyer
Servants, Villagers, Gamblers, etc.

March for Retiring............................................ University Band

—Those who go home for the Holidays will leave on the 22d or 23d, as classes will be continued up to the 23d. Classes will be resumed the first Monday in January.

—Cool evenings are calculated to reader indoor amusements very lively. No cases of lockjaw are reported among the merry maidens who do most congregate in St. Mary's recreation rooms.

—The Juniors' "Statuary Performances" are admirable. The Art Department should certainly attend these artistic entertainments, as much may be learned in the matter of graceful groupings. _Vive la Junta!_

—The question now among the pupils is: "Are you going home Christmas?" The greater number will, as usual, remain at St. Mary's, therefore many Christmas boxes sent by loving parents will soon be coming in, and the usual amount of festivity will be enjoyed by the "can't-get-aways."

—The non-arrival of the "Amerique" causes great anxiety. Telegraphic reports from Paris and London describe the "Amerique" as going slowly but surely to the destined port. But though these reports alloy any extreme fears for the safety of our Venerable Very Rev. Father Sorin, and the other dear friends on board—still, the suspense and anxiety will be very painful till certain tidings of the safety of her passengers reach us.
The Catholic pupils are now enjoying the privilege of a three days’ Retreat previous to the closing of the Jou-
lee on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The zeal
ous and eloquent Father Cooney, C. S. C., is the preacher.
The attention and devotion manifested by his auditors is
indeed edifying. The classes and music lessons have been
generally given during the Retreat, though the attendance
was much diminished by the absence of those who were
engaged in the pious exercises.

—CATHOLIC FAIR AT SALT LAKE CITY.—On the 4th inst. a large box of fancy articles was forwarded to Salt
Lake City. Said articles had been made and contributed by
the pupils of St. Mary’s Academy to aid Mother M. Au-
gustus in liquidating the debt contracted in the erection of
a Hospital and Academy at that place. The Fair will
commence during the Christmas holidays. The liberality
and kindness of the young ladies deserve much praise, and
is highly appreciated by the Sisters.

For superior excellence in deportment and standing in
class, the following young ladies are enrolled on the
Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses A. Clarke, H. Foote, M. Riley, E. Dennehey, K. Joyce,
A. St. Clair, L. Arnold, E. York, l. Reynolds, K. McNamara, A.
Walsh, A. O’Connor, J. Bennett, J. Nunning, M. Faxon, F. Dil-
gler, M. Cullen, Misses H. Foote, E. O’Connor, L. Johnson, M. Brady, M. Walsh, L. Kelley, C. Woodward, L. Henrotin, E. Mann, A. Byrne,
A. Duncan, S. Hols, C. Morris, M. Cravens, J. Pierce, P. Gaynor, A.
Dennehey, M. Cullen, M. Spier, E. O’Neill, R. Casey, A. Hen-
neberry, H. Julius, K. Hutchinson, A. PRETTYMAN, M. Murray,
R. Neteler, H. Russell, M. and E. Thompson, S. Moran, M. Gay-
nor, E. O’Connor, R. Siler, L. Mass, U. Goedel, S. and L. Edes,
N. Tuttle, M. Hutchinson, K. Casey, G. Youell, L. Gustine, E.
Pierce, T. O’Brien, S. Swatley, M. Parker, L. Moran, L. King,
E. Cannon, M. Siler, E. Edes, G. Wells, M. Hooper, L. Faw-
cett, L. Tichie, A. Spangler, S. Cash, M. Marky, A. Sievers, L.
Schwan, A. Mear, L. Leopold, F. Gurney, J. Brownbride,
C. Morrill, C. Fawcett, J. Darcy, M. Telford, M. Balliton, C.
Whitmore, R. Filbeck, L. Weber.

ART DEPARTMENT.
1st CLASS—Miss R. Neteler.
2d CLASS—Misses A. Cullen, M. and E. Thompson, E. Lange,
A. Koch.
3rd CLASS—Misses M. A. Schultheis, P. Gaynor, L. Kirchner,
M. O’Connor and S. Moran.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.
3rd CLASS—Misses L. Ritchie, L. Henrotin.

OIL PAINTING.
1st CLASS—Miss R. Wade.
2d CLASS—Miss C. Morgan.
We are glad to announce that Miss J. Kreigh has resumed
her studies in the Art Department.

VOcal DEPARTMENT.
1st CLASS—Misses H. Foote, E. O’Connor, L. Henrotin and
H. Devoto.
2d Class 2d Div. Misses M. Gaynor, A. Dennehey, A. Byrnes,
Morgan, Mass, Arnold, E. Dennehey.
3d Class—Misses E. Edes, L. Kirchner, M. Walsh, F. Gurney,
E. Edes, A. Walsh, E. Cannon, L. Edes, J. Bennett, A. Kirchner,
L. Walsh. 2d Div.—Misses L. Julias, L. Morris, O. Meara.

—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes from
Beyrutch that the little berg is full of musicians of more or
less renown from all parts of Germany.—Franz Liszt,
Wagner’s chief protector and aid; Eckert, Director of the
Royal Opera at Berlin; Directors from Vienna, Munich,
and Leipzig: and many young men who, with text-book
or score, attend in all the effulgence of long hair parted in
the middle (a la Liszt), and wise-looking spectacles, as
though these were the necessary conditions to the dignity
of the artist. Alas, I’m afraid the most of them satisfy
themselves with this outward semblance (monkey-like
imitation), and fill the vacancy of their own talents by ex-
aggerated swarming for the works of the master, Wagner,
and who, if they attempt to do any work, will also simply
continue to imitate, producing cheap counterfeits of noble
originals.

EXERCISE FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Dr. Johnson’s Portable Parlor

Health Lift & Lift Exercise.

ELASTIC, REACTIONARY AND CUMULATIVE.

A complete Gymnasium for Men, Women and Children.
It yields all the Developing, Curative and Hygienic Ef-
fects of the Bulky, Three Hundred Dollar Machines—
Doubles the Strength in a few months—Weights but 18 lbs.
; packs in a space 4x18x20 inches; affords a dead weight
lift from 50 to 1,000 lbs., with only 4 lbs. dead weight—
Nickel Plated and Ornamental.—Poise, $23 and $30.—
Send for full Circular.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co.,
14 Bond St., New York.

University of Notre Dame, INDIANA.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER, is still at his
OLD STAND ON MICHIGAN STREET.

Health, Wealth, and Beauty.

Students who spend their vacation at the University
are charged additional for accommodations.

REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C., Pres’t.
L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

- 2:40 a.m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10:30; Cleveland 3 p.m.; Buffalo 9 p.m.
- 10:15 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland 10:15.
- 11:55 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:45; Cleveland 10:15; Buffalo 4:05 a.m.
- 12:15 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 9:15; Cleveland, 7:15; Buffalo, 1:15 a.m.
- 7:53 p.m., Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 8:30; Cleveland 2:05 a.m., Buffalo 7:52 p.m.
- 4:40 p.m., Local Freight.

**GOING WEST.**

- 4:40 a.m., Express, Arrives at La Porte 10:15 p.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.
- 5:00 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:45; Chicago 8:20 a.m.
- 2 p.m., Evening Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:55; Chicago, 6:30
- 5:45 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:45. Chicago, 8:30.
- 9:00 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m., Chicago 11:30 a.m.
- 9:10 a.m., Local Freight.
- J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.

Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—November 21, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>Mail</em></th>
<th><em>Day Express</em></th>
<th><em>Kal. Express</em></th>
<th><em>Atlantic Express</em></th>
<th><em>Night Express</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv.</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:01</td>
<td>6:35</td>
<td>7:45</td>
<td>11:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>7:05</td>
<td>12:15</td>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>12:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>7:12</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>7:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>8:45</td>
<td>13:45</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:40 a.m.</td>
<td>9:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>10:37</td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>7:15</td>
<td>13:45</td>
<td>7:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>3:40 p.m.</td>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>6:15</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td>4:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>8:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>8:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niles and South Bend Division.

**GOING NORTH.**

- Lv. South Bend—8 15 a.m. 7:15 p.m. 7:45 a.m. 7:00 p.m
- Niles—8 15 a.m. 7:15 p.m. 7:45 a.m. 7:00 p.m
- Ar. Niles—9:00

**GOING SOUTH.**

- Lv. Niles—6:30 a.m. 4:20 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m
- Niles—7:07 5:30 12:15 5:40
- Ar. South Bend—7:15 5:05 5:40 5:40


G. L. Elliott.

E. H. Sirocco, Agent, South Bend.
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
Clothing, Coats, Cassimeres, Vestings,
and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
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.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

B. 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 ..................... 30c
Caramels .................................. 35c
Molasses and Cream Candy .............. 25c

Proportionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

JAMES BONNEY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER
Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholas
office every Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. He
has on hand photographs of the Professors of the Uni-
versity, 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.

C. H. SHEERER,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Gloves, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
110 Michigan Street,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

For Holidays! For All Days!
No Gifts Better Appreciated.
Just Out.—New, Fresh and Handsome!

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG

A perfect collection of songs, with piano accompaniment,
comprising over 75 of the choicest Songs, Ballads, Duets, Quartets
known, selected with great care, and with especial regard-
to quality and popularity; 250 pages, full music size.

"The N. Y. Evening Mail says: "A most extraordinary collection of
really fine songs." One could hardly imagine so many veritable
gems could be contained in a single volume."

Price, $2.50 plain; $3.00 in muslin; $4.00 full gilt.

Of the same form and price, full music size, are

Gems of Strauss.
A new edition,
comprising over 100 best Strauss Waltzes, etc., etc.

Organ at Home
Musical Treasure.
Gems of German Song.
Pianoforte Gems.
Gems of Scottish Song.
Moore's Irish Melodies.

DITSON & CO'S MUSIC BOOKS

For Catholic Churches.

Books containing Morning and Evening Service.
THE OFFERTORIUM .......................... Fiske. 2.50
THE CANTATA, No. 1 Morning Service. 2.25
Werner.
THE CANTATA, No. 2. Evening Service. 2.25
THE MEMORARE .................. 2.75
LYRA CATHOLICA .................. 2.50
STABAT MATER .................. 2.50
ROSSINI'S MASS .................. 1.50
A perfect collection of songs, with piano accompaniment,
comprising over 75 of the choicest Songs, Ballads, Duets, Quartets
known, selected with great care, and with especial regard-
to quality and popularity; 250 pages, full music size.

Price, $2.50 plain; $3.00 in muslin; $4.00 full gilt.

Of the same form and price, full music size, are

Gems of Strauss.
A new edition,
comprising over 100 best Strauss Waltzes, etc., etc.

Organ at Home
Musical Treasure.
Gems of German Song.
Pianoforte Gems.
Gems of Scottish Song.
Moore's Irish Melodies.

DITSON & CO'S MUSIC BOOKS

For Catholic Churches.

Books containing Morning and Evening Service.
THE OFFERTORIUM .......................... Fiske. 2.50
THE CANTATA, No. 1 Morning Service. 2.25
Werner.
THE CANTATA, No. 2. Evening Service. 2.25
THE MEMORARE .................. 2.75
LYRA CATHOLICA .................. 2.50
STABAT MATER .................. 2.50
ROSSINI'S MASS .................. 1.50
A perfect collection of songs, with piano accompaniment,
comprising over 75 of the choicest Songs, Ballads, Duets, Quartets
known, selected with great care, and with especial regard-
to quality and popularity; 250 pages, full music size.

Price, $2.50 plain; $3.00 in muslin; $4.00 full gilt.

Of the same form and price, full music size, are

Gems of Strauss.
A new edition,
comprising over 100 best Strauss Waltzes, etc., etc.

Organ at Home
Musical Treasure.
Gems of German Song.
Pianoforte Gems.
Gems of Scottish Song.
Moore's Irish Melodies.
The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened by The Sun, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant’s administration; and it will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this The Sun will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as decisive for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper, thoroughly well informed.

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

The grounds are very extensive, beautifully adorned, and situated in that charming seclusion which is so favorable to the healthful development of moral, physical and intellectual powers.

In the immediate vicinity of Notre Dame, and very conveniently located in regard to Church and Markets, a very desirable dwelling will be sold at reasonable figures to a good buyer. For further information, address P. O. Box 35, Notre Dame, Ind.

Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every reading a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

The Scientific American, which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact, it is the only weekly paper published in the United States devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions, and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

The practical receipts are well worth ten times the cost of subscription. And for the shop and house will save many times the subscription price.

St. Mary’s Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

FOR SALE.

The Scientific American has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past Thirty Years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest and best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress published in the World.

The practical receipts are well worth ten times the cost of subscription. And for the shop and house will save many times the subscription price.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS.

St. Mary’s Academy,

(One Mile West of Notre Dame University.)

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS?

It pays every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or professional man to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT pays the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

The Scientific American.

St. Mary’s Academy,

January 1st, 1876.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS?

It pays every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or professional man to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT pays the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

The Scientific American.

which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact, it is the only weekly paper published in the United States devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions, and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Every number is profusely illustrated, and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers for Workmen and Employers in all the various Arts, forming a complete repository of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all new discoveries and inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics and Science abroad.

The Scientific American has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past Thirty Years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest and best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress published in the World.

The practical receipts are well worth ten times the cost of subscription. And for the shop and house will save many times the subscription price.

Patents.

Patents and Patents, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1876.

A year’s numbers contain 892 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Ten copies at $3.50 a year, by mail. Special circulars giving Club rates sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of 20 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet containing full directions for obtaining Patents. A bound volume containing the Patent Laws, Census of the U. S., and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

NEWLY OPENED—FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

HENRY C. KNILL, Prop.

D. W. RUSS & CO.

KEEP THE

STUDENTS HEADQUARTERS

For Meals, Oysters,
ICE CREAM, PIES, ETC.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

FRANK MAYR

KEEPS THE

PEOPLE'S JEWELRY STORE,

Where you can purchase the
BOSS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, ETC.

ENGRAVING A SPECIALTY
Repairing Done in the Most Skillful Manner.

69 WASHINGTON, ST.
SOUTH BEND.

LUCIUS G. TONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 8 Odd Fellows' Block, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

THE NINE CENT STORE!

114 Michigan Street,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.


FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC
FOR 1876

Will Be Ready For Delivery on December 15, 1875.


For further information address J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD,

(OF THE CLASS OF '62)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES,
206 BROADWAY (Cor. Fulton), NEW YORK.

Special Attention Given to Depositions.

A. C. SHIRE,
WHOLESALE
Dealer in Havana Cigars,
101 Main Street,
Two Doors South of Ed. Gillin's, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
[Branch of 184 E. Madison, Chicago.]

HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING,
SHAMPOOING, ETC.

HENRY SPETH,
Corner Washington and Michigan Sts.,
(Under Connelly's Drug Store)
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Fine

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

117 AND 119 STATE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUZBY & GALLAGHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS
Clothiers and Dealers in
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, etc.,
109 Michigan St.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

THE BOND HOUSE,

A. McKay, Prop.,
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
No. 54 Washington St.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.