The Meeting of the Waiters.

_By T. Meewel._

I.

There is not in this wide world a wreck so complete
As the crash of the plates when two bright waiters meet.
Oh! the last drops of gravy and soup must depart
'Ere the shattered remains are consigned to the cart.

II.

But 'tis not the collision that spreads o'er the scene,
The fragments of crystal and bits of tureen,
'Tis not the soft flop of the dashes that spill,
Ah! no, it is something more exquisite still.

III.

'Tis that boys who love mischief are painfully near,
Who drive the head-waiter half wild with a cheer,
And who feel how the best jokes will always improve
When reflected from eyes that absurdity love.

IV.

Sweet dining apartment, how calm would I rest
At thy tables serene with the grub I love best,
Since detentions no longer our pleasures decrease
And our hearts, like thy waiters, are glutted with grease.

The Republic of Plato.

"The Republic" is composed of two distinct parts which the genius of Plato has thrown like two metals into the same and which must be carefully separated if we wish to distinguish between what is false and what is true. One part—and in it is contained all the sublimity of the "Republic"—fixes the eternal principles of the Beautiful and the Good; the other is destined to give action to these same principles in an imaginary society of the philosopher's creation. In this latter part all that is defective, vicious or immoral in the writings of Plato appears, so that by a sort of fatal contradiction all the laws of nature and of justice are violated in the very work in which Plato purposes to establish them. This may perhaps appear surprising at first, though it can be very easily accounted for. Plato goes astray as often as he reproduces the ideas of Lyceurgus: his errors come from others, his sublime discoveries are all his own or are due to Socrates. By the ancients he was accused of not being sufficiently practical, but we moderns should perhaps regret that he did not confine himself exclusively to the ideal; for by his ideas alone he has contributed to the enlightenment and civilization of the world, and it is only when he attempts to put them into execution that he can no longer be considered a safe guide.

To discover the best possible government; to establish a society free without any luxury, corruption, ambition or injustice—a society in which the rank of each citizen should correspond with his intelligence, and in which virtue should naturally and inevitably reign supreme—such was the purely human problem that occupied the attention of ancient legislators and in which Plato discovered this other and divine question, viz., To find the true principles of justice. What a sudden ray of light in the darkness of antiquity! It was the first time that a man embraced in the same thought the discovery of truth and the happiness of his fellow-beings. Unfortunately, however, he occasionally loses sight of this lofty idea; he follows it in theory and abandons it in practice, so that the moral principles which he inculcates might of themselves lead us to reject his political maxims. Plato had a double purpose: he wished to destroy the privileges of birth, which too often place unlimited power in unworthy hands, and, besides, he desired to prevent the evil consequences which spring from ambition or from the blindness of paternal love—and these results he saw but one way to attain—viz.: the adoption of the system advocated by Fourier and St. Simon in the present century. Children shall no longer know their parents—mothers shall no longer know their children; there shall be but one family in the Republic, and each member of this family shall occupy the rank which his virtue deserves. This last idea unquestionably is a generous one, but certainly not worthy of being realized by the sacrifice of the sacred ties of family and by the violation of all the laws of morality. These first laws, which serve as a groundwork, are followed by a host of others equally deplorable. For example: a free people should have leisure to attend to public affairs; consequence—the necessity of slavery. A free people should avoid the corrupting influence of surrounding nations; consequence—the necessity of isolation. The gates of the city shall be closed; the legislator virtually separates it from intercourse with the rest of the human race. Finally, this people must propagate itself in all its primitive vigor; hence the following laws borrowed from Lyceurgus:

The education of women entirely similar to that of men.
The death of all sickly or deformed children.
The death of incorrigible children.
The death of all children born without the sanction of the law.

Thus in Plato's Republic slavery, cruelty and libertinism are not only tolerated but prescribed. We may here call attention to a phenomena well worthy of being pondered over by philosophers of the present day. The legislation of Plato, which was partly followed at Sparta, but which, considered as a whole, appeared to the ancients as the type of an impossible perfection, is impossible in our days simply because it is immoral—and its idealism does not soar so high as the reality which we enjoy.
What an immense route the human race must have travelled over! How does it happen that the objects of the ancient world's admiration have become the objects of the modern world's contempt? Simply because between the ancient and the modern world there is the Gospel of Jesus Christ. But enough has been said of the faults of Plato as a legislator; let us pass on to another point of view. We have seen in him the disciple of Lycurgus; let us now consider him as the disciple of Socrates. As such he soars ever upward to that revealed science which raises the soul from earth, and which has for its object invisible truth; as such he discovers the true laws of nature in the contemplation of the Beautiful and the Good; finally, as such he renders homage to the truth in tracing out the limits of justice and injustice, and in attributing to the former all the joys of the soul and to the latter the most frightful torments.

In Plato's time it was generally believed that nothing was more useless than wisdom, and nothing more useful than injustice. When virtue appeared weak and indigent she was generally supposed to be the companion of unhappiness; felicity, on the contrary, was thought to accompany vice when rich, powerful and triumphant; and the conclusion had been drawn that injustice is a more certain guide to happiness than virtue. Far from weakening the picture, Plato added to its intensity by erecting two types of justice and wickedness whom he endows respectively with the highest degrees of virtue and of crime. His just man is not only subject to misery but must also undergo infamy and torments. He is calumniated, scourged, accursed of men; laden with chains, he drags out his days in ignominy, and finally ends his life upon the cross. It is a wonderful presentment—a revelation almost of the life and sufferings of Christ. His wicked man is not only devoured by criminal ambition but is also a hypocrite—the hideous type whence will spring the Caesar of the future. And yet he is rich and, to all appearances happy; he is all-powerful over men, and takes advantage of everything because he is ready for every crime; he conciliates the good-will of men by a virtuous exterior and the protection of the gods by his sacrifices; in a word, he is a consummate villain whom fortune crowns and whom men honor. And still in full view of the tragic end of the just man and the prosperity of the wicked—in contradiction to the general voice of antiquity—Plato solemnly proclaims the just man happy because he is just; and the wicked unhappy because of his wickedness. What an admirable revelation of the lofty soul of Socrates? It is the first dawn, so to speak, of conscience in pagan antiquity. What a hideous picture does Plato not present of the life of the wicked? He begins by proving the fact that the condition of a man enslaved by his passions is entirely similar to that of a city oppressed by a tyrant. Now, a city oppressed by a tyrant groans under the yoke of the most abject slavery. Poor, insatiable, cruel, basely humbled or furious, thirsting for vengeance or subdued by punishments, she obeys the executioner alone, and is tranquil only when bathed in blood. It is the constant agitation of the sea; the eternal flow and ebb of crime and terror. And where is it possible to find more affliction and misery, more groaning and suffering, without hope or consolation?

In another passage he tells us that the tyrant's soul is the slave of every vice. Though surrounded by riches she is poor, because she is insatiable; though environed by crouching slaves, she trembles with fear, because she stands alone and isolated from the rest of mankind. She uneas-

ingly experiences the convulsions of a disorderly city, the frenzy of a maddened populace, the torments of a criminal who feels the hand of the executioner. Finally, as though to crown her misery, her crimes oblige her to become every day more envious, more perfidious, more ferocious and more impious. And such, nevertheless, is the external condition of the wicked.

These are a few of the moral lessons inculcated in the "Republic"; these are the doctrines which have prepared the civilization of the world. From them, as from ever-flowing sources of all that is beautiful and good, ancients and moderns have never ceased to draw. See how the eternal ideas of Plato spring to new life in the writings of a Basil and a Chrysostom. See how the burning soul of Augustine is inspired by them. Whoever knows Plato thoroughly finds him everywhere. In the writings of Plutarch and Fenelon, as in the immortal masterpieces of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Sublime soul! Two thousand years have passed away and yet posterity has never wearied of admiring and honoring him. We admire in him the loftiest genius with which man was ever gifted. We honor him as the man who by the unaided strength of reason has done most for his fellow-men; as the only philosopher of antiquity whose light can merge into that of the Gospel; a benefactor of the human race by his noble ideas—a precursor of Jesus Christ by opening up the world of celestial contemplations. To him alone was granted a glimpse of that wisdom as yet ignored by men and which could be revealed by God alone.

**Convallescent.**

**May, 1862.**

Through the open hall door comes a balm to my pain,
For the fresh winds of morning are fanning my brain,
And hilarity borne from the groups on the porch
Tells the wounded and dying there's joy in the world,—
As there will be while life has a spark in its torch,
Though ten thousand an hour were to Tartarus hurled.

And now I can see them: two sit on the step;
And one leans by a column; one plucks at the nep
That is growing beneath; and two, I am sure,
Are talking of home, their voice is so pure
And so low that no soldier could ever mistake—
Such tones the loved only and absent may wake.
And some are more boisterous, telling of fight,
And the way that we put the bold foe men to flight:
How their eyes are now flashing, those gallant young boys! I
Fear fierce Indiana and grand Illinois,
Minnesota and Iowa, Kansas afar,
Ohio and Michigan, talking of war!
And dark-haired Missouri, now joined in the fray,
Hear fierce Indiana and grand Illinois,
Missouri and Iowa, Kansas afar,
Ohio and Michigan, talking of war!
And dark-haired Missouri, now joined in the fray,
With a twinkle in his eye as he sits on the plinth,
Says, we nearly were granted and precluded that day
To the rebels who came in great power from Corinith.
Then a laugh goes around that relaxes each brow,
And Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kentucky allow
'Tis the truth he has said, but better far now
To rejoice in our glory and strive to win more,
Till this war so unholy forever is o'er.

Thus the rough mellow lads while away the bright morn
With the way that we put the hold to them,
And some are more boisterous, telling of fight,
And some of the men who dared to die for their country.
And their stories recounting their deeds are new born
Thus they live the brave battle all over again;
Or whisper of freetrades, for still they are men.

And I am better too, at length;
Kind Heaven each morning gives me strength,
And now I long to tread the grass,
To look upon the trees and skies,
To jestle people as they pass,
And catch the friendship of their eyes.

Dear God, how long within this ward
I lie, where Death still stands on guard,
Where still o'erhead and down the stair,
The shuffling feet their burden bear,—

Some farmer boy that bravely died
With kindly strangers at his side.

And I—Na, then, I'll not repine,
But pain shall still my soul refine,
Though long, so long this cot I keep,
With bandaged wound and feverish sleep,
With utter weakness unto death—
The quivering eye, the feeble breath.
Yes, I am thankful: maimed and dead
I've seen to rest on many a bed,
While life and limb to me are spared,
And faithful hands for me have cared.

And now this lovely morn of May
Comes laughing life from death's decay:
And breath of flowers, and limpid air,
And song of birds my gladness share.

And I shall walk the well-known street.
Where every sod my step shall greet;
Where I shall lift the old, old latch.
And I shall stand in the open door,
Where welcome waits me, o'er and o'er.

Giottto.

Cimabue, the Father of Modern Painters, having made
the first exertions towards freeing Italian art from
the fetters of Greek imperfection, had in his pupil, Giotto, a
worthy successor.

Giotto di Bandone, or as he is styled, Ambroggiotto, was
the son of a poor laborer who lived at Vespignano, near
Florence. He was born in the year 1376, and at an early
age was, on account of the poverty of his parents, placed
with some shepherds to assist in tending their flocks.

Whilst in this employment, he was discovered by Cimabue
in the act of drawing on the ground the figure of a sheep
grazing near him. Cimabue was so struck by the genius
displayed in the work that he besought the father of the
boy to allow him to take the son with him to Florence
and there teach him the art of painting. His request was
granted, and Giotto was taken to the house of the old
painter for instruction.

Giotto was at that time fourteen years old, yet such was
his genius that in a short time he was able not only to imi-
tate his master but also to paint from nature. Art had just
begun, with Cimabue and Duccio di Siena as the leaders,
to struggle against the trammels of constrained Byzantine
style which pervaded all Italy; but it was Giotto who gave
the great healthy impulse to it by rejecting altogether the
istics of form and color. Up to his time the highest aim
of the artist was the symbolic representation of a subject
according to conventional rules. Giotto endeavored, and

successfully, to make his works reflect his own impressions
of nature, and thus give life to art. It was in this way that
he succeeded within the short compass of his life to over-
throw an existing style and to form and perfect another.
Fuseli observes that "it is not easy to account for the
rapidity of his progress, unless we ascribe it to the study
of the antique, with which he might have become ac-
quainted at Florence, and afterwards at Rome; and as we
know that he was likewise a sculptor, and that models of
his existed at the time of Lorenzo Ghiberti, this conjecture
becomes highly probable, when we consider the character
of his heads, the squareness of his forms, the broad and
majestic folds of his draperies, with the grave and decorous
attitudes of his figures."

The fame of Giotto was not long in spreading throughout
Italy, and many cities were adorned with his works, some
of which still exist; yet from the remoteness of the epoch
it is not surprising that most of them have perished. The
social and political revolutions which have swept over
Italy, the quality of the materials used, the effects of cli-
mate and vandalism of later times have either destroyed
or hopelessly injured his choicest works; yet the specimens
which remain, and the traditions of those that are lost,
make it easy to account for the great influence which he
exercised throughout Italy.

As to the life of Giotto we know but little. It is, how-
ever, certain that before the death of his master, Cimabue,
his fame had become such that he was summoned to Rome
by Pope Benedict IX. In that city he designed his famous
mosaic of the \textit{Noticello}, representing the disciples at sea in
the tempest and Christ raising Peter from the waves. It
is now in St. Peter's, but the frequent restorations have
left little of the original work beside the composition. The
next we know of him is that he was in Padua about the
year 1306 where, in the Chapel of the Madonna dell'Arena,
he executed a series of paintings representing the life of the
Blessed Virgin.

As Giotto was contemporary with Dante, it is to him that
we are indebted for the portrait of that illustrious poet and
also those of Brunetti and others who shone conspicuous
in literature at the time. With them he lived on terms of
intimacy and friendship.

The great work of Giotto now remaining, though in a
ruined state, and which testifies most fully the just ground
on which he earned the fame he receives, is at Assisi, in
the Church of St. Francis, where, in thirty-two pictures, he
represented the various events in the life of the Saint.
This was his great work, and it made him a great reputa-
tion. Popes, kings, cities, monasteries and noble fami-
lies were emulous for the possession of his paintings. He
was honorably entertained by Robert of Naples, for whom
he painted a number of works. He was taken to Avignon
by Clement V, and in that city and others in France he
painted many pictures in fresco for which he was paid
large sums of money. He afterwards painted in most of
the cities of Italy, but more particularly at Florence, where
his works became the study of succeeding artists and
earned the applause of Michael Angelo Buonarotti.

Giotto died in the year 1336, aged sixty years, having en-
joyed a life of fame and esteem. He had been honored by
admission to the citizenship of Florence as a reward for the

honor his great talents conferred upon his country. He
cultivated besides the art of painting those of sculpture
and architecture, and excelled in each. Of his skill in the latter
the famous Campanile of Florence is a remarkable in-
century after his death.

**True Ecclesiastical Music.**

Probably the only, certainly the best, specimen of genuine Church Music pure and undefiled, in New York, is to be heard in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, and just opposite to the Roosevelt Hospital. This is the first Romanist church under the name founded in this city, and although only of recent growth, already boasts of an attendance of between two and three thousand persons, and has the foundation dug for a new church edifice. Wonderful, indeed, are the means used by this sect for the promotion of their ends; wonderful is the knowledge of human nature therein manifested, and most wonderful of all are the results attained.

Every year do we become more fully impressed with the stupid, criminal, wasteful, and causeless folly of the administration of musical offices in most Protestant churches, especially “high-toned” ones. For instance: there was Christ Church, a few years ago, spending $18,000 a year for music which was at once a burlesque and a profanation. S. Bartholomew’s spends nearly $10,000 a year for music—but good music. S. Thomas’, which spends about $7,000 for music, badly selected, badly played and badly sung. There is Dr. Hall’s Presbyterian Church, with a building worth over a million of dollars, and a beggarly “Precentor” to lead a congregation, rich in pocket, it may be, but lamentably poor in voice. And the list might be increased.

The object sought in Protestant churches seems to be either to save money where it is not necessary to save it, or to satisfy the whims of fools. If they wanted to save money at Dr. Hall’s Church, why did they get an organ worth $15,000? If they wanted to save money at Christ Church, why did they pay $3,000 a year to one soprano singer? If they want to save money at S. Thomas’ Church, why do they retain that ridiculous and obtrusive harp abomination and mixed choir of unfledged singers, when for half the money they might have a boy-choir, the only kind suited to that building? The only answer to these questions is a repetition of our opening assertion that the musical affairs in most Protestant churches are stupidly managed, and why it should be so is a mystery to us. It is not so in the Jewish synagogues nor among the Roman Catholics, and yet he would be a brave man who should deny to Protestants an amount of intelligence equal to that found among “outsiders” in other things.

Now the Church of the Paulist Fathers sustains an antithetical choir of seventy boys and men, who sit at either side of the chancel, and who perform the Gregorian Plain Song with modern harmonies, sung from printed books with the ancient staves of four lines of square notes. The clearness of the soprani (few of whom are over ten years of age), the sonorousness of the alti, and the even balance of tenori and bassi, as they exist in this magnificent body of choristers, are simply awe-inspiring. There is nothing to compare with it in the city, and there can be nothing superior to it in the country. The quaint old music here to be heard is a study in itself. It is supposed to have been originally Jewish music, and to have afterwards passed into the Greek Church, from which it was adapted by Gregory the Great to the Romish ritual. It comprises septane music for every Sunday of the Ecclesiastical year, and this fact compels the choir boys to be readers of music, and not mere ear babbler, as are most of the Episcopal choir boys of our acquaintance.

This music is a forcible illustration of Richard Wagner’s rule whereby to test the true Ecclesiastical style, which he assures us must be “without time, rhythm and accent.” Most persons would say at once that they could not like it, but alas! this would only be to expose their own poor taste and lack of appreciation. Such persons resemble the honest Irishman who preferred his twopenny potoon to the best Burgundy to be had.

This choir, of course, sings a great portion of the service in unisons, and some of the antiphons are between a single voice and the double choir, but at many cadences the organ stopped altogether and the choirs branched out in rich harmonies sometimes in fine real parts, and finished the phrase entirely alla Cappella. Many of the responses were thus sung, and the effect was one to be long remembered. On a certain “Amen” this effect was elaborated to an almost inconceivable degree, the alto, tenor and bass parts moving about in delicious changes, while these darling little boy sopranos sang an inverted pedal-point on G, a long, swelling, ringing, heart-piercing note which made us forget everything mundane in its delicious charms. Bless their fresh young hearts! There is such an infectious enthusiasm about musical boys that it runs away with all of our natural prejudices against them. They are quite different from your sleepy, venal, snub-nosed, conceited, Irish prime donne with their elaborate toilets, ribbons, feathers, fans, flowers, smirks and simpers. All of these but help to stop the ears by vulgarly attracting the eye, and robbing pure Music of her right alone to compel admiration.

Now, Reverend readers, and “infallible” and puissant music committee gentlemen, who think you are doing wonders when you get a fourth-class quartet and blundering organist for four or five thousand dollars, and ye shrewd, high-minded individuals, with so keen an eye to the main chance, and so lively a sense of the dignity becoming to Fifth Avenue churches that you let your organist print pamphlets in bad grammar, inviting “volunteers” into your choirs and offering “tea-biscuits and sandwiches” as an inducement, what do you think such a splendid choir as that of the Paulist Fathers (with organist) costs? It costs eighteen hundred dollars a year, including extras, and the music they make cannot be matched in any church in America, in lucubracy, difficulty, light and shade, power, delicacy, beauty and propriety.

The pastor of the church is Father Young, who, of course, brings not only deep interest but profound knowledge to bear upon his music, and the organist and choir-master is Mr. Edmund G. Hurley, to whom exceptional honor and credit are due. We advise all Protestant clergymen and church music committees to visit this very remarkable Church as a rare and valuable lesson in church music. Mass is at 11, and Vespers at 3½ o'clock.—Philharmonia Journal and Orpheonist, New York.

Werner Munzinger.

Reports from Cairo, Egypt, give account of the assassination of the famous African explorer, Werner Munzinger. Munzinger was born in 1883, at Olten, in Switzerland. He was a son of the celebrated politician Land
As this we must surely conclude that its influence is very potent. SuLLIE.

The Power of Music.

How great is the power of Music! How often have we not heard of its calming the passions of angry men, and making them kind and gentle under its magic influence? But not only man alone; does it produce its effects, but on irrational animals also, and even to a greater extent than on man. No doubt every one of any experience or length of life has seen some example of its influence. I myself saw a striking instance of it last summer. A band of music while passing through the country commenced to play a very fine melody, and as the sweet sounds floated on the air you could see all the cattle in the adjacent fields stop feeding, raise their heads and listen, and at last come to the fences, and such as could, jumped them, while those who could not bellowed most pitifully; those that succeeded in getting over the fences followed the band until they had done playing, and then turned around and started for home. Another, that happened not long ago was when a man was about to be hanged for murder. While he was on the scaffold some very fine music was heard; as it continued, the doomed man became more and more interested in it, and upon being asked his last request, he replied: “Let me hear the rest of that music.” When music will take up a man’s thoughts in such an extremity as this we must surely conclude that its influence is very potent. —SULLIE.

—Some people think Tweed is still in the city. We think he’s still, wherever he is.—Commercial Advertiser.
free will, are of a more trying nature than those of youth and childhood, adding those of youth to his cares and forming the crosses and trials of his life.

Hebrew Music.

Notwithstanding the great labors of the early Fathers of the Church, and of many other learned men, there are few materials, even in the Scriptures themselves, for a very satisfactory account of the music of the Jewish nations whose restricted intercourse with other nations prevented, our receiving any illustration of it from contemporary writers. All that can be done is to cite a few passages from Holy Writ relative to the first ages of the world, from which it will be seen that, from a very early period, the art was constantly ministered to the religious ceremonies of the Hebrews. Moses (Gen., iv, 21) tells us that Jubal, sixth in descent from Cain, was "the father of all such as handle materials, even in the Scriptures themselves, for a very large number of the sons of men, such as musical instruments," among the vanities of the world, yet he continued the priests and Levites in his employ. In the reign of Jehoshaphat, the Levites were useful in the field of battle, and were, by their songs, the cause of the victory that was gained; and, indeed, this was not the only instance in which they were similarly serviceable. Some time before the destruction of the temple and the first Babylonish captivity, music and the sacred rites had met with interruption, both on account of war, and by their intercourse with foreign nations. The captivity was a moral blow to the endeavors they had made to recover their music; and sixty-six years, the period of its duration, was sufficient to efface all from their remembrance. This oblivion is feelingly deplored in the 137th Psalm: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" Re-established, but soon afterwards captive a second time; again delivered, and then conquered by the Egyptians, Persians, and Romans successively, the unfortunate Jews had no leisure to cultivate the arts; and it appears probable that their music, which scarcely deserved the name till the reign of David, even at its best epoch, depended for effect more upon the number of performers than upon any refined knowledge of the art.

Among the modern Jews, instrumental as well as vocal music was excluded from the synagogue from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. The singing they allow at the present day is a modern innovation; for, according to a passage of their prophets, the Jews consider it contrary to their law, or at least improper, to sing or rejoice until the coming of the Messiah. The German are the only Jews in the present day who have a regular musical establishment in their synagogues. They sing in parts, and have preserved traditional melodies, which are considered very ancient.—Branden's Encyclopedia.

Art, Music and Literature.

At Eton College the study of music has lately been made compulsory for all the boys in the fourth and higher classes.

—Prof Luigi Gregori has made a very fine and effective portrait in crayon of Mrs. Enoch Root, the wife of the well-known artist of that name.—Chicago Times.

—A work on "Celtic Scotland," by Mr. Wm. F. Skene, author of the "Four Ancient Books of Wales," is in press in Edinburgh. The first volume will be devoted to history and ethnology; the second, to church and culture; the third, to the land and people.

—The committee for the erection of a monument to J. S. Bach at Eisenach published an appeal to musicians for further support. The sums at present received amount to 30,000 marks (£1,780); but at least 45,000 marks (£3,400) are required for the purpose contemplated.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—Miss Cary's successes at St. Petersburg have been chronicled. She made a contract to sing in Vienna for two months after the conclusion of her Russian engagement, from March 4 to May 4, and will not return to this country before June. She has made an engagement with Strakosch for next year.

A Friends' book in natural history is Mr. Henry Lee’s "The Octopus; or, The Devil Fish of Fiction and of Fact." This soft and flabby fish is first cousin to the paper nautilus and second cousin to the cuttle fish and the squid. It is the octopus against Victor Hugo's cruel and damaging imputations.

—Mr. Charles Calverley is modelling the bust of Mr. Greeley intended for the monument in Greenwood Cemetery. For Mr. Havemeyer's family the same artist is making a bust of the late mayor. Like Mr. Greeley, he wears the ordinary costume, but in this case it is relieved by a scarf over the shoulder, draped in folds on the breast.

—the Portland Press learns that Miss Annie Louise Cary has completed her engagement to go to Vienna in the spring, after which she will remain in Europe for some time prosecuting dramatic studies. She will return to America late in the summer, and will probably sing in opera in this country next season under engagement to Max Strakosch.

—the centenary of Goethe will be celebrated by the theatre at Weimar in a series of representations of the principal dramatic works of the poet. The first representation will be "Erwin and Clavina," to be followed by "Iphigenia," "Torquato Tasso," "Stella," and "Egmont," terminating on March 23, 1776, the anniversary of the death of Goethe, when will be performed "Faust," newly arranged for the stage.

—the Museum of the Conservatoire of Music at Paris has just received an addition of much interest to musical antiquaries. This is one of the now obsolete flutes known as "flutes a bec," which were blown at the end instead of as now, at the side. The specimen in question is fifty centimetres in length, and is made of a single piece of white marble. It is hambomely decorated, and is supposed to be of old.

—at the Hotel Durot, in Paris, the other day, was sold a valuable collection of violins and violin bows. A violin of Stradivarius was sold to Mr. Hart, an Englishman, for 7,900 francs. A violin owned by Stradivarius was bought by two Frenchmen for 7,000 francs. A magnificent violin of Bergonzl was secured by an Englishman, and most of the valuable instruments sold went to England. The fine bass violin of Montagsza, however, was bought by some Frenchmen.

—an autotype fac-simile edition of Milton's Commonplace Book is to be published in London from the manufacturer's works by the aid of a cable stretched between the city and Milton's. It contain a fac-simile of Milton's handwriting from upward of eighty works read by him, and these notes are in general his deductions and not mere extracts from the works read. There are other entries by one or five different hands, presumably made at Milton's dictation. The MS. is quarto size and contains eighty written pages.

—the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington has just received Detalle's famous picture of "Le Regiment qui se retrompe," exhibited in the Paris Exposition of 1875, and afterwards at Brussels, where it was bought for Mr. Corcoran. It is a fine fact, representing a regiment of the line passing along a boulevard of Paris in a wet, snowy day in December. It is full of interest from the contrasted masses of soldiers, workmen, and schoolboys; and a grandeur is given to it by the forms of Porte St. Martin and St. Denis, with other buildings that loom up through the mud-hood, snow, and air.

—there is a general cry raised among the artists of New York that they can obtain no information from the Advertiser, or any other, as to what space is to be devoted to the American Department, or to each artist, in order that they may have some faint idea as to what to prepare for the Centennial Exposition. The singular fact is that there is a hearth of the sand of applications for space from foreign art exhibitors, but none from our American artists that have been answered. It is about time that some satisfactory information were tendered.

—at the last regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design (on Thursday, the 6th inst.) Prof. Luigi Gregori, who had only a few weeks ago been made an associate member, was unanimously elected a life member. The proposition was tendered, and when he returns to Italy this year, with casts of the most celebrated statues in Rome. The only condition which the generous donor attaches to his valuable gifts is that the beneficaries should pay the cost of transportation. The proposition, it need scarcely be said, was accepted with thanks.—Chicago Times.

—the German painters are to be well represented in the Centennial exhibition, though many of them are complaining of the cost which will attend the transportation of their works. The North German Algemeine Zeitung, however, reminds the artists that "the entire cost of sending a picture to the Centennial may be fifty to one hundred and fifty francs, more than they do in Germany."

—George P. Lathrop is writing a bibliographical essay on Hawthorne, his father-in-law, which will be published next year by J. B. Osgood & Co., so as to be uniform with the new edition of Hawthorne's works in "Little Classics" style. Since Hawthorne requested that no "life" of him should be written, the book will not take actual biographical form, but it is, as described by a correspondent of The Academy, is "to furnish a consistent picture of Hawthorne and his works, of a kind that has not yet been undertaken. Many new facts in his life will be brought out, especially as regards his youth, of which little has been written.

—the Florence correspondent of The Boston Daily Advertiser gossips as follows about Mr. Joel T. Hart and Mr. John MacNamee: "Mr. Hart, our veteran sculptor, has finally cast his justly-celebrated statue, 'Venus Conquering Love,' which for many years has evoked the admiration of visitors to his studio. The casting has been entirely successful, and let us hope that this beautiful creation may be very soon put in marble. The same sculptor has finished a clay cast of Col. W. Smith, who lately married the daugh­ter of Horace Greeley. It is a perfect likeness, and when completed in the marble will make a very attractive bust. Mr. MacNamee, one of our most earnest artists, is still occupied with his fine figure of a base-ball player, to which he gives the name, "The First Base." The sculptor, the life and action impressed upon it by the skilful hands of the sculptor, make this one of the most interesting statues in Florence. When in the marble some one of the great base-ball associations could not do better than acquire it, as the artistic symbol of our great national game."

—During his recent voyage from the United States, Sig. Gaetano Braga, the celebrated violinist, was lucky enough to meet among his fellow passengers on board the Amerique several first-rate amateurs, including the Count and Countess of St-Paul-Ryand, the lady being a distinguished pianist. Every day Sig. Braga took out one of his two violoncellos from its case, and his last MS. from his portfolio. They called a musical performance lasting several hours, to the great delight of the other passen­gers and the crew. Everything promised a prosperous voyage. But the evening, there was a tremendous storm, during which the screw was broken. The sails were insufficient to navigate the ship, and considerable anxiety reigned on board. At length, another steamer, the Oins, bound for Liverpool, was sighted. Sig. Braga was transferred to her by the aid of a cable stretched be­tween the two vessels. To his great regret, he had to leave behind him violin cellos, music, and luggage. And it would save him all his money and his innumerable violins. He is now in Paris, but, up to very lately, had heard nothing of violi­nellers or celloag. —Musical World.
them love their country, still they do not show it in the voting population of the United States. Certainly such men do not understand or know their public duties, and I think in voting, and that is whether he is a man of their party; it is certain that such men [as are ruled in this way do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bri

Public Spirit.

History teaches us that the selfishness of public men has been the cause of the downfall of many nations,—men who for the sake of self, sacrificed their country and honor. We not infrequently hear men say that they wish to change the form of government; they would prefer another to this, and some there are who would assist in the work. There is a class of persons who are continually seeking some office, and it matters little whether they are virtuous, learned or not, or whether they have the ability to fill the office for which they are seeking, but if they are on the strong side and have plenty of money they are sure to be elected; and when they do the office, they look not to the benefit of the republic but to their own private interests. And this is the class of men that hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bribes, a thing which was considered so great an offence in olden times. Then again those who hold most of the public offices at the present day. That they may obtain these offices they do not hesitate to use every means in their power, even bri

Want Develops Strength.

Many persons are under the impression that it is impossible to become successful in life without wealth, influence and friends. That those are great aids cannot be doubted, but it is not impossible to get along without them. No matter how destitute a man may be, if he has the determination he must succeed, and it is this very want that will develop his strength.

Did everything happen just as we desired, there would be no need of exertion on our part; but, fortunately, society is so constituted that if man desires any position he must use his faculties to attain it. It is this very want that compels us to exert ourselves; and the greater the want, the harder we must work to supply it. Want is the parent of all inventions. The compass was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We telegraphing was not thought of until the people desired a quicker method of communicating their thoughts. We tel
sample of what patience and perseverance will accomplish
in spite of all obstacles that may be cast in our path. Ben-
jamin Franklin’s life proves of what little use wealth and
friends are in ascending the ladder of fame. The biography
of Patrick Henry, and of Ziluan Burritt, the learned black-
Smith, will teach us that by earnest and well-directed
efforts we can make up in a great measure for lost time, or
at least that there is no excuse for giving up in despair.
We should not look upon disappointments as evils; they
are, in fact, spurs to urge us on to redoubled energy. We
would be ignorant of our strength were we never compelled
to battle against an adversary. How many heroes are
there who would be unknown were it not that they were
compelled to fight against obstacles, and all their glory
consists in their victory.
Strange as it may appear, adversity is a positive blessing
to many. It makes them look with charity upon the faults
and follies of others; it removes the charity of many per-
sions from the head to the heart. Having suffered our-
sewes, we can sympathize with others, and thus the bond
of fellowship becomes stronger. What compels us to labor
for our support, but want? and this labor develops the
body, promotes health, and at the same time prevents us
from indulging to excess in pleasure.
All the human greatness to which the world has attained
is due to the exertion of the mind or body in contending
against obstacles that want has cast in our way. No mat-
ter if our path is strewn with thorns and the sky overhead
is dark; if we persevere we will gain the main road, and
when the clouds shall have rolled away we will enjoy the
sunshine once more. Let us remember that no sorrow, no
want or disappointment is so great that they could not be
worse, that they are sent as trials; they are the forges
that test our strength, and if received in the right spirit
they will make us wiser, better and stronger members of
society. If the difficulty of mastering a knotty problem
in mathematics or abstruse argument in philosophy comes
up to us, let us take heart and continue our studies, know-
ing as we do that the necessity of working will develop
manfully.

— Eugene Clifford, of ’65, is in the law business in Elgin, Illinois.
— Mr. John O’Meara, of Cincinnati, spent Tuesday at the College.
— W. B. Smith, of ’67, is in the real estate business in Chicago, Ills.
— James Nowland, of ’66, is in the commission business in Elgin, Ills.
— Thomas Oldshue, of ’67, is practicing medicine in Pittsburgh, Pa.
— James Mahon, of ’66, is one of the Globe Founders, London, Canada.
— Hon. W. C. McMichael is connected editorially with the South Bend Herald.
— Daniel Vaughan, of ’68, is doing an excellent business in New Orleans, La.
— George Darr, of ’71, is now engaged in the coal business at Cincinnati, Ohio.
— Charles Wheeler, of ’73, enjoys a large and lucrative law practice in Mechanicsville, Iowa.
— Mr. Jesse Johnson, of Detroit, Mich., was at Notre Dame on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.
— W. J. Ryan, of ’73, is with his father in business at Calumet, Mich., and is prospering as he deserves.
— Rev. Fr. Hannon, of Toledo, was at Notre Dame on Tuesday last. He is always a welcome visitor here.
— Elias Thomas, of ’73, was studying law in Valparaiso, Ind. We have not learned whether he is now practicing or not.
— J. D. Murphy, of ’68, resides in Philadelphia. We hear that he is connected with one of the daily papers published there.
— W. J. Winterbotham, of ’69, is doing a large and very lucrative business in Chicago, Ill. His address is number 305 La Salle Street.
— W. W. Dodge, of ’74, took the character of Shylock in the “Merchant of Venice,” at an entertainment given in Iowa City, Dec. 17th, 1875
— W. C. Stillwagen, of ’71, was married last September to Miss Oldshue, a sister of the Messrs. Oldshue of ’65, and has a large law practice in Pittsburgh, Pa.
— George Halborn, of ’65, is doing well in Philadelphia Pa., where he will welcome all the “old boys” who may attend the Centennial Exposition next summer.
— We were pleased to see Mr. C. Hess, of ’73, in Wheeling, W. Va., last week. He is prospering in business, with his father, who by the way is a most genial gentleman.

Local Items.

— Skating soon!
— Have you an ALMANAC?
— The crisis is now about over.
— Rec. now is taken in the halls.
— The lost umbrella has been found.
— The Societies are all in good working order.
— Now come on with your weather prophecies.
— We are pleased to see Mr. J. A. Hess, of ’73, in Wheeling, the juvenile, his last week. He is prospering in business, with his father, by the way is a most genial gentleman.
— The Philharmonic Club will be along some time in March.

Personal.

— "Nellie " has gone to Fort Wayne.
— Rev. Fr. Jacob Lauth has gone to Austin, Texas.
— Alexander Chapoton, of ’54, resides in Detroit, Mich.
— Mr. Klawer, of Chicago, was here the first of the week.
— M. R. Smith, of ’73, is hale and hearty in St. Paul, Minn.
The Semi-Annual Examination will begin on the 25th of January.
The carpenters are putting up storm-doors at the two study-halls.
Be virtuous, and subscribe for the Scholastic, and you will be happy.
Conference was held in the Presbytery building on Wednesday last.
There are now over thirty pupils in the Manual Labor School at Notre Dame.
All the classes are now in good working order, and every­thing looks lively.
Everybody looks refreshed after the holidays. They must have enjoyed them.
Why should class-room No. 4. recall the prophet Daniel to the mind of the visitor?
Several new-comers arrived during the past week; to all of whom we give a hearty welcome.
Blum, the great cigar man of South Bend, "set em up" for the boys during Christmas week.
The "Little Fiddler" has been sent to Fort Wayne, there to enter the service of Rev. F. Demers.
If on a dark night you see a man smoking a cigar you are not very likely to fear that he is carrying a dark lantern.
The Literary Entertainment of the St. Aloysius Philo­sophic Society will be given about the first of February.
Everybody is preparing for the Semi-Annual Exhibition, which, we learn, is to be much more serious than usual.
Now that winter is on hand, spiked boots will be very handy. They prevent one from taking a seat too sud­denly.
There have been many visitors here lately, all of whom we were well attended to by the worthy Janitor, as­sisted by Michael.
It is very strange that we have as yet no local college song. Who will write one, and who compose the music? We should have one.
Our friend John, seeing a man carrying a lantern down Michigan street took a good look, and then declared it to be a "spider's play."
The Thespians are beginning to stir up concerning the Exhibition on the 22d. Their Entertainment should be worthy the Centennial year.
The Juniors should start more tables in their hall. One is not enough. Everybody can't play at one table at the same time. More tables then.
The Seniors took a walk to Chesthart's on Wednesday last. The weather was none the best for the pedes­trians, but they managed to get through.
The Mimes got hold of the carpenters' sled, and then—more tables then. May they have some fun with it! They had thought.
The way that sled did duty was a caution. "You may maybe they hadn't some fun with it! They had thought."
If you would like to see a venerable time-piece go to the farm-house, just south of the lower lake. You can there see a clock which has reached the venerable age of two hundred and fifty-one years. It is not as fancy a clock as many people are pleased to be industrial, but it has done good service.
R. J. Gordon, Secretary of the Boston Philharmonic Club, was in South Bend Wednesday last arranging for a concert there March 8th. Mr. Gordon also made arrange­ments for a concert at St. Mary's and one at Notre Dame about the same date. The Club are playing this week at Boston with Von Bulow.
We have made arrangements by which we are en­abled to present to every one sending us before the first of March a year's subscription to the Scholastic, a copy of the Almanac. Have your friends, then, send us one dollar and fifty cents and we in return will give them one year's subscription to the Scholastic and a copy of the Almanac. This arrangement lasts until the 1st of March. Let everybody then hasten to profit by it.
The 181st regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philom­phantic Association took place Jan. 28th, 1876. At this meet­ing the debate, "Are Works of Fiction Beneficial to the Mind?" took place. The affirmative speakers were Messrs. Tambile and French. The negative was defended by Messrs. H. Faxon, E. F. Arnold and J. T. Foley. The debate being over, the President gave his decision in favor of the negative side. The subject for the next debate is "Which Develops the Mind More, Classical or Commercial Studies?" Messrs. E. P. Arnold, M. G. Hertzog, D. Ryan delivered declamations, and Mr. Tambile read a composition on the "State of Indiana." The meeting then adjourned.
The 10th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Club was held January 8th, 1876. "Essays were read by Messrs. Mass, "Pipes," Cooney, "Galileo," Hertzog, "Southwell," Pogarty, "The News." A declamation was delivered by Mr. O'Brien. Thongs were tendered to Rev. Fr. O' Connell, Prof. Lyons and B. Nor­ bert for favors received from them. An extemporaneous debate took place, the subject being: "Resolved that it is better for the Students to stop at Notre Dame during Christ­ mas vacation than at South Bend." It was decided in favor of the affirmative. The speakers were, affirmative, Messrs. Cooney, Hertzog, Mass, O'Brien and Pogarty; negative, Messrs. Logan, Obert, McNulty and Baca.
From the College of St. Laurent, Montreal, Canada, again makes its appearance and in an en­larged and improved form. The Scroll, we believe, was not a whit behind many of our college papers in former days, but the last has evidently given it new vigor. We are glad to see that more local news is given than formerly; if we could only have a suggestion it would be that the Edi­tors have their printer give a little more attention to the arrangement of editorials and locals. One or two of the former seem to have stayed out among the miscellaneous articles, and the local items are not arranged according to length, as is now the universal custom. The paper is wel
Of animals: 417,796
Of vegetable: 1,151,085
Other agricultural products: 121,588
Manufactures: 316,600
Mercantile: 377,279
Cost: 645,574
Other articles: 1,485,163
Total: 4,944,807

Cost per ton per mile on all freight: 1.044
Rate per ton per mile on all freight last year: 1.215
The rate of fare for passengers charged for the respective classes per mile, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENSES**

Repairs of road-bed and railway, excepting cost of iron: $1,467,925.60
Cost of iron and steel rails used in repairs: 1,035,564.54
Repairs of buildings: 223,327.64
Repairs of fences and gates: 59,242.14
Taxes on real estate: 509,661.45

Total expenses of maintaining road: $2,878,422.51
Repairs of engines and tenders: 650,641.25
Repairs of cars: 506,329.25

Total for repairs: $1,965,483.43

Office, train, and station: 357,204.08
Lumber, wood and firewood: 226,938.15
Engines and firemen: 715,382.38
Fuel—cost and labor of preparing for use: 1,174,376.17
Oil and waste: 156,150.04
General superintendence, agencies, etc.: 1,175,915.36

Total for operating the road: $8,846,040.43

**EARNINGS**

From passengers: $2,990,628.71
From freight: 3,964,967.44
From other sources: 577,448.16

Total: $14,471,480.89

The above to be stated without reference to the amount actually collected.

**RECEIPTS**

From passengers: $3,990,628.71
From freight: 3,964,967.44
From other sources—specifying what, in detail, as follows, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>$209,570.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mails</td>
<td>445,435.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>165,453.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other sources</td>
<td>83,573.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $14,471,480.89

**PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION**

For transportation expenses: $10,775,516.37
For interest: 3,645,924.66
For dividends on stock—amount and rate per cent, guaranteed 10 per cent: 33,200.60
Ordinary, 9½ per cent: 1,607,661.25

*This dividend (No. 10, $1,067,660.32) was paid Feb. 1, 1875, from the earnings of last year. Only the last quarter of 1874 is included in this report.

**Semi-Annual Examination.**

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.**

**BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.**

**CLASSICAL.**

Rev. P. J. Colovin Presiding. Rev. J. Frère, Mr. T. Walsh, Secretary; Mr. J. Stoffel, Mr. P. J. Francius, Mr. V. Chyzewski, Prof. J. A. Lyons.

—Will examine classes numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45.
SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

—Fine sleighing and sledding just now.
—A very sudden transition from May to January took place last Sunday.
—The ranks are again full, and everyone is earnestly preparing for Examination.
—Moonlight rambles are now taken with more comfort near the steam-pipes than on the river bank.
—The examination in Music commenced on the 10th, and will continue every day for ten days, and then close by a musical soirée.

—The parlor recreations, French recreations, and evening musical entertainments give a pleasing variety to the routine of school life, and cause a homelike cheerfulness to pervade this little world of ours at St. Mary's.

—Letters from Paris announce the joyful news that Very Rev. Father General had arrived safe and well, and had the happiness to celebrate the Christmas Masses in Paris. Miss Starr has also sent a communication which is highly interesting to her friends at St. Mary's.

TABLE OF HONOR.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

—Letters from Paris announce the joyful news that Very Rev. Father General had arrived safe and well, and had the happiness to celebrate the Christmas Masses in Paris. Miss Starr has also sent a communication which is highly interesting to her friends at St. Mary's.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

3rd Class—Miss A. Cullen.

5th Class—Misses A. Harris.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL MUSIC.

1st Class—Misses H. Poole and R. Davies.

2d Class—Misses L. Arnold, J. Harris, A. Byrnes and J. Mass.


—Some of the Icelandic clergy having toasted Lord Dufferin, and as his auditors knew no more of English than he did of Norse, he addressed them in Latin, which is not after the style of either Cicero or Tertullian, but which has the merit of being easily translated: "Viri illustres, insolitus ut tam ad publicum locumque, ego proprie responsi
dere ad complimentum quod recte reverendus prelaticus et domicilia suae. ibere."

—State papers mention the suspension of the Afton Eagle. That must be a sore subject for the editor. —Commercial Advertiser.

They're to have an Educational display at the Centennial, to be sure. But isn't it bad to have it in the neighborhood of the School-kiln? —New York Commercial Advertiser.

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

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
94 MICHIGAN St., SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

How to Learn Phrenology.

"THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY," 737 Broadway, N.Y.,
(Incorporated by the Legislature of the State.) will, during Summer
Vacation, 1875, instruct a class to accommodate Teachers, Students,
Ministers and others. Circulars, giving full explanation, sent by
mail, on application as above.

FOR SALE.
In the immediate vicinity of Notre Dame, and very conveniently
located in regard to Church and Markets, a very desirable property
consisting of three large enclosed lots, a good two story frame house,
well arranged and finished, good stable, carriage shed, coal-house,
stock rooms, barns, etc., etc., will be sold at reasonable figures of a good buyer. For further information, address P. O. Box 35, No­
tre Dame, Ind.

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

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholas­
tic 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 Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
110 Michigan Street,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT.

Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side).

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

3 Trains with Through Cars to NEW YORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. CHICAGO.............</td>
<td>9 00 a.m. 1 50 p.m.</td>
<td>10 00 a.m. 6 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. FT. WAYNE...........</td>
<td>2 35 p.m. 11 30 a.m.</td>
<td>5 20 p.m. 9 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Lima................</td>
<td>4 35 a.m. 1 20 a.m.</td>
<td>8 00 a.m. 3 15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Forest...............</td>
<td>5 45 a.m. 3 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 15 a.m. 3 15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Greenfield...........</td>
<td>7 00 a.m. 4 00 a.m.</td>
<td>11 10 a.m. 10 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Manhattan............</td>
<td>7 50 a.m. 5 20 a.m.</td>
<td>11 50 a.m. 10 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Ottumwa..............</td>
<td>9 42 a.m. 7 12 a.m.</td>
<td>1 46 p.m. 10 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Masillon.............</td>
<td>10 15 a.m. 7 40 a.m.</td>
<td>2 19 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Canton...............</td>
<td>10 33 a.m. 8 00 a.m.</td>
<td>2 58 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Alliance.............</td>
<td>11 15 a.m. 8 40 a.m.</td>
<td>3 38 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Rochester...........</td>
<td>12 15 a.m. 12 50 a.m.</td>
<td>3 58 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Pittsburgh...........</td>
<td>1 20 a.m. 15 15 p.m.</td>
<td>7 05 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Utica................</td>
<td>3 10 a.m. 8 10 a.m.</td>
<td>6 15 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Crescent............</td>
<td>5 30 a.m. 5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>13 10 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Altoona..............</td>
<td>6 00 a.m. 5 10 a.m.</td>
<td>15 10 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Harrisburg..........</td>
<td>6 15 a.m. 5 15 a.m.</td>
<td>15 30 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Baltimore...........</td>
<td>6 30 a.m. 5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>15 30 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Washington..........</td>
<td>9 10 a.m. 6 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 07 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Philadelphia.......</td>
<td>10 00 a.m. 6 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 07 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. New York............</td>
<td>10 45 a.m. 5 15 a.m.</td>
<td>11 15 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. New Haven...........</td>
<td>11 45 a.m. 5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>11 30 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Hartford.............</td>
<td>12 40 a.m. 5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>11 30 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Springfield.........</td>
<td>1 35 a.m. 1 00 a.m.</td>
<td>7 08 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Providence.........</td>
<td>4 35 a.m. 1 40 a.m.</td>
<td>7 40 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Boston..............</td>
<td>5 30 a.m. 1 40 a.m.</td>
<td>8 05 a.m. 11 00 a.m.</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. S. MYERS, Gen. T. & A.

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
Pine Mixed Candy ............................... 30c
Choice Mixed Candy ........................... 35c
Caramels .................................... 30c
Molasses and Cream Candy ................... 30c

Proportionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

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.
Chicago and St. Louis Express .................. .10 15 a.m. 4 00 p.m.

Night Express ................................ 10 00 p.m. 6 15 a.m.

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

St. Mary's Academy.

(One Mile West of Notre Dame University.)

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Mary's Academy,

Notre Dame, Ind.

Have 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, quickest, 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, Choyenne, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Yankton, Sioux City, Duluth, 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, Westinghouse stop-brakes, Miller's safety platform and couplers, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect telegraph system of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running through cars from Chicago to all points West, North, and Northwest, secure to passengers all the comforts in modern railway traveling.

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 Missouri River.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket offices, apply to

Marvin Hugbit, W. H. Stennett,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO,

KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at depot and 322 Randolph street.

Arrive. Leave.

Kansan City and Denver Express via Jack.

Main Line, Alton, Illinois, and Louisiana, Mo. .3 10 p.m 3 00 a.m.
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line, 7 30 a.m. 9 00 a.m.
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Ex. via Main Line, 7 30 a.m. 9 00 a.m.

Pewia Day Express .................................. 7 50 p.m. 9 00 a.m.

Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express ................... 7 50 p.m. 9 00 a.m.

Sorrel, Western, Western, and Washington Ex. ........ 9 00 a.m. 9 00 a.m.

Joliet Accommodation .................................. 9 00 a.m. 9 00 a.m.

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.
CAPTAIN MILLS, Proprietor.

ST. JOSEPH HOTEL,
Opposite the Post Office,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Rates, $2.00 Per Day.
JOHN G. GREENAWALT, Proprietor.

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 Effects of the Bulky, Three Hundred Dollar Machines—Doubles the Strength in a few months—Weights but 18 lbs.; packs in a space 4x13x20 inches; affords a dead weight lift of from 50 to 1,000 lbs. with only 4 lbs. dead weight—Nickel Plated and Ornamental.—Priced, $25 and $50. Send for full Circular.

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

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1873, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 4:15 p.m.; Chicago, 6:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 3:45 p.m.; Chicago, 8:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Special Chicago</td>
<td>Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Special Chicago</td>
<td>Express</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOING WEST,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 4:15 p.m.; Chicago, 6:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:53 a.m.</td>
<td>Special Chicago</td>
<td>Express</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR MY ATTENTION TO THE PATRONS OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S, I FER BY PERMISSION TO THE SUPERIORS OF BOTH INSTITUTIONS.

P. SHICKEY

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—November 21, 1873.

Niles and South Bend Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Night Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>arrives at Toledo 10:30; Cleveland 3 p.m.; Buffalo 9:15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:12 a.m.</td>
<td>Mail, over Main Line</td>
<td>arrives at Toledo 5:30; Cleveland 10:30; Buffalo 4:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Atlantic Express, over Air Line</td>
<td>arrives at Toledo, 2:40; Cleveland, 7:15; Buffalo, 11:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:55 a.m.</td>
<td>Special New York Express, over Air Line</td>
<td>arrives at Toledo 5:00; Cleveland 10:30; Buffalo 4:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOING NORTH,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 4:15 p.m.; Chicago, 6:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 3:45 p.m.; Chicago, 8:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOING SOUTH,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:39 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 4:29 p.m.; Chicago, 8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>Laporte, 4:50 a.m.; Chicago, 8:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sunday excepted.
†Daily. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. §Sunday only.

G. L. ELIOTT, WM. B. BRONNO, Agent, South Bend, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Chicago.


R. CELESTINE, Ticket Agent, Notre Dame.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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DR. C. H. MIDDLETON,
DENTIST,
109 MICHIGAN STREET,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

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

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Dealers in
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The Largest Retailing House in the State
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CLOTHING HOUSE!

MEYER LIVINGSTON,
60 Washington St.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

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.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD,
(OF THE CLASS OF '62)
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COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES,
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Special Attention Given to Depositions.

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101 Main Street,
Two Doors South of M. Gillen's,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
[Branch of 184 E. Madison, Chicago.]

HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING,
SHAMPOOING, ETC.
HENRY SPETH,
Corner Washington and Michigan Sts.,
(Under Cooney'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.,
100 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.