Memories.

Barker, friend, the olden time
To-night is looming o'er me,
And I seek the distant clime
Where summer blooms before thee.

Why should friendship's golden chain
E'er lack a hand to brighten:
Miles but tenser draw the strain
Which truest hearts unite in.

Happy days have made us one
When thought was free as nature,
And that love is never gone
Which fed our growing stature.

Up and down old Huron's banks,
How often, you remember,
Summer's glow and boyhood's pranks
Made bone and sinew limber!

Down the stream in blissful glide,
Sated, up the sun hill-side,
What joys could match our pleasure;
Sated, up the sun hill-side.

And when Sunday morning came!—
Remember you those mornings,
All the East in soft rich flame,
All earth in June's adornings?

Arbor, then across thy hills,
Young love our souls absorbing,
Wayward strayed our wanton wills,
While every grove was warbling.

And when morn rose high and higher,
How sweet the distant chiming
Swelled from every glancing spire.
And closed our mountain climbing.

These were days, my boyhood's friend,
Would light the eye of pleasure,
Though misfortune, blighting fiend,
Had touched the heart's last treasure.

Barker, years have rolled away
Since we have met together,
But my heart is warm to-day
As in that glowing weather.

Well I know you too return
Along those holy places,
Where we wandered life's fair morn,
Nor sought for kindlier faces.

Constant nature will revere
The blessed ties of kinship,
But the noble bold as dear
The bonds of early friendship.

Then let sun-lit lands awhile
Be banished from your thinking:
Memory lights her lovelier smile
O'er days in dreamland sinking.

Improvvisatori.

The name Improvisatori is given, in Italy, to those poets who compose and declaim, extemporaneously, a poem on any given subject, or sing it, accompanying their voice with a musical instrument. Among barbarous nations, where the imagination is strong, lively, and unrestrained, the gift of composing poetry extemporaneously, especially when aided by music, is not uncommon; and from passages in the writings of the ancients it has been thought that the older Greek poets extemporized. In modern times, this talent seems a natural production of the Italian soil; while Spain too, and especially Valencia and the island of Minorca, appear to be possessed of traces of a similar poetic character. The troubadours, like the bards of the British isles, sometimes sang their lays on the inspiration of the moment, and by them the art was introduced into Italy, where the easy rhythm of the language caused it to be cultivated. Petrarch appears to have practiced it, and it is certain that he introduced the custom of the improvissatari, accompanying his songs on the lute. This art had not been brought to high perfection until about the beginning of the sixteenth century, for until that time Latin was the language of the learned; but when what is called the revival of learning began, persons of both sexes began to compose poems in this manner, and of considerable length. The love of poetry under the reign of Leo X became a passion at the courts of Mantua, Ferrara, Urbino, Milan, and Naples. One of the oldest poets was Serafino d'Aquila, a poet now forgotten, but in his own day the rival of Petrarch. He was however surpassed by his contemporary, Bernardo Accolti, called "the only Aretino." It is related of him that when he repeated his verses in a public place the aspect of everything was changed, the shops were closed, all occupations ceased, and the ignorant and the learned all rushed to hear him. Of almost equal fame was the Florentine improvissatari Cristoforo, surnamed the Highest. When in the sixteenth century the learned Greeks fled from Constantinople to Italy, they spread everywhere their customs, as well as their taste for their language and literature. In the different cities they introduced the symposia, in which were joined the pleasures of the table and
the pleasures of the mind. Leo X was very fond of literature, and with great willingness invited learned men to his table. Among these was his favorite, Andrea Moroni, an accomplished _improvvisatori_, of whose talent the authors of the time relate wonderful things. He was banished from the Vatican by Adrian VI, but was recalled by Clement VII. A poet named Querco was a sort of court-fool to Leo. As he was very fond of wine he obtained permission to drink from the Pope's own glass at table, with the condition however that he would make two Latin verses on every subject proposed to him, and if they were bad, his wine was mixed with an equal amount of water.

One of the most celebrated _improvvisatori_ was Silvio Antonio, who was born at Rome in 1549. He was of an obscure family; but, well acquainted with the ancient languages, and skilled in the sciences, his talents raised him to the dignity of Cardinal. He was possessed of great power of improvisation, and thus acquired the surname of Poetino. It is said that "on one occasion he began to recite to a numerous circle, in a little grove in the country, when a nightingale, apparently attracted by his song, perched upon a neighboring tree, and, emulating it as it were, began to sing with extraordinary vivacity. The astonishment of the hearers at this unexpected contest gave a new impulse to the poet, and, excited by these circumstances, he left his former subject, addressed the nightingale, and praised the melody of her voice and the beauty of her song, in verses so full of harmony and feeling as to draw tears from those around him." Another celebrated _improvvisatori_ was Perfetti, born at Sienna, in the year 1680. According to Fabroni, who wrote a biography of this poet, says a writer, "he could throw a peculiar charm over every subject, and possessed such a wonderful memory, that in his last verses he recapitulated the substance of all that he had said before. He had the appearance of an inspired man, and when he had finished he was generally exhausted and overcome with fatigue. He recited his verses in song, that he might gain time to think, and might better follow the metre, and was very willing to be accompanied by the guitar. His favorite metre was the octosyllable. The most celebrated day of his life was that upon which (during the papacy of Benedict XIII) he received, through the interest of the princess Violanto, of Bavaria, the crown of laurel at the Capitol—an honor which was then the more flattering because it had not yet lost the value it was being frequently given. The laurel of Petrach and Tasso had alone been judged worthy of it. The rights of a Roman citizen, and the privilege of adding a laurel crown to his arms, were new honors given to him."

When a boy, Metastasio showed an extraordinary talent for this kind of poetry; but in later years the exercise of it cost him much effort. It is said that after he had recited for some time his strength was exhausted and it became necessary for him to be carried to bed and revive him by medical means; but his strength did not return for twenty-four hours. For this reason he was obliged to give up the practice of this art, so dangerous to his health. Females have also distinguished themselves in the exercise of this faculty. Four have especially been praised, Cecilia Micheli, of Venice, Giovanna de Santi Barbara of Corregio, a nun, and Maddalena Morelli Fernandez. This last obtained great fame in the pontificate of Pius VI. She was called among the Arcadians Corill Olympica, and lived in Tuscany, where she excited the admiration of all travellers. Pistoia was her native city, and there, by diligent study, her powers of improvisation were first developed. The Emperor Francis I, induced by the applause accorded her by all Italy, invited her to Vienna, where she was received with the highest distinction and loaded with favors. She was invited to St. Petersburg by the Empress Catherine, but was prevented from going thither by her dread of the cold climate. She was chosen a member of the Academy of the Arcadians, and publicly crowned in Rome in 1775, receiving from the Roman Senate the title of _nobile citharista_. Leaving Rome, she removed to Florence, where she died in the year 1800. Other females were gifted with the power of improvisation, of whom the celebrated Lanti was noted for the fertility of her imagination, the richness and purity of her language, and the harmony and regularity of her versification.

Zucco, the distinguished _improvvisatore_, died at Verona in 1764, leaving behind him a worthy successor in the Abbé Lorenzo. The improvised poems of Francisco Gianni were published in 1785, and have acquired considerable reputation. In 1816 Tomasso Sigricci, of Arezzo, produced in Florence an extemporaneous tragedy of which the subject and characters were given by the spectators. In 1828 he declaimed with great applause in Paris the tragedy of Miasolonghi, and in Turin he produced the tragedy of Hector, which was taken down by the stenographer Delphino and printed. In Florence he declaimed a tragedy on the death of Mary Stuart.

The printed poems of the _improvvisatori_, even the most admired, have never attained anything above mediocrity. Perfetti would never allow any of his improvisations to be printed, and it is doubtful whether Metastasio would have produced the beautiful works he did were he not obliged to give up extemporaneous composition. Bouterweck, in his "History of Italian Poetry," says: "Among the poetical curiosities of modern Italy, the art of the _improvvisatori_ has higher claims to our attention than most printed collections of modern Italian poetry. Their art shows with what flexibility and power an Italian fancy, when once excited, can string together words and images in verse. It thus becomes manifest how an Italian, even with a moderate cultivation of mind, is able to increase, by a little volume of pretty good verses, the number of those which he already finds, when he has once by heart the poetry of his predecessors. The artificial and yet happy enthusiasm of modern _improvvisatori_ is a living monument of the former achievements of Italian poetry."

It is a curious fact that the large majority of the _improvvisatori_ have been born in Tuscany and Venice, and principally at Sienna or at Verona, and that the art has been transmitted in uninterrupted succession.

Horace Vernet.

The greatest painter of battle-scenes was Horace Vernet. He was born in Paris, in the year 1789, and came of a race of painters like the old Caracci, the Bassani and the Holbeins. It may almost be said that he was born a painter, and to have taken to it as children take to play. From his earliest youth he devoted himself to drawing, and when but eleven years old he executed a picture of a tulip for which he received the sum of twenty-four sous. In his thirtieth year he was able to acquire a livelihood by painting. When in his twentieth year, by the advice of his father, who wished to keep him from
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

For a season, whilst residing in Rome, Vernet ceased painting the pictures of battles, in which he took such pleasure, and produced his "Raphael and Michael Angelo meeting on the steps of the Vatican," founded on the following incident related in the lives of these two great artists. When Raphael went with his pupils to the Vatican, many of his admirers joined them, making a very imposing train of attendants. One day, Michael Angelo, who always went alone, seeing Raphael surrounded by the brilliant suite, murmured with some bitterness,—"Accompanied like a king!" "Alone like a hangman!" replied Raphael.

The following anecdote is told of Vernet by the author of "Modern Painters and their Paintings": "It could not be in reference to the picture of Vernet's which represents "Joseph Vernet (the grandfather of Horace, if I mistake not) lashed to the mast of a vessel, and sketching a storm;" but in reference to another picture of a total wreck, that an anecdote is told of Honore Vernet's craving for accuracy, and of the readiness of resource by which he gratified it. The painter wished to represent a shipwrecked sailor reduced to his shirt, and drenched with spray, clinging to a fragment of a wreck, but he could not be satisfied that his art was giving the soaked and clinging linen, as he is said to have been in the habit of giving with curious fidelity the folds and creases of regimental cloth. In his difficulty he induced a younger brother to divest himself of the necessary clothes, to mount and stretch himself on a temporary erection of sparred wood, and to submit to be plentifully watered at intervals from a watering-can, till the painter was convinced that he had caught the dank limpsiness of wet linen."

Vernet was a painter of battle-scenes, and when he departed from this, his native element of art, he was never particularly successful; more especially was this the case when he entered the domain of religious art.

Primogeniture.

The right of primogeniture, which confers an estate in lands on a person by virtue of his being the eldest of those inheriting, seems anciently to have prevailed only among the Jews. In the patriarchal ages, the first-born had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of the father was the priest of the family. Among the ancient systems of law, the preference of sons to daughters was common to many; but few or none of them recognized what in our day is known by the custom of primogeniture. Among the Jews, the first-born male was entitled to a double portion of the father's estate. Among the Greeks, if the father died without making a will the property went to the nearest male relative. If he made a will, the property was bequeathed to the future husbands of the daughters and not to them. By the earlier Roman law, daughters were excluded from inheriting; and it was not till the reign of Justinian that they were allowed to share in it equally with their brothers. By the Mohammedan law, though the daughters were allowed a share, a twofold portion was given to the sons. The Empire of the West, making the later Roman law the basis of its jurisprudence, did find in that code the doctrine of primogeniture. Thus, for instance, in France, all historical evidence proves that under the first two races of kings all the brothers shared equally with the eldest son. This was more especially the case in the succession to the crown in those reigns where we would most naturally expect to see the eldest succeed if the right
of primogeniture was in force. It was only when the family of Capets came to the throne that the prerogative of succession to the throne was reserved exclusively to the first-born. As was natural, the nobles imitated their sovereign and secured their fiefs to their oldest sons, and thus began in France the droit d'aînesse. It matters not what may have been the immediate origin of primogeniture in any country, the custom without doubt was the result of the peculiar policy of the feudal system. In order to render the military service efficient, which was the reason of the grant of feuds, it became necessary to make these in divisible. The eldest son was naturally the fittest one to do military service, and hence became the successor to the original holder; and to the eldest son the feudal law accordingly always transmitted the father's land.

In England the feudal constitution was introduced by William the Conqueror. Before his time the descent of lands was to all the sons alike. Socage estates frequently descended to all the sons equally until the time of Henry III, when in imitation of the lands of chivalry they had almost entirely fallen into the right of primogeniture; except in Kent, where they glowed in the preservation of their ancient gavelkind tenure, of which a principal branch was the joint inheritance of all the sons, except in some particular manors and townships, where their local customs continued the descent sometimes to all, sometimes to the youngest son only, or in some other more singular methods of succession.

The joint prerogative of primogeniture, as Gibbon calls it, exists to this day. Still, large landed estates are perpetuated far less by this custom of primogeniture than by the system of settlements and entails, which rest on principles quite distinct from the former. The English law at one time allowed land to be entailed interminably; but this power has been reduced, until, now, the longest settlements can extend only twenty-one years beyond the lives in being when it is made, and the preference of the eldest son, though universal, is in this case altogether voluntary, as in that of a will. Yet the entail rarely expires by the system of settlements and entails, which rest on inspiration than from a spirit of imitation, were divided into three principal classes: 1. The casus, or chivalric love song, in which they celebrated the beauty or virtue of their ladies, or gave expression to chivalric passion. In numbers as well as importance, poems of this kind far exceeded those of all others, as the casus was considered superior to all other kinds of amatory poetry.

2. The siéntes, or satires, were all poems in which love was not treated seriously, or in which the troubadour assailed the vices of the age and the brutality of feudal lords. 3. The tensores, or poetic combats, in which two or more interlocutors are represented as supporting opposite sides on some of the philosophy of chivalric love. This, though a favorite, was necessarily the most didactic and least poetical form in which their productions were written. There were other classes of poetical composition among them, but these three are the most important, and to them all others may be reduced.

These poems of the Provencaux are not as a whole much to our taste; yet they occasionally contain fine passages; and if they as a rule have little poetic merit and consist rather of fantastic concerts and hackneyed rhymes, we cannot dispute the fact that they were of great advantage in their age, forming the mind as they did, enriching the language and exciting men to action and adventure.

The Provençal language was called the Romanca because it was principally derived from the Latin, and the poets were called Romans and also troubadours. The oldest troubadour poet whose name and poems have come down to us is William, Count of Poitiers and Guienne. He was born in the year 1071 and sang the adventures of his Crusade. There must have been other singers before him, for Raymond discovered a Provençal poem written in the year 1000, but by whom is not known. The period during which this school was most flourishing extends from the year 1090 to 1290, while its popularity was at its highest about the year 1140, and at the time when Berengarius III received from the Emperor Frederick I the investiture of Provence. The nobles and ladies all partook of the enthusiasm in its favor, and many foreign
princes, and notably Richard the Lionhearted, became charmed with it. It is stated by a writer that "the charms of the Provençal poetry and language were first fully felt in Italy (where Felcheto was the first known poet of this school) and in Spain (the country of the Limousin Provençal poets) where many princes were poets, and later in Sicily. The history of Romeo de Villeneuve, who was minister of the tenth Count of Provence, Raymond Berengar, and who is praised by Dante, deals in the marvellous, and was considered by Baudier as a romancer. Provençal poetry began to decline in the fourteenth century, for the understanding had taken the place of fancy in the compositions; the nobility had lost their splendor, chivalry ceased to exist, and the French line of kings who succeeded the princes of Provence favored the French language instead of the Provençal which came to be almost forgotten.

Owls.

Perhaps in the whole class of birds, comprising as it does some ten or twelve thousand species, you will not find a family so renowned for dignity and majesty of appearance, or one possessed of instinct so nearly approaching intelligence, as the strigids, or owl family.

All birds of course possess more or less instinct, which directs them in the building of their nests, the procuring of food, and the selecting of a climate genial to their mode of living and capable of affording a supply for their wants. It is in these instances that we find the owl superior to other birds. We never see it but where it is surrounded by food, and in these instances that we find the owl superior to other birds. Its nest is never met with by the wayside, nor foolishly exposed on a branch; nor is itself never but where the climate and surroundings are suitable to its manner of living. Its nest is never met with by the wayside, nor foolishly exposed on a branch; nor is itself seen lounging around idly in the light. No; the nest of the owl is generally built in the hollow trunk of a tree, and there it keeps itself during the day, until the evening comes, when it emerges forth from its hiding place and on silken wing directs its smooth and rapid flight through the forests and neighboring woods and barnyards in search of food.

This bird belongs to the order of raptors, or birds of prey, and is a bold yet cunning robber. It comes next in order after the falconid family, and stands side by side with the bold eagle, defying, as it were, to be outdone in its courageous and almost intelligent capturing and killing of its prey.

Owls are principally nocturnal or crepuscular, and are well-fitted by the size of their eye-pupils for this kind of life. There are, however, not a few that are diurnal, and these are well-suited to the light.

The general characteristics of the owl are body stout and short, legs moderately long, especially in the case of the great horned owl, and feathered down to the toes. The bill is hooked and sharp, the claws in like manner. Its short, legs moderately long, especially in the case of the

Influence of Music on Animals.

It is wonderful in what manner music affects the different races of animals. Among men there are none who are not pleased with it in some form. The modest barbarian has his chant, and even among civilized men those who affect a contempt for the higher forms find pleasure in melody, while the more refined take the keener pleasure in the higher forms of the art. Such, however, is not the case with all lower species of animals, as is well illustrated by the remarks of Mr. Moore in his "Encyclopedia of Music." He says: "Dogs are affected in a very lively manner by music; but it is difficult to determine the nature of the impressions which they receive from it. Many naturalists believe that its effect is disagreeable; an opinion which is strongly supported by the fact that dogs, if left at liberty, take to flight, with howls, as soon as the music reaches their ears. It has even been noticed that those dogs which are insensible to ordinary noises, and which the explosion of a cannon would not startle, will nevertheless shudder,
and give utterance to involuntary groans, on hearing an instrument of music. Dr. Mends affirms that a dog died of the painful sensations excited by music, which he had been compelled to hear for a considerable time, and which caused him to utter piercing cries. Examples are given of many other animals, and likewise of owls, killed in a similar manner. Cats, also, mew loudly on hearing the sound of musical instruments; but they appear to be more seldom and less painfully affected than dogs.

"It is well known, on the other hand, that birds, and especially the canary bird, testify the liveliest pleasure when airs are played to them. They sometimes approach the instrument, and remain immovable so long as the sounds continue, and then clap their wings, as we should our hands, in testimony of their approbation of the performance. The horse, also, is extremely sensible to music. The trumpet, and all kinds of copper and brazen instruments, appear most to his liking. Martial airs animate and beats time, as it were, with his feet. In equestrian performances, horses dance with perfect accuracy, in cadence with the sound of instruments. Some wild animals are likewise susceptible to the influence of musical tones. The hunters in the Tyrol, and in certain parts of Germany, affirm that they are acquainted with a method of tempting stags by singing, and female deer by playing upon the flute.

The lizards display tokens of being singularly fond of harmony. The instant that he hears vocal or instrumental music, his movements display the most agreeable emotions. He turns over, lying now on his back, now on his breast, now on his sides, as if to expose all parts of his body to the action of the sonorous fluid, which he finds so delightful. He does not, however, bestow his approbation on all sorts of music, but is very refined in his taste. Soft voices, and tender and plaintive airs, are his favorites; but hoarse singing and noisy instruments disgust him.

"An account is given, in a book of travels, of the taming of rattlesnakes in Guiana, by playing tunes on a flageolet, or whistling so as to resemble that instrument. M. de Chateaubriand, in his travels in upper Canada, positively affirms that he saw a furious rattlesnake, which had penetrated into his encampment, lay aside his rage on hearing the music of a flute, and that the serpent followed the musician to a considerable distance. Among insects, the spider shows the greatest sensibility to music. Immediately on hearing the sounds of instruments, she descends rapidly along her thread, and approaches the quarter whence it proceeds; there she remains immovable for whole hours, if the music continue so long. Prisoners, during long confinements, have tamed spiders in this manner, and converted them into companions.

"One of the most remarkable instances of the effect of music on animals occurred at the Royal Menagerie in Paris, where a concert was given about thirty years ago, and two stags by singing, and female deer by playing upon the flute. The impression made in this way on social intercourse are much more firmly imprinted on the mind than any explanation given even in class. It is by this means our greatest geniuses have distinguished themselves. The lives of our most distinguished literary men are sufficiently familiar to all to convince us of the good that may be achieved even when taking the relaxation allowed by the rule of the institution or the custom of the place.

There have been many eminent men who had no other time for study than after a hard day's work, and those men amassed a store of knowledge by private study, or by conversing with persons from whom they could acquire some knowledge. Those men being without riches and wealth, were obliged to earn a means of subsistence by their daily toil; yet they merited the first place in the rank of heroes, poets and statesmen.

In the lives of the saints we have also a striking example of men devoting much time to prayer, leading a most austere life; they labor much; they talk only when the rule allows; and even then only with their associates. Yet these men penetrate the depths of science, sacred and profane. When they speak they do not gratify idle curiosity, but always debate on subjects that bear the mind beyond the sphere of human perception. Their ruling desire was for discussing upon spiritual matters; nevertheless they did not exclude those profane studies that tend so much to the enlightenment of the human intellect. They so united them that they made what was profane holy, and what was holy, more holy. They mortified their natural curiosity by curbing those desires of indulging in chit-chat; of prying into the affairs of others; of criticizing the faults and shortcomings of their neighbors; or of novel-reading; in a word, of avoiding everything that might be frivolous and distracting. Could we possibly get a model student more perfect than an Aloysius or a Berchmans?

The student of the present day has a great propensity meant. But perceiving that nothing was amiss, they finally gave themselves to the lively impressions which the music communicated. Each new tune seemed to produce a change of feeling, and caused their gestures and their cries to assume an expression in accordance with it. But it was still more remarkable, that when a piece of music, the correct performance of which had vividly excited their emotions, was incorrectly played, they remained cold and unmoved. They must necessarily have been possessed, therefore, if not discernment, at least a perception of combined sounds, and a distinct sensation resulting from them.

Curiosity.

One of the most commendable features in the character of a young man is a disposition to be curious, to be of an inquiring turn of mind. I mean a well-regulated curiosity. It is a sort of ambition that stimulates him in his most laborious duties. It gives him an idea of the real value of time: for if he loses a moment he regrets it. Even in recreation he finds an opportunity of introducing some topic calculated to give instructions to his hearers and to keep himself in a state of recollection. How much good a person of that class can do by introducing a debate, say on the subject of study for the day! There is no more interesting or more profitable way of spending a recreation than discussing some point in history; some branch in science; the merits or demerits of an author, or criticising his productions. The impressions made in this way on social intercourse are much more firmly imprinted on the mind than any explanation given even in class. It is by this means our greatest geniuses have distinguished themselves. The lives of our most distinguished literary men are sufficiently familiar to all to convince us of the good that may be achieved even when taking the relaxation allowed by the rule of the institution or the custom of the place.

The student of the present day has a great propensity for curiosity.
for novel-reading. I admit such a tendency is not the worst. Yet it has its evil results. Some novels are very instructive in delineating character, but, as a rule, novels for novel-reading. I admit such a tendency is not the composition of a new Mass.

It has its evil results. Some novels are very instructive in delineating character, but, as a rule, novels for novel-reading. I admit such a tendency is not the composition of a new Mass.

Thus, curiously while under the laws of moderation is exceedingly praiseworthy; but when allowed to degenerate into a habitual passion it becomes hateful in the eyes of God and man.

Art, Music and Literature.

— It is stated that M. Gounod is at present engaged in the composition of a new Mass.

— A second series of "Hours in a Library," by Leslie Stephen, is announced for publication.

— Mr. Thomas D. Jones, the eminent Washington sculptor, has just completed his bust of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and it is a marked success.

— Meissonier, the painter, has been appointed President of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Paris, and Louis France, engraver, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

— It is credibly rumored that an early edict may be expected from Cardinal Manning, restricting Church music abroad.

— Colossal statues of Hendrick Hudson, Robert Fulton, and Professor Morse are to be placed upon the piers of the centennial Art Building. Beside each has been placed a colossal Minerva, who is in the act of throwing the golden bridge over her head.

— Madame Lefebure Wely, the wife of the celebrated organist of the Madeleine, and the author of many popular organ and piano pieces, notably "Les Cloches du Monastère," of which over a million of copies have been sold in this country, is now at the end of a tour in the United States, having buried her only son a short time ago. She was herself a very able singer and professor, being one of Miss Cinti Damer's best pupils.

— The first book of the Princess Salm-Salm's "Ten Years of My Life" is devoted to the campaigns of the late Prince in our civil war, where he was a General in the Federal army. The second has been occupied with hisMexican, and has a most graphic account of the last months of the unfortunate Maximillian's reign. The latter part is occupied with the Franco-Prussian war, in which the Prince Salm-Salm fell at Gravelotte.

— The success of the little series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" has induced the English publishers to project a supplementary series of eight or ten volumes, of the same style and price. A resume of Livy will be the first volume, and will be followed by Aristotle, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Lucretius, Ovid, Catullus (with Tibullus and Propertius) Anacreon, Pindar, &c. The series will be issued in this country by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

— The Royal Academicians of England, at a meeting held February, and since the recent election of M. Alma Tadema as an associate, resolved to increase their list of associates by the admission of four new members. A proposition of this character was adopted last season, but was afterwards rescinded. The readoption of the resolution is received with favor by the English artists, as it is supposed that the exclusiveness which has heretofore governed the action of the academic body is to be in a measure relaxed hereafter.

Books and Periodicals.


Messrs. James L. Duffly & Co. have published in pamphlet form the able Lecture of Bishop McQuaid on the School Question and are prepared to furnish it at a small price. We need not call the attention of our readers to the fact that the utterances of the Bishop of Rochester on the school question have ever been received with the greatest deference by all parties. He is the great champion of Catholic education, and he gives us in this Lecture a full statement of the Catholic claim made in reference to the public schools. Since it is the duty of Catholic laymen as well as on other points, it is important that this pamphlet be in the hands of every one. It is a complete and thorough statement of the Catholics' claim to justice in school legislation.
Newspapers at the Centennial.

Mr. George P. Rowell, of New York city, has, at the suggestion of the Centennial Commission, worked up a plan for a complete exhibition of newspapers at Philadelphia. As newspapers are the truest representatives of the people, and show better than anything else the progress made by the country during the first hundred years of our independence, it is certainly but right that so important a branch of American industry as they represent should have a generous treatment at the Centennial.

From the New York Sun of the 14th of February we clip the following description of the plan adopted for the exhibition of the newspapers of the country:

"At the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, a building is in course of construction to be used solely for an exhibition of newspapers. It occupies a conspicuous position near the miniature lake, on a line between the United States Government Building and Machinery Hall. The plan of exhibition is an alphabetical arrangement of partial files of each newspaper or periodical in such a manner as will make them instantly accessible; the space devoted to each bearing a label with the name of the publication printed thereon and further designated by a number, by means of which a stranger upon reference to his catalogue will be able at once to approach the section of the building where the particular journal which he desires to examine or refer to may be found. The cases containing these files will form alcoves similar to those in public libraries for the accommodation of attendants, leaving a passage way for the public eighteen feet in width extending from one end of the structure to the other. The second story, approached by four flights of stairs, is devoted to reading rooms for the accommodation especially of newspaper men, and will be supplied with conveniences for correspondents. A catalogue giving the name of each newspaper, its frequency of issue, and the number which designates the position allotted to it, together with such statistical information as will serve to convey a comprehensive knowledge of the nature and extent of the business of newspaper publishing in America, will be issued in a compact form, not differing very much in size and appearance from the Official Catalogues of the four departments of the principal exhibition. Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, of New York, will assume the management of the enterprise, and with him will rest the responsibility of making it what it should be. For the suggestion of this Exhibition to Journalism in the full and complete manner proposed, the press and public are indebted to Gen'l Jos. R. Hawley, a man of large experience and advanced views, who knows better than most men that in this particular interest the United States are not only in advance of any other country, but that they furnish more and better papers, having a larger aggregate circulation than those of all the other nations of the world combined."

The Commissioners could not have selected anyone more fit for the position of manager of this enterprise than Mr. Rowell. If enterprise alone be the quality required to make the exhibition of newspapers a complete success, then such it will most assuredly be; for Mr. Rowell possesses it in an eminent degree—and more too, he has experience, and is, like Gen. Hawley, a man of advanced views. He has our wishes for the success of his department in the great Exhibition.

The Exhibition.

The day before St. Patrick's Day began with rain, which lasted until late in the afternoon. About half-past four the air began to get colder, and at five it was snowing heavily. A high wind was blowing, it was both sleetly and sloppy, and at seven we had the most disagreeable weather of the season. Hence a large crowd, which would have otherwise attended, could not have been expected in Washington Hall on the night of the Exhibition. Even those Professors who reside in Lowell and South Bend were afraid to venture out in the storm that raged; and when we inform our readers of this fact, they can judge of the severity of the weather.

The audience, then, which greeted the Columbians on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, although a pretty full one, was mostly made up of students and members of the house; yet we noticed a few strangers present. These last, no doubt, expecting a rich treat from the young gentlemen of the Columbian Club, braved the elements in order to attend.

The Entertainment, which began shortly after seven o'clock, and continued until ten o'clock, was very interesting. The addresses were all read very well. Jas. Caren read the address from the Senior Department, A. Burger that from the Junior, and F. McGrath that from the Minims. The Latin address was read by J. H. Cooney; the French by A. Hertzog; the German by R. P. Mayer, and the Columbians, by Wm. P. Breen. As we said before, all the addresses were well read, while the matter was excellent. Yet are not seven addresses too many for one Entertainment? We are tempted to suggest that the additional request be added to the Litanies: From seven addresses, O Lord, deliver us! for no matter how well read or how interesting the addresses may severally be, when more than two come at one Exhibition we don't believe in them—it is too much of a good thing.

The music by the Orchestra was up to the usual standard. The song ("Kathleen Mavourneen") by Mr. Charles Robertson was rendered in a like manner to all that the young gentleman favors us with. A few more good songs would not be out of the way at all our Entertainments.

The play ("The Moor of Sicily") was well-acted. All the parts were played in a manner superior to what one would expect from amateurs.

Of the individual acting we cannot help praising, for all took their parts well. Joseph Campbell (de Bullie) conceived his character truthfully, and rendered it in a corresponding style. W. P. Breen (Malcour) acted his part in a manner superior to any other taken by him. Wm. Fogarty (Sontelle) played with great spirit. Thos. Logan, (John di Proclo, the Moor of Sicily) assumed his rôle with the grace and ease displayed by him on former occasions.
Logan Murphy (Leon di Procida) appeared to great advantage, acting the crazy man with much truth. Joseph McHugh (Valentine) was graceful in the rendition of his part. We were particularly well pleased with the modest yet natural manner in which Mr. George McNulty assumed his rôle. Although not gifted with a strong voice, his appearance was such as to gain the good will of the house from the start. Mr. Ambrose Hertzig took the character of Alessandro in excellent style, and Mr. J. H. Cooney played the foolish Maggaroni very well. Henry O'Brian, John Obert, R. Mass, J. D. McIntyre, Willard Smith, L. McCollum, P. Mass, F. Beares, M. Regan, and G. Sullivan assumed the other rôles very satisfactorily.

The military drill was quite a feature in the Exhibition, and plainly asked the question: What is there to prevent our having a military company here? How will the question be answered? The bear-dance was a good take-off on the "show" given by the French Canadians here last year.

The closing remarks were made by Rev. President Colvin. As most of our readers are familiar with his style of oratory we need only say that they were up to his usual standard, and they will know that they were good.

---

Lecture in Science Hall.

On Saturday last, Rev. Father Zahm gave the second lecture of his courses on Physics and Chemistry, his subject being but a continuation of that of the previous lecture. In starting out he gave a review of the first lecture—stating that water was but a compound body, as was seen by its decomposing by means of the electric fluid; that the two gases of which it is composed are known as oxygen and hydrogen, the former being comparatively heavy and the latter the lightest form of matter known; that oxygen is a good supporter of combustion, and burns readily in air, while hydrogen does not support combustion, though it burns in air or oxygen. He then gave a few experiments tending to show the extreme lightness of hydrogen; which gas, as he stated, is taken as the standard unit of measure for all matters. He also gave us some curious experiments with the instrument known as the philosopher's lamp, in order to show the phenomena noticed when the flame of burning hydrogen is introduced into tubes. The Rev. lecturer then stated that in the first lecture he had proved the composition of water by analysis, but now he intended to prove the same fact by putting together the constituents of water in their proper proportion of two to one, or, to state the fact in chemical language, by synthesis, or putting together.

The first experiment was burning hydrogen in a bell-glass, the hydrogen in this case uniting with the oxygen of the air, and water forming on the sides of the bell-glass. He next mixed the two gases, and by applying a light to them caused the gases to unite with an explosion and produce water. The last experiment was to place the gases in their proper proportion in an eudiometer, and, by passing the electric spark through them, to produce water. As these experiments were necessarily performed on a small scale, and the results not apparent to all, the Rev. lecturer showed plainly by means of the magic lantern the analysis, or decomposition, of water, and the gases forming on the screen. Then by way of showing the means a chemist has at his disposal in the lantern for showing to a large audience experiments that otherwise could not be shown, he showed the forming of crystals of lead by the decomposition of acetate of lead. As a final experiment and a conclusion to his entertaining and interesting lecture, he exhibited anew the power of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, showing the brilliant white light of burning iron, the blue of zinc, and the green of copper.

---

Personal.

—Thomas Dillon, of '71, is with Cavanagh & Bodle, Chicago, Ill.
—Mr. P. Gramling, of Indianapolis, was visiting his son here this last week.
—Rev. President Colvin, of Notre Dame, lectured at Niles, Mich., on St. Patrick's Day.
—Rev. P. P. Cooney, of Notre Dame, preached on St. Patrick's day in St. John's Church, Monroe, Mich.
—Hon. P. M. Dechant, of '67, visited Notre Dame on the 13th. Mr. Dechant is a member of the State Senate of Ohio.
—We are sorry to say that many who are able to furnish us with personals fail in their duty by neglecting to give them to us.
—Dr. M. J. Skilling, of '86, we learn, has a large and lucrative practice in Philadelphia, Pa. We are pleased to hear that he is doing so well.
—We are happy to learn that the members of the Boston Philharmonic Club were so well pleased with their visit to Notre Dame and St. Mary's. We hope that on their next trip West we may be favored with their presence, and that they may have more time at their disposal in order to see the different departments here.
—Mr. William Hake, of Grand Rapids, Mich., so well and favorably known here, and the father of Wm. Hake of '83, has been re-elected President of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of Grand Rapids. As he has held this office twice before, we judge that there are quite a number of "third-termers" in Grand Rapids. His friends serenaded him on the evening of his re-election.
—We received last week a visit from M. R. P. Yorkston, of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 39 Beekman St., New York city. Mr. Yorkston is a thorough gentleman, and well worthy to represent a house like that of Campbell's. He expressed his pleasure and surprise on seeing the excellent work issued from our office. His trip West, we are happy to say, has been a most successful one, as the recent valuable improvements of Mr. Campbell on the cylinder press are giving those of his make a rapid introduction.

---

Local Items.

—Is that the French horn?
—There will be ordinations here soon.
—The season for burning leaves is at hand.
—Sunshine, rain and snow all in one day!
—Who will take charge of the Botanical Garden this year?
—"How to Get Rich" is being read in the Junior Refectory.
—On the 17th the Faculty called upon Rev. Patrick J. Colvin.
—The dry grass just north of the Professed House was burned last Monday.
—Some new scenery was introduced by the Columbians at their Entertainment.
—It was supposed that "Spot" was killed. He has, however, come frisking about.
—About twenty guns were lately purchased in Chicago for the use of our young dramatics.
—Rev. A. Louage was Celebrant at the Solemn High Mass sung at Notre Dame on the 17th.
—The bad weather prevented a large crowd from assembling at the Columbian Entertainment.

—They were fishing for rats in the Junior Hall on Wednesday last. They succeeded in catching one only.

—The costumes worn by the Columbians were very rich. They were procured from Mrs. Kellogg of Chicago.

—There has been baseball playing every month since the beginning of the scholastic year. How's that for weather!

—There was quite a celebration of St. Patrick's day in South Bend. The three societies there turned out in force.

—A letter from Rev. E. Sorin to the Juniors was read in their refectory on Thursday, and greeted with great applause.

—Already the annual cleaning up of the walks, etc., north of the upper lake, has begun. The Novices are at work at it.

—To-morrow is the feast of St. Joseph, the Patron of the Universal Church. Solemn High Mass will be sung at the usual hour.

—Green badges were quite plentiful on the 17th. Even many of those who were not of Irish descent became Irish for the day.

—The military drill went well at the Exhibition. Who will move in the matter of forming a military company here? By all means let's have one.

—The benches for Science Hall are all now finished. B. Charles has done his work in an excellent style. The benches are both neat and substantial.

—We hope that the Botanical Garden will be kept in better order than it was last year. It is too bad to let the work of four or five years be entirely lost.

—The Juniors at St. Mary's Academy are getting up a musical paper. Of course it will be an excellent one, for there is so much talent it could not be otherwise.

—A great number of trees are being planted in the strip of ground lying between the Presbytery and the Professed House. There will in the course of years be quite a grove there.

—Any one desiring a very good little paper can get one by sending fifty cents to the Messrs. Willbur Brothers, Lockport, N.Y., who will mail to the Catholic Visitor, weekly for one year.

—The cats take full possession of the old steam-house every night, and the concerts they give, if not harmonious, attract a large and appreciative audience, who manifest that they appreciate with sticks and stones.

—An annual eclipse of the sun, visible throughout the United States as a partial eclipse, will take place on the 20th of this month. It begins here at 2:46 p.m., and ends at 9. Get your smoked glasses ready.

—We understand that "Robert's Rules of Order," published by Griggs & Co., Chicago, have been adopted as the standard authority on parliamentary law by most of the College Societies here. It is an excellent manual.

—Either the cat was a poor one or the rat was very bold, for there they were eating from the same plate! Perhaps the rats have drawn up a categorical statement of their wrongs, and the cats, moved to pity, ratified a treaty of peace.

The Columbians return thanks to Rev. J. O'Connell for the rapid creation that is a high crime.

—The Paris Opera Comique, notwithstanding its subscription from the Goverment, has become bankrupt. This theatre, which saw the masterpieces of Auber first produced on its boards, has of late years brought out little that was new, and, in these days of musical progress and rapid creation that is a high crime.

—The 35th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association was held March 14th. Essays were read by Messrs. A. K. Schmidt and P. M. Tamble. Declamations were delivered by E. Arnold, A. Ryan, D. Ryan, J. French, E. B. Poulson, M. Kaufman, and C. Clarke. After this a vote of thanks was given in connection with the lectures on Light and Electricity. A large amount of chemicals, etc., for the Laboratory have arrived also. A couple of boxes are expected in the course of the week for the Cabinets of Astronomy and Mineralogy. Many of the graduates of former years, ever mindful of the interests of their Alma Mater, are collecting specimens for the Cabinets of Natural History, and it is hoped that others may imitate their good example.

—On account of the great amount of work done in the printing office here, it is found necessary to put in a new press. We expect in July next to have a fine Campbell cylinder book-press in addition to the Adam's press that has done service here for a number of years. The large and increasing circulation of the Scholastic and the Ave Maria renders this necessary in order to reach subscribers in time. The Ave Maria has in San Francisco alone—distances 9,000 miles—a circulation of nearly a thousand copies weekly, while in Canada, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc., there are correspondingly large lists; while the circulation of the Scholastic is now much larger and taking in a greater compass of territory than in any former year.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
showed the wonders of his technical skill, of which we are
incapable to speak, much less explain, but we thank him,
and hope to hear again that renowned masterpiece. Oh!
how we longed to encore, but the "Thorn" again said
"There is no time."
We also thank Mr. F. Lissman for his symphonic accompaniment to the Ehrenbrother—none but
these brothers in Art can thus play together.
Mr. Belz's solo on the French horn was one of his own
composition—accompanied by Mr. Gramm. How he pro-
duced such effects on that instrument is inexplicable. The
sweet, tender expression—soft, clear, yet penetrating—
was a new revelation to many who never expected such tones
could be produced from brass. The intuitive echoes were
perfect. This gentleman is certainly worthy of all the praise
given by the musical press of both worlds, as a
"French-horn virtuoso."
The entertainment closed with "Lambye's Visions in a
Dream," by the winds Club. The aspen-like tremlolo of the
"strings," bearing aloft the sweet flute on a magnificent
crescendo—glistering bright and joyous—was indeed a
great finale after the severe tension of our powers of lis-
tening to the short but unique programme. Mr. "Weiner
D. Gordon, L. Merritt, A. Krchner, L. Walsh, M. Redfleld, M.
Hooper, L. Tighe, F. Gurney, A. Byrne, 100. —^'
thanks, and hope to hear them
again next spring.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN CLASSES.
20 Sr.—Misses B. Wilson, A. Harris, L. Fisk, M. O'Connor.
20 Sr.—Misses B. Wilson, A. Lang, A. Koch, M. Darby.
1ST PREP.—Misses A. Cavener, N. McGrath.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
HONORABLY MENTIONED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLISH

GRADUATING CLASS.—Misses A. Clarke, H. Footy, M. Riley,
E. Dennehey, K. Joyce, A. St. Clair, L. Arnold, E. York, L.
Byrne, E. McNamara.

1ST CLASS.—Misses L. Ritchie, A. Walsh, A. O'Connor, J.
Bennett, J. Nunning, M. Faxon, F. Dilger, M. Dubar, M. Julian,
L. Johnson, M. Brady, B. Wade.
20 Sr.—Misses M. Walsh, L. Kelly, L. Hooper, E. Faxon,
A. Byrne, A. Duncan, S. Hole, G. Morris, M. Cravens, P.
Gaynor, A. Dennehey, M. Spier, K. O'Niel, M. Casey, A. Henne-
berg, M. Hughes, A. Kirchner, D. Gordon, A. Novak, M.
Grath, C. Hughes, E. Mulligan, E. Simpson.
20 Sr.—Misses C. Morgan, H. Russell, J. Thompson, S.
Moran, M. Gaynor, B. Siler, L. Maas, S. and I. Edes, N. Tuttle,
1ST PREP. CLASS—Misses G. Youell, L. Gustine, L. O'Brien, S.
Hooper, A. Spangler, S. Cash, D. Cavener, H. Hand.
30 Sr. CLASS.—Misses D. Lecke, E. Miller, L. Leppig, F
Gurney, L. Brownbridge, C. Morrill, A. Ramey, A. O'Connell, B
LATIN CLASS—Misses M. Cravens, A. Byrne, S. Footy, E.
Yokes, E. McNamara.

GERMAN.
1ST CLASS.—Misses J. Nunning, N. Tuttle, M. Faxon, L.
Harris.
20 Sr.—Misses M. Dubar, L. Kelley, A. Kirchner, A.

20 Sr.—Misses L. Johnson, M. Spier, L. O'Niel, S. Henne-
berg, E. Lang, E. Mann, M. Markey, L. Lambin.

FRENCH.
1ST CLASS.—1ST DIV.—Misses K. Joyce, F. Dilger, E. and M.
Thompson, J. Kreigh, B. Wilson, N. McGrath, A. Harris.
20 Sr.—Misses A. Clarke, M. Riley, A. St. Clair, L. Arnold, F.
Gaynor, H. Russell, K. Faxon, B. Spencer.
20 Sr.—Misses J. Bennett, A. McGrath, M. and A. Walsh, J.
Holliday.
30 Sr. CLASS.—Misses L. Ritchie, M. Brady, A. Dennehey, L.
Brownbridge, L. Fisk, M. Redfield.

PLAIN SEWING—E. York, K. Joyce, A. Clarke, L. Ritchie,
J. Nunning, M. Faxon, M. Dubar, M. Brady, E. Morris, S.
Thompson, S. Moran, S. Edwards, S. Cash, L. Eves, E. Eves,
N. Tuttle, L. Weber, S. Swalley, H. Hand, M. uslem, M. Markey,
E. Casey, M. Hooper.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD,
OF THE CLASS OF '83.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND
COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES.
200 BROADWAY (Cor. Fulton), NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DEPOSITIONS.
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.

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, young trees, grapes, shrubbery, etc., will be sold at reasonable figures to a good buyer. For further information, address P. O. Box 35, Notre Dame, Ind.

PIANOS!
"THE STECK"

WAS AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT VIENNA EXPOSITION OF 1873, BY THE MOST EXACTING AND INCORRUPTIBLE JURY EVER CONVENED AND IN THE FACE OF THE MOST POWERFUL COMPETITION. THESE PIANOS ARE UNEXCELLED IN POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND PERFECTION OF GENERAL MECHANISM, WHILE IN POINT OF DURABILITY THEY ABSOLUTELY, SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

GEN'L AGENTS IN CHICAGO—THE
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

Go to HENRY HELLER,
THE CHAMPION
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
87 MICHIGAN ST.
Work done to satisfaction. Give me a call.

THE BEST

School Music Books.

HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR. An admirably arranged book for Academies, Seminaries, and High Schools. Songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts. $1.00.

CHOICE TRIOS. For 3 Female voices. Full of the best of fine music for Seminaries. $1.00.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS

In 3 books, 33 cts., 50 cts., and 50 cts. Find graded course for Primary and Grammar Schools. All the preceding works are compilations of those thorough teachers and composers, L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

CHEERFUL VOICES. A very popular collection of School Songs. 50 cts.

National Hymn & Tune Book,
(40 cts.) Contains the best collection of Sacred Music extant for opening and closing schools.

We also call attention to those excellent collections of School Songs: "Merry Chimes," "Golden Wreath," "Nightingale," and "Golden Robin," each 50 cts.; to "Deems" Solfege, "Panseron's A B C," Perkins' Orpheus," "Hour of Singing," all for the higher schools, Mason's great Music Charts, 65, and Dr. Streeter's treatise on "Primary Elements, 60 cts.

Successful Music Books.

GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN.
It is already in the hands of 30,000 learners and players on Reed Organs, and deserves this and greater success. Contains 156 graded lessons, including nearly 50 agreeable Pieces, a dozen Songs, and 25 short Voluntaries. $2.50.

CENTENNIAL COLL. for Old Folks Concerts. New. .40

BELLAK'S ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR PIANOFORTE.
As the very first instruction book, (for the first 3 months on the Piano), nothing could be better. Very easy pieces, nicely figured and graded. Does away, mostly, with the dryness and drudgery of the first quarter. In Paper, 75 c.

Gems of English Song.
A large, elegant collection of Choice Songs, with Piano or Reed Organ accompaniment. 332 pages, Sheet Music size. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth.

All books sent by mail, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

J. E. DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
Successors to Lee & Walker, 711 Broadway, N.Y. NEW YORK.

PHILA.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
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, perodotite, nigrin, green wavellite, peganite, 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. Asa Gray, and 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 Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
110 Michigan Street,
SOUTH BEND IND.

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

The Bond House,
A. McKay, Prop.,
NILES, MICHIGAN.

Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House

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

Kansas City and Denver Express via Jack­
southe, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. 3 10 pm 12 00 pm
Springfield and St. Louis, Ex via Main Line, 7 50 pm 9 30 am
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex,
Main Line. 7 30 am 9 40 pm
Peoria Day Express. 7 50 pm 9 30 am
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express, 7 50 pm 9 30 am
Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex, 10 10 pm 12 00 pm
Joliet Accommodation. 9 50 am 4 30 pm

Durham, 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 00 a.m. 4 10 p.m.
Peru accommodation. 10 00 a.m. 9 45 p.m.

A. M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE,
General Superintendent.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago,
AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

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>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Lv. CHICAGO, 9 00 a.m. 5 15 p.m. 10 00 p.m.
Ar. FT. WAYNE, 8 35 a.m. 11 30 a.m. 4 50 p.m.
" Rochester, 1 30 p.m. 4 30 p.m. 8 30 a.m.
" Pittsburgh, 9 20 a.m. 12 30 p.m. 5 05 p.m.
Lv. Pittsburgh, 8 45 a.m. 1 15 p.m. 12 15 p.m.
Ar. Cleveland, 3 30 p.m. 6 00 p.m. 11 00 a.m.
" Harrisburg, 12 05 p.m. 3 05 p.m. 6 05 p.m.
" Baltimore, 7 30 a.m. 8 30 a.m. 10 30 a.m.
" Washington, 8 00 a.m. 9 00 a.m. 1 00 p.m.
" Philadelphia, 7 50 a.m. 10 00 a.m. 1 50 p.m.
" New York, 6 30 p.m. 8 30 p.m. 11 00 p.m.
" New Haven, 11 10 a.m. 10 45 a.m. 3 35 p.m.
" Hartford, 12 45 a.m. 11 45 a.m. 3 45 p.m.
" Springfield, 1 45 a.m. 1 00 p.m. 8 05 p.m.
" Providence, 1 45 a.m. 3 45 p.m. 7 45 p.m.
" Boston, 8 00 a.m. 8 40 a.m. 11 05 a.m.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

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

F. R. MYERS, G. P. & T. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE

DURST 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 traveling public may rely on finding the best accommodation.

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

JERRY KNIGHT, CAPTAIN MILLS, Proprietors.

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

Whilst I return my thanks to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I beg leave to inform the public that I have, at the urgent request of many of my patrons, purchased SEVERAL NEW CAR­RiAGES AND Buggies, and moved into the LIVERY STABLES.

Attached to the National Hotel, and adja­cent to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Depot.

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

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

F. SHICKEY.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

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

GOING EAST.

2 240 a.m. Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10 30; Cleveland 3 p.m.; Buffalo 9 15.
9 02 a.m. Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5 35 p.m.; Cleveland 12 15.
11 45 a.m. Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 2 02; Cleveland 14 15; Buffalo 4 03 a.m.
9 12 p.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 5 40; Cleveland, 7 15; Buffalo, 1 30 p.m.
7 53 p.m. Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2 30; Cleveland 10 55 a.m.; Buffalo 7 p.m.
4 40 p.m. Local Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 240 a.m. Express. Arrives at Laporte 4 15 p.m.; Chicago 6 59 am.
3 20 a.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 45; Chicago 8 30 a.m.
3 40 p.m. Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 45. Chicago, 8 20.
8 00 a.m. Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago 11 15.
9 10 a.m. Local Freight.

J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Time Table—November 21, 1875.

Lv. Chicago, 10 15 a.m. 5 00 p.m. 10 00 p.m.
" Mich. City, 7 25 a.m. 11 05 a.m. 3 35 p.m.
" Bagnes, 10 15 a.m. 4 00 a.m. 8 30 a.m.
" Jackson, 5 20 a.m. 11 30 a.m. 5 55 p.m.
Ar. Detroit, 11 35 a.m. 3 30 p.m. 8 30 a.m.
Lv. Detroit, 8 00 p.m. 1 20 a.m. 5 00 a.m.
" Jackson, 11 35 a.m. 5 30 a.m. 10 30 a.m.
" Bagnes, 9 20 a.m. 3 20 a.m. 7 30 a.m.
" Mich. City, 5 45 a.m. 3 45 a.m. 7 45 a.m.
Ar. Chicago, 7 20 a.m. 8 00 a.m. 10 30 a.m.

Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. South Bend—8 15 a.m. 7 15 p.m. 3 00 a.m. 10 00 p.m.
" Notre Dame—7 25 a.m. 7 25 a.m. 7 25 a.m. 7 25 a.m.
Ar. Niles—9 05 a.m. 8 00 a.m. 4 40 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Lv. Niles—6 30 a.m. 4 30 p.m. 8 00 a.m. 5 00 a.m.
" Notre Dame—7 40 a.m. 7 40 a.m. 7 40 a.m.
" South Bend—7 15 a.m. 5 05 a.m. 3 40 a.m.

*Sunday excepted. **Daily. □ Saturday and Sunday excepted.

G. L. ELLIOTT, Wat. B. STROXS, Ar. South Bend—7 15 a.m. 5 05 a.m. 3 40 a.m.

B. CELESTINE, Ticket Agt., Notre Dame.
Grand Central Hotel.

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

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.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

A. H. BAKER & BROS.,
Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest Retailing House in the State
General Washington St. and Michigan St., SOUTH BEND.

CLOTHING HOUSE!

MEYER LIVINGSTON,
60 Washington St.,
Three Doors West of Blum's Cigar Store,
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.
69 WASHINGTON, ST.,
SOUTH BEND.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!
The Low Prices Still Continue at
P. L. Garrity's Candy Factory,
100 Van Buren St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.

Broken Candy ........................................... 15c
Fine Mixed Candy ...................................... 35c
Choice Mixed Candy ................................... 50c
Caramels .................................................. 25c
Molasses and Cream Candy ........................... 35c
Proportionately Low Prices to Whole-
sale Cash Buyers.

The Enemy of Disease!

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 hu-
man 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.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!
The Low Prices Still Continue at
P. L. Garrity's Candy Factory,
100 Van Buren St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.

Broken Candy ........................................... 15c
Fine Mixed Candy ...................................... 35c
Choice Mixed Candy ................................... 50c
Caramels .................................................. 25c
Molasses and Cream Candy ........................... 35c
Proportionately Low Prices to Whole-
sale Cash Buyers.

The Enemy of Disease!

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 hu-
man 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.

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 Com-
pany. 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
price cards. All ticket agents can sell you through tickets by this
route.

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

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

This popular route is unsurpassed for speed, comfort and safety.
The smooth, well-b" lasted and perfect track of steel rails, Westing-
house air brakes, Miller's safety platform and couplers, the cele-
bated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect telegraph system of
moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admira-
able 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 agents, apply to

Marvin Hughitt,
General Superintendent.

W. H. Stennett,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.