Sonnet.

Day follows day; years perish; still my eyes
Are opened on the self-same round of space;
On fidelous forests in their Titan grace,
And the large splendors of those opulent skies.
I watch, unwearied, the miraculous dyes
Of dawn or sunset; the soft boughs with lace
Round some coy dryad in a lonely place.
Thrilled with low whispering, and strange sylvan sighs:
Weary? The poet's mind is fresh as dew,
And of ye re-filled as fountains of the light.
His clear child's soul finds something sweet and new
Even in a weed's heart, the carved leaves of corn,
The spear-like grass, the silvery rime of worm,
A cloud rose-edged, and dawling stars at night!

Paul H. Hays.

Froissart.

Jean Froissart—priest, poet, and prince of chroniclers—was born at Vallencienes, Flanders, in 1337. He was the son, as is conjectured from a passage in one of his poems, of Thomas Froissart, a herald painter—no inconsiderable profession in those days, and one which required a good deal of such knowledge as was then in fashion. The youth, at least in a moderate degree, confirmed in these tastes, at least, as the murder of the child's throat, shortly after which he becomes abashed and died.

Few men were better fitted than Froissart to write the history of their age—either as regards natural dispositions or facilities for acquiring authentic information. During his whole career he seems to have been if not the confidant of princes and other high dignitaries, at least on familiar terms with them. He crossed over to England in the train of Philippa of Hainault, the heroic queen of Edward III, and mother of the Black Prince. After remaining a few years at the court of England, where his talents and agreeable man-
scuffle, when, having succeeded in drawing down to earth his adversary upon him, he contrives amongst other things to keep the latter's jaws busy by inserting his nose therein.

After leaving Ortez, Froissart visited Avignon, and for some time we find him following the annunciation of every feast from Languedoc to Paris and from Brittany to Flanders.

Towards 1300 he appears to have settled at his benefice of Chemay, employing as usual his leisure in arranging and detailing the information he had collected on his travels.

He died in the first year of the fifteenth century, at the age of sixty.

From this short sketch of the gay old chronicler's life, we cannot fail to gather some idea of his character and writings. He is not, like most of the earlier chroniclers, sequestered from the world, and from the depth of the cloister casting a timid glance at the transactions of men. Froissart is in every sense a man of the world. His work shows that he was actuated by a spirit of ardent investigation, and every page breathes the high sentiments of honor and chivalry imbibed in the courts and castles where he so loved to dwell. He is sometimes superstitious, but it is the romantic superstition of a soldier who tells a wonderful story because he believes it true, or of a poet who loves the marvelous because it excites his imagination. From the whole tenor of his life he may safely be trusted when he wishes to record the deeds of chivalry which he loved, and to stigmatize with eternal shame the actions of the recreant or dishonorable. We must above all allow him the praise of unblemished impartiality, and that in spite of the peevish impeachments of some of the early French writers.

"It is true it would have been difficult to narrate the victories of Cressy and Poitiers without winding the national vanity of France, but if Froissart was patronized by Queen Philippa, he was also admitted as a member of the household of King John the Good; if he was the familiar friend of the Percys, he had also been the guest of Douglas; if he admired the Black Prince, he admired equally Bertrand du Guesclin; and if a distinction is to be made, his natural chivalrous generosity seems to have inclined him rather to the side of the valiant French gentlemen who, by individual valor and the most generous self-devotion, struggled to support, in an overwhelming tempest, the throne of their master and the independence of their country." Whoever takes up the chronicles of Froissart must indeed be dull if he does not find himself transported back to the days of Cressy and the great Edward. In truth his history has less the air of a narrative than of a dramatic representation. The figures live and move before us; we know not only what they did, but the manner in which it was done and the words by which it was accompanied.

In Froissart we hear the gallant knights, of whom he wrote, arrange the terms of combat and the manner of the onset; we hear "St. George for merry England" alternating with "Monjoie St. Denis"; we see the gallant cavaliers strike their horses with their spurs, and the liveliness of the narration hurried us along with them into the whirlwind of battle. It cannot be denied that a skirmish before the pettiest fortress when related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers. So long, therefore, as the story of a battle is related in this manner interests us more than the general knowledge that twenty thousand Frenchmen perished at Cressy or Poitiers.

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The New Association.

We do not claim the merit of being first in publishing the following document, as several Italian and French religious papers gave it in full to their readers more than two months ago. We have waited until we had in our hands all the necessary papers, in order to present the subject to our friends with a greater confidence and a more thorough comprehension of its bearings. If we come late, we at least come with the hope that here, as in Europe, all Christian educators will welcome this Association of the "Angel Guardians of the Sanctuary" as a blessing to Catholic youth, and a means to bring about the conversion of our country; we therefore invite our friends to peruse with attention a document the reading of which brought tears to the eyes of our Holy Father himself. This new Association, approved and enriched with indulgences by the Holy See, cannot be received indifferently in a country for the special benefit of which it has been instituted. Here is the text, literally translated for the SCHOLASTIC from the original French, read at the Vatican, on the Feast of the Chair of St. Peter, and which we publish at the request of the Director of the Association:

Most Holy Father,—It is written: "that God often chooses the weak to confound the strong."—Et ea quae nos vult ut ea quae sunt destruerat; 1 Cor. i. 58. Such is the abridged history of the Church, which the Pontifical examples and teachings admirably confirm, especially for the past thirty years. Each day we pray with our venerated Father, and each day increases the confidence his heroic firmness inspires in us.

Never before had the coalition of the powers of the earth against the Lord and against His Church appeared more formidable, and therefore more certain of final success. To us it is the sign that the hour is approaching, that God is going to rise and scatter His enemies with a breath, as the wind sweeps the dust from the face of the earth. Yes, Holy Father, we believe with you that God intends yielding to Himself the glory of the triumph He prepares to His Church and to its Infallible Head, so long and cruelly tried. It is in this conviction, most Holy Father, that I consider myself happy, coming to-day from the far West of America, and laying at your feet, not the promises of the powerful ones of this world, but the wishes of the feeblest on earth—of those little ones whom the world takes not into account; a coalition of young children, who wish with all the fervor of their young souls to form among themselves an association in order to ask, together, of Their Heavenly Father, whose Face their angels see continually in Heaven, the triumph of the Church and of its august Head, and in particular the conversion of the New World, their own country.

To deliver and set at liberty the Prince of Pastors, and bring to him a new flock of sheep and of lambs, that he may feed them with the "word of life"; such is in a few words, most Holy Father, the object of enrolment of this young militia, who well know the unchangeable Divine preferences. They have read the solemn declaration of the Saviour: "Sinita periculo venire ad Me," and behold, these young beloved ones of Jesus stand up and say that for them too the hour has arrived to rise as one man; and, resting on their innocences and the fervor of their desires, they request to be organized and presented "as an army in battle array" to Him who first loved them and protected them; who first revealed to the world the dignity of the child, and his precious prerogatives. They feel confident that He who forbade His disciples to prevent them from coming to Him will not reject them; but that He calls them to bless them and grant to their united supplications special favors reserved to themselves.

Thus urged by those beloved children, most Holy Father, I have taken to myself the words of the Saviour: "Et ne praebueritis eos"; and, in the fear of the Divine displeasure, I have hesitated to bring you these ardent desires of innocence and filial piety. Moreover, I well know that this New World, whose conversion was the dream of my life, is singularly dear to your paternal heart; and that the return to the Church of this land, once discovered by a Christian hero, who took possession of it in the name of the Cross of Christ, and a part of which is already consecrated to the Immaculate Conception, must be the object of your pastoral solicitude every day.

Behold, in a few words, most Holy Father, the origin and the history of the above Association. On the 15th of last August we took possession, in America, of the new sanctuary of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Before the Tabernacle stood shining for the first time a lamp of wonderful beauty; it had been brought from Lyons, and was a perfect simile of the famous one at Lourdes. The Minims of the College marvelled at the splendors of this new masterpiece, and solicited for themselves the grant of their request appeared to them a favor so much more precious as they had heard that the Holy Father Himself tends with His own hands the lamp of His chapel in the Vatican. Immediately there was organized among them, under the name of the "Angel Guardians of the Sanctuary," the association I have just explained.
Since then, I mentioned it in the South and in the North, in New York, and recently in Paris; and everywhere it was received with the same enthusiasm. These young angels of the earth are jubilant with happiness in the thought of coming every day, and encircling in spirit the Vicar of Jesus Christ; and there, prostrated by His side before the hidden God whom the mystic Lamb reveals to their faith—there under the eye of the Divine Prisoner of love, they will pray that the Lamp of the Sanctuary may soon open to the blind of the world, and particularly to their erring brothers still seated in the shadows of death, a light of salvation: "Lumen ad revelationem gentium."

The lamp in question is no longer alone; six others, I learn, already keep it company in the Sanctuary, and very soon the Nine Angelic Choirs will be represented there by as many new lamps, without speaking of a number of others, which these young fervent souls will multiply, as bright light-houses on the shores of "that dark sea," as they called it in the days of Columbus. Henceforth, most Holy Father, one of the first privileges of the child decorated with the cross of superior merit will be to come and pour with its guiltless hand into the lamp the pure oil of Italy that keeps alive its sacred flame. To him and his associates this lamp is a revelation, a new Epiphany. Its soft light enlighteneth their young intelligences, as it warms their ardent hearts to generous impulses against the seductions of all sorts which Satan scatters broadcast on the path of youth in the New World.

Never in the history of the Church had solemn documents and warnings to the Christian world issued forth from the Holy See more numerous and more urgent, upon the necessity of imparting a sound, thorough Catholic Education to Catholic youth; never before had we better understood and realized how important—nay more, how absolutely necessary—it is for the future of the Christian child and of society, that faith take first possession of his mind and guard him against unbelief; that truth strengthen him against the Seducer who was a liar from the beginning. Deeply convinced of the wisdom of the Apostolic teachings, we wish to permeate these young souls, from the first, with a clear atmosphere of faith; and, as a means thereto to create in them lively feelings of pitiful contempt and aversion for whatever might offer a temptation and a danger to their inexperience and unsuspecting candor.

To this hour, we may say of the Church in America what the Apostle wrote of the first Christians: "Non multo potentem non multo nobilis." What shines out and flatters, what seduces the weak-minded of the world, stalks as yet far from our Bethlehems and Calvarys. So fortify our tender youth against the seduction of the senses, we desire to fill them, from the start, with contempt for those false and lying goods, and move them with a heartfelt compassion for those poor blind men who daily sacrifice eternal happiness for the fleeting joys of a day. "Veni ad salvatorem tuum et levavi te..." We wish thus to plant in the pure hearts of a Christian and apostolic zeal. Practice will soon make a habit of it for life. This habit of praying daily to save from eternal ruin a parent, a sister, a neighbor, or a friend, will prove a powerful protection to our dear mediating children, as well as a prolific source of blessings to the objects of their solicitude.

Thus we hope to ingraft upon the heart of the coming generation the spirit of active faith which our own did not receive; of that praying faith of which England now proclaims so loudly the marvellous efficacy; and which will not fail our dear America, coming from the stainless hearts and lips of youth, at this present hour of her greatest need.

Only a few weeks since, your Holiness exhorted us, in most admirable language, not to agitate or disturb, but to be up and acting, to be doing something for the Faith. This solemn invitation made no exception either of age or sex. The field of action was open to all. Such an impressive counsel seems to have been inspired especially for our little terrestrial angels. The child, indeed, is essentially a moving, an active being; the exuberance of his life must be spent, either for good or for evil; he, from nature, cannot rest. From natural impulses, he would almost be an agitator. But how wonderfully he conquers himself, when, under the soft rays of the mystic Lamb, he kneels to pray with his angelic companions before the Tabernacle of the Living God! Nor is he idle there, on his tender knees. He is not yet a man of action, but how admirably he seems to have caught up the directive words of the Vicar of Christ! He is acting indeed, in the best sense of the word—that noble child, with his young associates, before the Tabernacle; for he is acting upon the Heart of God, which he moves to pity; and who knows, if, at the indefatigable prayer of that guileless and confiding child, God, who holds in His Hand the hearts of men, will not forgive and convert His enemies, and give peace to His Church and His Faithful Vicar upon earth?

When Satan sets himself to work the ruin of a child, he leads him off from his pious friends, to some corner, to an isolated and obscure spot; but, as ever, the true Guardian Angel of the child brings him back to the light; often to the mystic light of a Sanctuary Lamp, and there pauses with him and his angelic companions, and 'prays with them, before his God and their God.

At such a sight one might imagine he hears a voice from the Tabernacle saying again: "Deliciae Meae esse cum filius hominum." There is, indeed, no spectacle more worthy of Heaven. There is the place where our Angel Guardians will love to meet every day to pray for the immortal Head of the Church and the conversion of their country. Such is, most Holy Father, the object of the Angel Guardians' Association, whose only desire is your august sanction. You have only one word to say: "Sisite," and they become a legion, a power, the more efficient with God as they appear weaker to human sense.

In the name of these angels of the earth, I most humbly pray that your Holiness deign to sanction and bless their Association, and to enrich it with the following precious indulgences: 1st, 360 days Indulgence on the day of admission; 2nd, A Plenary Indulgence four times a year, provided they renew, receive Holy Communion, etc.

Most Holy Father, you see prostrate at your feet one no longer young, who owes all to the Apostolic blessings he has so frequently received here during the last twenty-five years, and who now solicits at your hand a new favor, more precious in his estimation than any one of the past. At a time when not a single nation protects your Holiness with its sword, when all means of defense have disappeared, he ambitious not the glory, but the merit to be allowed on this glorious Feast of the Chair of St. Peter to raise and set around this venerable Chair a new army, whose movements will disturb the peace of no empire of this world, but whose soldiers will faithfully stand to the last at the post of honor and duty; and who will lovingly sacrifice all to shield the Vicar of Christ against the treacherous perils of this world. It will be a happy day, most Holy Father,
when our Angel Guardians and their happy parents of both hemispheres will read with their own eyes that your Paternity invites all children of either sex to enrol themselves in this spiritual militia, where you will not again oblige them, through tenderness of heart, as on the 29th of September, to lay down their arms for fear of shedding uselessly a noble and precious blood. But by your holy example and encouragements you will soon multiply their number, until they shall have encircled the globe with their invincible legions, uniting heaven and earth for the glorious defense of the Vicar of Christ.

Flat! Flat!

E. SORIN, C. S. C.

Rome, Feast of the Chair of St. Peter, 1876.

Besides two decrees granting all that is asked above, the Holy Father wrote with His own hand, at the bottom of a tableau representing the Association, the following words:

"Benedictus qui ambulat in via Domini. P. os PP IX."

Sixtus V.

We read in Percy’s Anecdotes the following chapter in the life of Pope Sixtus V, who filled with such wisdom and courage the Chair of Peter, and who, in spite of a haughty nobility and turbulent populace restored order throughout the States of the Church.

Father Michael Angelo Selleri, a Franciscan friar, going in the beginning of February, 1531, to preach during the Lent session at Ascoli, lost his way near Le Grotte, and coming to a point where four lanes met, could not tell which to take. As he was looking around for somebody to direct him, a little boy, who was attending a herd of swine, came running forward and tendered his services. The friar cheerfully accepted them, and asked him the road to Ascoli; "I’ll soon show you the way thither," replied the boy, and immediately began to run before him. As they went along, the answers theurchin gave to Father Michael’s questions were so smart and pertinent, and accompanied with so much good humor, that the friar was quite charmed with him, and could not conceive how a child who had no higher employment than looking after hogs should have such a share of sense and good manners.

When Father Michael had got into his road again, he thanked Felix for his trouble, and would have dismissed him, but was surprised to see him attended by a ragged boy. He told him, however, first to conduct his hogs to where they should go, and then to come back to him. "The hogs," said he, "will find their way home themselves, when night comes on." The friar yielding, they continued their journey, and arrived at Ascoli in the evening.

The fraternity received the preacher with great civility, but were surprised to see him attended by a ragged boy. When he told them by what accident he picked him up, and with what extraordinary zeal he had followed him thither, the warden had the curiosity to send for and ask him several questions. The replies which young Felix made were such as he appeared even more extraordinary than Father Michael had represented him to be. Such an examination before a reverend community might well have disconcerted a person of riper years, but Felix answered without any hesitation, and with an air of truth and simplicity that could not be suspected of any artifice or contrivance. Everything he said tended to persuade them of his call, and of the ardent desire he had to become a preacher of the Gospel, if they qualified him for it. The whole brotherhood, convinced that the hand of God unmistakably appeared in the affair, conjured the warden not to overlook so remarkable an interposition of Providence when his attention to it might be the means of raising up a man that would, perhaps, prove an honor to their order.

The brotherhood argued rightly. The poor ragged boy who thus accidentally obtained an introduction into their community rose afterwards to the Papal Chair, under the title of Pope Sixtus V.

Books and Periodicals.

—The contents of the Catholic Record for June are: I, Irish Services to Education, Science, and Literature in the United States; II, Au Sais; III, Strayed from the Fold; IV, Liberalism and the United States of America; V, A Measureless III; VI, Changed; VII, Diamond or Glass; VIII, Slips of the Press; IX, The Flower You Gave Me; XI, Editorial Notes; XI, New Publications.

—The contents of Church’s Musical Visitor for June, 1816, are: I, The Romance of a Young Musician; II, The Letter B; III, The Remedy; IV, Carl M. von Weber (continued); V, Penitentiary from Chieftains to Violets; VI, The Feature of the Centennial Opening; VII, Centennial Chimes; IX, Editor’s Notes; XI, Correspondence; XII, Musical Harper; XIII, Publishers’ Department. The Music of the number consists of: No Song To-Night, Nellie Waltz, She’s Young—She’s Pretty, Deepest Spot on Earth, We have Lived and Loved together Preliudium, The Gardener.

—The contents of the Manhattan Monthly for June are: I, Whitsun; II, Amy May; III, Who and What were the Rosicrucians, (Part I.); IV, The Cook’s Fair at St. Germain’s; V, Jacob Lutel’s Revolt; VI, Bringing Light to the Blind; VII, Roman Antiquities in Scotland, (Part II.); VIII, Was His Life Unsuccessful? IX, Spring; X, Famous Memories of the Month; XI, Wed not for Gold; XII, Lives of the Singers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, Mover of Independence; XIII, English Literature by Handbook; XIV, Miscallany.

—The Cecilia for June is replete with interesting matters on Church music. With our first article, or rather schedule for Liturgical Vespers, to be published monthly, giving in proper order the Psalms, Hymns, Antiphons, etc.: II, The Liturgy and the Practical Musician; III, Vocal Music in Schools; IV, Organists, Choir Directors and Singers; V, Suitable Sacred resolution, thought he must be under the influence of some superior inspiration, and resolved to take him along with him. He told him, however, first to conduct his hogs back to his master, and come to meet him at the convent of Ascoli. But Felix would not be persuaded to leave him on any account. "The hogs," said he, "will find their way home themselves, when night comes on." The friar yielding, they continued their journey, and arrived at Ascoli in the evening.

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The brotherhood argued rightly. The poor ragged boy who thus accidentally obtained an introduction into their community rose afterwards to the Papal Chair, under the title of Pope Sixtus V.
Another successful composer has arisen in Paris, namely, M. Henri Marechal, whose one-act opera, called "Les Amoureux de Catherine," is said to be full of melody, and to indicate a true genius. Jules Barbier adapted the libretto from a novel of lockecker-Chatdrin, and Mile. Chapsyn sustained the part of Catherine in the performance some weeks ago in the Opera Comique.

A list of the works performed by the Handel and Haydn Society from Dec. 35, 1915, to April 16, 1873, shows among other things that the "Messiah" was heard in this country 81 times; the "Creation," 59; Neukomm's "David," 57; Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" 45; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," 40; Handel's "Samson," 39; Rossini's "Stabat Mater," 30; Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," 12; Handel's "Judas Macabaeus," 15.

The Lepsius Signata states that a very interesting musical performance, one might almost say a curiosity of the rarest kind, is in preparation at Dresden. When Richard Wagner quitted that city in 1849 he left in the hands of his intimate friend, Tichatscheck, four overtures (among them one to "Columbus"), and would hear no more of them, evidently because they belonged to his earlier period, which Wagner will not now acknowledge. It is now said that Herr Mannsfeldt, the conductor at Dresden, intends to put these works into rehearsal, and produce them at a concert.

The amount of wall space now available for the display of paintings is 75,000 square feet in Memorial Hall, Centennial, and that is the annex 60,000, all of which is occupied. The entire number of exhibitors in the Art Department is 1916, a greater number of whom exhibit more than one picture, some of them as many as eight or ten. Of these 359 are American, 206 British, 89 from Canada, 373 from France, 45 from Germany, 117 from the Netherlands, 85 from Denmark, 85 from Sweden, 47 from Norway, 80 from Italy, 66 from Mexico, 19 from Brazil, 44 from the Argentine Republic, and a loan collection from 70 artists.

Jonchereu's new opera called "Dimitri," and founded without much regard for strict historical accuracy, on the story of that false Dometrius who appeared in Poland (1836), pretending to be the son of Ivan IV, has been produced at the Theparate Lyrique, in Paris. It appears to have been received with great favor, and the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News remarks of its composer: "M. Jonchereu has improved greatly in his ideas of what constitutes a pleasing and musical opera. There is a delicious languor about his music in its love passages, and no French composer can express the nobler passions with greater force and truth."

The light of the celebrated blue grotto at Capri has been examined by the spectrope by a German physiologist, Dr. H. W. Vogel. The entrance to this grotto is produced. The entrance of the grotto is only three feet high, and of about the same width, so much of the light which finds its way in comes through the water. In passing through it loses all its red, and nearly all its yellow, but preserves its green, blue and indigo unimpaired, and to those is due the well-known tints which give the place its name.—American Art Journal.

The Thomas orchestrals in the Women's Pavilion of the Centennial Exposition have come to an unfortunate end. The managers recently informed Mr. Thomas that, owing to the classical nature of the programmes, the receipts were insufficient to meet the expenses, and suggested that he introduce more of the popular melodies in the concerts, otherwise they could not guarantee the payment of the orchestra. Mr. Thomas replied that the programmes were such as his orchestra had played in New York for several seasons, and supplemented, in the United States, and, in effect, that he would not direct the "Pop Goes-the-Wessel" style of music under any consideration. The concerts have accordingly been discontinued.

M. Emile Sauret, whose brilliant vocal performances are no doubt well known, is in this country, having attained quite a furor in Germany. After a severe course of practice he lately appeared at the Gewandhaus, in Leipzig, and

Music (in English); VI, Church Music and the Liturgy (English); VII, The Approaching Third General Convention of the St. Cecilia Society of America—to take place on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of August, in Baltimore; V, Notes and Correspondence. The music with this number is two hymns for Benedictine by Rev. F. Koenen, Choir Leader at the Cathedral of Cologne. The Cecilia is published by Flicke and St. 4th Year. New York. The Catholic Publication Society, No. 9 Warren Street. 1875. Pp. 303. Price $1.20.

The concerts have accordingly been discontinued.

The literature on the Sacred Heart will not prove an exception to the rule. Believing that when divine truth is frequently a natural man.

A rival of Blind Tom has been found at Blount Springs, Alabama, in the person of James Harden, a negro from Baltimore. He plays the guitar and sings the most difficult music exceptionally well, and is also something of a composer. He has received no instruction, but is most emphatically a natural born musician.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

the exacting critics of that important art-centre united, through the medium of the Ressichten, the Tageblatt, and the Anzeiger, in extolling in the warmest terms his rare sinewiness. A still more grateful tribute was paid M. Sauret's talent in the hearty praise of the principal musicians in the city—and praise for French art upon German lips is not to be undervalued. It is understood, even, that the princely Herr Ferdinand David's violin class was offered him. M. Sauret, however, proposes, for a year or two, to devote himself almost exclusively to the study of composition, for he appears no less gifted in that branch than in his other department. The progress of this young and ambitious musician will be watched with interest.

—The Publishers' Weekly prints the results of its prize competition to the most saleable novels. The works of Dickens, George Eliot, Scott, and Thackeray were excluded as holding undisputed supremacy. By the votes of 39 booksellers "John Halifax" comes next, heading the list with 37 votes out of the 39. "The Eves" comes next being mentioned by 33; "The Wooling O'U" and St. Elmo" are mentioned by 34; "One Summer" by 33; "The Scarlet Letter" and Mrs Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "My Wife and I" at both extremes of her literary career, by 31; "The Princess of Thule," "Infelicel" and Mrs. Roe's two books, "Barriers Burned Away" and "The Opening of a Chestnut-Burr," by 33; "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Merry Adventures of Mrs. Stubbins," "We and our Neighbors," and "The Wide Wide World" by 33; "Little Women," Dr. Holland's "Sevensons," and Mr. Roe's "From Jest to Earnest," by 29; "Les Miserables" by 28; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Our Mutual Friend," and Lever's "Charles O'Malley" by 21; "The Old Man's b'secret" by 30; Miss Evans, Mrs. Stowe, and Mr. Roe, seem, in the opinion of the booksellers, to dispute the lead with the last generation. This result does not correspond to the library returns, which frequently place Mrs. Southworth at the head.

—There is a letter by Mr. Swinburne in The Athenaeum on Charles Lamb's letters to Godwin, suggesting that Godwin's tragedy of "Faulkner" is the scheme on which the two authors consulted in this correspondence. Mr. Swinburne adds: "Several of Lamb's suggestions, in spite of his modest disclaimer (I am the worst hand in the world at a plot), seem to me especially, as coming from the author of a tragedy memorable alike for sweetness of moral emotion and emptiness of theatrical subject, worthy of note for the instinctive intimation of high dramatic effect implied in their rough and rapid outlines. An earlier suggestion for the hapless tragedy of 'Antonio,' immortal now by the wrong attribution to the hand of Dumas, by Mr. H. H. Hall, contains a singular anticipation of one of the most famous passages in the work of the greatest master of our own age, the scene of the portraits in Hernani: 'To re-lubricate the end of the play, that is, to make the scene of the portraits, and images, some work for the eye be introduced?' A gallery of pictures, Alexander's ancestors, to which Antonio might affectionately point his sister, one by one, with anecdote, &c. I know of no coincidence more perfectly and strangely noteable than this between the gentle genius of the loveliest among English essayists and the tragic invention of the oftest among French poets."

—The London Athenæum records the fact of a graceful tribute to Professor Hullah, who has been created an LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh. Professor Hullah deserves the compliment. He has pursued the studies of his art and science with truth and faithfulness in his quiet relation to the progress of education in Great Britain. We are told by the Manhattan Monthly that there are other instances of the honorary Degrees of LL.D. being conferred on classical and musical musiciats. Mr. T. Husby, Mrs. Doc., Cantab., the translator of "The Nature of Things," from Titus Lucretius Oaros, with Commentaries, Comparative, Illustrative and Scientific, received from Cambridge the D. of Literature, the annual antiquity, received the same degree from Edinburgh. In 1869 Ferdinand Hiller, the musician and writer of Cologne, in company with his brother, received the honorary LL.D. from the University of Bonn; and more recently, the late William Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc., Professor of music in the University of Cambridge, received the honorary D. C. L. from Oxford. The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland know well how to dignify their men of science and art, and to separate the mere technical student from the scholar whose preliminary education has preceded and been the basis which such technical studies have been subsequently engraved.

—Four successive evenings of such highstrung pleasure as the Niebelungen will demand require nervés of iron, and I am really afraid an arena. The building most sought for after the representations at Bayreuth. Very many of the "through tickets" for the Niebelungen, which represent three entertainments, four evenings in each, have been disposed of in New York, Boston and Boston. The Emperor, brave man, took twenty-five, and will be present at the chief representations, while the King of Bavaria signifies his intention to attend only the general rehearsals. The Sultan and the Kedive of Egypt have each taken ten tickets. These have been disposed of doubtless through the instrumentality of the Turkish Ambassador here, Aristarchi Bey, who must be a passionate lover of music, if his presence at every concert be any indication. He wanders through the room, as though seeking the best point for hearing, always conspicuously by his heavy black whiskers, black hair, and yellow skin. I remember one evening his seating himself directly in front of me, and making himself comfortable by drawing off an evidently tight shoe and sitting in his sock feet the rest of the performance. It is not at all unlike the attitude of some young girls near, who almost giggled themselves into hysterics. Russia and Great Britain have also ordered a number of tickets, and even France has smothered her wrath for the nonce, and will send representatives to the great musical drama—Cincinnati Gazette.

—A new series of "classics," to be edited by Mr. Rossetter Johnson, the successful editor of "Little Classics," will be announced soon by Henry Holt & Co. This is a set of "Condensed Classics" which shall not attempt to burden readers with "books that everybody talks about and nobody reads." The attempt is not to supersede the complete works, but to meet the question whether they shall be read in this fashion, or not at all. The plan of condensation will be much like that of the dramatist, who preserves the plot of a story and its most characteristic and important points. Nothing is to be omitted which is a part of the development of the story, or essential to the delineation of the characters, but that only which the hasty reader would naturally skip, could he look forward to its connection with, or disconnection from, the work. Except in a few connecting clauses, the author's words will be untouched. It is proposed to begin the series with Scott's "Ivanhoe," Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend," Bulwer's "A Mariage of Pomp and Circumstance," and, if these should meet with success, to reduce in size the leading works of Fielding, Sterne, Marryat, Lever, Warren, and others. It is curious that, in the works we have selected, on this idea, the one as to Scott's works, the other as to Dickens'. One venture of the sort had already been made by Mr. Holt in the condensation by Mr. Jones, for the "Leisure Hour series" of "Little Classics." The London Athenæum.

The series of "Condensed Classics" will be confined to standard works of English fiction; they will be of about half the size of the originals, and will be published at the price of a dollar, in uniformly decorated 12mo. volumes, which Mr. Holt means to make the most tasteful books he has published—and that is saying a great deal.

—The following new scale of postal rates has been sent us by a correspondent:

A one-cent stamp for a circular,
A two-cent stamp for a newspapers,
A three-cent stamp for a sealed letter,
All licked on in the right corner.

Lick, brothers, lick with care,
On the right-hand side, not everywhere,
Unless you want the postmastar
To make things hot, and "cuss and swear."

—Rosal's Newspaper Reporter.
Mr. Ignaz Scheuble, proprietor of Carl Sartori’s book-store in Vienna, has matured and published a plan for furnishing poor churches with good pictures,—a plan which is well worthy of imitation in the United States.

In a circular which now lies before us, the projector says that the present state of Christian art is such that many and great improvements may be made. There exists a great necessity for ornamenting churches with paintings and works of sculpture. The poorest village church as well as the grandest cathedral demands Christian images and paintings, because of the desire so deeply rooted in the mind of every one being to see the holy and sublime after which it is longing, represented in marble and on canvas. Where means are abundant, a careful selection from master-works, sufficient to satisfy both clerical and artistic demands, may be made. But the artistic wants of poor churches is not so easily satisfied. How many unbecoming works are placed in the temples of God, only because the means necessary to purchase good pictures are wanting!

To enable these poor churches to obtain good pictures, and at the same time to exercise a salutary influence over the work of artists, and to create a more noble conception of the beauty of Christian art, Scheuble has projected a plan which cannot, if supported well, fail in beneficial results. His plan is that all subscribers, in honor of the late Joseph Ritter von Fuerich (a sketch of whose life appeared in the Scholastic a month or so ago)—the great religious painter of Germany, and champion of Christian art, who thirty years ago wrote: "Beside all positive truths in matters of faith, there is an axiom written on every page of the true history of art, and testified to by the objects of art, belonging to all ages and nations, that art has its true home at the altar, that everything coming from art into our ordinary life has its origin there, acts like a reflection of rays from that place, and is alone capable of existence when emanating from it. Such truths may be forgotten and overruled for a short time, but because they are truths they will come again to light, like a fountain which having been closed on one side its waters will burst forth on the other."

The plan of the projector, then, is that all subscribers pay a yearly fee of five florins (about two dollars and a half in American currency) for which they will receive a fine copper-plate engraving. He will in addition receive, for the same end, donations exceeding the amount of the annual subscriptions. After paying the cost price of the engravings, the surplus from the subscriptions as well as the amounts received as donations will be applied to the purchase of good pictures for the poorer churches of Austria, care being taken that only such objects of art be executed as will be in perfect accord with the rules of good taste and the laws of the Church. The orders for the pictures and the general management of the fund has been intrusted to a committee composed of the following gentlemen: M. Ludwig Mayer, historical painter, Vienna; M. Michael Rieser, Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Professor in the Art Academy of Vienna; and M. August Woendler von Adelsfried, Professor at Theresianum, Vienna. Every year a report of the foundation will be published, in which there will appear a list of all subscribers, a list of the benefactors, with the amounts of their donations, a list of the churches receiving aid, the names of the artists engaged in the work, the accounts and statistics of the foundation, and a description of the premiums given to subscribers.

Any one desiring to subscribe to the Fuerich Foundation can do so by sending five florins to Ignaz Scheuble, Carl Sartori’s Bookstore, Vienna, Austria.

That such a work would be a great benefit to the Church in the United States is evident. There are very few churches here that possess any statues except those in plaster. The pictures that adorn the walls are very few, and most of these few are but poorly executed copies, while the Stations are simply prints, and some of them not well executed at all. A foundation such as the one above described would not only furnish paintings for many churches but would also give some encouragement to American artists, more especially to those Catholic artists who are shut out from the domain of religious art because they have no call for works of the kind.

In After-Life.

It is a mistake for young men when leaving college to suppose that their days of study have come to an end, and that for the future nothing of the kind is required of them. Study during a whole lifetime is necessary, and if when entering the world a young man follows some calling which demands hard work, he should, in order to lead a life of usefulness, devote himself to study during his leisure hours. If he enters one of the professions, he should make study the business of his life. In science, in law, in medicine and in Theology, there is always something to learn, something to master, and this can only be accomplished by hard and persistent study. In business it is of vital importance that every one be industrious, making use of every moment of business-hours. A little time lost here and a little time lost there tells to one’s disadvantage at the end of the year. No matter what may be the genius or capabilities of a young man, in the race of life he will be distanced by inferior competitors if he does not make the proper use of his time. It will be the old race of the hare and the tortoise over again. A young man must be industrious.

A young man who does not enter life with a great amount of money; and even if they do, it is absolutely necessary that they be frugal, temperate, and economical. These habits formed when young are never lost. They keep a man out of temptation, or they give him strength to resist its assaults. They cause him to be respected and honored, and do more towards commanding success than the greatest intellectual acquirements. An honest, frugal and industrious man is sure to command success where others fail. Work in one’s trade or profession is necessary, and as a consequence it should never be shirked, but accepted with cheerfulness and alacrity; taken in this man-
The business of the employer should be made the business of him who is employed to attend to it. If you are in the service of any one he will value your services only insomuch as you attend to the business entrusted to you. Besides, by taking care of the business of others you learn in time to take care of your own business when you shall have started out for yourself.

The great fault with the young men of our day is their fondness for getting rid of work. They seek for easy and lazy employments, and not unfrequently do they turn out, after a few years, poor, miserable vagabonds. A young man ought not to enter the world with such sentiments. He should, and must, in order to succeed, avoid all wishes to live without labor. Labor is a blessing instead of a necessity, and frees us from temptations to dishonesty.

—P. L. Garrity, of '60, has removed to No. 200 South Third St., Chicago.

—Mr. Wile of Laporte, Ind., was at Notre Dame last week.

—Dr. J. Lavelle, of '69, is practising medicine at Loogootee, Ind.

—John F. Larkin, of '75, is overseeing a large farm near Loogootee, Ind.

—George Hoffman, of '72, is residing at No. 192 West Randolph St., Chicago.

—Frank Trueman, of '73, is in business at No. 192 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

—Carl Ortamayer, of '71, is salesman for P. Hayden & Co., No. 45 and 47 Lake Street, Chicago.

—Mr. George L. Davenport, of Davenport, Iowa, spent a few hours at the College on last Tuesday.

—Prof. A. J. Stace, we understand, will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor.

—T. J. Culliton, of '75, is clerking in the office of the Chicago and St. Paul RR. Company, Chicago.

—Capt. J. J. Healy, of '59, whose residence is No. 12 Lane Place, Chicago, is Clerk of the Criminal Court.

—J. J. Fitzgibbon, of '61, with the firm of Keesey & Co., Chicago, spent a couple of hours at South Bend this past week.

—Capt. Ed. stretch, of '63, whose residence is at Park Ridge, has one of the best vessels plying between Chicago and Buffalo.

—George F. Berry, of '69, is in the General Superintendent's office, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg RR., Watertown, N. Y.

—Frank M. Montgomery, of '75, is Freight and Ticket Agent and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office at Montgomery, Ind.

—P. L. Garrity, of '90, has removed to No. 209 South Clarke St., Chicago, where you can get as fine a cigar as you can desire and the best of candy.

—Hon. John M. Geertin, of '71, the orator of the Alumni for the present year, writes that he is so busily engaged in the Oregon political canvass that it will be impossible for him to attend this year.

—We are glad to hear that Hon. W. C. McMichael has yielded to the solicitations of some of his constituents in Marshall Co. and consents to a renomination for joint representative by the People's Convention next week. Mr. McMichael graduated in the law class of '73.

—Men are born with two eyes, but one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

Local Items.

—One week and a half more.

—To-morrow is Trinity Sunday.

—The bass fishing in the lakes is excellent.

—The Musical soiréé on the 11th will be very fine.

—Phelan Hall has been painted. The tint yellow.

—Everybody is preparing for Commencement-week.

—Next Thursday will be the Feast of Corpus Christi.

—Bulletins were made out and sent away on the 7th.

—The days are becoming warm, if not downright hot.

—Our new Campbell press will be here in a short while.

—The Sacristan has taken possession of the new Sacristy.

—Trolling for fish is fine fun provided your luck is good.

—Look out for Monday. The examiners will be on hand.

—The health of the residents of Notre Dame has never been better.

—The examination of the Senior Class began on Wednesday last.

—A full report of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society which appears next week.

—The best-race this year will be very close. Both crews are in training.

—Let the coming Examination be even more brilliant than that of February.

—Young men with the nightmare ought not to be so practical in their jokes.

—The invitations to the Commencement Exercises were sent off this past week.

—The old tree which graced the Campus has succumbed and fallen to the ground.

—Catalogues will be sent to all the students about two weeks after the Commencement.

—Be sure to send in your Commencement programme in time for next week's Scholastic.

—The mower was in operation on lawns about the College for several days this past week.

—Nearly all the members of the Junior Department were out fishing on last Wednesday.

—The Thespians will play "William Tell" and "The Irish Tutor" during Commencement-week.

—The telegraphic wires here were broken by the storm on the 1st. They were repaired the next day.

—Sig. Gregori is rapidly bringing his work on the ceiling of the main aisle of the church to an end.

—Very Rev. Father Sorin declared himself highly pleased with the Scientific Lectures on the evening of the 7th.

—It is about time the Society men were getting their badges ready. If they wait until the last day there will be a rush.

—The College Librarian returns thanks to Hon. P. B. Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, for a donation of books to his library.

—The promise made by the president of the Campus measures 1408 feet. The southern promenade is 2698 feet.

—A great many old Thespians will be back for the Commencement-week. A large number of the old St. Cecilians will also be here.

—The Internationals refused to play the third game with the Centennials, therefore the latter claim two of the three games to be played by them.

—The regular monthly Conference was held last Wednesday at the Presbytery. Papers were read by Rev. Fathers Maher, Franciscus and Johannes.

—The exhibition given by the St. Cecilians on the first has been praised by every one. Many would like to see it repeated during the Commencement-week.

—We noticed a young man pacing up and down one of the halls in bare head last Monday. His motto was not 'Shoot that hat!' but 'Shoot the man that took that hat.'
—We hope that no one will be allowed to read any essays on Society Day. Let all, regardless of their inclinations, commit them to memory before delivering them. It is too much to sit and listen for a couple of hours to young men reading from manuscript, and thus let their orations be killed, and not relived in their hearts to the satisfaction of everybody. There is abundance of talent in the College, and it should be the duty of those possessing it to utilize it during Commencement-week.

—The principal amusements these beautiful evenings after supper on the Junior Campus are mostly of a pedestrian character. A few evenings past, some well-disposed and fun-making individual set up an album of some value for the best and swiftest runner, to be encumbered with a grain-bag. After three laughable, side-splitting races, the prize was awarded to Charles Orsinger. Rev. C. Delehanty presented it with a few appropriate but rather lengthy remarks. Some benevolent gentleman intends offering other prizes which will be hotly contested for some evening next week.

—The following is the score of a game of baseball played on the 7th inst., between the Miami B. B. C. and a picked ten:

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—The following is programme of the grand Musical Soirée to be given in the College parlor June 11th, 1876, at 8 o’clock p.m.:

**PART FIRST.**

Overture—"Crown Diamonds." Orchestra.


Violin Solo—"O cara." (Fantasia). W. Byrn.

Song—"Pyramid." J. W. Barbirolli.

Choral Union—"Pastoral Symphony." C. Robertson.

**PART SECOND.**

Overture—"Mozart's Divertissement." Orchestra.

Piano Solo—"Mozart's Divertissement." W. Ball.

Violin—"Mozart's Divertissement." W. Wells.

**PART THIRD.**

Overture—"Heilige Nacht." Orchestra.

Piano Solo—"Heilige Nacht." W. Breen.

**PART FOURTH.**

Grand Finale—"Star-Spangled Banner." Oratorio Union.

We are glad to see that our esteemed Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Dwenger, of Fort-Wayne, has given instructions for the celebration of the Centenary of his diocese. In a circular letter to his clergy, he says: "We have every reason on the coming anniversary of our national independence to thank God in a public and solemn manner for the innumerable blessings bestowed upon us. We desire therefore, that throughout our entire diocese the coming Fourth of July be religiously celebrated. We prescribe as a Mass of thanksgiving the solemn celebra-
tion of the Mass of the Most Holy Trinity, cum Gloria, Credo, et omni laudi et honoris mensuram, et benedictione indisaetissa.

After Mass, Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament, and the Te Deum. At a time when the despots of Europe are leagued in persecuting the Church of God—when the Catholics of Russia are harried and beaten in their pews in order to compel them to attend the State churches—when William of Prussia and his Chancellor debar those in their dominions from all religious services, and are aiming not only at the utter extinction of Catholicity but of all social and moral law—as their co-workers in Italy have lately shown us in an advanced stage—such a time Catholics cannot fail to appreciate to their fullest extent the blessings of a free representative government.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.


Class Honors.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.


All is animation and cheerful anticipation of prizes and honors awaiting the pupils. The closing exercises of the Month of May are most distinctly beautiful. Mother Superior brought with her from Europe a number of beautiful banners for the different Sodalities. These banners added much to the pleasure of the pupils who were delighted last evening, the 5th, to receive from Mother Superior the fine engravings of the complete Dusseldorf series, which she obtained for the benefit of all the pupils at St. Mary's. She has also enriched the Art Department with many choice contributions. This department is most flourish ing. The delightful weather gives the sketchers fine opportunities for exercising their skill in landscape-drawing. Indeed a sketch of the Loggias themselves would make a very graceful picture. The work in water colors and oil being done in the Studio attracts the attention and admiration of visitors, and the criticisms of connoisseurs who visit this department is very encouraging to the young artists. Many fine specimens of artistic skill will be exhibited during the Examination.

For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amiability, Correct Department and Strict Observance of Rules, the following young ladies are enrolled on the Tablet of Honor.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN STUDIES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLISH LESSONS.


LATIN CLASS—Misses M. Cravens, K. McNamara, N. Footo.

FRENCH


3rd Class—Misses J. Bennett, A. McGrath, A. Walsh, M. Walsh M. O'Connor, J. Holladay.

GERMAN


—"What's goin' on?" said a well-known bore to Douglas Jerroid. "I am," he replied, and on he went.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Founded 1842. Chartered 1844.

This Institution, incorporated in 1844, enlarged in 1856, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred Students. Situated near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and the Peninsula Railroad, it is easy of access from all parts of the United States.

TERMS.

Matriculation Fee........ $5 00
Board, Bed and Bedding, and Tuition (Latin and Greek included) Washing and Mending of Linens, per session of five months... 150 00
French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hebrew... 10 00
Instrumental Music........ 12 50
Use of Piano................ 10 00
Use of Violin................ 5 50
Telegraphy................ 10 00
Vocal Lessons, V. Vocal Culture................ 10 00
Elocution—Special Course........ 5 00
Use of Library (per session)........ 1 00
Drawing................ 10 00
Use of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus........ 5 00
Classical Course............ 10 00
Graduation Fee, Scientific Course........ 10 00
Commercial Course........ 5 00

Students who spend their vacation at the University are charged extra... 40 00

Doctors' Fees and Medicines at Physician's charges.

Students received at any time, their Session beginning with the first on the second of February.


THOMAS B. CLIFFORD—(Of the Class of '82)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES,

206 BROADWAY (Cor. Fulton), NEW YORK.

Special Attention Given to Depositions.

PATRICK SHICKEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE

NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE!

While 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 betw een Notre Dame and my office, through the Michigan Southern Depot, I sha 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.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY

The Low Prices Still Continue at

P. L. Garrity's Candy Factory,

200 S. Clark St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.

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

Proportionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

Have you any thought of going to California? Are you going West, North, or Northwest? You want to know the best routes to take? The most safe, quickest, and most comfortable routes are those owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. It owns over two thousand miles of the best road there is in the country. Ask any ticket agent to show you its maps and time cards. All ticket agents can sell you through tickets by this route.

Buy your tickets via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Yankton, Sioux City, Dubuque, Winona, St. Paul, Duluth, Marquette, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison, Milwaukee, and all points North, Northwest of Chicago. If you wish the best travelling accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will have no other.

This popular route is unsurpassed for speed, comfort and safety. The smooth, well-bushed and perfect track of steel rails, Westing house air brakes, Miller's safety platform and couplers, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect telegraph system of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running through cars from Chicago to all points West, North, and Northwest, secure to passengers all the comforts in modern railway travelling.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all trains of this road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul, or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha and other stations owned by the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

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

Marvin Hugblt, Special Passenger Agent
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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Importers and Dealers in Fine

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EDWARD BUYSSE,
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AND
JEWELRY.
All Kinds of Engraving Done.

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ST. JOSEPH HOTEL,
Opposite the Post Office,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
Rates, $2.00 Per Day.

JOHN G. GREENAWALT, PROPRIETOR.

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 pur-
chasing specimens. My store-rooms are within ten min-
utes’ walk of the Centennial grounds, on the line of the
Cheesman-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, brockite or
arkansite, perofskite, nigrin, green wavelite, pegmatite, tel-
lurium 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 at-
tention given to collections for schools and colleges. Cor-
respondence 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.

C. H. SHEERER,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Gloves, and Gents’ Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

BUZBY & GALLAGHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS
Clothiers and Dealers in
Gents’ Furnishing Goods, Hats Caps, etc.,
109 Michigan St.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

The Bond House,
A. McKay, Prop.,
NILES, MICHIGAN.
Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House

A. C. SHIRE,
WHOLESALER
Dealer in Havana Cigars,
101 Main Street,
Two Doors South of Ed. Gillet’s,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
[Branch of 184 E. Madison, Chicago.]
CHICAGO, R. I. & Pacific.

Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains for all points in Kansas and Southern Missouri. This is acknowledged by the travelling public to be the greatest Overland Route to California.

Great Overland Route to California:

Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
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Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago,
AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT.

Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side)
On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

3 Trains with Through Cars.

NEW YORK.

| No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| Ex. Sun'y | Ex Sa & Su |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chiago | 9:00 a.m. | 10:00 p.m. |
| 9:55 a.m. | 5:55 a.m. |
| 10:05 a.m. | 6:05 a.m. |
| 11:12 p.m. | 7:12 p.m. |
| 12:22 p.m. | 8:22 a.m. |
| 1:32 p.m. | 9:32 a.m. |
| 2:42 p.m. | 10:42 a.m. |
| 3:45 p.m. | 11:45 a.m. |
| 5:00 p.m. | 1:00 p.m. |
| 5:55 p.m. | 1:55 p.m. |

This is the only line that runs the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York without change. All tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. T. & T. A.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Dwight House,
South Bend, Ind.

Messrs. Knight and Mills have become managers of the above reliable and popular house, renovated, repaired and furnished with new, first-class furniture. The travelling public may rely on finding the best accommodation.

JENRY KNIGHT,
CAPTAIN MILLS.

Proprietors.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholas­tic 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.

Grand Central Hotel.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

NEWLY OPENED—FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

HENRY C. KNILL, Prop.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

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

GOING EAST.

2:40 a.m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:45; Cleveland 2:40; Buffalo 9:00.

10:30 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:30 p.m.; Cleveland 10:10.

12:27 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:30; Cleveland 10:10; Buffalo 9:00.

9:11 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo, 2:40; Cleveland, 7:40; Buffalo, 1:00.

11:15 p.m., Fast Mail, Main Line; arrives at Toledo, 3:30 a.m.; Cleveland 7:30 a.m.; Buffalo 12:30 a.m.

7:00 a.m., Local Freight.

GOING WEST.

2:31 a.m., Express, Arrives at Lapeorte 2:45 a.m.; Chicago 6:00 a.m.

6:05 a.m., Pacific Express; Arrives at Laporte 6:20 a.m.; Chicago 8:20 a.m.

4:50 a.m., Special Chicago Express; Arrives at Lapeorte 5:20; Chicago, 8:00.

8:01 a.m., Accommodation; Arrives at Lapeorte 9:01 a.m.; Chicago 11:03 a.m.

3:38 a.m., Fast Mail; Arrives at Lapeorte 4:25 a.m.; Chicago, 6:55 a.m.

5:55 a.m., Local Freight.

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

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—November 21, 1875.

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Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

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<th><em>Mail</em></th>
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Sundays excepted.

Daily...Saturday and Sunday excepted.

G. L. ELIOTT, Gen'l Agent.

Supt., Supt., Chicago.


B. CELESTINE, Ticket Agt., Notre Dame.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 655

OTTO VON TESMAR,
TAXIDERMIST,
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Does all kinds of work pertaining to the Taxidermic Art at reasonable prices. Also prepares skeletons, rehabs Cabinets of Natural History, renews Specimens, etc., etc. For further particulars address as above. mh 11-12

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(One Mile West of Notre Dame University.)
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The buildings are spacious and commodious, suited to the educational requirements of the day, and furnished with all modern improvements. Every portion of the building is heated by steam, so 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.

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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.

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DENTIST,
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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

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MEYER LIVINGSTON,
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Three Doors West of Blum’s Cigar Store, SOUTH BEND, IND.

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Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest Retailing House in the State
Corner of Washington & Michigan Sts., SOUTH BEND.
M. Livingston & Co.,

Leading Merchant Tailors in South Bend

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

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THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
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OLD STAND ON MICHIGAN STREET
FOR SALE.
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MUSIC CO.

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Centennial Collection
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Red, White and Blue.
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Columbia the Gem.
Watch on the Rhine.
Fatherland.
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick’s Day.

Russian National Hymn.

Austrian “

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OF
NATIONAL SONGS.

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