Ode to a Neighboring Editor.

CONSTRUCTED ON STRICT MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES, BY A
VANTY ASSISTANT.

I. I've a quiet disposition, but the unprovoked attack
Which you made upon me recently deserves an answer back.
For talent conversational you've made me out a bear,
And you've robbed me of the summers that have thinned my
golden hair.

II. Don't think your predecessors' luck to share, and bid defiance,
And you've robbed me of the summers that have thinned my
For talent conversational you've made me out a bear,
And you've robbed me of the summers that have thinned my
golden hair.

III. I'll make you roar for mercy—that you'll never do't again.
And wind a helicoid around your editorial nose.

IV. I'll pass a polar axis through your centre of gyration,
And then reduce to lowest terms your "personal equation,
And pat you through the tortures of a mathematic course.

V. I'll make you square the circle and triangulate the sphere,
With a radius vector varying inversely as your angle,
And before I kill you utterly, and put you out of pain,
Your horizontal parallax I'll next proceed to find
And dismiss you on a tangent, with a cissoid in your ear.

VI. I'll differentiate you from your forehead to your toes,
With asteroids annoying you and comets whirling past;
Till the infinite hyperbola shall meet its asymptote.

VII. Beyond the reach of gravity you'll find yourself at last,
With asteroids annoying you and comets whirling past;
And noer to your earthly home serenely will you float,
Till the infinite hyperbola shall meet its asymptote.

VIII. Then beware!—it is the season now for maples to be tapped;
Learn wisdom from the sugar camp, before your strength is
sapped;
For though you estimate yourself the heavier man to be,
Yet I've the greater modulus of elasticitee.

The Harvard Art Club propose to raise a fund with
which to found a travelling scholarship, the holder of it
"to visit a place or places within the region of ancient cul-
ture, to undertake such investigation or exploration as may
be practical," and to keep a journal, which may be pub-
lished at the discretion of the club.

Janizaries.

The author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Em-

pire" says: "In the year 1389, the Turkish cimeter was
wielded by Amurath I, the son of Orchan and the brother
of Soliman. He subdued the whole province of Romania
or Thrace, from the Hellespont to mount Hemus and the
verge of the capital. He marched against the Slavonian
nations between the Danube and the Adriatic—the Bul-
garians, Servians, Bohemians, and Albanians—and their war-
like tribes, who had so often insulted the majesty of the
empire, were repeatedly broken by his destructive inroads.
The natives of the soil have been distinguished in every
age by their hardiness of mind and body, and they were
converted, by a prudent institution, into the firmest and
most faithful supporters of Ottoman greatness. The vizier
of Amurath reminded his sovereign that according to the
Mohammedan law he was entitled to a fifth part of the
spoil and the captives, and that the duty might easily be-
levied if vigilant officers were stationed at Gallipolis to
watch the passage, and to select for his use the stoutest
and most beautiful of the Christian youth. The advice
was followed; the edict was proclaimed; and many thou-
sands of the European captives were educated in the Mo-
hammedan religion and arms, and the new militia was
consecrated and named by a celebrated dervish. Standing
in the front of their ranks, he stretched the sleeve of his
gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and his bless-
ing was delivered in these words—"Let them be called:
Janizaries (yengi cheri, or new soldiers;) may their coun-
tenances be ever bright; their hand victorious; their
swords keen; may their spear always hang over the heads
of their enemies; and, wheresoever they go, may they re-
turn with a white face." White and black face are common
and proverbial expressions of praise and reproach in the
Turkish language."

Such was the origin of that haughty and turbulent body
of troops, the dread of surrounding nations and sometimes
of the sultans themselves. They were kept up by contin-
ual additions from the sultan's share of the captives, and by
recruits raised every five years, from the sons of Christian
subjects. Parties of soldiers, each under a chief, and each
accompanied by a particular firman, went from village to
village. Wheresoever they went, the men of the village
with their sons were assembled, and the leader of the
troops took away all the boys over the age of seven who
were distinguished for their beauty, strength, activity or
talent, and carried them to the court of the grand seignior.
Of the captives taken in war by the pachas and presented
to the sultan, there were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Ita-
lians and Germans. These captives were divided into two
classes. Those who composed the one class were sent to

Notre Dame Scholastic.
Natolia, where they were instructed in Mussulman belief and taught agriculture; or they were kept at the seraglio, where they became hewers of wood and carriers of water, and were employed at work on the public buildings, in the boats, etc., always under the supervision of an overseer, who compelled them to work.

The other class of captives, those in whom talent was discernible, were taken to one of the four seraglios, where they were clothed in linen or in cloth of Silonikhi, with cloth caps. Every morning teachers came to them and until evening taught them to read and write. Those who were accustomed to work became Janizaries, while the others became spahis or high officers of the court. Both classes were kept under the strictest discipline, but more especially was this the case with the former, who were made to suffer from privation of food, drink and comfortable clothing, and exercised in shooting the bow and arquebus.

The police of the capital and the large towns was carried daily from the barracks to the different guardrooms, and was intrusted principally to the Janizaries. Lampoons and seditious papers affixed to the gates of the mosques, and confessions in various parts of the city, were the means by which this formidable body made its displeasure known to the sultan; but that discontent was seldom excited by anything except the power of some unpopular minister, or by the renewal of a more rigid discipline.

There are many instances recorded of sultans being deposed, insulted and executed by insurgent Janizaries. In all Turkish history this corps gives the only example of a public anathem. When Osman II was dethroned, a Janizary of the 65th company struck the fallen monarch in the streets of the city. Amurath III punished the crime by cutting off the whole company. The memory of the insult and its punishment was renewed twice every month. When the lights were given to the different barracks, the 65th company was called to receive its portion, but, at the second call, an officer replied, "Let their voice be silent; let them be wholly extinguished." Reforms were attempted among the troops after they had shown their rebellious spirit, but these met with great opposition among the members. In 1828, the Janizaries declared themselves willing to have a new militia formed, but in June of that year they rebelled against such a formation. They were repulsed by Hussein Pacha, their barracks burst, and many of them executed. The same year the corps was abolished forever and their name accursed.

Fra Gioeondo.

Father Marchese in his "Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects of the Order of St. Dominic" begins his life of Fra Giovanni Gioeondo with these words: "We will now narrate the life of a celebrated architect, who was the singular ornament of his age, and whose wonderful genius did as much for the revival of Greek and Latin architecture as did that of Leon Battista Alberti, or Fra Francesco Colonna, both of whom he excelled in the vast amount of his learning. He certainly was the foremost man in the science of military fortifications, for which he has been praised by Sammicheil, Falconetto, Budeo, and others, who were deeply skilled in such matters. He was, moreover, very learned in heraldry, and in this particular branch may be said to have equalled Leonardo da Vinci. This architect was called Fra Gioeondo, a name so great that it epitomises the whole cycle of Italian glory during the sixteenth century. He was thoroughly master of all sciences, human and divine; familiarly conversant with the literature of Greece and Rome; in antiquities he had no comparator; in mathematics he was most renowned; natural history was not unknown to him; he was well versed in polite literature; and amongst the admirers of his varied talents were Julius II., Leo X., the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII., King of France, Lorenzo de' Medici, and all the most illustrious men of his age. In fact, reading the life of Fra Gioeondo, we may almost fancy that we are perusing the entire history of our arts and literature. It was on this account that Cesar Scaliger did not hesitate to pronounce him "An old and now library of all that was good in science," and that he elsewhere speaks of him as a "Phalanx of intellects." Va- sari terms him a most rare man, and universally learned in all the said faculties; and he adds that he undertook to write his life not only for the benefit of artists, but of the whole world. No matter how much any one may disre- spect the Conventional Orders, I hold that the name of Fra Gioeondo must command veneration. His age, it is true— for it was an age of celebrities—may point to his equal, but it cannot exhibit any one who was superior to him: in- deed, we think ourselves unequal to this subject, and our previous studies will not permit us to treat it worthily." According to the most trustworthy accounts, Fra Gioeondo was born at Verona in the year 1480. He was, Scaliger informs us, of noble lineage. What year he took the Dominican habit is not known; indeed, during the last
For many years Fra Giocondo, renowned not only as a man of letters but as an excellent architect, held positions of trust under the Emperor Maximilian. He was the teacher of the Latin and Greek languages to Giulio Cesare Scaliger, the father of the celebrated Joseph Scaliger, and by his pupil is mentioned as a prodigy of learning. When the bridge known in Verona as Della Pietra was to be restored by the Emperor, Fra Giocondo gave the model for the work. Bringing his knowledge to bear on the design, the bridge, which had frequently to be repaired or renewed on account of the floods, was securely built and, though it did not, as Vasari promised himself, "endure through all time," it lasted for more than two centuries, being carried away by a flood in 1757.

When young, Fra Giocondo spent a number of years in Rome, occupied in the study of antiquities,—not, as Vasari tells us, of the buildings alone, but of inscriptions also, such as they exist among the sepulchral monuments and elsewhere. He did not content himself with those of Rome alone, but extended his researches among the neighboring towns. He collected many inscriptions throughout Italy, and wrote what Vasari terms "a most admirable and beautiful book," which he sent as a present to Lorenzo de' Medici, the Elder. He also published a treatise on the Commentaries of Cesar and was the first to make a design of the bridge built by Caesar across the Rhone. While in Paris he discovered the greater part of Pliny's Epistles and had them printed by Aldus Manutius.

Fra Giocondo spent a number of years in the service of Louis XII at Paris. There he built, Vasari tells us, "two most magnificent bridges over the Seine." The bridge of Notre Dame excited in after years the admiration of artists of most men that such a work could have been executed in Paris than this. In Vasari we read that, "repairing afterwards to Rome, and being in that city at the time of Bramante's death, Fra Giocondo was entrusted with the charge of continuing the Church of San Pietro, a commission which he held in conjunction with Raffaello da Urbino and Giuliano da San Gallo, to the end that the fabric was thus placed without having suffered injury or disturbance, while the building was secured from all danger of further deterioration."

One of the greatest works he accomplished in the city of Venice. Perceiving that the lagoons among which that city is built would in the course of time become choked with débris, and thus render the air of the city unhealthy, he urged upon the city to take proper means to prevent this taking place. On the recommendation of the architect the city had an immense excavation made by which two-thirds of the water brought down by the river Brenta were diverted from their course and conducted by a long bend to debouch in the lagoon of Chioggia, which, filling up, was built upon by the people of the city. It was because of this that he has been called the second founder of Venice.

The Bridge of the Rialto having been burned, Fra Giocondo made a design for a bridge there, than which, Vasari says "nothing more beautiful can be conceived, nor could the highest inspiration of genius in the most exalted artist imagine anything more magnificent, more perfectly ordered, and in every way more admirable than it would have been." There are two reasons why the design was not followed, the same author tells us: first, because "the republic, exhausted by the enormous expenses incurred in war, was without money;" the second, because certain men in power in the city, moved by private interest, preferred a certain Zanfragnino, whose plan was adopted, which Vasari bewails as "a senseless choice." Fra Giocondo in disgust left Venice, to which he never would return though frequently entreated to do so.

We read in Vasari: "A man of a most holy and excellent life was Fra Giocondo, and very much was he beloved by all the greatest and most distinguished men of letters of his time. Among the more intimate of his friends were Domenico Calderino, Matteo Bosso, and Paolo Emilio, who wrote the History of France, all three compatriots of Fra Giocondo. Sannazzaro was also one of his most attached friends, as was the learned Budeus. He was likewise on terms of intimacy with Aldus Manutius, and with all the Academy of Rome. Giulio Cesare Scaliger, one of the most learned men of our times, considered himself the disciple of this monk. The death of Fra Giocondo did not take place until he had written his History of his time. The exact time of its occurrence is not known, nor can I ascertain in what place he died, for which reason I do not know where he was interred."

Crystallography.

Turn not thine eye, admirer of Nature, towards the largest and bulkiest shapes, if thou wouldst view the more beautiful, the more perfect, and the more wonderful of her admirable works. disdain not to stoop to the lowest forms of creation in thy search, for in Nature is there nothing either mean or low. In the smallest and apparently humblest forms do the most beautiful objects or beings frequently appear, and in truth Nature is never more complete nor more wonderful than when apparently she is least so. Why should it be true that the diminutive flower, the tiny insect, or the little stone—the costly gem, as found in the rocks—seems but a rude bit of worthless stone, is less interesting than the lofty monarch of the forest, the gigan-
the efforts of man to study and classify. Now he can trace the principles or laws established by the Creator even throughout the whole of Nature, which thus give it an organization, simple, yet no less perfect than that characterizing the higher beings. Now can the student of mineralogy find abundant pleasure in examining the forms and varieties of structure which minerals assume, and with as much care as the botanist distinguishes the gems and species of a plant from the arrangement of its leaves, stalks, ovaries, pistils, stamens, sepals, and petals, does he distinguish one mineral from another by the form and variety of its crystal.

The thirteen fundamental forms of crystals are classified in six systems of crystallization, according to the relations the axis bears to the other. In the first or monomeric (from the Greek monos, one, and metron, measure), which contains three forms, the three axes are of equal length; in the second, or dimetric (from di, two times, and metron), the vertical axis is unequal to the other two; in the third, or trimetric (from tri, three times, and metron,) the three axes are unequal; while in the fourth or monodiac system (from mono, one, and kline, to incline,) one axis is inclined to the other two, which are at right angles; and the fifth or triclinic (from tri and Kline) the three axes are inclined to one another. The sixth or hexagonal system includes the rhombohedral and hexagonal prism. Of these systems the first contains three forms, cube, regular octahedron and rhombic dodecahedron; the second two, the right square prism and square octahedron; the third three, the octagonal prism, rhombic prism and rhombic octahedron; the fourth two, the right rhombohedral prism and the oblique rhombohedral prism; and the fifth includes but one, the oblique rhombohedral prism.

These, the fundamental forms, are not always those in which the mineral, precious gem, or beautifully crystallized rock is found in Nature. Were such the case, comparatively little would be that variety and beauty which is found everywhere in Nature's broad domain, and certainly in no less a degree in the mineral than in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Was it not from Nature man first learned to heighten the brilliancy and beauty of the gem by covering its surface with tiny exquisitely formed facets? Yet it is said that these artificial imitations of Nature are but feeble. Yes, feeble! The skill and finish of the workmanship, most perfect in the microscopic crystal,—which to the uninstructed eye appears as if it had been cut and polished by the lapidary, so beautiful does it appear with its almost innumerable brilliant surfaces,—bears a similar relation to that of the imitation in art that the grandeur of the lofty mountains all gilded in glowing splendor by the rays of the setting sun and crowned by a chaplet of fleecy, golden-tinged clouds, does to the same viewed by the pale slivery light of the midnight moon.

Often does it happen these crystals are found with hundreds of bright distinct planes, every edge and angle of which has the utmost perfection, and the surfaces and evenness of polish in which, with even the highest magnifying microscope, man can find no trace of rude workmanship.

Why should not our souls, filled with gratitude and love, inspire us with a feeling of awe and veneration as we contemplate the wonderful handiwork of an All-wise Creator, so perfect in even the smallest forms of created matter? In the clear transparency of these beautiful crystals, these gems of Nature, do we see engraved...
The Pope has received within the past year numerous petitions from Bishops of different countries asking him to declare St. Thomas of Aquin the Patron of all Catholic universities, schools, and colleges; the Holy Father replied that he desired this petition to become universal before granting it. We trust that our Right Reverend Prelates of the United States, so zealous for the common good of the Church and especially in the work of education, will be pleased to add their names to the list of distinguished petitioners.

The name of St. Thomas of Aquin shines with the double halo of sanctity and science; he was a great saint—the wonder of the age in which he lived—and his transcendent virtues will ever be the admiration of the world. As a scholar, he has merited the glorious title of Universal Doctor on account of his marvellous gifts and varied knowledge, and in belief that his mighty intellect has never been surpassed.

It is related in the life of our Saint that when he made known his intention of becoming a religious his family were greatly opposed to it and tried every means in their power to shake his resolution, but to no purpose.—Thomas was firm as a rock. He had just finished a long course of studies at Naples with brilliant success; was young, noble, and wealthy; what a pity, they thought, that he should throw himself away by becoming a monk! But notwithstanding the opposition of his family, St. Thomas was clothed with the habit of St. Dominic at Naples. While on his way to Paris, where he was to make his novitiate, he was waylaid by his brothers and imprisoned in one of their castles. His mother and sisters with tears and entreaties endeavored to dissuade the prisoner from his resolution, but in vain. Then the devil tried his plan—one worthy of him. An emissary of hell, as malicious as she was beautiful, tried the virtue of the Saint, who with a firebrand drove her from his presence. St. Thomas fell on his knees before a cross which he marked on the wall with the charred wood, and with all the fervor of his heart prayed to God for the gift of purity. His prayer was heard. Two angels from that kingdom where "nothing defiled can enter" filled the room with a heavenly light. They approached the kneeling form of the Saint and girded him with a white cord. St. Thomas sunk to the ground in an agony of pain, but soon recovered, and never again did the slightest impure breath disturb the peace of his soul. The girdle he constantly wore; but until the end of his life he concealed the celestial favor, and only revealed it to his confessor shortly before his death. In commemoration of this divine favor awarded to the Angelical, as he is called, the Confraternity of the Angelical Warfare or Girdle of St. Thomas was instituted. It was approved by many Popes and has been enriched with numerous indulgences. Those who enter this Confraternity undertake the unavoidable conflict necessary to keep themselves pure, and they place themselves under the special protection of St. Thomas. They wear a girdle of white linen in imitation of that with which the Saint was miraculously girded; they pray for the angelical virtue in the words of St. Thomas, and ask the help of his intercession. On the cord are formed fifteen knots, in honor of the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary, a favorite devotion with St. Thomas. As the ticket of admission contains a full account of the indulgences and festivals of the Confraternity, appropriate prayers, etc., it will not be necessary to mention them here.

Among the many saints and illustrious men who wore the girdle of the Angelical Warfare and earnestly recom-
mend it to others, it will suffice to mention one dear and familiar name—St. Aloysius Gonzaga. This devotion recommends itself especially to students, seminarists, those who serve at the altar, and youth in general. Chastity is rightly called the angelic virtue. He who possesses it is an angel, for his heart is in heaven. If there is one virtue more than another that makes its possessor universally loved and admired, it is chastity. It effects an indiscernible charm in the one who possesses it that no other gift of nature or grace can counterfeit or supply; it gives a lustre to the eye and a bloom to the cheek, and lights up the countenance with a heavenly radiance. We wonder sometimes at the power possessed by some men over the minds and hearts of others—what secret quality it is that always inspires, at first sight, mingled feelings of love, admiration and confidence? It is purity of heart. But impurity, if there is one vice more loathsome than another, one that ruins more rapidly and irredeemably health of body and soul, it is this. Its victims, may be known at a glance; their faces, robbed of the beauty and dignity of manhood, are open books which reveal the dark record of the most degrading of crimes.

St. Thomas of Aquin is the patron of learning and wisdom, qualities which command the admiration of all; and of purity of heart, which is not so universally esteemed. But the way to be wise is to be pure; and in order that the mind may not be obscured and its powers weakened, the passions must be conquered. "Who does not know that knowledge is the gift of God, who communicates it so that the mind may not be obscured and its powers weakened, the passions must be conquered. "Who does not know that knowledge is the gift of God, who communicates it so that the mind may not be obscured and its powers weakened, the passions must be conquered. "Who does not know that knowledge is the gift of God, who communicates it so that the mind may not be obscured and its powers weakened, the passions must be conquered. "Who does not know that knowledge is the gift of God, who communicates it so that the mind may not be obscured and its powers weakened, the passions must be conquered. 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The collection of engravings and etchings of the late Vicomte Du Bus, which is now being sold at Brussels, has long been known as one of the most complete and well chosen of the works of Van der Meulen, Vanbrugh, Teniers, and other masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools, forming a series numbering altogether nearly 9,000 examples.

The statue of Gov. Winthrop, by Greenough, lately arrived from Florence, is to be sent by the State of Massachusetts as a contribution to the National Gallery of Art at Washington. A recent telegram from Olimpia to the Messenger d'Athenes reports the discovery of a statue as elsewhere, and the Venus Victrix, in Rome, inclining the sculptor's hand to-day; and who was the sculptor? On its base is the name of the great Praxiteles.

—Larkin G. Meade's statue of Ethan Allen was put in place at New Haven, at the State House, and at Washington. It is one of the contributions by the state of Vermont to our national pantheon, and has merits as a work of art. Unfortunately the sculptor has made it of heroic size, which dwarfs the work and makes the portrait itself the "biggest thing" visible. Story's statue of Gov. Winthrop, one of the two donations from Massachusetts, is expected in a few days.

The ridiculous text of "Mozart's Magic Flute," which was read by the managing director of the Vienna opera-house, Schikaneder, is considered by many persons a drawback to the thorough enjoyment of the great master's work. A song from the work, "Schellchiller's wedding," was rapped, to Mozart's music, and submitted to it some musical critics and opera managers. The work is said to be very successfully accomplished, and is soon to be submitted to a jury consisting of managers, composers, and artists.

In Germany, as in other countries, women have long been counted among the best writers of fiction, but strangely enough they have not made art a profession there, and in the Vienna papers, in recording the recent death of Fraulein Weitmann, daughter of the sculptor Joseph Weitmann, states that she was the only feminine representative of plastic art at Vienna. Fraulein Weitmann, who has died at an early age, twice obtained the gold prize medal at the exhibitions in the Imperial Academy of arts, and had acquired considerable reputation by her flower and bird-groups in marbles and biscuit.

—M. Maurice Dreyfous, of the publishing house of Carpentier, Paris, has devoted himself since the death of the sculptor Joseph Weitmann, states that she was the only feminine representative of plastic art at Vienna. Fraulein Weitmann, who has died at an early age, twice obtained the gold prize medal at the exhibitions in the Imperial Academy of arts, and had acquired considerable reputation by her flower and bird-groups in marbles and biscuit.

As a colored resident of Detroit was breasting the storm, with a new umbrella over his head, he was accosted by a friend and brother, who asked, "Is dat your umbrella?" "Yes, sah—cost me $3," was the prompt reply. "Mr. Savage," said the other, very solemnly, "when a man has a $3 umbrella to keep him dry, who you was, with the rest of the crowd, of suits of clothes, what's de use to talk about economy?"—Detroit Free Press.

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The idea of the end of the world being near is at present very much spread among the Cossacks of the Don, who take it quite seriously. A great many of them, chiefly old men, abandon their temporal affairs to devote themselves entirely to their spiritual necessities. A great number of these old men have been already ordained deacons, and some have been ordained priests, that every village, even the very smallest, might have a church and a minister. The authorities do not interfere, as they expect that the movement will cease in the course of time.
On the afternoon of Thursday last, the Boston Philharmonic Club gave a most delightful and agreeable concert in Washington Hall. The programme was as follows:

1. Quartette in F, op. 18, Beethoven
2. Fantasia for Flute, E. Weiner
3. Reviere for Viola, Vieuxtemps
4. Cavatina from the Huguenots, Meyerbeer
6. Concerto for two Violins, Alard
7. Fantasy for Horn, A. Belz.
8. Song "Forever", Marston
9. Invitation a la Danse, Weber

On the afternoon of Thursday last, the Boston Philharmonic Club gave a most delightful and agreeable concert in Washington Hall. The programme was as follows:

1. Quartette in F, op. 18, Beethoven
2. Fantasia for Flute, E. Weiner
3. Reviere for Viola, Vieuxtemps
4. Cavatina from the Huguenots, Meyerbeer
6. Concerto for two Violins, Alard
7. Fantasy for Horn, A. Belz.
8. Song "Forever", Marston
9. Invitation a la Danse, Weber

The Philharmonic Concert.

Mr. Belz’s playing on the French horn quite captivated the house. He is undoubtedly the ablest performer on that instrument in America, possessing the sweetest, purest, and richest of tones. His phrasing and expression are fine, and he possesses entire command over his instrument. The concluding sprightly piece was received with the highest marks of approval. We hope to see the Boston Philharmonics here again. Never has there been a concert at Notre Dame which gave the same general satisfaction to all.

The Coming Exhibition.

On Thursday next, March 18th, the eve of St. Patrick’s Day, the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Club will give the Entertainment in honor of that day so dear to the children of the Emerald Isle. On that occasion the members of the Club, in addition to the usual literary and musical exercises with which we are always treated, will produce a drama entitled the “Moor of Sicily.” The event on which the play is founded is supposed to have transpired in the reign of Charles of Anjou, who in the drama is known as Charles the Conqueror. The French king, having subjugated the island of Sicily, places it under the rule of one of his Generals, Bernard de Buille, a tyrant, who, not content to govern the country, subjects its inhabitants to insults and does them all manner of injury. Among others, John di Procida, an ardent patriot, is forced to flee from Sicily. In his rage at the tyrant, and grief for his country, tyrannized over by a foreign race, he resolves never to know father, son nor kindred, until Sicily shall have been freed. In pursuance of this resolve he repairs to the court of Spain to obtain the cooperation of the king of that country. After he has spent years in soliciting the aid of the Spaniards, their king promises him the assistance he desires. Procida having succeeded in this, now returns to Sicily, where, disguised as a Moor, he takes service as a slave to a young but impetuous Sicilian noble. He then secretly gathers together a band of patriots, who, disguised as robbers, harass the French whenever the opportunity offers, and relieve them of their ill-gotten treasures. Shortly before Di Procida was forced to flee from Sicily he revealed to his wife the hiding-place of a large sum of money of which he was possessed. She dying while her husband was in exile, made the place known to her son, a child, of ten years, but forbade him to touch the hidden treasure or to speak of it to any one until he had positive proof of his father’s death. Bernard de Buille, the Governor, knowing that Di Procida had hidden his treasures before fleeing the country, and learning that the boy Valentine, who had hitherto been recognized as the son of a Count Bernaldo, is the son of the ex-ile, determines by a trick to obtain possession of the gold. He therefore disguises himself as a Spanish friar, falls in with Valentine, and telling the boy that his father is dead, he therefore assumes the name of a Count Bernaldo, is the son of the ex-ile, determines by a trick to obtain possession of the gold. He therefore disguises himself as a Spanish friar, falls in with Valentine, and telling the boy that his father is dead, he persuades him that he was, prior to the father’s death, commissioned to come secretly to Sicily and take the boy and the treasure to Spain. Valentine is about to lead the supposed friar to the treasure when he is warned not to
to go. De Buille, infuriated by the failure of his plans, throws aside his disguise, reveals himself, and threatens the life of the boy, taking him to his castle. In the mean time the assistance promised by the Spanish king arrives. Di Procida collects the nobles and peasantry. United with them he attacks the castle and forces the French governor. They scale the walls, and after a desperate encounter Di Procida kills De Buille. The French are routed on all sides and Sicily is free.

The sentiments expressed in the drama are highly patriotic, and there are a number of unusually fine situations to be brought out. We hope that the young men forming the Columbian Association will bring it out perfectly, and give us an entertainment worthy of the day they celebrate.

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**Personal.**

—Melville Baker, of 08, is doing well in Adrian, Mich.

—Rev. Paul Gillen was at Notre Dame on last Wednesday.

—We learn that Rev. P. P. Cooney will visit Ireland this coming fall.

—J. P. Kurtz, of ’75, is in an architect's office, No. 12 Bank Block, Detroit, Mich.


—J. M. Morris, was at the College on Tuesday last. Mr. Garr is at present editor of the Toledo Review.

—Rev. President Colovin is to preach on St. Patrick’s day in South Bend. In the evening he is to lecture in Niles, Mich.

—Mr. Otto von Tesmar, of Chicago, completed to-day his work in the Cabinet of Natural History. As far as we have ascertained, his work is quite satisfactory. We recommend him to others desirous of having their cabinets renewed or enlarged.

—We regret to chronicle the departure from Notre Dame of Jos. Fleury, of the Scholastic Office. Mr. Fleury has shown himself while here a faithful worker, and we can endorse the statement of Very Rev. E. Sorin, where he says: "It is very seldom that I can recommend anyone as highly as I do my young friend, Joseph Fleury." By his faithfulness in the discharge of his duty he has won the regard of those for whom he has been employed, and we can sincerely recommend him to anyone wishing a faithful employee.

—From the Chicago Times of the 9th we take the following account of the accident to the father of J. P. McClory of the Commercial Department: Mr. McClory died from the effects of which he cannot survive. He was out taking a buggy ride as was his wont every fine day, and had reached Michigan street, at the corner of Kinzie, when the unfortunate accident occurred. It appears that in turning the corner, a sudden gust of wind had carried away his hat, and in attempting to catch it, he lost one of the reins, and unconsciouslly pulled the other in such a manner as to suddenly bring the horse to a stand-still at the curb-stone, upsetting the buggy and precipitating himself into the street. The sudden turn threw him head foremost against the curb, and he was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to the nearest drug store, where medical assistance was promptly secured. An examination showed that the skull had been fractured in several places, and that nothing could be done to save the man. Soothing remedies and bandages were applied, but the attending physicians pronounced the injuries fatal. McClory was a native of Baltimore and on the 6th of this month, at the age of 45 years, left for New York. He was employed for 10 years by the American Gas Company, and with credit to himself. As a member of the Common Council, he had labored for the interests of his constituents and the city. Of a modest and retiring nature, he never took any part in the debates of the council, but always voted for measures which he conscientiously believed to be for the prosperity and welfare of the city. He was rarely found absent from the council meetings, and invariably manifested a keen interest in all their proceedings. He kept clear of all combinations and acted in all things from the best motives." Mr. McClory died on the morning of the 9th.

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**Local Items.**

—Use "Bixby's Best."

—Conference on the 8th.

—The rings and bars are still in use.

—All the Societies are in good working order.

—The Science Lectures are very popular here.

—Rev. Mr. J. Conner was out photographing on the 8th.

—The Junior Drawing Class is increasing in numbers.

—Unintentionally we made sport of "Spot" last week.

—Baseball was played in all the yards last Wednesday.

—The Columbians' Exhibition will take place on the 18th.

—The Minims are learning to exercise with Indian clubs.

—Which society will give the next literary entertainment?

—The Minims' velocipedes were out in full blast last Wednesday.

—There is to be a grand time out in South Bend on St. Patrick's Day.

—Rev. T. E. Walsh makes the lectures in the Junior hall very interesting.

—The tables were almost deserted on last Wednesday. The weather was too fine.

—We will not make use of the smallest item when the writer's name is not given.

—The weather is so changeable that there is no use trying to keep the track of it.

—We commend the poem on our first page to the attention of the editor of the South Bend Daily Herald.

—Why have our musicians given up the string quartettes, with which we were favored some years ago?

—"Spot" seems theologically inclined. At least he wished to attend the Conference on Wednesday last.

—The members of the Orchestra should, after the concert on last Thursday, be excited to a greater love for their organization.

—The Columbians will charge a small sum, to all except students and invited guests, for admittance to their exhibition on the 16th.

—There will be a lecture in Science Hall this evening at seven o'clock. It will be of great interest to all.

—Rev. John A. Zahn is the lecturer.

—We call the attention of the members of the different societies to the notice of Robert's Rules of Order, under the head of "Books and Periodicals."

—The lecturer on Saturday evening gave an experiment not on the programme. He will not repeat it, as cremation is not in order until after death.

—A. Reubelt, of Bourbon, Ind., sends us a prospectus of the Bourbon College. We suppose this institution is of the Sour Mash or "Old Crow" kind.

—On the seventh inst. the Minims repeated their Christmas Exhibition, at the request of these of their companions who were absent during the holidays.

—Another lot of instruments has been received for the Cabinet of Physics. Fr. Zahn seems determined to make the experimental part of his lectures interesting.
Rev. Fathers Letourneau and Hudson have also faculties.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Scholastic Almanac, for 1876. The Almanac is the compilation of Prof. J. A. Lyons, of Notre Dame University, and reflects great credit on him. The typography is excellent.—Niagara Index.

The 3d regular meeting of the Scientific Association was held on Friday evening, March 3d, at which Messrs. N. J. Mooney and J. G. Ewing were elected members. After the transaction of a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

—The 17th and 18th regular meetings of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club were held Feb. 26th and March 4th. At these meetings declarations were delivered by Messrs. F. Maas, "Seminole's Defiance;" J. Obert, "Touch not the Cup." Essays were read by Messrs. Hertzog, Goldsberry, O. Ludwig, A. McIntosh, J. Cavagnagh, and Peter M. Tumble, were elected members. Time being brief, the meeting adjourned. The association now numbers forty-three members.

—The 23d and 24th regular meetings, of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association took place Feb. 25th, and March 25th, respectively. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Schmidt, E. Arnold, P. M. Tamble, H. D. Faxon, C. Clark, A. Ryan, W. J. Davis, D. Ryan, W. Roelle, W. Hake and R. T. Ryan. Master J. French read a composition. Master W. Hake was elected assistant marshal.

—In Church's Musical Visitor, for March, there is an article entitled "When Cummin threw the Rye." The only two good jobs in the article were published in the Scholastic, one some three or four years, the other last year. Both may be found in the Scholastic Almanac for 1876.

—The 5th regular meeting of the Art and Science Conventon was held March 6th. At this meeting Messrs. C. Faxon, J. English, J. Travear, S. N. J. Mooney and J. G. Ewing were elected members.

—The 2d regular meeting of the Art and Science Convention was held March 3d, at which Messrs. N. J. Mooney and J. G. Ewing were elected members. After the transaction of a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

—The 2d regular meeting of the Art and Science Convention was held March 3d, at which Messrs. N. J. Mooney and J. G. Ewing were elected members. After the transaction of a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

—The 3d regular meeting of the Art and Science Convention was held March 3d, at which Messrs. N. J. Mooney and J. G. Ewing were elected members. After the transaction of a little miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

—Have you tickets for the Science Lectures? If not, get them as soon as possible, for you will never have such another opportunity of learning something about the interesting sciences of chemistry and physics, or of witnessing such brilliant experiments.

—The 23d and 24th regular meetings, of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association took place Feb. 25th, and March 25th, respectively. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Schmidt, E. Arnold, P. M. Tamble, H. D. Faxon, C. Clark, A. Ryan, W. J. Davis, D. Ryan, W. Roelle, W. Hake and R. T. Ryan. Master J. French read a composition. Master W. Hake was elected assistant marshal. Then the debate: "That Napoleon was a Military Man than Wellington," took place. The following took part in it; Messrs. A. Ryan, J. French, M. Kennedy and E. F. Arnold. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative. Master Ryan was the best debater. The subject for the next debate is, Resolved—"That a law prohibiting the sale of liquor is a benefit to the people."

—The 5th inst., a game of baseball was played between the Centennial nine of the Junior Department and a picked nine of the Senior Department. The following is the score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTENNIALS</th>
<th>O.</th>
<th>PICKED NINE</th>
<th>O.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hagan, c.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pilliod, c.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmidt, f.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Millen, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>McKearn, s.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris, f.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pollard, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roelle, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Byrnes, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faxon, b.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Burns, f.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa, r.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meil, f.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, p.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Evans, f.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
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</table>

Umpire—E. Graves and C. Campau.

—On Saturday last, March 4, Rev. Fr. Zahn delivered the first of his lectures on Chemistry and Physics, the lecture being on "Water." We will try and give a short synopsis of the reverend gentleman's remarks. After a few preliminary remarks regarding the students, and expressing his high desire to have such a course of lectures, the reverend lecturer proceeded to the development of his subject. He first stated the fact that chemists regard water as a compound body, and not a simple or elementary one. The elements of which they say it is composed are two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. The lecturer then showed by experiments with these gases what their respective properties were, explaining them thoroughly and graphically the experimental facts regarding them. He then, by means of the electric battery, decomposed water into its constituent gases, and by experimenting with them, showed them to be the same gases as those before examined. He could by the properties and uses of oxygen and hydrogen, the Rev. gentleman explained the oxygen-hydrogen blowpipe, and showed its wonderful action on substances usually considered by us. Ignatius," Mr. F. G. Beans was unanimously elected a member. At the 18th meeting, Messrs. McKinnon, Sullivan and Keller were elected members.

—After witnessing the delightful concert on Thursday, our young performers in the Orchestra, instead of being discouraged, showed the contrary be encouraged to make the best use of the lessons they have received, and should be incited to be more punctual at rehearsals and more attentive to the directions given by the leader as regards marks of expression. If they have no hopes of acquiring the high state of perfection attained by the Philharmonic Club, they should at least endeavor to approach as near to it as possible.

—Meetings of the students in German were held respectively on the 28th ult., and on the 6th and 8th inst., and resulted, with the approval of Rev. Father Colorvin, in the organization of a society whose object is the cultivation of the German language and literature, under the name of the St. Boniface German Literary Association. Meetings are to be held every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The officers for the present session are: Director, Prof. O. M. Schaurner, A. M.; President, B. Philip Neri; Vice-President, W. T. Ball; Secretary, H. L. Dehner; Treasurer, Carl Otto; Censor, C. W. Robertson.

—We call the attention of all the Catholic students to the Centennial nine of the Junior Department and a picked nine of the Senior Department. The following is the score:
to be incapable of combustion. He then said a few words with regard to the wonderful power man has control of in the electric fluid. He gave us some beautiful experiments with the electric arch, and also showed how machinery might be run by means of this mighty power. He ended by exhibiting for the amusement of the younger students the fine new magic lantern lately procured.

—The following is the programme of the second annual celebration of the Patronal Festival of Rev. P. J. Colovin, President of the University of Notre Dame, by the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Club, March 16th, 1876:

PART FIRST.

Entrance (St. Patrick's Day) .......... Cornet Band
Senior Address .................................. Jas. Careen
Junior Address .................................. A. Burger
Minim Address ................................ F. McGrath, C. Long, E. Oatman
Overture (Belisario) ....................... as Robbers | John Obert
Latin Address .................................. J. H. Cooney
French Address ................................. A. Hertzog
German Address ................................. F. Mayer
Song (Kathleen Mavourneen) .......... C. Robertson
Address from the Columbian Club .......... W. Breen

PART SECOND.

THE MOOR OF SICILY, A Drama in Three Acts, Remodelled for the Occasion by the President of the Columbian Club.

FRENCH.
General de Buille .................................. Joseph Campbell
Capt. Malcom ..................................... William Been
Capt. Sontelle .................................. William Fogarty
Capt. LaRoche .................................. Gerald Sullivan
Eugene (1st Soldier) ......................... Willard Smith
Louis (2d Soldier) .............................. Leo McCollum

INCULANS.
John di Procida (the Moor) .......... Thomas Logan
Leon (Father to John di Procida) ........ Logan Murphy
Valentine (Son to John di Procida) .......... Joseph McHugh
Count Bernaldo ................................. George McNulty
Ambrose Hertzog Waldo .................................. Officers, disguised
{Harry O'Brian Valdi,} .................................. Rudolph Maas
{Rudolph Maas Spadaro (2d Robber) } .......... Louis Pilliod
Magaroso ......................................... Harry Cooney
Beppe ............................................. Frank Maas
Pietro ............................................. Frank Brees
Ferdinando ...................................... James Dwyer

MUSICANS.
F. Keller, J. Kreutzer, L. Dryfoosa.

Choruses ................... Gillespie Choral Union
Soldiers, Robbers, Peasants, etc.

After Act First, music by Orchestra; after Act Second, music by Brass Quartette; after Act Third, music by Cornet Band.

Closing Remarks.
En Lit Marches .......................... Cornet Band

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
man gave them as a subject "Divine Providence." No doubt there will be quite a competition as to who will produce the best article on the subject. The members of St. Eusebia's Literary Society have elected Miss Hope Russell to fill the place of Miss C. Woodworth, their former Vice-President, who is, to the regret of all, detained at home by sickness. The beautiful floral cross sent to St. Mary's by Mrs. J. Holladay, as a tribute of esteem to the memory of Sr. M. Sebastian, has been framed, with similar offerings, and sent to the venerable mother of the deceased sister. These proofs of grateful affection give much consolation to the family and friends of the departed. The mild weather gives the pupils a fine opportunity to enjoy extra walks, and these extra walks promote health and cheerfulness; so we are happy to report all well at the Academy.

Yours Respectfully.

Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

MINN DEPARTMENT.

ART DEPARTMENT.
5th Class—Miss D. Cavenor.

GAYTON.
2nd Class—Miss R. Neteler.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.
2nd Class—Miss L. Henrotin.

PAINTING.
1st Class—Miss B. Wade.
2nd Class—Miss C. Morgan.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL MUSIC.
1st Class—Misses F. Foote, E. O'Connor, Devoto, Henrotin and Spencer.
2d Div.—Misses D. Cavenor and Riley.
3rd Class—Misses M. Gaynor and Arnold.
4th Class—Misses A. Dennehey, B. Morgan, E. Dennehey, Byrnes and Cannon.

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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 1871-72, or address

St. Mary's Academy,
Notre Dame, Ind.

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French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hebrew, each... 10.00
Instrumental Music... 35.00
Use of Piano... 10.00
Use of Violin... 2.50
Telegraphy... 10.00
Vocal Lessons, General Class Principles... 10.00
Vocal Culture... 15.00
Elocution—Special Courses... 5.00
Use of Library (per session)... 1.00
Drawing... 15.00
Use of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus... 5.00
Classical Course... 10.00
Graduation Fee, Scientific Course... 10.00
Students who spend their vacation at the University are charged extra... 40.00
Doctors' Fees and Medicines at Physician's charges. Students received at any time, their Session beginning with date of entrance.

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


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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<tr>
<td>7:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Joliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:20 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:25 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—November 21, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Train</th>
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<th>Night</th>
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<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. New York</td>
<td>12:15 a.m.</td>
<td>5:15 a.m.</td>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>7:10 a.m.</td>
<td>12:10 a.m.</td>
<td>4:10 p.m.</td>
<td>12:10 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar. Cleveland</td>
<td>11:10 a.m.</td>
<td>4:10 a.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. St. Louis</td>
<td>5:15 a.m.</td>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
<td>7:15 a.m.</td>
<td>12:15 a.m.</td>
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**Niles and South Bend Division**

**Goin' North.**

Lv. South Bend—8 15 a.m. 7:15 a.m.
Ar. Niles—9:00 a.m.
Ar. Chicago—7:30 a.m.

**Goin' South.**

Lv. Niles—5:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m.
Ar. South Bend—7:15 a.m.

**Sunday excepted.**

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**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 128 Randolph street.

Kansas City and Denver Express via Jackson, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.,...3 10 p.m. 12 00 p.m.
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line 7:50 p.m. 9 30 a.m.
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line 5 30 a.m. 9 30 a.m.

**Main Line.**

- Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express... 7:50 p.m. 9 30 a.m.

**Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex.**

- 9 30 a.m. 12 00 p.m.

**J. C. McMullin, Gen. Sup't. J. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Ag't.**

---

**Dwight House,**

South Bend, Ind.

Messrs. Knight and Mills have become managers of the above reliable and popular house, renovated, repaired and furnished 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, Capt. MILL'S, Proprietors.

---

**Chicago, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania R. R. Line.**

**Condemned Time Table, November, 1875.**

**Trains Leave Chicago Depot, Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side)**

- On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

---

**The Notre Dame Scholastic.**

Whilst I return my thanks to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I beg leave to inform the public that I have, at the urgent request of many of my patrons, purchased several new carriages and baggage, and moved into the Livery Stables attached to the National Hotel, and adjacent to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Depot.

Now, that telegraphic communication has been made bet veen Notre Dame and my office, through the Michigan Southern Depot, I shall be prompt to have passengers in time to meet all trains.

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mat's, I refer, by permission, to the Superior of both places.

J. 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 a.m., Cleveland 10:10 a.m., Buffalo 9:15.

**GOING SOUTH.**

- Leave Chicago Depot.

**GOING WEST.**

- 2:40 a.m., Express, Arrives at Laporte 4:15 p.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.

**GOING NORTH.**

- 6:15 a.m., Express, Leaves Chicago 6:30 a.m., Express, Arrives at Laporte 6:45, Chicago 8:30 a.m.

**GOING WEST.**

- 2:40 a.m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10:30 a.m., Cleveland 10:10 a.m., Buffalo 9:15.

**GOING SOUTH.**

- Leave Chicago Depot.

**GOING EAST.**

- 2:40 a.m., Express, Arrives at Laporte 4:15 p.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.

**GOING WEST.**

- 2:40 a.m., Express, Leaves Chicago 6:30 a.m., Express, Arrives at Laporte 6:45, Chicago 8:30 a.m.
The Naturalists' Agency

Has been established at 3725 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of specimens of Natural History an opportunity of buying and selling minerals, fossils, shells, birds, plants, &c. &c. Nearly all the collectors in America, and many of those in Europe, will visit this city during 1876, so that this will be the best opportunity ever offered for disposing of and purchasing specimens. My store-rooms are within ten minutes' walk of the Centennial grounds, on the line of the Chestnut-street cars. I shall also have a branch within one minute's walk of the main building. I have already in stock over $30,000 worth of specimens, including the finest specimens ever found of Amazon stone, brookite or arkansite, peredonite, nigrin, green wavellite, phegmatite, telurium ores, feldspar, albite, petrified wood, smoky quartz; the birds and animals peculiar to the Rocky Mountains &c. &c. I have spent nearly $7,000 during the past year in the collection and purchase of specimens. Special attention given to collections for schools and colleges. Correspondence solicited, with those wishing to buy or sell specimens, at an early date, as an illustrated catalogue will be issued before the 1st of May. I refer to:

Prof. Geo. J. Brush,
Dr. Joseph Leidy,
Prof. J. S. Newbury.
A. E. Foote, M. D.,
Fellow of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

C. H. Sheerer,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Gloves, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
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Buzby & Gallagher,
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, etc.,
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A. McKay, Prop.,
NILES, MICHIGAN.
Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House

A. C. Shire,
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W H C I E S A L
Dealer in Havana Cigars,
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Two Doors South of Ed. Gilliat's,
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[Branch of 184 E. Madison, Chicago.]
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NEWLY OPENED—FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
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SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, ETC.
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CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!
The Low Prices Still Continue at
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100 Van Buren St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.
Broken Candy...........................................15c
Fine Mixed Candy.....................................25c
Choice Mixed Candy..................................25c
Caramels..................................................25c
Molasses and Cream Candy.........................25c
Proportionately Low Prices to Whole-
sale Cash Buyers.

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THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
Mustang Liniment,
which has stood the test of 40 years.
There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it
will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the
human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic
animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A
bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00 has often saved the
life of a human being, and restored to life and use-
fulness many a valuable horse.

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This popular route is unsurpassed for speed, comfort and safety.
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of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admira-
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in modern railway traveling.
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