The Church of the World.

I stood one Sunday morning
Before a large church door,
The congregation gathered,
And carriages a score,
From one outstepped a lady
I oft had seen before.
Her hand was on a prayer-book,
And held a vinaigrette;
The sign of man's redemption
Clear on the book was set,
Above the cross there glistened
A golden coronet;
For her the obsequious beadle
The inner door hang wide,
Lightly, as on a ball room,
Her footsteps seemed to glide;
There might be good thoughts in her,
For all her evil pride.

But after her a woman
Peeped wistfully within,
On whose wan face was graven
Life's hardest discipline,
The trace of the sad trinity
Of weakness, pain and sin.
The few free seats were crowded
Where she could rest and pray,
With her worn garment contrasted
Each side in fair array
God's house holds no poor sinners,
She sighed, and walked away.

Old Heathendom's vast temples
Hold men of every state;
The steps of far Benares
Commingle small and great.
The dome of St. Sophia
Confounds all human state;
The aisles of Blessed Peter
Are open all the year;
Throughout wide Christian Europe
The Christian's right is clear
To use God's house in freedom,
Each man the other's peer.

Save only in that England
Where this disgrace I saw—
England, where no one crouches
In Tyranny's base awe—
England, where all are equal
Beneath the eye of law.
Yet there, too, each Cathedral
Contrasts its ample room,
has driven them all away. His castle is destroyed; but, fir
from being discouraged, he begins again, and on the mount.
tain peaks that lie beyond the borders of his college realm he
builds from still more fanciful and impossible designs.
Life lies all before him. That which has gone is as noth-
ing. The world needs reforming, and he will be its cham-
non. He will enter the lists and combat error, falsehood
and presumption. He will assist the needy, rescue the de-
fenseless, destroy the oppressor, and the world will ap-
plaud his actions. He will win a name that men shall de-
light to honor. No peak is too high for him to climb, no
problem too intricate for him to solve. He will banish
intemperance by an original scheme and elevate society to
a plane unreached before. The victories he has won at
college shall be but harbingers of a proud and glorious fu-
ture. His college degree shall be his magic talisman, and
it alone will place him on an equal footing with kings.
And thus he dreams. His college duties become irksome
while he longs for the Commencement-day that will set
him free. Golden opportunities for improvement are lost
sight of; neglected little innocent pleasures are ignored;
his grand schemes have overshadowed them all. His col-
lege days have been restless, agitated, unhappy; and when
the sun rises upon his last day with dear old alma mater it
finds him all unfit for the active duties of life. He knows
a little of many things, but knows nothing thoroughly;
he has grown wise only in his own conceit. He is unused
to self-denial, has never learned what it is to think and do
for himself. Trembling, doubting, and discouraged, he steps
forth upon the broad stage where men contend for the
prizes of life, accompanied only by classmates as weak and
defenseless as himself. His all-potent degree has shrunked
to a very pigmy, and he despises it as the origin of his great
loss. Men laugh at his diploma and reap the keenest en-
joyment from his distress. It is cruel mirth, and it strikes
him a blow from the memory of which he never entirely
recovers. And where now are his castles? his fair dreams
of the future? They too have fled, like his childish dreams
of school.

Men do not rally at once from a great disappointment
or a great loss, and thus we may expect but little of our
dreams for ourselves. But if we accept the situation as it is
—not as we would have it—and go to work in earnest to
retrieve the disgrace that has fallen upon him, toils nobly
and manfully for the right, the world has honors in store
for him, and he will win them. Will he build yet other cas-
tles? aye! so long as life lasts. It is the God-given instinct
of a fine nature, the longing aspirations of a soul outreach-
ing towards the purity, the beauty, and the infinite per-
fecion beyond the shores of time. Then build on, fair
dreamer; you will never find more real pleasure than in the
creatures of imagination. The world will never bestow upon
you such beautiful palaces as you can build for yourself; but
do not think them real, do not fancy they will ever become
so. Yours is a nature that needs not outward assistance
it is sufficient unto itself.

T. A. D.

Nature and God.

Editor of Scholastic:— I just happened on some re-
marks of Delarbe in his explanation of the Catechism which
I thought would be useful to your students of philosophy,
and I therefore translated them and now send them to you
that you may give them a place in your valued journal if
you think they are suited for the Scholastic. Should you
deem any change necessary, I leave the manuscript at
your disposal, to cross out or insert as you judge proper.
The extracts that I send you are taken from the Remarks
and Illustrations added by way of notes to the Explanation.
My author says:— "The design of this book was not to give
all the proofs of the existence of God that are usually em-
ployed in the Schools. We must confine ourselves to those
given in the Catechism, which should satisfy catechists. A
metaphysical proof which is not readily understood by chil-
don or the unlearned, or is not clear to them, would be a
weak proof. Now to rest so holy and universally accepted
a truth as the existence of God on a weak proof would be
much rather calculated to weaken than to strengthen faith,
to raise than to banish doubt. The fundamental truth of
the existence of God is indeed so deserving of respect, so
deeply rooted in the inmost depths of the human heart,
that we should never venture to propose it to children as
doubtful or problematical. Wherefore in the Catechism we
have purposely avoided the question:— "Is there a God?"
Instead of appearing to wish to prove the existence of God
according to the strict demands of the School, as if such
proofs were necessary to faith, it is certainly much more
advisable to show clearly the folly of denying or calling in
question this truth; especially since heaven and earth and
the entire universe, the voice of all people, our own con-
science, and sound reason, are universally understood and
irrefragable witnesses in favor of this truth.

"The words quoted by Balmes on this point from a phi-
losopher who in many other points was sceptical are full of
deep truth:—"I never have run the risk of breaking my head
searching for proofs of the existence of God....I draw
the proofs from my pocket. When I consider the complicated
machinery of my watch and its regular movements, no one
will convince me that it came by chance, without a regula-
ting spirit and without the action of a skilful maker.
Atheists speak of chance, of combinations of atoms, of the
power of nature, and God knows of how many other things:—
That the existence of God can be proved from nature or
the visible world may be pretty clearly inferred from the
fact that the Holy Scriptures both of the Old and of the New
Testament, and likewise the holy Fathers, rest on this
proof. St. Paul declares—Rom., i,20, that heathens "are
inexcusable " for not honoring God whom they could recog-
nize in created things. And the Book of Wisdom—
iii,1-5, calls those fools that do not recognize the Mas-
ter in His works, God in visible things. But when in the
judgment of eternal Wisdom those men deserve to be re-
proached with folly and inexcusable sin, who will dare as-
sert that the proof from the visible creation does not stand
the test and is not satisfactory! Does he deserve reproach
or censure that holds not as true what is doubtful, that re-
fuses assent to a truth till it is proved? This is not the
place to adduce testimonies from the holy Fathers. It is
usual asserted in regard to the cosmological proofs that
to conclude from finite creatures to the infinite Creator is
not logical. Be this as it may, we have no hesitation in
agreeing with Suarez, who was both a deep thinker and an
approved theologian, when he asserts,—Metaph., p. 2, disp.
29, sec. 2, that to prove God's existence it is by no means
necessary to show that there is an infinite Being; it is su-
ficient to show that there is a Being surpassing all others
in perfection, on whom all others depend as their Author,
and to Whom all owe obedience, homage, veneration. For
this is the first and ordinary idea that we all form to our-
selves of God, when we hear His name pronounced. The other reproach, namely, that the objective reality of the visible world must first be proved before we can conclude from this the existence of its Author, does not, in the teaching of religion, merit any consideration. As long as the world stands it will be admitted as an indisputable fact that the visible external world really exists, and is no mere dream. This supposition was from the earliest days the foundation of all moral and religious regulations, and, without troubling itself with philosophical subtleties, the whole world will cling to this conviction so long as sound reason keeps the upperhand amongst men. Finally, it is not at all necessary that the proof of the existence of God be of such a nature as to make it impossible for men to doubt on this point; all that is required, and this suffices, is, that they be of such a nature as to be beyond all reasonable doubt, if man will but listen to and employ his reason, even though the fool should continue to say: "There is no God."

"The exposition of St. Chrysostom, &dquo;3d Hom. supr. Rom. is worth dwelling upon. God from the beginning put it into the hearts of men to believe in Him. And whence knowest thou, O Paul, that God had given, even to the heathen, a knowledge of Himself? &ldquo;What can be known of Him?&rdquo; he says, &ldquo;He hath placed before their senses.&rdquo; This is an answer, you say, but no proof. Thou shouldst prove to me and show me that the knowledge of God was manifest to them, and that they voluntarily neglected it. How then was it manifest? Did God speak to them? By no means; but He did what was calculated to make a multitude impress on them than any voice by placing before their eyes the entire creation, so that the learned and the unlearned, the Scythian and the barbarian, could recognize the beauty of all visible things by sight and thus raise themselves to God. Hence he says: &ldquo;The invisible things of Him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made.&rdquo; In like manner also the prophet says: &ldquo;The heavens show forth the glory of God.&rdquo; What will the heathen say? We knew Thee not!--Have you not then seen the heavens, the silent watchman of the world, who is not moved by the harmony of all the celestial bodies, which sounded louder than any trombone? Saw you not the unvarying change from day to night? the constant, unchanging course of the sun is supposed to put out the kitchen fire. And with them has gone out many a joke that our infancy knew. Will the rising generation go through the terrific ordeal of snuffing a candle? Will the spirit of atheism and pantheism is in the most pernicious manner instilled into the people; when men seriously endeavor to place the most stupid pantheism on a par with the Gospel and the doctrines of Christ, and hold up the words of Satan: &ldquo;You shall be as Gods&rdquo; as the highest wisdom; in such dangerous times it is not out of place now and then to show even from the pulpit the unreasonableness and the destructiveness of such impiety. But it is evident that in this the greatest prudence and caution are required, especially when speaking to children or the people, in order that, when attacking infidelity, we may not by our imprudence sow the first germs of it in the heart.

CINCINNATI, O., May 16th, 1876. J. M. T.

COUNT VON GUTZENDORF'S GHOST;
or—
The Forty-Nine Milliners.

A TALE OF THE PALEozoIC AGE.

BY A RESIDENT LEGATE.

(Continued from the Preceding Century.)
N. B. Those wishing for the earlier chapters of this tale can apply at the Patent Office, or Smithsonian Institute.

CHAPTER MDCCCLXPIXV.

"These are favors," continued the Colonel, "which a whole-souled and high-toned nation would never refuse to grant."

"I don't see why they shouldn't be refused to Grant as well as to Washington," said Mr. Paradox.

"Gentlemen," said Mrs. Gumper, "could not one of you be so kind as to snuff the candle?"

The Colonel was aroused from the stupor into which the last remark of Mr. Paradox had thrown him; he fumbled for the snuffers, endeavoring in vain to thrust his corpulent thumb into the aperture designed by the snuffer-maker for one of the opposing forces by whose action and reaction the desideratum contemplated in snuffer manufacture is sought to be effected.

I doubt if the rising generation will be in general competent to solve the old-fashioned mystery of snuffing a candle. Candles have gone out, metaphorically as well as literally—put out by kerosene, as effectually as the noonday sun is supposed to put out the kitchen fire. And with them has gone out many a joke that our infancy knew. Will the tender brain of the coming child be wrought upon by the enigma of Little Miss Netticoat, who had the white petticoat and the red nose, and whose astounding peculiarity is it that the longer she lives the shorter she grows? Will the rising generation go through the terrific ordeal of snuffing, for the first time, a candle with their fingers? How exciting the moment—how thrilling the sensation when, stung to frenzy by the taunts and gibes and scoffs and sneers of an elder brother, we spit on our fingers and each struggling with the desideratum contemplated in snuffer manufacture is sought to be effected.

The Forty-Nine Milliners.

CHAPTER MDCCCLXPIXV.

Mr. Paradox was at the point of giving Mrs. Gumper a lecture on the wisdom of a whole-souled and high-toned nation when he stopped short, even as the Colonel. The Colonel was aroused from the stupor into which the last remark of Mr. Paradox had thrown him; he fumbled for the snuffers, endeavoring in vain to thrust his corpulent thumb into the aperture designed by the snuffer-maker for one of the opposing forces by whose action and reaction the desideratum contemplated in snuffer manufacture is sought to be effected.
While the indignation of our maternal parent, kindled into sudden flame, as if to compensate for the equally sudden extinction of the mellower luminary, manifested itself by a simultaneous box on both ears delivered with a precision that the crepuscular state of the apartment rendered truly extraordinary. Well might the Emperor Charles the Fifth, on perusing the vainglorious epitaph "Here lies one who never knew fear," remark: "Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers!" Will our posterity, living, as they will, under the tyrannical despotism of kerosene, appreciate the force and beauty of this remark? Will they acknowledge the merit of the long-established joke about candles being a wick-ed manufacture? And will the fantastic omens that hung around the candle as a domestic institution pass into oblivion? The bright spark on the side of the wick betokened a letter, with which that member of the family circle towards whom it pointed was to be favored. The candlestick being elevated, and jarred against the table, if the bright spot disappeared, the letter was mailed and on its way to the fortunate recipient. And then the winding-sheet,—presage of death!—what terrors followed it? They would sometimes project upward and outward from the edge. Then there was the "cabbage" that used to form around the wick, and which was a sign of nothing that I remember, except that the candle wanted snuffing.

But all this time the Colonel has been trying to snuff the candle, to the dismay of Mrs. Gumper, who had expected that Mr. Paradox would have made the attempt.

"Dear me," said the forty-ninth milliner to the forty-eighth—they were all there—"I do hope he won't snuff it out."

The Greek language is eminently harmonious. In fact the verbs in \( \text{mi} \) are so called from the note upon which they were always intoned by the old masters; but harmonious and perfect as the Greek language is, it contains no verb signifying "to snuff." In fact, we have no record of any classic personages having ever snuffed candles—that is, to any alarming extent. But if Agamemnon had ever snuffed a candle, he would have gone to work at it exactly like the Colonel.

Suspense was becoming intolerable; when at length a piercing shriek from the forty-nine milliners, with Mrs. Gumper at their head, announced the twofold horror that the Colonel had snuffed out the candle, and that Count von Gutzendorf's ghost, taking advantage of the circumstance, had appeared for the four hundred and fifty-fifth time.

An immediate adjournment of the meeting was the consequence, and the Secretary's book being mislaid in the mélée, the records go no further.

This story will be continued during the course of the ensuing century, and if those interested should despair of ever getting the rest of it, let them remember that there is no rest for the wicked, and as we are all sinners more or less, they can't complain.

For further information apply to Headquarters.

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A boy was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger. "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the questioner; "and why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a rag around them," exclaimed the child.

Molière.

Molière lived in a time that produced great men in every profession; great writers, great orators—at the bar and in the pulpit—great legislators, great generals, great saints and great sinners, all patronized and encouraged by a great king, Louis XIV. Of humble parentage, he was apprenticed to a trade, but proving an indifferent apprentice he gave as little satisfaction to his master as he derived from his trade, and he put a stop to that sort of thing by joining a strolling theatrical troupe. He at that time changed his family name, Poquelin, to Molière, which he ever after retained, and which comes down to us with the fame he acquired. The plays on the stage, before Molière began to write his comedies, consisted merely of the skeleton of the plot, which the actors filled up according to their ability. Molière soon perceived the meagreness of such representations, and set about providing better plays, writing them out in full. He then formed a troupe of his own, and continued to be the star actor in the plays which he wrote.

It is needless to give a catalogue of his plays, and we have neither space nor leisure to give an appreciative account of their merit. We quote the words of some French writers to show in what estimation Molière is held by his countrymen. It is true that each nation asserts the excellence of its own champion writer. The Greeks claim the supremacy for Homer, "the first in birth, the first in fame." Properzius claimed the same for Virgil, and Dr. Samuel Barrow, in his verses prefixed to "Paradise Lost," comparing them to Milton, reduces them to mere songsters of frogs and gnats, and in like manner Lope de Vega, Calderon, Camae, Goethe and Schiller are the objects of the admiration of their respective countrymen. However, though we may not agree with the French writers, we may at least bring forward what they say of one who, whatever his other merits may be, is now given the Juniors a great deal of pleasure and amusement nearly two hundred years after his death.

Mr. Suard, in his biography of Congreve, says of Molière that he was perhaps the only genius that had no model in antiquity to follow, and no equal in his style of writing in the modern times. "Molière était peut être le seul homme de génie, que n'ait eu ni modèle parmi les anciens ni concurrent parmi les modernes." M. Anger, one of the editors of Molière's works, says in language no less exaggerated, that no age nor place can produce a conqueror or successful rival of Molière: "Molière ne rencontre en aucun temps, en aucun lieu, ni emule ni vainqueur. La Grèce et Rome n'ont rien qui puisse lui être comparé; les peuples nouveaux n'ont rien qu'ils lui peuvent opposer: eux-mêmes le reconnaissent sans peine."

Everything pertaining to him is highly prized by his admirers. A book not worth over a franc increased greatly in value because Molière happened to write his name on it. He had written "ceci est à moi, Molière," and the book was sold at the rate of four Napoleons (what name is the coin to go by now?) for each letter, and as they are current parmi les modernes. "Molière ne rencontre en aucun temps, en aucun lieu, ni emule ni vainqueur. La Grèce et Rome n'ont rien qui puisse lui être comparé; les peuples nouveaux n'ont rien qu'ils lui peuvent opposer: eux-mêmes le reconnaissent sans peine."

Everything pertaining to him is highly prized by his admirers. A book not worth over a franc increased greatly in value because Molière happened to write his name on it. He had written "ceci est à moi, Molière," and the book was sold at the rate of four Napoleons (what name is the coin to go by now?) for each letter, and as they are eighteen in number the sum realized was 1,440 francs, or nearly $300.

Molière died the 17th Feb., 1703, of an apoplectic fit, after acting the part of Argan in his own play of the "Mente Imaginaire," in which he outrageously ridiculed the medical profession. The circumstances of his death suggested the epithet which his friend Bechat wrote, but of which course was not put on his tomb:
Academy excluded all players, and though Moliere was re­
point of honor. But his statue now stands conspicuous in
that age, as well as of the present. A regulation of the
inscription, whicb was selected from many others presented
them: " Nothing was wanting to his glory, he was wanting
Academy's regret for the absence of its reflection upon
is the blended admission of his surpassing glory and the
an associate, he steadfastly refused, acting, as he said, on a
point of honor. But his statute now stands conspicuous in
the French Academy's collection, the inscription on which
is the blended admission of his surpassing glory and the
Academy's regret for the absence of its reflection upon

Roscus hic situs est, parva Moletmns in urna,
Cui genus humamum ludere inaus erat;
Dum ludit mortem, mora indignata jocanen
Corripit, et nimium fugere sacra vetat.

Moliere never became a member of the Academy, the
great object of ambition of every literary Frenchman of
that age, as well as of the present. A regulation of the
Academy excluded all players, and though Moliere was re­
peatedly urged by Boileau to give up his profession, and
his statue now stands conspicuous in
the French Academy's collection, the inscription on which
is the blended admission of his surpassing glory and the
Academy's regret for the absence of its reflection upon

On Sunday last the Catholics of Cincinnati testified by
their rejoicings the love borne by them for Archbishop
Purcell, the patriarch of the American episcopate. On
that day they celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordi­
nation to the priesthood.
He was ordained in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris,
and was, not long afterwards, sent to Cincinnati, where he
exercised his ministry. Bishop Fenwiek having died,
Father Purcell was, October 18th, 1833, consecrated Bishop
of Cincinnati, which See was in 1849 elevated to the
dignity of an archiepiscopal one. During the whole course of
his priestly life, Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell has lived
in Cincinnati, and such has been the zeal and energy of his
ministry that in no part of the United States has the
Church flourished with greater vigor than in his diocese.
Catholics, who are ever endeared to those who labor faith­
fully in the cause of the Church, have ever regarded him
with the highest love and veneration; and on the 50th
anniversary of the day on which he was anointed priest
they determined to give him a proof of their love and af­
fection.

The city buildings were decorated with evergreens, while
the national colors were unfurled to the breeze from the
spire of the Cathedral, seven hundred and twenty feet from
the ground. People flocked from every direction. Extra
trains were run from Columbus, Indianapolis, and other
cities, and twenty thousand strangers visited Cincinnati.
The thirty Catholic churches of the city were tastefully de­
corated, and all the parishioners joined in making the dis­
play everything that would be proper for the day. Among
the dignitaries of the Church present on the occasion were
Archbishops Wood, of Philadelphia, and Henni, of Milwan­
kee; Bishops Dwenger, of Fort Wayne; Rosecrans, of
Columbus; Borges, of Detroit; Macbeauf, of Denver;
Domenech, of Allegheny; Ryan, of St. Louis; Shanahan,
of Harrisburg; Fitzgerald, of Little Rock; Conroy, of
Albany, and Loughlin, of Brooklyn. Cardinal McCloskey
was prevented by sickness from attending, but sent his
congratulations and a golden goblet by his secretary.
Among the many and valuable presents to the worthy
Archbishop were three notable ones. The Bishops of the
province presented him with a golden cross, studded with
50 large diamonds, one for each year of his priesthood.
The clergy of the diocese presented him with a jewelled
processional cross, six feet high, worth $1,600. The lay­
men of the diocese have sent him a jewelled chalice of
gold set with amethysts, in which is a diamond cross, the
chalice costing $4,000. The other presents sent to him
were many and costly.

A grand procession was arranged for the occasion, in
which all the Catholic Societies of the city, with many
from other parts of the country, were to take part. The
procession was reviewed from the Cathedral by the Arch­
bishop, but the entire line of march was not traversed be­
due to the storm which took place shortly after the pro­
cession began to move. On the Tuesday afterwards a grand
concert was given in the Exposition Hall, with a large or­
chestra and a chorus of five hundred voices. Congratu­
lations kept pouring in to the learned and loved Arch­
bishop from all parts of the country. No man is more
worthy of them, for he has administered his See with great
success, winning the loving confidence of Catholics as well
as the profoundest respect and esteem of people of all de­
nominations. May he live to celebrate the golden jubilee
of his episcopate!

Art, Music and Literature.

—Rubinstein has met with unbounded success in Lon­
do. His recitals were greeted with the most vociferous
applause.

—The recent biographies of Caroline Herschel, Lord
Macaulay, and Arthur Schopenhauer, are all about to ap­
pear in German translation.

—A new picture by Miss Thompson, entitled "Bal­
klava; the Return of the Light Brigade," is now on exhibi­
tion in the gallery of the Fine Art society, New Bond
street, London.

—Three paintings by Rubens, which are said to have
been studies for his "Adoration of the Magi" in the Ant­
werp Museum, have been recently sold in Paris. They
brought $18,74.

—the historical exhibition of the Royal Academy of
Arts in Vienna, which was announced to be opened on
the 15th of next October, has been postponed until the 15th
of March, 1877.

—Some additional correspondence of Goethe has been
discovered by Herr Bratranck, the editor of the poet's
 correspondence with the brothers Humbolt. It consists of
letters to Augustus W. and Friedrich Schlegel, Tieck, and
others.

—in connection with the forthcoming Bayreuth per­
formances, a new and important work entitled "Richard
Wagner's Leben und Wirken," by Carl Fr. Giesenapp, is
announced for publication by Carl Maurer, of Cassel and
Leipzig.

—"Blucher in Letters" Written During the Campaigns of
1813-1815" is the title of a work just published in Ger­
man by E. von Colomb, probably a descendant of some
member of Blucher's second wife, Katharina Amalia von
Colomb.

—An opera, "Der Bergkonig," by a Swedish composer,
Ivar Hallstrom, has just been produced at Munich. Though
new to Germany, the work, which was first performed at
Stockholm in May, 1874, has been very successful, having
been represented already some forty times.

—Murray, the London publisher, will bring out a new
edition of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's great work, the "Man­
ners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," which has
been out of print because the author's health has prevent­
ed his undertaking its revision and enlargement. It will
be edited by Dr. Birch.

—The Academy says that Mr. Holman Hunt has left
Jerusalem on a painting expedition connected with the important work which he contemplates, and has made considerable preparations to carry out. He is now definitely, or for some time, settled, with Jerusalem and his headquarters, and is in excellent health.

—The acquisitions of works of art made by the Louvre during the last two years, both by gift and purchase, are as follows: 94 paintings, 241 drawings and miniatures, 198 ancient sculptures and other antique objects, 238 medieval works and 71 Egyptian antiquities. The Museum of St. Germain also acquired 57 different articles.

—This year, for the first time, the provisions of the Chantrey bequest will come into operation. By the terms of Sir Francis Chantrey's will, a sum of money, estimated by the late Sir Charles Eastlake at £3,000, is annually placed at the disposal of the Royal Academy, to be expended on the purchase of works of fine art of the highest merit in painting and sculpture.

—The Rev. A. H. Sayce, an English scholar, is preparing for the press an "Introduction to the Science of Language," which will be published by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London. It will be based upon the doctrine laid down in his "Principles of Comparative Philology," and will begin with a history and criticism of the various theories that have been propounded as to the nature and origin of language.

—The new work of St. George Mivart, the Roman Catholic scientist, "Lessons from Nature, as Manifested in Mind and Matter," is just ready for publication at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is dedicated to the Very Rev. Father Newman, D.D., to whom the writer owes the "ability to unite in one the Theistic and the Naturalistic conceptions of the world about us—conceptions, a divorce between which is the calamity of our age.

—A curious discovery has lately been made in the Louvre of an authentic portrait of the celebrated Flemish anatomist Vesalius, painted by Jan van Calcar, who designed many of the anatomical figures in the works of Vesalius. It represents the learned professor at about the age of 26. He stands leaning against a column, and wears a ring on his left hand, bearing the inscription: "A. V. B., Andreas Vesalius Bruxellensis." It is this inscription, which has hitherto escaped unnoticed, that has led to the identification of the portrait.

—The Dublin Freeman says: "It is not generally known that Miss Alice C. Thompson, the sister of the now celebrated painter of 'The Roll Call,' is a poetess of no mean order, and that both ladies are very active members of the Catholic Church. Miss Alice Thompson has recently published a volume of poetry entitled 'Preludes,' which has met with flattering criticism, the religious pieces being especially praised for their style and felicity of expression. A Catholic magazine even goes so far as to say that "in her as in Aubrey de Vere, and others, the long-cherished dream of a Catholic poet will find no small measure of fulfilment."

—The English contributions to the Art Department at the Exposition are thus spoken of by the London Illustrated News: "The collection is unequal in merit, and as a whole, we believe, far from being adequately representative of British art, nor can it be much improved by the diploma pictures contributed by the Royal Academy, few of those pictures being fair specimens of the respective painters, as the character of the collection seems to have been unduly extolled, it is desirable that a juster estimate should be conveyed, particularly as our brethren across the Atlantic appear to have, if not a prejudice against, by no means an exalted notion of, British as compared with Continental art."

—Mr. J. K. Paine, of Boston, has written a new sonata for the piano and violin, of which he states: "It proved, upon first hearing, to be a very fresh, interesting and agreeable work. The opening Allegro con fuoco is written in a strong, spirited style, and has melody abundant enough and well enough defined to save it from barrenness in ears that crave tunes; the Larghetto in canon form, though less absorbing than the more rapid movements, has a grave and tranquil beauty, and the concluding Allegro vivace is exceedingly brilliant throughout, at times excitingly so by reason chiefly of a fierce dramatic quality, which also characterized the symphony of Mr. Paine, which was brought out by Mr. Thomas last winter.

—The critic of the London Times thinks that Sveastre's painting of "Locusta trying upon a slave in the presence Nero the poison which is to kill Britannicus" will probably receive the grand medal at the French Salon. He says of it: "Locusta bronzed, aged, with black hair tied up in tresses; Nero with pensive countenance, low forehead, cruel mouth, unfeelingly regarding the athletic slave who writhe shrieking at their feet; a masterly and severe conception; brilliant light thrown upon warm colors. This is the most discussed and the least discussable picture in the Exhibition. Half the French journals who criticise the Exhibition call it a chef d'œuvre, the other half a horror. The former err on the side of enthusiasm, the latter on that of injustice. It is a great painting, which promises a great painter. A friend whom I met disliked the familiarity it depicted between Locusta and Nero. This, it seems to me, is a perfectly correct feature. They are two monsters united by crime, in the committal of one of those actions which sever all distinctions of rank."

—Among the thousand and one memorials which we have nowadays, none brings pleasanter suggestions than the theatre which is proposed to build at Stratford-on-Avon in memory of Shakespeare. Stratford has had a theatre till lately, which from its associations has naturally had more attention from actors of note than English provincial theatres are apt to get, and where pretty much every famous actor has played. This theatre was pulled down three or four years ago, and a subscription has been set on foot to build a new one as a memorial rather than as a shareholders' speculation. One Mr. Flowers, of Stratford, has given a charming site of some two acres on the banks of the Avon. The people of Stratford have subscribed liberally, and litterateurs and actors in London have taken up the project with interest. A competition was invited for designs for the memorial building, which is to contain a theatre of moderate size, a library and reading-room and a picture-gallery, the cost being limited to £10,000, which, however, the designs received show to be insufficient. The competition excited some interest among architects, and twenty-five designs were submitted. The authors of five were selected for a second competition, a premium of 25 guineas each being given them as a partial compensation. The second competition is not yet decided. An incorporated association has been formed to raise funds for the project; and an appeal is made for sub-
selections to both Englishmen and Americans.—American Art Journal.

—The following are the programmes for the Cincinnati Festival, which occurs May 31, June 1 and 2: First Concert, Wednesday evening, May 31.—Motett, Glory, Honor, Praise, and Power, Mozart, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Anna Drasdl, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney, chorus and orchestra; Cantata, Paradise and Peru, Part I., Schumann, Mrs. E. W. Appleton, Mrs. Anna Drasdl, Mrs. Emma Heckel, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney, chorus and orchestra; Grand Aria, 0 Mio Fernando, Favorita, Donizetti, Miss Anna Drasdl, Intermission. Selections from the Oratorio of Elijah, Mendelssohn, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Anna Drasdl, Mrs. E. W. Appleton, Miss Emma Heckel, Miss Clara Bernstein, Miss E. Borger, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney as the Prophet, chorus and orchestra. Second Concert; Thursday evening, June 1.—A collection of Centennial Premium, for a copy of the Art Journal. Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Anna Drasdl, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney as the Prophet, chorus and orchestra; Fantaisie in C, Beethoven, piano solo. Miss Anna Drasdl, Mr. H. A. Bischoff; Quartette, Oberon, Weber, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Anna Drasdl, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney; Solo, In Questa Tomba, Beethoven, Miss Anna Drasdl; Cantata, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Otto Singer, Miss Anna Drasdl, chorus and orchestra. This cantata has been composed by Mr. Singer expressly for this festival.

Books and Periodicals.

—We are under obligations to Messrs. John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, O., the publishers of The Musical Visitor, for a copy of the Centennial Premium, a collection of music which is presented to all subscribers of the Visitor. The collection is good, and is quite an inducement for people to subscribe $1.50 for an excellent musical monthly.


—We have received some of the proof-sheets of this work, which is to be issued from the press in a few days, and we assure our readers that the perusal of them has satisfied us that it promises indeed to be not only an instructive volume, but one of the most entertaining of all historical publications. It might well be named the “Catholic Centennial,” so completely and graphically does it recount the story of the Catholic Church in this country for the hundred years just closing. Catholic Discoverers, Indian Missionaries, Catholics in the Revolution, Religious Orders, Catholic Education, Distinguished Bishops, Priests and Laymen, Catholic Literature, Catholic Charity,—in fact the whole growth of Catholicity in America is traced in the most charming and life-like manner by the facile pen of Prof. Murray. It will be the most notable Catholic book published this year. What a splendid premium-book for a young man to take home from college on Commencement-Day!

—All readers may not agree with the Catholic World, but certainly none can deny its power and literary excellence. It is astonishing to note what an amount of solid as well as interesting matter appears in its pages from month to month. In the June number now before us there are three articles, any one of which would be sufficient in itself to float a magazine. The first of these is “German Journalism,” which with keen and merciless pen lays bare the secret workings of the “Reptile Press” in Germany. This is an instructive though and chapter in the history of journalism, and deserves to be taken up by the universal press, which is disgraced by the existence of such a vile institution as the “Reptile Press Fund.” “Dr. Brownson” takes up the life and labors of the illustrious American publicist, so recently laid in his grave. It sings no pean over him, but does the more honor to his true memory by pointing out with no faltering hand those defects which were so marked in his massive character, thus giving the true lesson of his life. At the same time, the tribute to Dr. Brownson’s genius, purity and the vastness of his labors is at once eloquent and profound. Dr. Hammond is severely handled in the review of his latest work on the “Diseases of the Nervous System.” Whatever or not the severity is deserved, the reader may satisfy himself. He will at least be rewarded by as sharp, though good-humored, a piece of criticism as it is his fortune rarely to meet. The writer is evidently at home in the subjects criticised. The other articles, with perhaps the exception of that on “Thomistic Philosophy,” are of a lighter character. “Some Forgotten Catholic Poets” is full of interest and piquancy of style. “Notre Dame de Betharram” is another of those sketches of Catholic scenes and life abroad for which the Catholic World is famous. The brilliant story, “Are You My Wife?” now announced in book-form, ends as charmingly as it began. “Sir Thomas More,” and “The Eternal Years” continue. “The Wild Rose of St. Regis” is a beautiful Indian story. “Hobbies and their Riders” and “A Plea for our Grandmothers” are bright bits of social sketching. These altogether form an array of articles such as none of our magazines can present. There is not a line of trash, not a dull line from cover to cover; while in the literary criticisms is found matter really worthy the name of literary criticism.

—Many people have the desire to know the value of gold and silver in the bulk. The following statement, from Professor F. L. Schirmer, Superintendent of the branch mint of this city, may be relied on as correct. The fineness of Colorado gold and the calculations of value of gold and silver are also given. It is a matter of considerable value, and should be carefully preserved for reference. One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold and silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and therefore the value of a ton of pure gold is over $692,709.21 and of a ton of silver, 87,704.68. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,518.74 pounds avoirdupois, and a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 556.25 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent, of gold or silver in a ton of ore, it contains 291.62 ounces troy of either of these metals. The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 771 in 1,000. And the natural alloy—gold, 781, silver, 219, copper, 10: total, 1,000. The calculations of the mint are made on the basis that 49 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $12.90—Rocky Mountain Herald.
Progress, however, no matter what the natural ability of the man may be, must come from toil. No genius how ever great can dispense with labor under pretext of innate ability. A Demosthenes, an O’Connell, a Homer or a Fen-elon, a Cesar or a Napoleon, can never be looked upon as spontaneous growths. Their distinction is due to many causes perhaps, but not least amongst these are their evering study, their reflective observation and their long experience. But to stir men up to work, there must be amongst them a peaceful contention, an amicable rivalry and a strong desire to excel. Such are the feelings which have been excited in our students this year by their regular Competitions. But these competitions had another ef- fect. The student naturally labors for glory, and this glory he deserves to enjoy. Therefore he desires to look forward with confident assurance that college rewards and honors will be distributed according to merit. By the system now followed, his ability and progress are calculated with al-most mathematical accuracy—thus leaving his mind in re- pose, and encouraging him with the moral certainty that no chance or accident may deprive him of any distinction to which he is in justice entitled. It is to be hoped that this prosperous state of things may long continue, and be always on the increase for the advancement of science and the glory of religion.

Cheerfulness.

We not unfrequently find some young men at College who are pleased with nothing that happens. Imagining, sometimes, that others are preferred before them—and, gen- erally, when such is in reality not the case—they are not slow to make known their grievances to all their compan­ions; they begin by complaining of this little matter and that little matter, until they have settled into such a state that they become unbearable to all with whom they come in contact. Moroseness rules them, and nothing gives them pleasure. They have complaints to make of their teachers, complaints of their fellow-students, and complaints of everybody else. Every act done gives them annoyance, every word spoken is an imaginary cause of complaint. They will seldom or never come out to bask in the sunshine of social intercourse and feeling, but skulk in shadow and darkness, thus creating within themselves a sickly temper-ament that may in time become chronic.

Complaints, and sneers, and bitterness render such char- acters unbearable; cheerfulness is never seen to brighten their countenances; and yet the one quality which, more than all others, endears man to his fellow-men is cheerfulness. Genius may excite more admiration, talents more respect, and virtues more esteem; but the admiration and respect are apt to be distant and the esteem cold. With cheerfulness it is otherwise. It endears a man to the heart, —not to the intellect or the imagination. Cheerfulness invariably produces an agreeable effect, and is a recommenda-tion to its possessor. It sheds a light on all social inter­course more agreeable than that produced by the blaze of the grandest intellect.

Cheerfulness is a man is like charity—a double blessing. It blesses the possessor, and all with whom he comes in contact. It is to him a continual source of joy, and his presence is welcome no matter where or under what circum-stances soever he moves. Moroseness and gloom flee from the light of the benevolence he brings at his approach. It may be that the cheerful man is not always happy himself; it may happen that while pain and sorrow gnaw
at the heart his face may glow with smiles; but as cheerfulness is the external sign of joy, he who is always cheerful is a valuable member of society, for no matter what his own feelings may be he gives joy to others. He is worthy of all praise who, notwithstanding the griefs which may harrow his heart—and there is no one in this world but who sometimes has cause for grief—does not intrude them on the happiness of his companions, but contributes by his cheerfulness towards the enjoyment of all. He may be painfully aware of the bitterness of his own heart, but he makes an effort and abstains from pouring it into his neighbors' cups to poison their felicity. When we see men with whom we know fortune has not been kind, hiding their own sorrows and contributing to the general joy, our hearts go out to them and we feel that they are manfully doing a noble and charitable work in society.

Cheerfulness is a debt that all owe to their companions, to society at large; and he who fails to discharge this debt, but intrudes his griefs, his trials, his wrongs upon his friends, is a criminal who deserves not the sympathy of his fellow-men. Away then with complaints, away with growls at injuries real or imaginary—which bring neither happiness to oneself nor to others; cultivate the habit of cheerfulness, the most amiable and lovely of the social virtues, and your crosses will become light, your presence will be as a genial ray of sunshine.

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Local Items.

—Three weeks more!
—Bulletins next Wednesday.
—The premises are being put into order on all sides.
—The May devotions will close next Wednesday evening.
—What are the Society colors for Commencement-week?
—The painting in the new church is progressing rapidly.
—An inquirer wishes to know why civil engineers are so called?
—The young astronomers go star-gazing quite frequently these clear nights.
—How about the badges this year? It is about time to be ordering them.
—A very large delegation from Chicago will be here during Commencement-week.
—The Philomatheans will give their Annual Spring Entertainment on the 1st of June.
—Fishing on the lakes is positively forbidden on Sundays.
—Quite a number of Catholic students made their First Communion on Ascension Thursday.
—The appearance of the parterre indicates that it is now in as good hands as ever before.
—We learn from good authority that the whole organization for the Examinations is completed.
—Mr. Bonney has begun work photographing individuals, classes, etc. He expects a busy season.
—Ascension Day was celebrated here with the same splendor and ceremony as in former years.
—Not a day goes by without a dozen or so of carriages driving out to the College from South Bend.
—The singing at the Boat Club picnic proves that we have many good singers in the Senior Department.
—Continued activity is still manifested in all the classes. Hard work is the order of the day with both teachers and pupils.
—The members of the Boat Club are loud in their praises of Mr. and Mrs. Chearhart, because of the fine table set by the latter.
—The crews are busy practicing for the boat-race to.
The 2d game of baseball for championship, which took place on the 24th inst., between the Internationals and the Centennials, resulted in a score of 11 to 9 in favor of the Internationals. The following is the score:

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Quite a lively scene presented itself on the Juniors’ Campus on the 18th inst. A number of Juniors were playing a sociable game of “pigtails” when one of the spectacles called out “A rabbit!” All present cast their eyes in the direction pointed out and there indeed they beheld a full-grown rabbit perched on his hind legs in the centre of the Campus, as though he were duly authorized to umpire the game. The players dropped their bats and ball, and joined in the chase. Although there were fully fifty boys in pursuit he managed to make a home run.

The programme of the 18th Annual Summer Exercises of the St. Cecilia Philomathean, of the University of Notre Dame, complimentary to Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior General of the Order of the Holy Cross, and founder of the University of Notre Dame, to take place on Thursday evening, June 1st, 1876, is as follows:

Angles suis Deus mandavit de te, ut custodias in omnibus vitis tuis.—Ps.

PART FIRST.

Grand Entrance March. .................. N. D. U. C. Band
Overture. ............................ Orchestra
Song (Solo). .......................... E. Roelle
Address of the Evening (Santuary).  .......... A. Schmidt
Declamation. ........................ E. Arnold
Solo. ................................. W. Davis
Descrptive Composition (Our Boys). ............ W. J. Roelle
Music. .............................. N. D. U. C. Band
Prologue. ............................. H. D. Faxon

PART SECOND.

KING HENRY IV, PART I.

A TRAGEDY IN FIVE ACTS, BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
Abridged to Suit the Climate of Northern Indiana.

Dramatis Personae:

Harry Percy (Surnamed Hotspur) .................. A. E. Schmidt
King Henry IV .................................. A. Ryan
Harry Monmouth (Prince of Wales) ................. P. M. Tamble
Sir John Falstaff .......................... E. F. Arnold
Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester ................. J. French
Prins .................................. M. B. Kauffman
Sir Richard Vernon ......................... A. Burger
Archibald, Earl of Douglas ....................... H. Hagan
Sir Walter Blunt .................................. J. E. Nelson
Earl of Northumberland .................. J. E. Nelson
Harry Monmouth (Prince of Wales) ................. M. B. Kauffman
Prince John of Lancaster ................ C. Clarke
Sir Walter Blunt .................................. J. E. Nelson
Sir Richard Vernon .......................... M. B. Kauffman

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began. Full half an hour before the train was due, various delegations from the College, including the University Cornet Band, business men from the city, and a large miscellaneous crowd, attracted there by curiosity, began to assemble around the depot. Immediately on the arrival of the train the Band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and everybody rushed to the steps of the palace car to be the first to catch a glimpse of the man who had braved the dangers of so many ocean voyages, and whom they had nearly lost forever when the steamer L'Amerique was wrecked in mid-ocean last winter. Among the first to greet Father Sorin and bid him welcome home were Rev. President Colovin, C. S. C., Rev. J. A. Kelly, President, Rev. T. E. Collins, C. S. C., Mr. J. Rodgers, C. S. C., Bro. Francis de Sales, C. S. C., Bro. Alexander, C. S. C., Bro. Leander, C. S. C., Prof. J. F. Edwards, Secretary.

Attention, Class ’68!

We are requested to notify the members of the Class of 1868, that there will be a meeting thereof at the Grand Central Hotel in South Bend, on the evening of June 19th next, and that their schoolmates are respectfully invited to join the class in their reunion. The members of the Class of '68 are as follows: W. T. Johnson, Sedalia, Mo.; Edward Von Donhoff, Louisville, Ky.; James E. McBride, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Semi-Annual Examination.

This year the examination of the Classical and Scientific graduates takes place independently and previous to the general Examination. This plan has been adopted for several reasons, in regard to which college men require no explanation.

The general Examination begins on Monday, June 12th, with the customary regulations as to time and place. The importance of passing good examinations and the effect which they have in deciding the prizes have already been sufficiently explained to the students.

The following are the committees of examination:

PREPARATORY.


 Will examine classes numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 27, 37, 39, 89, 90.

COMMERCIAL.


 Will examine classes numbered 2, 3, 14, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24.

CLASICAL.


 Will examine classes numbered 29, 30, 31, 33, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45.

SCIENTIFIC.


 Will examine classes numbered 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

MODERN LANGUAGES.


 Will examine classes numbered 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

FINE ARTS.


 Will examine classes numbered 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINOR DEPARTMENT.

A. Bushey, A. Buenger, C. Bushey, F. Carlin, W. Coolbaugh,
Deportment and Strict Observance of Rules, the following young ladies are enrolled on the


List of Excellence.

The students mentioned in this list are those "who have been

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Sr.—Misses L. Fisk, M. O'Connell A. Harris, B. Wilson.

2d Sr.—Misses M. Ewing, E. Lange, L. Allen, M. Schultheis.

1st Prep.—Misses N. McGrath, A. Cavenor.

2d Prep.—Misses M. Hogen, M. Derby, N. Mann, M. Redfield, A. Ewing, M. Hooffman, E. Wight.

Jr. Prep.—Misses A. Kirchner, A. Morgan, L. Merritt, D. Gordon, J. Mitchell, A. McGrath, B. Mulligan, M. McGrath, M. Hughes.


2d Jr.—A. Duford, L. and A. Schnurrer.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD
(OF THE CLASS OF '62)
ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND
COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES.
206 BROADWAY (Cor. Fulton), NEW YORK.
Special Attention Given to Depositories.

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

JAMES BONNEY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER
Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholar's office every Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, together with a large collection of the Students who figured prominently here in former years. Orders by mail promptly attended to
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 621

OTTO VON TESMAR, TAXIDERMIST, 124 Orchard street, North Side, Chicago, Ill., Does all kinds of work pertaining to the Taxidermic Art at reasonable prices. Also prepares Skeletons, refits Cabinets of Natural History, renews Specimens, etc., etc. For further particulars address as above. mh 11-ly.

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 human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00 has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse. mh 11-ly.

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

CLOTHING HOUSE! MEYER LIVINGSTON, 60 Washington St., Three Doors West of Bunn's Cigar Store, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Established 1852.

H. H. Baker & Bro., Dealers in Boots and Shoes. The Largest Retailing House in the State Corner of Washington and Michigan Sts., SOUTH BEND.

St. Mary's Academy. (One Mile West of Notre Dame University.) Conducted by the Sisters of Holy Cross.

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars concerning this Institution, the public are referred to the Twentieth Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's Academy for the year 1874-75, or address Dr. C. H. Middleton, 109 Michigan St., South Bend, Indiana.

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars concerning this Institution, the public are referred to the Twentieth Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's Academy for the year 1874-75, or address Dr. C. H. Middleton, 109 Michigan St., South Bend, Indiana.

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PROF. GEO. J. BRUSH,
DR. JOSEPH LEIDY,
PROF. ASA GRAY,
PROF. J. S. NEWBURY.
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Fellow of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Chmistry and Mineralogy.

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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 St. Mary's, 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. SHIECKY.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, April 16, 1875, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 40 a.m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9 05; Cleveland 5 40 p.m.; Buffalo 9 05.

10 23 a.m., Mail, arrives at Toledo, 5 35 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10.

12 37 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5 05; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo 4 00 a.m.

9 11 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 5 05; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo 4 00 a.m.

11 25 p.m., Fast Mail. Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 5 05 a.m.; Chicago, 7 30 a.m.; Buffalo 12 45 p.m.

7 00 p.m., Local Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 41 a.m. Express. Arrives at Laporte 3 35 p.m.; Chicago 6 a.m.

5 06 a.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 6; Chicago 8 50 a.m., special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 50; Chicago, 8 20.

9 01 a.m. Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 01 a.m.; Chicago 11 30 a.m.

3 38 a.m. Fast Mail. Arrives at Laporte 4 36 a.m.; Chicago, 6 55 a.m.

8 55 a.m. Local Freight.

J. W. CARY, Gen'1 Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'1. Sec't.

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—November 21, 1875.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Departure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lv. Chicago</td>
<td>5 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>7 32</td>
<td>11 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siles</td>
<td>4 23</td>
<td>2 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>6 05</td>
<td>4 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>9 10</td>
<td>4 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lv. Chicago</td>
<td>7 32</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

lv. South Bend—8 15 a.m. | 7 15 a.m. | 9 06 a.m. | 7 00 p.m. |
| lv. Notre Dame—8 25 | 7 25 | 8 07 | 7 07 |
| lv. Siles—9 00 | 8 00 | 9 00 | 7 40 |

GOING SOUTH.

lv. Niles—6 55 a.m. | 4 30 a.m. | 8 05 a.m. | 10 00 a.m. |
| lv. Notre Dame—7 00 | 4 50 | 9 32 | 5 32 |
| lv. Ar. South Bend—7 15 | 5 05 | 6 40 | 5 49 |

Sunday excepted. *Daily. **3Sundav and Sunday excepted. ***Sunday only.

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

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