Such a one that she surpassed by very far all the eminent writers of that age. So also doth Varro, with all unwonted and yet well-merited praise, extoll Erinna, who with three hundred verses opposed herself to the glorious fame of the brightest luminary of Greece, and with a small volume of her own making, called Eleeate, counterpoised the widely-grasping Iliad of the great Homer. Aristophanes has celebrated Carisaeo as most accomplished in the same art, upholding her to be a most learned and most eminent lady; and as much may be said for Theano, Miron, Pella, Elpis, Cornisicia, and Telisilla, to the last of whom a very beautiful statue was erected in the temple of Venus, as a testimony of the admiration in which she was held for her extraordinary abilities. But, to say nothing of the many other poetesses who might be enumerated, do we not read that in the difficult studies of philosophy, Arete was the teacher of the learned Aristippus? and were not Lastenia and Asiatotes the disciples of the divine Plato? In the art of oratory, the Roman ladies Semphronia and Hortensia were much renowned; in grammar, according to Athenius, Agallis attained to high distinction; and in the prediction of things future, or if you please to call it so, in astrology and magic, Themis, Cassandra, and Manto acquired the greatest fame in their day, as did Isa and Ceres in matters connected with agriculture; while the daughters of Thespian received universal applause for their attainments in all the sciences.

"But, it is certain that at no period of the world's history, has the truth of the assertion which we have made above been rendered more clearly manifest than in the present, wherein the highest fame has been acquired by a woman, not only in the study of letters, as in the instance of the Signora Vittoria del Vasto, the Signora Veronica Gambara, the Signora Catarina Anguisciola, Schioppa, Nugarola, Madonna Laura Batiferra, and a hundred others, who are most learned; not in the vulgar tongues only, and in Latin and Greek, but in every other walk of science. Nay, there are who have not disdain to contend, as it were, with us for the vaunt and palm of superiority in a different arena, and have set themselves, with their white and delicate hands, to mechanical, or speaking more exactly, to manual labor, forcing from the rigidity of marble, and from the sharp asperity of iron, that fame which was the desire of their hearts, and succeeding in the attainments of its highest eminence, as did our Properzia de' Rossi of Bologna, a maiden of rich gifts, who was equally according to Vasari; but at Modena, by Alidosi, Tirabolshi.
and Vedriani. Her early youth was spent in Bologna, and there she in after-life exercised her talents. She was of remarkable beauty, endowed with a quick wit, and was well skilled in music. She first set herself to carve peach-stones, displaying such skill that her work was marvelous to behold. On the small surface of a peach-stone she exhibited the history of the Crucifixion, comprising a large number of figures, all "exhibiting the most delicate treatment."

Successful in these small works, Propizia began to look higher. She obtained a commission to complete part of the work of decorating with figures of marble the three doors of the principal façade of San Petronio, which she executed in an admirable manner and received the applause of all Bologna—no, not all, for she in some manner incurred the displeasure of Amico Aspertini, who assailed her work with malignity and induced the superintendents of the work to pay her but a very small sum for her labors. After her work on the doors of San Petronio, she turned her attention to copper-plate engraving, in which she was most successful, her work receiving the plaudits of all. It was not long before her fame spread throughout Italy, and when Pope Clement VIII, in 1530, had crowned the Emperor at Bologna he inquired after the sculptress, but was grieved to learn that she had died that same week. She was buried in the hospital called Della Morte, mourned by her fellow-citizens, "who," says Vasari, "while she lived had held her to be one of the greatest miracles of nature."

The Song and the Singer.

We find the following story in the columns of the Monitor of San Francisco:

It was during the early days of the great French Revolution of 1789, when a young officer in delicate health took up his quarters in the city of Marseilles for the six months of his leave of absence. It seemed strange retirement for a young man, for in this town he knew no one, and in the depth of winter Marseilles was no tempting residence. The officer lived in a garret looking out upon the street, and remained there about an hour. At the end of that time he opened it, not without alarm, and found his apartment neatly ordered, a fire burning, a lamp, and on the table a supper. The young man frowned, and looked sternly at the scene.

"Who dares thus insult my poverty?" Is it not enough that I am starving with cold and hunger, that I am rejected by the world as a useless and wretched thing, incapable of wielding either sword or pen, but I must be insulted by charity? Fire, light and food, all sent to me by one who knows my necessity! And yet, who knows? Perhaps my mother may have discovered my retreat. Who else should have acted thus? My mother, I bless thee both for your action and for respecting my concealment!"

And the invalid officer sat down to the most hearty meal he had eaten for weeks. He had left home because his friends wholly disapproved of his making music a profession, and wished him to employ his leave of absence in learning another occupation. His mother so pressed him, that he saw no resources but a soldier's last chance—a repeat. For two months no trace of the fugitive had been
The knowing air of one who is not to be deceived, and thing: the world would never be able to judge him, never thus had this wretched man determined to end his suffering. He closed carefully the window, and drove every calm and good thought from his head, and at length hunger, despair, and his dreamy visions had young man sat silent and motionless for some hours, until and no sign again of his secret friend, whether mother or concierge.

Having gained the room, the unhappy and misguided young man sat silent and motionless; and now, doubtless, his mother had found him out, and had taken this delicate way of respecting his secrecy and punishing his pride.

Next morning the young man awoke with an appetite unknown to him of late. The generous food of the previous night had restored his system, and brought him to a natural state. Luckily, sufficient wine and bread remained to satisfy his craving, and then he sat down to think. All his efforts to get his music sung, or played, or published had been vain. Singers knew him not, publishers declared him unknown, and the public seemed doomed never to hear him, because they never have heard him; a logical consequence very injurious to young beginners in literature, poesy, music, and all the liberal arts. But he was determined to have one more trial. Having eaten, he dressed and went out in the direction of the shop of the Citizen Dupont, a worthy and excellent man who in his day had published more music, bad and good, than a musician could have played in a lifetime.

"You have something new, then, citizen?" said Dupont, after the usual preliminaries, and after apologizing to a lady within his office for leaving her awhile. "As my time is precious, pray play it at once, and sing it if you will.

The young man sat himself at the harpsichord which adorned the shop, and began at once the "Song of the Army of the Rhine." The music publisher listened with the knowing air of one who is not to be deceived, and shook his head as the composer ended.

"Rough—crude—but clever. Young man, you will, I doubt not, do something good one of these days; but at present, I am sorry to say, your efforts want finish, polish."

The singer rose, and bowing, left the shop, despair at his heart. He had not a sou in the world; his rent was in arrear. He knew not how to dine that evening, unless, in despair he had not a sou in the world; his rent was in arrear. He knew not how to dine that evening, unless, in despair he had no sign again of his secret friend, whether mother or concierge.

"Go thyself," said the composer, in a low, husky voice, "to a lady within his office for leaving her awhile. "As my time is precious, pray play it at once, and sing it if you will."

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"Go thyself," said the composer, in a low, husky voice, and he went up stairs.

Having gained the room, the unhappy and misguided young man sat silent and motionless for some hours, until at length hunger, despair, and his dreamy visions had driven every calm and good thought from his head, and then he dared quietly proceed to carry out his dreadful and desperate intent. He closed carefully the window, stuffed his mattress up the chimney and with a paper stopped every aperture where air could enter. Then he drew forth from his parcel of charcoal and a burner, and lit it. Thus had this wretched man determined to end his sufferings. He had made one last effort, and now in that solitary, dismal garret, he laid him down to die; and poverty and misery, genius and death, were huddled close together.

Meanwhile, amid a blaze of light, the evening's amusement had begun at the theatre. A new opera from Paris was to be played; and the prima donna was the young, lovely, and worshipped Claudine, the Jenny Lind of that time and place. The house was crowded, and the first act succeeded beyond all expectation—the audience were in ecstacy.

"She is a jewel," said M. Dupont, who, from a private box, admired the great supporter of his theatre. A roar of applause from the pit delighted at this instant the good man's ears. Claudine, called before the curtain, was bowing to the audience. But what is this? Instead of going off, she has just signed to the orchestra to play. She is about to show her gratitude to the audience in verse. M. Dupont rubs his hands, and repeats twice between his teeth, "She is a jewel!" But with ease and rapidity the band has commenced playing an unknown air, and the next instant M. Dupont is standing up with a strange and wild look. Hushed and still was every breath; the audience looked at each other; not a word of communication takes place; men shudder or rather tremble with emotion. But the first stanza is ended, and then a frantic shout, a starting of all to their feet, a wild shriek of delight, a cry of a thousand voices thundering the chorus, showed how the song has electrified them.

M. Dupont frowned, for the air and the song were not new to him; it was the "Song of the Army of the Rhine" he had refused that morning! But Claudine proceeds. Again the audience is hushed in death-like silence, while the musicians, roused to an unusual degree of enthusiasm, played admirably, and Claudine still singing with all the purity, feeling and energy of her admirable voice, plunged her eyes into every corner of the house—in vain. At each couplet the enthusiasm of the people became greater, the anxiety of the singer more intense. At length she concluded, and never did applause more hearty, more tremendous, more uproarious, greet the voice of a public contralto. The excited population of Marseilles seemed mad.

Where silence was restored, Claudine spoke:

"Citoyens and citoyennes!" she exclaimed, "this song is both written and composed by a young and unknown man, who has in vain sought to put his compositions before the public. Everybody has refused them. For myself, I thought this the greatest musical effort of modern times; and as such I practiced it to-day, and, unknown to the manager or author, I and the band prepared this surprise. But the author is not here. Poor and despairing, he is at home lamenting his unappreciated efforts! Let us awake him; let him learn that the generous people of Marseilles can understand and feel great music. Come, let all who have hearts follow me, and chant the mighty song as we go!"

And Claudine, stepping across the orchestra, landed in the pit, bareheaded, light-dressed, as she was, rushed towards the door, followed by every spectator, and by the musicians, who, however, put on their hats, and even threw a cloak and cap on the excited and generous songstress.

Meanwhile the composer's dreadful resolve was being carried out. The horrid fumes of the charcoal filled the room; soon they began to consume and exhaust the pure
The Marseillais, the prima donna of Marseilles, and the young composer, in gratitude to her and her countrymen, changed the name of his song, and called it by the name it is still known by—"The Marseillais."

Some Remarks on Natural History.

Natural history is a science which treats of the structure of the earth, the objects contained within its crust, and the created beings or essences that exist upon its surface. It is divided into three branches, zoology, botany, and mineralogy or geology, explaining respectively the three great divisions or kingdoms, namely the animal, vegetable, and mineral. Although 5876 years have elapsed since the Creation, and the classification in each of these branches or kingdoms is pretty general, it may be well to remark that we do not yet know all the beings in nature; the investigating naturalist discovers every day, by the power of the microscope, new worlds of organisms, a circumstance which should convince us of the comparatively limited capacity of the intellect of man, and the consideration of which should draw us nearer to that All-Wise and All-Powerful Being who knows everything in nature, for He made them—who is the Cause of all causes, as Cicero, that great philosopher of antiquity, styled Him, when at the point of death he exclaimed: "Causa causarum, minervae mei!"

Before proceeding, I wish to draw attention for a moment to some passages of Holy Writ, since there are so many who deny the Creation, at least in part, as may easily be seen from the writings of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and others, but who are refuted by men not less distinguished for their learning than they are for Christian sentiments—such as Adam Miller, Agassiz, Cuvier, Secchi, and others of equal note. But the inspired Word of God should be of more weight than any human testimony, and in the first chapter and first verse of Genesis we read that "In the beginning God created heaven and earth." So in the beginning was the world created; consequently the world has had a beginning, since it was created in the beginning. But another question is, how did God create the world and bring it to such beauty and perfection as we now see it? This question Holy Writ answers in the second verse of the same chapter and book: "But the earth was void and empty, (according to the Greek, it was a chaos—i.e., a mass of confused matter, before its arrangement by the Creator, as explained by Milton.) In this mass of matter were contained all the elements from which everything has been formed. God first created the material, just as the brick-maker first prepares the clay before commencing to form the bricks. Everything on earth is taken from this common mass—minerals, plants, animals, and also the human body ('Dust thou art,') the soul alone being created directly by God, when He breathed into the face of Adam the "spiraculum vitæ," the breath of life. Everything was made, also, as we see, according to system and perfect order: man was not created first, for how could he have lived without air, light or food; and how could God have given him dominion over the whole creation? Man, as the most perfect creature, was made on the last day, to show, besides his importance in creation, also his dignity and perfection, which he was to keep intact by abstaining from any violation of the laws of nature.

It is well known that the work of the six days of Creation has been at all times admired by sages and philosophers, both Jewish and Christian. David and Solomon speak of them with enthusiasm. The greatest geniuses and the most eloquent of the fathers of the Church, such as St. Augustine, St. Basil, St. Ambrose and St. John Chrysostom, looked on it as Divine, as we find in the writings of Descartes, Newton, Leibnitz and Bacon. Cuvier, that great reformer of natural history, says "of all the cosmogonies, that of Moses was alone conformable to nature." But those who wish to find in Moses a philosopher or naturalist as modern naturalists understand the word, are greatly disappointed. All we find in Moses is a grave and well-instructed historian, who tells us all he had learned, from the documents and traditions of his ancestors, of the origin of the world.

Zoology, the first of these branches of the natural sciences, treats of the animal kingdom, as the term implies, coming from the Greek words zoës an animal and logos a discourse. It treats of the various characters of animals—of their forms, habits, geographical distribution, etc. Considering man as an individual of the animal creation, it discusses his chief characteristics, and even from a material point of view demonstrates that he far exceeds in perfection of structure and symmetry of form all other beings in creation. Zoology teaches us that creation was made for man and man for God, and shows also how and in what this and...
hat animal is useful to man. One animal furnishes man with its flesh, another with clothing; still another serves him as a slave; and so it is that zoology only confirms the verse in Genesis, where the inspired writer says: "And rule over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." Zoology, leaving all practical utilities aside develops and improves the mind, enlarges the ideas, cultivates the imagination, and invigorates in the mind those faculties of logical calculation, accurate comparison, investigation and comprehensive generalized without which no one can claim the title of an original thinker or scientific man. The subject of zoological research is matter in its highest degree of perfection, and naturally leads us to the contemplation of Him who is perfection itself and from Whom all things have their degree of perfection. The true zoologist, having contemplated the material matter of perfection, may hope to contemplate, one day, that spiritual matter of perfection before Whom the angels tremble and bow in adoration.

It is needless here to go into details on the distinctions between the animal and the other kingdoms, for I believe, and I dare say you will agree with me, that no man will take an oak for an elephant, a leaf for a butterfly, or a stone for a fish. But one thing I would like to draw attention to, and that is: that when going down the scale of each kingdom and comparing one of the lowest species of a superior kingdom, with one of the higher species of inferior ones, we cannot distinguish them so readily. Take, for instance, the oyster. Here we have no evidence of sensibility or voluntary power of motion, the chief characteristics of animals; they are fixed to one spot, like plants; but their internal structure, their complex digestible apparatus, their heart and circulatory systems immediately show their claim to a place in the animal kingdom. But let us go farther yet and consider the sponge, where the characteristics of animals disappear altogether, and likewise the manifestation of sensibility and spontaneous moving power: here it is where naturalists are most puzzled, and where the greatest minds differ. Agassiz, one of the greatest of naturalists, in his book entitled "Principles of Zoology," page 51, section III, paragraph 50, says: "Thus sponges have so great a resemblance to some of the polypi, that they cannot be distinguished from each other, although differing in some degree. In this way naturalists were often mistaken by judging an animal to belong to this or that particular class, in judging only by some external resemblances, and thus it came that bats and whales were misclassified, in putting the former among the class of birds (aves) and the latter among the class of fishes (pesces). True, in external resemblance, as to some particular way of living, they may not differ much, but when compared in their internal and structural differences, the difference is immense. Although bats are like birds in having wings, still they are not on this account ranged among them, for birds produce their young by means of incubation and are called, zoologically, oviparous animals; bats are truly mammals, since they produce their young alive under the classification viviparous. Although they bear some resemblance in their particular way of living, they differ in characteristics of the greatest importance. Whales, although popularly associated with the class of pesces are nevertheless true mammiferous animals, and differ more widely from the class of fishes from the fact that they are air-breathing, that is, breathe by means of lungs; and also warm-blooded—which warmth is protected from the cold of the water by a thick layer of fat surrounding their body, under the skin. They are also viviparous animals, whilst fishes inhale the air by the medium of water, which keeps in solution air sufficient for the sustenance of fishes; these latter are also cold-blooded and oviparous. The conclusion to be drawn from these instances is that we cannot always rely on external appearances to classify animals, but must investigate further, as the true zoologist does, their internal characteristics, according to zoological principles.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that some of our greatest minds, and that too after giving these matters a lifetime of study, have been unable to agree in some of the very least and most insignificant particulars of natural history, and yet some of these men pretend to bring everything—even the highest mysteries—within the scope of human understanding. Although they cannot classify a certainty some of the most trivial and insignificant things which have come from the creative word of God, they would in their empty self-conceit reject everything that they cannot understand,—thus blasphemously putting themselves on an equality with Him who gave them existence, and who gave them that very Reason which they would defile. What blasphemy! What prostitution of a free will, and of the noblest of created faculties!

Man, as we first remarked, was created by God Himself, endowed with reason, and having breathed the life-giving breath constituting the Soul,—holds the first place in the first order of the first class of the first kingdom of nature,—and is therefore the most perfect of all creatures; he was constituted master of all creation, but unfortunately disobeying the command of God, his Creator, the secondary creatures in their turn revolted against Him; his understanding became darkened after his fall, but he still knows enough to enable him to be happy, to be wise, to be content, and the study of nature may still become...
the best school for the heart, showing him, as it does, the great difference between the various objects of creation: the beauties of this, the utility of that; showing him the greatness, still, of his own position above irrational creatures, and on the other hand the immense distance that separates him, the creature, from God, the Creator, who endowed him with the various attributes that he possesses, and while philosophy is busy in studying secondary causes, the admirer of nature should therefore never lose sight of the one great primary Cause by whom all things were made, by whom all things are governed. A. M. K.

Pantomime.

Pantomime is the art of expressing action and emotion by means of gesture. Lively conversation is always accompanied by gesture, though the amount of this differs not only in nature but in measure among the different peoples of the earth. The life which is displayed by the Italian would not suit the delivery of a speech in the American Congress. The acting of Rossi in a character from Shakespeare does not accord with the rendition of the same character as understood by Englishmen. Yet though gesture thus differs according to the nation among which it is practiced, it has always been held in high repute, and has deserved to be ranked as one of the fine arts. Among the Greeks it was highly cultivated; though among them, as well as among their great imitators, the Romans, it took a plastic character, and the expression of individuality was suppressed as much as possible. Hence came in among them the use of masks.

With the ancients the mimic art was connected on the one hand with music and declamations; on the other, with the dance. Xenophon, in his "Anabasis" and in his "Banquet," gives us a spirited picture of the mimic dances, which were chiefly either representations of mythological subjects or were of a warlike character. Among the Romans there were many persons distinguished for their impressive gestures, taciturn, but of them Roscius was the most famous, and orators flocked to him for instruction. In modern times, however, the art has not received the same attention given it by the ancients. It is not to be supposed that a modern orator could with advantage imitate the delivery of the ancient actors, yet it can scarcely be doubted that by a careful study of gesticulation the majority of our public men would greatly enhance the value of their productions and awaken more interest when speaking.

The performer, in pantomime, relies solely on gestures using no words whatsoever. If an action is represented by a mimic dance, we have the ballet; hence the ballet is always pantomimic, but the pantomime does not of necessity require the dance. The Greeks had arrived at the separation of gesture from declamation, on which the pantomime is founded; hence we find a character among them represented by gesture and artificial motion, guided by music, by one person, whilst the declamation was given by another. Single situations, and more especially comic ones, were frequently performed in pantomime by them, but they did not possess the true pantomime. This is more modern date. The word itself was invented in Italy, where they applied it to mean an artist who represents entirely by gesture. In aftertimes, entire representations consisting of gestures only were called saltatio pantomimorum. This species of performance was particularly developed under the first Roman Emperors; and Bathyllus, Pythades, Hylas, and others in the reign of Augustus, were greatly celebrated, and were not unfrequently the cause of riots, the people taking the keenest interest in their performances.

In the course of time the pantomime became wanton, and there are many historians who consider that this exhibition, in which the Romans took such interest, was among the causes of the decline of Roman power. With the decline of that power began the decay of the pantomime, which survived only in the Italian mask.

The pantomime in its strictest sense, that is unaccompanied with dancing, is the invention of modern times. There are many who have excelled in it, and it is in England the favorite public amusement during the Christmas holidays.

Hints to Young Journalists.

There is no more important study in the curriculum of the journalist student than that which inculcates a regard for the "eternal fitness of things." Time and place have a controlling influence in determining the propriety of filling the columns of a newspaper with comments upon any particular subject. One of the first duties of a young editor about to connect himself with a journal in a strange locality, should be to acquaint himself thoroughly with the character of the reading public he aspires to instruct and entertain. He should inform himself as to the subjects that are most likely to interest his readers, and also in regard to matters that interest a stranger but are too common and familiar in their eyes to furnish themes for profitable comment. Not that we would be understood as advancing the idea that the editor should simply study to please, and in order to do so should abjure his political faith, or lower his standard of morality. We would not have him become a caterer to bad taste, or vicious appetites, a propagator of false doctrine, or an exemplar of wickedness, deception or meanness in any form, simply because he may imagine that his nest is to be feathered by such base sycophancy. What we do mean is, that merely because a topic is of interest to a writer fresh from some college, it does not follow that it is equally interesting to the general reader of newspapers.

To fit one for the responsible duties of journalistic life, one can scarcely be educated too much. Book learning is all-important, but should be well seasoned with practical knowledge of the affairs of life, its business interests, its social wants, and its evil tendencies as well. Homer, Achilles, Xenophon, Romulus, Brutus, Calligua, the Cæsars, and other college pets, had as well be laid aside for a time long enough to enable the aspirant for editorial honors to gain some knowledge of the men and things of his own day. He should leave off the habit of judging the world by the standard of his college experience, and must not be shocked or discouraged when he ascertains how much of his learning becomes practically useless when acquired, and how much that is practically useful he has never learned. He must find out sooner or later that the world takes very little note of the sham battles carried on within the college walls, and will not be thrilled by a recital of the events that served to break the toil of his student life. We once knew a young man of more than average attainments who came west and took editorial charge of a daily paper, and almost his first leader was a sober, didac-
tive treatment of the question of College Boat Racing. The next day he announced with the most unctuous gravity that it had become the settled belief of experienced agriculturists and scientific men that corn and wheat could be profitably raised on prairie lands. Having made, as he thought, a successful dash at agriculture, he followed it up by an article on the relative merits of different fertilizers, and methods of restoring worn-out lands. It is unnecessary to say that under his management the paper could not have lived long enough for him to learn the hung of the thing. That young man has gone East.—The Chicago Specimen.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Henri Vieuxtemps has written his first concerto for violin, and it is pronounced a great work.

—Prof. John K. Paine, of Harvard, has been selected to compose the music for a grand opera of "Faust," to be produced at the Theatre Ander "Wien, Vienna. It is the work of a clerk in the office of the minister of finance.

—The concert season in Moscow has fairly begun. Nicholas Rubinstein's annual took place on the 11th. It must always remain a memorable one for this great artist. Fifteen years has elapsed since he last composed the music for his Conservatory, of which he is still the director. The public wishing to show in some substantial way their admiration of the zeal and energy he has displayed in carrying this institution triumphantly through the last 15 years, is invited to subscribe on foot. The sum realized was 36,000 rubles, or nearly 23,000, which was presented to him, with a flattering address, after the concert.

—The Thomas Orchestra has been somewhat increased for the Philadelphia season, numbering 64 instruments (59 players), namely: 10 first violins, 9 second, 6 violas, 5 'celli, 3 basses, 3 flutes, 2 hautboys, English horn, 3 clarinets, bass clarinet, 3 bassoons, 4 horns, 3 trumpets, 2 trombones, bass tubas, harp, tympani, great and small drums, cymbals, and triangle. All the artists whose faces the public has learned to know so well at the most important desks—Jacobson, Arnold, Grupé, Boetena, Hemann, Wehner, Eller, Kayser, Schmitz, Dietz, Cappa, and Lockwood—remain in their accustomed places.

—The Grand Exposition Hotel in Philadelphia has 1,335 rooms for the accommodation of 4,000 guests. There are two dining rooms, one seating at one time 900 persons and another 800. The furniture throughout the building cannot but please the finest taste. The room containing the immense oven and ranges would pass for the interior of a rolling mill. The gentlemen of the press will be provided for handsomely in a room which they may call their own, furnished with writing desks, stationary, literature, etc. This, like all the other rooms, has telegraphic communication with the manager's office, and also with the business office, and the press boys will be welcome to flash off whatever inquiries they please and will be promptly answered.—American Art Journal.

Books and Periodicals.

—We have received from F. W. Helmick, 378 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, a copy of their List of Counterfeit Bank Notes which is a very useful publication. The price is 25 cts.

—The May number of the Manhattan Monthly has come to hand. Its contents are, as usual, chatty and interesting. They are: I, The Life and Works of Beethoven; II, Woods in Spring; III, Reminiscences of Elliston, the Comedian; IV, No Copyright on the Pope's Speeches; V, Roman Antiquities in Scotland; VI, Charity; VII, A-Maying; VIII, Wanted, a Good History of Ireland; IX, Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; X, Celery, A Nervous Antidote; XI, Pining for Home; or, The Pearl of Florence; XII, Colored Drawings in the Fourteenth Century; XIII, Rich and Poor Education; XIV, Spring Flow-
Biographies.

Biography has always been interesting; since the time Phurch gave his charming "Lives," to the present period, when obituaries of noted men are faithfully written up year by year, long before they die, that when death comes to put a stop to any additional particulars, the obituary may be ready for next morning's issue of the paper, everybody has taken delight in reading an account of men's lives. The great liking men have for it, is we presume, a branch of the curiosity all have of knowing what their neighbors are doing and have done—minding other people's business.

It seems, therefore, very strange that Catholics, who have such a fund from which biographies can be made, pay so little attention to it—take so little care in working up the material they have on hand. It may in part be attributed to the very great quantity on hand that little bits of it are but rarely embellished with all the ornaments of style, that add so much to the interest of a book. But, certainly, while such works as Butler's Lives of the Saints give the foundation for more extended notices of the lives of the great men and women whose names are recorded in the Martyrology of the Church, or in the Calendar, it would be for the interest of education and religion to have many of these lives put in a more extended and popular form.

Those who oppose the Church make a great deal more out of very scanty material than Catholics do with their abundant supply. Much fuss is made over the ex-monk Luther and the wife-killing King Henry, the great champions of those who oppose the Church; and their great poet, casting about to find a hero for his epic outside the Church, not finding any among the mortals of his persuasion, hit upon the devil, and put forth the whole strength of his great genius to present his satanic hero in the best possible light. The good will shown by Milton in dressing up his hero in presentable shape, should be a lesson to those engaged in a better work, and teach them to be as diligent in laying before the public the good qualities of the great men of Christendom, as he was in rehabilitating the character of the enemy of mankind.

Another thing strikes us as strange: it is that so many Catholic young men are entirely ignorant of the deeds of the heroes of Christendom. We have heard young men talk of Howard the Philanthropist who seemed never to have heard of Vincent de Paul, the Saint. How little is known of the lives of Ignatius, Polycaur, Sebastian, Vincent, Augustine, Chrysostom, Jerome, Francis of Assissium, Francis of Sales, and others equally renowned in the annals of Christianity, the mere category of whose names would fill pages!

It may be said that reading of the lives of such men is "rather too pious" for young men and women who by no means aspire to be saints, but on the contrary think it "quite the thing" to boost of being sinners. Yet anyone who knows anything about the matter knows full well that there is a great deal of good in these sinners, that much of the affectation of being sinners, and of "not being pious," is a very great piece of hypocrisy, and that down deep in their hearts there is a deep yearning for all that is really good and beautiful; now if the same care were taken to place the lives and deeds of real men and women in an interesting form before them, they would have a greater relish for them than they now have for smarmy-parnbig tales and sensational novels.

We have merely drawn attention to this subject to-day, and intend to speak of it again, unless these few words induce others to treat the subject fully. We were led to write these few lines by the knowledge that some who are well fitted to supply the want of popular biographies of the great heroes of Christendom flit away their time on other subjects of far less importance.

Out-door Sports.

There are many who seem to labor under the mistaken idea that those students who cultivate their physical powers by out-door sports must necessarily injure their moral and mental powers,—who seem to think that a young man cannot be a good student and yet play baseball or row on the lake. This idea is a mistaken one. Were the physical powers cultivated to the exclusion of the mental, the student would improve the former and hurt the latter. Were he to give all his time to his studies, the reverse would be the case; but when study and physical exercise are blended together in a manner calculated to preserve a perfect harmony of action between body and mind, then the health and vigor of both are made good.

It is admitted on all sides that in order to attain eni nence in any pursuit, whether literary, mercantile or any other, sound health is indispensable. Without health, success in life is impossible. Now, to preserve our bodies in good health, to keep disease from making inroads upon our constitution, it is absolutely necessary that we give our bodies the exercise it needs. We must indulge in those out-door sports which give all the members of the body the development they require. How can we better succeed in giving them the ful1 play needed than by hunting, fishing, riding, rowing, and the other sports that require exertion on our part? He who cultivates his mind at the expense of his body, as effectually buries his talents as he does who cherishes his body and neglects his mind. Plato calls that man a cripple who nurtures his mind and neglects the body; for the mind thus used, or rather abused, becomes weakened by those very means which were intended to strengthen it. Unless both body and mind are brought together in full action, neither of them will attain that high point of perfection which we all strive to reach; and this action must be regulated in proportion to the state of both, so that neither of them shall be more or less affected by the other's state. Every student should take a certain amount of healthy out-door exercise, or real earnest sport. In order that the body, remaining in sound condition, the mind may be improved in the study-hall and class-room.
Mr. Jerry Knight of the Dwight House, South Bend, were among the visitors to Notre Dame on Sunday last.

—Martin J. Aitken, formerly a compositor in the printing-office here, has charge of the printing-office started in connection with the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College.

—Chas. Hutchings, of '88, Dennis Hogan and John Hogan, M. D., of '74, stopped at the college this week. Dr. Hogan is on his way to New York, where he will take steamer for Europe.

—Rev. Mr. Forges, of Bristol, REV. Mr. French, of Michigan City, REV. Mr. Orpen, of Lima, of the Episcopal Church, and M. D. Cooney, Esq., of South Bend, gave us a flying visit on Wednesday last.

—We have just learned that Prof. C. J. Beleke, formerly Professor of German at Notre Dame, died at Berlin on the 29th of December, 1875. Prof. Beleke was the author of a German Grammar at one time much used.

—Rev. William Harris, of Toronto, Ontario, accompanied Archbishop Lynch on his late visit to the College. Father Harris is an accomplished gentleman and a worthy priest, and made many friends here during his short stay.

—Hon. W. C. McMichael was here a few days ago. He has lately been trying his hand at farming and stock-raising, as he thinks he can't afford to be idle during these hard times. "Mac" is the kind of man to go to the Legislature; hard-working and honest, he is satisfied to live within his means, and such men are proof against corruption by "rings" and credit-mobile men.

—A special dispatch from Jerseyville, Ill., to the Chicago Times, dated April 25th, says that Francis B. Shephard, of '75, son of the late Hon. William Shephard, died of paralysis that morning, at St. Louis, in the 34th year of his age. Mrs. A. M. Shephard and Maj. John A. Shephard, mother and brother; Capt. William H. Stoeckel, Maj. Walter E. Carlin, and Chas. B. Casey left that morning on a special train for St. Louis, and returned on the 29th with the corpse.

The funeral took place on Sunday.

Local Items.

—The Seniors' valizodore is well used.

—We are having splendid moonlight nights.

—Bulletins were made out on Wednesday last.

—The St. Cecilians are in search of a first-class drama.*

—The first of the triple competitions will be held next week.

—The banks around the upper lake are put in splendid order.

—Recreation after supper is splendid. All indulge in long walks.

—The Eurekas lately waxed the Wazers at baseball by a score of 29 to 23.

—The invitations to the banquet of the Alumni will be sent off next week.

—The length of the St. Joseph's Lake is 1751 ft. as measured by the surveyors.

—A new "flying dutchman" has taken the place of the old one. It is splendid.

—The members of the Boat Club dine at Mr. Cheerhart's next Wednesday.

—We learn that the Thespians will play "Julius Caesar" on Commencement Day.

—Some boys have begun to count the days between this and Commencement Day.

—The Wazers were beaten by the second nine of the Centennials, on Wednesday last, at baseball.

—The Philopatrian Exhibition has been postponed one week. It will take place on the 16th of May.

—The May devotions opened with an excellent sermon on Sunday evening by Rev. President Colvin.

—Prof. T. E. Howard will lecture in Phelan Hall tomorrow evening on "The Nebular Hypothesis."

—Good games are anticipated for the championship, as the contending nines are almost equally matched.
—At the last meeting of the Associated Alumni, preparations for the grand reunion in June were begun.

—The Centennials Sr. are making furious endeavors to wipe out their former defeats. Beware, little ones.

We are happy to learn that there will be a great many of the old students here on the Commencement Day.

—Archbishop Lynch, when here, visited the Minim Department and was well pleased with the little fellows.

—The old backstop of the baseball grounds having been blown down, new and substantial ones have been raised.

—An ingenious Junior has invented a rat-trap which beats anything about the place. He caught three rats within the space of two hours.

—Hereafter the Juniors will have public declamations, after supper, in their refectory. There will be one declamation every evening.

—We saw a young man a few days since with a black eye and tied-up fingers; he said the man that started baseball should be lynched.

—The Juniors caught one hundred and sixteen fish, on the 30th ult., in the space of two hours. They ate the fish at the half-past-three lunch.

—A game of baseball was played on the 30th between the Eurekas and a picked nine, which resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 19 to 13.

—The Surveying-Class, or rather the members, are going to survey the Botanical Garden once more. This time we may expect a correct survey.

—The consequence of the taking down of the double windows were not so severe as might naturally be expected. The peaches are still safe.

—We have received the full score of a number of games of baseball played here, but under our rule we cannot publish them as tellies on both sides are over twelve.

—The students who listened to the lecture so ably delivered in Phelan Hall on the evening of the 30th, by Father Walsh, say with one voice: "Let us have more like it."

—Some students were seen the other day destroying a bird's nest in the neighborhood. No young man of any gentlemanly feelings would be guilty of such wanton cruelty.

—We are told that Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, O., will honor us with his presence on the Commencement Day. A more welcome visitor it would be difficult to find.

—The Mattes House, Chicago, Robert Hill & Co., proprietors, is the neatest and best hotel in Chicago. All going from Notre Dame to the great city of the West are well pleased with this hotel.

—The readers in the Junior refectory deserve great praise for their distinct pronunciation and excellent modulation of the voice. They are perhaps equal to the public readers.

—

—The following is a record of the games played by the St. Stanislaus Philopatriotic Association which held April 12th and 24th, respectively. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Halley, Hoffman, Moosal, Vanamace, D. Nelson, F. Goldsberry, C. Faxon, Walsh, Irvine, C. Hegar, Connolly, Gussine, Hovey, Burbull, Herron, English, S. Goldsberry, J. Pere, Roes, Nicholas, Taubly, and J. Nelson. Masters Hatt and Donnelly were then elected members.

—We have learned from Rev. Father O'Connell, the Director of Studies, that it is the intention of the University to introduce the Christian Classics next year. This will not be done to the exclusion of the profane authors, but both will be placed on the same footing. The writers whose names have been mentioned to us are, amongst others, St. Chrysostom, Gregory and Basil, for the Greek; and for the Latin, Prudentius, Lactantius, and St. Augustine, Justin, and Jerome. For the present, colleges in this country have to struggle against the inconvenience of having few or no American publications from Christian authors in a style to be used in class, but there is little doubt that once these authors are introduced, these difficulties will come to the aid of our educational institutions. Meanwhile the supply can only be procured from Europe. But, there is no lack in the supply, at the commencement of this year, at the College—please send him yours if you have not given it to him already.

—Vigorous action on the part of the students is being taken to have the Commencement Exercises fixed for the 14th, the regular day being the 23rd of June. This time we are sure that so much has been done that anything may be obtained. We would be in favor of the establishment of a moderate party. The best way to settle a difficulty of this kind is often to split the "differ."

—We hope that at the coming Annual Commencement all the old students of Notre Dame will be present. All who have ever attended class here have a great love for the place, and a grand reunion this year will afford more pleasure to the old students than a trip to the Centennial Exposition. Come one, come all, and if you don't enjoy yourselves it will be no fault of the College authorities.

—The following is a record of the games played by the St. Cecilia Philomaths Association was held on May 4th. Those who deserve honorable mention for declamation are as follows: J. French, M. Kauflmann, W. J. Roelle, F. Ruse, J. Kenny and A. Ryan. Afterwards an interesting meeting was held by the members of the "Standard." Mr. Roelle was elected Treasurer, Mr. Faxon Librarian, and J. Kenny 2nd Censor.

—Next year, we learn, the number of extra studies will be reduced to two—music and artistic drawing. Linear, solid-form, mechanical and architectural drawing have been introduced into the regular course of studies, and will be taught gratis, likewise all the modern languages. This is something that we have long desired. We are sure that a number of our students will be gratified with this liberal move on the part of the University.

—The 32d regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Dramatic Club was held April 29th. The subject debated on that evening was: "Resolved that strikes are both justifiable and beneficial." The speakers were: A. McFie, Messrs. McNulty, Smith, Koller and Dryfoos, Negative. Messrs. Sullivan, Briere, F. Mass, and Hertzog. The President gave no decision. Mr. J. H. Cooney read a criticism on the proceedings of the previous meeting.

—The 30th and 31st regular meetings of the St. Stanislaus Philopatriotic Association was held April 12th and 24th respectively. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Halley, Hoffman, Moosal, Vanamace, D. Nelson, F. Goldsberry, C. Faxon, Walsh, Irvine, C. Hegar, Connolly, Gussine, Hovey, Burbull, Herron, English, S. Goldsberry, J. Pere, Roes, Nicholas, Taubly, and J. Nelson. Masters Hatt and Donnelly were then elected members.

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Hospital is attended by N. S. Davis, IT. S. consulting physician; H. A. Johnson, M. D. J., H. HoUister, M. D., D. T. Ifelson, M. D., and H. P. Merriam, M. D., attending physicians; Edmond Andrews, M. D., attending surgeon; W. H. Byford, M. D., and E. F. O. Roler, M. D., attending physicians for the children; and S. F. Jones, M. D., and F. J. Huse, occultists and assist. In the medical department, all ordinary diseases are treated, except those which are contagious. The latter are not admitted. In the Surgical Department, all requiring surgical operations are treated, as well as other special cases, without charging the fees of osteomyelitis, spinal diseases, joint-diseases, etc. In cases requiring spinal supporters or other special apparatus, some of the best surgical instrument makers in the country are employed, and furnish their articles at reasonable rates.

The patients who enter the common wards pay from five to seven dollars a week, but the hospital contains a large number of pleasant private rooms in which patients are received at from ten to fifteen dollars a week. These prices cover the entire expense of board, medicines, nursing, and medical and surgical attendance. The spiritual wants of the Catholic patients are attended to by Rev. D. Tighe, of 70th, which is a guarantee that they will want nothing. The Hospital is in a flourishing condition and justly merits the prosperity should never wane.

Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Ontario, visited Notre Dame. He had on Sunday, the 30th of April, assisted at the dedication of the new church lately erected in Chicago by his late successor, Rev. Dr. Hinsdale. During his visit he was greatly pleased with the Lazarist Fathers, and on his way home made us a flying visit. We are sorry that His Grace had not more time at his disposal, in order that we might have extended to him more cordialities; but it was imperative that he should leave. In Toronto on the morning of the fourth, he was able to spend one half a day only with us. He arrived at South Bend, at nine o'clock Monday evening, in company with the Rev. Dr. Faxon, on behalf of the students, advanced to the printing-house and was gratified at the order displayed in the different departments of the Missions, the formation of which was due to the Rev. William Harris, his secretary, and was met at the depot by Rev. President Colovin and Rev. John A. O. Connell, by whom he was escorted to the College. After celebrating Mass on Tuesday morning he was shown about the college premises. He admired the many paintings in the new church and was particularly well pleased with the handsome stained-glass windows. He visited the printing-house and was gratified at the order displayed in the various departments. At ten o'clock in the morning the students assembled in front of the college to meet His Grace. After he had been treated to some choice music, Mr. Jarrett D. Jen, on behalf of the students, advanced to the foot of the steps to the main entrance of the college, and in a clear voice read an address to the Archbishop in which he expressed the great pleasure His Grace's visit had caused in many minds. He referred to the existence of St. Michael's College, which, conducted by the Rev. Basilian Fathers, under the auspices of the Most Rev. visitor, was doing good work in the cause of education. He also spoke of the new Academy, the Laboratory, and the French faculty. The cause of the word had always been the rule of the administration, and the liberty of conscience of individuals and of nations the fruit of their temporal authority. Among the great arguments in favor of their rights were the justice of their claim and the faithlessness, perfidy and utter contempt of right and justice displayed by those who had despoiled them. If any throne in Europe had been filled by men who had deserved well of mankind, it was that of the Pope. If any throne in Europe had been filled by men who had deserved well of mankind, it was that of the Pope. They had a claim to sovereignty founded not only on the justice, but on the independence of the empire, which they had attained in the manner in which the Papal sovereignty had been exercised. The right of war, and by the triple consent of the people and the nation in which they lived, to dispel the gloom was by the Popes. The cause of knowledge had always counted as many devoted adherents as there had been Popes; in a word, progress in the true step forward taken in the cause of liberty which had not been taken under the guidance of the Pontiffs—there had not been a victory in the cause of progress which had not been carried on by Popes. His Grace's visit had increased the influence in the cause of science which was not mainly attributable to the Popes, but to the influence of the Holy See. When ignorance and folly seemed to have settled down on the human mind, the Popes, as a patrons of the arts and sciences, had been a spectacle of hope to the world. The administration of their temporal power had been more liberal, and more just, than that of any other empire. The power of the Popes had not yet been lessened by any dynasty in Europe. The empire of Rome was not yet ready to abandon all principles of right and acknowledge no other law but that of might. On leaving
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINISTRY, the following list of Misses have permission to sit in the Memorial Church when the services are performed:

Juniors and Minims had their grand ball on the 20th of April; it was a splendid affair... The gadding maidens have taken possession of everybody, from the highest dignitaries to the least Minim. The Centennial graduates are setting out a Centennial grove of Centennial evergreens under the shade of which the next Minim under the shad of which the next Minim graduates may celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence... On Monday, the 1st, the young ladies of the Graduating Class had the privilege of visiting Science Hall. Rev. Father Zahn, C. S. C. very kindly showed them many interesting curiosities and scientific objects and gave the young ladies the benefit of some very beautiful experiments with the galvanic battery and illustrations in acoustics... The devotions of the Month of Mary were opened on Sunday afternoon. The Children of Mary will have the special favor of a Mass in Loreto every morning at 7:45 o'clock. The May evening devotions take place at the close of the evening recreation. Recreation now opens at 6:30 p.m., and lasts one hour... The Seniors’ study-hall is most tastefully decorated with hanging-baskets, graceful vines and beautiful flowers. The Seniors seem just a little bit proud of their flowery style, for they are very eager to have visitors notice their floral decorations... "Rosa Mystica" was edited last week by the Third Seniors. The readers on Sunday evening were Misses E. and M. Thompson and Miss C. Morgan. The paper was a very spirited one, and contained such a variety of matter, grave and humorous, that every one present at the reading was well entertained.

For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amability, Correct Department and Strict Observance of Rules, the following young ladies are enrolled on the

Table of Honor.

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SAINT MARY’S ACADEMY.

Many visitors assisted at the Vespers on Sunday, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Murray, of South Bend, and Miss Murray, of Goshen, Mr. Kilr, a most interesting octogenarian, visited the Academy yesterday and entertained other visitors by performing on the piano. The Juniors and Minims had their grand ball on the 20th of April; it was a splendid affair... The gadding maidens have taken possession of everybody, from the highest dignitaries to the least Minim. The Centennial graduates are setting out a Centennial grove of Centennial evergreens under the shade of which the next Minim graduates may celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence... On Monday, the 1st, the young ladies of the Graduating Class had the privilege of visiting Science Hall. Rev. Father Zahn, C. S. C. very kindly showed them many interesting curiosities and scientific objects and gave the young ladies the benefit of some very beautiful experiments with the galvanic battery and illustrations in acoustics... The devotions of the Month of Mary were opened on Sunday afternoon. The Children of Mary will have the special favor of a Mass in Loreto every morning at 7:45 o'clock. The May evening devotions take place at the close of the evening recreation. Recreation now opens at 6:30 p.m., and lasts one hour... The Seniors’ study-hall is most tastefully decorated with hanging-baskets, graceful vines and beautiful flowers. The Seniors seem just a little bit proud of their flowery style, for they are very eager to have visitors notice their floral decorations... "Rosa Mystica" was edited last week by the Third Seniors. The readers on Sunday evening were Misses E. and M. Thompson and Miss C. Morgan. The paper was a very spirited one, and contained such a variety of matter, grave and humorous, that every one present at the reading was well entertained.

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mh 11-1y

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  - General Superintendent.

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

**CONDENSING TIME TABLE. NOVEMBER, 1875.**

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

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<td>No. 2</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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<td>No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly. Chicago</td>
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<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>3:35 p.m.</td>
<td>11:35 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1:18 a.m.</td>
<td>11:13 a.m.</td>
<td>5:58 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>2:30 a.m.</td>
<td>12:15 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly. Pittsburgh</td>
<td>3:10 a.m.</td>
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<td>8:10 a.m.</td>
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<td>Ar. Cresson</td>
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<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>3:05 p.m.</td>
<td>11:05 a.m.</td>
<td>4:13 a.m.</td>
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<td>Baltimore</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>New Haven</td>
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<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Hartford</td>
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<td>Springfield</td>
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<td>Providence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>5:50 a.m.</td>
<td>4:55 a.m.</td>
<td>9:55 a.m.</td>
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Whilst I return my thanks to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary’s, I beg leave to inform the public that I have, at the urgent request of many of my patrons, purchased SEVERAL NEW CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, and moved into the LIVERY STABLES

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

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

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

P. SHICKEY.

**L. S. & M. S. Railway.**

On and after Sunday, April 16, 1876, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 5 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 5:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 6 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 6:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 6:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 7 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 8 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 3:35 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 4:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 4:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:25 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago 5:20 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—November 21, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Chicago</td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Ft. Wayne</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Cresson</td>
<td></td>
<td>3:05 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Lima</td>
<td></td>
<td>12:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Toledo</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:10 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. South Bend</td>
<td></td>
<td>8:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. South Bend</td>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING SOUTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Niles</td>
<td></td>
<td>6:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. South Bend</td>
<td></td>
<td>7:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Charles Paine, Gen'l Sup't.**

**CAPTAIN MILLIS, Proprietors.**
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, perofskite, nigrin, green wavellite, peganite, tellurium 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, Prof. J. S. NEWBURY. A. E. FOOTE, M. D., Fellow of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

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Fatherland. [German.]
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick's Day.
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