An Impromptu.

[We had been at our poet for several days to furnish us with a poem for this number of the Scholastic, and, though he promised to give us something, we didn't get it. At last we collared him, and telling him we wanted two stanzas of four lines each, he wrote the following to get rid of us:]

Two Stanzas.

Oh, how refreshing! how sublime!
How like the dews of Hermon!
How glorious to the end of time
Is Major General Sherman!

Whatever fate may shape our ends,
Where'er it may consign us,
While Sherman still our flag defends
We never shall be minus.

Philip Freneau.

In the early history of the United States we meet with the names of but few poets, and these not even of a fourth-rate order. There were many things which caused the men of those days to neglect altogether or, at least, to pay but slight court to the muses. Chiefly among these causes was the fact that in those times men were acting one of the grandest of epic poems. Their minds were too busily engaged in the stirring events which were then taking place. They were too much absorbed in the active duties of life to dally with the muses. There were lands to be cleared; the resources of the country to be developed; a commerce to be established; a nation to come into being. There were many things which caused the men of those days to neglect altogether or, at least, to pay but slight court to the muses.

Then again, all colonists look to their mother-country for their literature. The ancient Greek colonies took with them the poems of Homer and Hesiod. They were so absorbed in the active duties of life that they did not have time to dally with the muses. They were too busy to dally with the muses.

The literature of a country is built up by degrees. Before Homer, there lived rude writers of songs. Before Virgil, there were the poets who wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey. Before Ennius, there were the minstrels. What were the poets who preceded Chaucer? In a like manner our earlier poets were the mere forerunners of the great poets who were and are yet to come after them.

Before the Revolutionary War there was written by Americans very little verse worth preserving, but with the dawn of independence a new era began to dawn also in the history of our literature. Among the first of the poets of the time of the Revolution was Philip Freneau.

Freneau was born in the city of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1752. He was of French descent, his ancestors having migrated to America on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In his fifteenth year he entered the College of New Jersey. Here he made the acquaintance of John Madison, the future President of the United States, and of Hugh H. Brackenridge, who became well known in later years as the author of "Modern Chivalry." These three friends were highly-gifted with satirical powers, and they took occasion to use them not only against those students who were leaders of rival parties, but also against all prominent public men who were opposed to the rising enthusiasm of the people for liberty.

In the year 1768 Freneau wrote the "Poetical History of the Prophet Jonah," and a tale, "The Village Merchant." He graduated in 1771. With Brackenridge he wrote his valedictory exercise, "The Rising Glory of America." This poem was a dialogue in blank verse, and contains many animated and vigorous descriptions.
Freneau's first intention was to devote himself to the Law, but for some reason he abandoned this design. After leading a desultory life for some three years, he went to sea. In 1775 he turned up at New York, where he began the publication of political burlesques and satires, for which at a late day he became quite popular. The speeches of the king and his ministers were travestied in an amusing manner; every event of any importance which happened was taken up by him and celebrated in easy flowing verse, none the less welcome to the American Whigs in that there was a strong tinge of coarseness. In 1776 he was in the West Indies, where he wrote his two poems, "The House of Night," and "The Beauties of Santa Cruz." Three years afterwards he was in Philadelphia editing a literary journal. This periodical was not successful, and he again took himself to the sea. He sailed in May, 1780, in the ship Aurora, which was captured by an English cruiser off the Delaware. Freneau was sent to the prison ship, where he suffered much from ill-treatment. After some time he was released, and he returned to Philadelphia where he wrote a poem in four cantos entitled "The British Prison Ship," in which he described with great energy and force the brutality of his captors. In 1781 he edited the Freeman's Journal, published in Philadelphia by Francis Bailey. In this journal he published his "Philosopher of Forest."

In 1784 Freneau translated Abbé Robin's Nouveaux Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale en l'année 1781. During the following years he wrote much both in prose and verse. The first edition of his poems was published by Bailey, in 1786, under the title of "The Poems of Philip Freneau; Written chiefly during the late War." His second volume was published in 1788—The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Philip Freneau: Containing his Essays and Additional Poems." In this second volume are a number of Freneau's best pieces.

Freneau was for some time connected with the New York Advertiser, and afterwards, when he became translating clerk in the State Department, under Mr. Jefferson, he became the editor of the National Gazette at Philadelphia. The articles abusive of Washington which appeared in the Gazette gave the paper an infamous reputation, and though Freneau stated under oath that Jefferson did not compose or suggest any of the articles, yet the author of the Declaration of Independence certainly approved of them. Freneau in his old age acknowledged that a number of them were written by Jefferson.

In 1792 the publication of the National Gazette was suspended. In 1795 he edited the Jersey Chronicle, published at Middletown Point. The periodical was not a success, and died in one year on account of its opposition to Washington. In 1797 he became connected, for about six months, with The Time-Piece, published at New York. In 1798, Freneau went to South Carolina. The following year he visited the island of St. Thomas; he repeated his visit in 1801. In 1804 he was at Teneriffe, and in 1806 we find him back at New York, which city he leaves the same day in command of the ship Industry, for the West Indies.

Freneau had in the year 1795 issued a volume of poems. Another volume he published in 1800, when he had given up his seafaring life. When the war of 1812 broke out, he again appeared as a poet, and sung the victories of the navy. His poems are still popular among our seamen. These poems were collected and published in a volume, in 1815, entitled, "A Collection of Poems on American Affairs."
On Bells.

From remote antiquity, cymbals and hand-bells were used in religious ceremonies. In Egypt it is certain that the feast of Osiris was announced by the ringing of bells. In the time of Moses, Aaron and other high-priests were ordered to wear small bells attached to their garments or vestments. The priests of Cyzbele used them in their rites. The Greeks employed them in their camps and garrisons, and the old Romans announced the opening of the baths and of business by the ringing of bells.

Their first introduction into Christian churches is usually ascribed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, A. D. 400; but there is no evidence of their use till a century later. They were introduced into France about the year 659; and Benedict, Abbot of Wearmouth, in England, brought one from Italy for his church in 680. Pope Sabinius, in 600, ordered that every hour should be announced by sound of bell, that people might be warned of the approach of the hours of devotion. Bells came into use in the East in the 9th century, and in Switzerland and Germany in the 11th. Several specimens—some of them, it is believed, as old as the 6th century—are still preserved in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. They are made of thin plates of hammered iron, bent into a four-sided form, fastened with rivets and braided. Perhaps the most remarkable is that which is said to have belonged to St. Patrick and known as “St. Patrick’s Bell.” It is six inches high, five inches broad, and four inches deep, and is kept in a case or shrine of brass enriched with gems and gold and silver filigree, made, as is shown by an Irish inscription, between the years 1091 and 1103. The bell itself is mentioned in the annals of Uster as early as 653. This valuable relic of antiquity is preserved in the city of Belfast. The four-sided bell of St. Gall, an Irish missionary, is preserved in the monastery of that name in Switzerland, where St. Gall died in the year 646.

It will be seen from the above description, that the cow-bells now in use are an exact pattern of the first and most ancient bells ever used; from engravings of these old bells, now before the writer, a person would suppose that they were taken to represent the bells we hear tinkling at the necks of our cows and sheep when roaming through the woods; and it will require but a small stretch of fancy to suppose that we are listening to the sound of what was formerly thought to be a fine bell, calling our forefathers to prayer.

Church bells were for a long time comparatively small; a cast bell, which a king of France presented to the church of Orleans in the eleventh century, and which weighed only 3,000 pounds, was the wonder of its age. In the thirteenth century much larger bells began to be cast. The bell “Jacqueline,” of Paris, cast in 1390, weighed 15,000 pounds; another bell, cast in 1472, weighed 23,000 pounds. The famous bell of Rouen, cast in 1591, weighed 30,394 pounds; those of Olmutz and Vienna weighed nearly 18 tons. The first bell cast for the new Parliament houses in London, but afterwards cracked, weighed 14 tons; that in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Montreal, Canada, cast in London in 1847, 13½ tons; “Great Peter,” in York Minster, cast in 1845, 103½ tons; the great bell in St. Paul’s Church, London, 5½ tons; and “Big Tom,” at Lincoln, 5½ tons, and, if inverted, would hold 4,024 gallons. The Bell Dunstan, at Canterbury Cathedral, weighs 7,000 pounds; the great bell at Exeter Cathedral weighs 12,500 pounds; the tenor bell at St. Mary-le-Bow, in London, weighs 5,500 pounds. The well-known title of “cockney,” in London, is meant to apply to all those who are born within hearing of the sound of “Bow Bells.” The largest bell on the Continent of America is at Montreal, Canada, as given above; and the largest in the United States is at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. This fine bell was cast at Le Mans, in nearly the centre of France, in 1898. Its weight at it now hangs is 16,650 pounds; its height and its diameter, seven feet; its circumference is 23 feet, and its total cost as it hangs was $7,583.87—not including the great frame on which it rests, which cost $390.

The tolling of the “passing bell” was to give notice to all people within its sound that a soul was about passing to its last judgment, and required that all who heard it might offer up their prayers for the departing spirit. The tolling of the dead-bell was to give notice that a soul had departed to its final account, and requesting prayers for its final repose. “The curfew bell” was an institution introduced into England for political purposes, by William the Conqueror, and only strictly observed till the end of the reign of William Rufus, his son and successor. All church bells were ordered to be rung at eight o’clock in the night, the object being to warn every person to extinguish all lights and fires at that hour and go to bed. It was in fact a sort of Nilsson, and was intended to keep the English Saxons in greater subjection. The English are very fond of keeping up old customs, and the ringing of the church bell at 8 o’clock every night by the sexton is still practiced in many parts of England and Scotland. This custom was never established in Ireland.

The tocsin bell is rung in times of war, revolution, fire, or other alarm. At this time the bells are rung in a quick, monomouson manner, and in many instances have struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of a city.

In all that relates to bell-playing, the people of the Netherlands (the Dutch and Belgians) are the most successful. In some of the church towers of that country the striking, chiming and playing on bells is incessant. The tinkling called chimes usually accompanies the striking of the hours, half-hours, and quarters; while the playing of tunes comes on as a special advertisement. In some instances these tune-playing bells are driven by clockwork on the principle of a barrel-organ or cylinder on which are movable keys, which can be set to any piece of music; in others they are played on by keys, by a musician. The French give the name of carillons to the tunes played on bells, but the English give the name of carillons to the bells on which the music is played.

The tower of Les Halles, a large building in Bruges, is allowed to contain the finest carillons in Europe. There is also a fine set of bells of this kind in the Church of St. Giles, in the city of Edinburg, Scotland; on these, tunes are played for an hour every day at certain seasons, by a person paid for that purpose. Many of the church towers in London and other cities in England are provided with chimes of bells, generally called joy-bells; these are rung in a quick, animated manner, on stated occasions, and at times of public rejoicing—or, as the old proverb says, “When all goes merry as a marriage-bell.” These bells are rung by hand, by a company of men who are well trained to the task, and who ring for any private parties who will pay them. There are three such sets of bells in Dublin, in St. Patrick’s and Christ Church Cathedrals and in St. Werber’s Church.
The finest chime in America is in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y.; it consists of 49 bells, rung by clockwork; they were exhibited at the great Exposition in Paris, and received a gold medal. They were lately set up in that fine church. From 1836 until the erection of the chime in Buffalo, the chime of 29 bells in the tower of the church at Notre Dame, Indiana, ranging from 1,400 to 14 pounds, also rung by clockwork, were the finest in America. The ornamentation on these bells is very elaborate, and finely executed. From neglect, or some other reason, the sweet music of these bells has not been heard for a long time. It was most pleasing on a summer evening to listen to the melody of some holy song, such as the "Ave, Maris Stella," floating over the surface of the two beautiful lakes that rest almost beneath the walls of the church, the sound thence taken up in echoes by the forests fringing their borders, and carried for miles in waves of harmony, being distinctly heard, at that time, passing over the streets of the city of South Bend. Their position in the tower of the new church will be 100 feet above the ground surface.

It is expected that the interior of the new Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart when finished will present the grandest appearance of any church in the West; its interior length, when completed, according to the present designs, will be 381 feet.

A curious event is recorded in history of the effect produced by the ringing of bells. It may cause a smile in these days, out at the time it happened it was a very serious matter. Clovis II, king of France, laid siege to the city of Sens in the year 610, when on a Sunday morning, the bells in the tower of St. Stephen's Church suddenly began to ring. Such a sound the besieging army never heard before; they took it to be some supernatural manifestation in favor of the garrison, and being seized with a sudden panic they fled from their camp in dismay, which was immediately seized by the citizens, who thanked Heaven for their unexpected victory.

There is a chime of bells in the Church of Shandon, a town situated on the River Lee, in the County of Cork, Ireland, that has received a world-wide fame from a poem written on them by Father Francis Mahony, who wrote over the nom de plume of "Father Prout." If the sound of the chime of the bells of Shandon is as sweet as the rhyme that was written in their praise, then will their fame be as lasting as that of the "Izar Kolokol" of Moscow.

The Russians have a great passion for bells, and the largest bell in the world is the great bell in Moscow, called the "Izar Kolokol," or Queen of Bells. It was cast by order of the Empress Anna Ivanovna, to replace a great bell of Sens in the year 610, when on a Sunday morning, the bells in the tower of St. Stephen's Church suddenly began to ring. Such a sound the besieging army never heard before; they took it to be some supernatural manifestation in favor of the garrison, and being seized with a sudden panic they fled from their camp in dismay, which was immediately seized by the citizens, who thanked Heaven for their unexpected victory.

There is a chime of bells in the Church of Shandon, a town situated on the River Lee, in the County of Cork, Ireland, that has received a world-wide fame from a poem written on them by Father Francis Mahony, who wrote over the nom de plume of "Father Prout." If the sound of the chime of the bells of Shandon is as sweet as the rhyme that was written in their praise, then will their fame be as lasting as that of the "Izar Kolokol" of Moscow.

The Russians have a great passion for bells, and the largest bell in the world is the great bell in Moscow, called the "Izar Kolokol," or Queen of Bells. It was cast by order of the Empress Anna Ivanovna, to replace a great bell in the reign of the Emperor Alexis Michaelovitch, but in what year we have not been able to ascertain. This first great bell was called the "Bolsbol" or The Great. It was suspended in the tower of St. Ivan, in the Kremlin, or royal palace, in Moscow. Russia was not as well known to travellers then as it is now; but Mr. Clarke, an English gentleman, describes it as suspended a little above the surface, on a vast frame, and requiring 24 men to ring it. A number of ropes were attached to each side of the great clapper, when at a given signal they commenced to run backwards and forwards, thus causing the clapper to strike the sides. A conflagration occurred in the Kremlin in 1701, the framework of the bell was burned, and the bell with several others fell and was broken. This bell was said to weigh 4,600,000 pounds, or 875tons.

It was to replace this bell that the Empress Anna Ivanovna ordered the "Izar Kolokol" to be cast, in 1733. It was cast near the tower of Ivan Velakoi, but after the casting it was found impossible to transfer it to the cathedral, as Russia did not then possess any engineers of sufficient ability to do so; it was determined to elevate it over the place in which it was cast, and to erect a tower over it there. This was done after great exertion, and the hearts of the Muscovites rejoiced in the voice of their "Queen of Bells."

Unfortunately, the new bell-tower took fire in 1737, only four years after it was erected, the frame gave way, and the mass of fire made the bell red-hot—it fell and buried itself in the earth, covered with burning timber. The people, in their anxiety to save their bell, poured great quantities of water on it, which caused an irregular contraction and the bell broke, causing a great piece to fall off from its side; in this state it remained for a hundred years.

In giving the dimensions of this bell, I shall quote the words of Mr. Cox, an English traveller, who saw it before it was elevated from the ruins; he says: "Its size is so enormous that I could scarcely have given credit to the accounts of its magnitude if I had not examined it myself, and ascertained its dimensions. Its height is nineteen feet, its circumference at the bottom 63 feet 11 inches, and its greatest thickness 23 inches; it is supposed to weigh 492,000 lbs. It was cast in the reign of the Empress Anna Ivanovna, but the tower in which it was suspended taking fire, it fell, and a large piece was broken out of it. It lies in a manner useless."

When the Kremlin was burned at the time of the French invasion in 1813, the Bolshol bell, and 33 others which were ruined in the conflagration, remained buried in the ruins, but on the arrival of the Emperor Alexander in Moscow, in 1817, he ordered these old bells to be excavated and new metal added and the whole mass recast into a new bell which weighs 180,000 lbs; this bell stands 20 feet high, and is 18 feet in diameter; the clapper alone weighs 5,900 lbs. The great melting took place on the 7th of March, 1818, in presence of the Greek Archbishop of Moscow, who gave it his benediction, most of the great officers of state, and a vast number of the inhabitants, who proved their devotion by throwing great quantities of gold and silver plate and jewelry into the fusing mass, as their forefathers had done before them at the casting of the original bells then being refounded or recast.

On the 35th of February, 1839, the new bell of Alexander was moved in great pomp from the place of casting to the cathedral, part of the walls of which had to be torn down to allow it to enter; the citizens contended for the honor of assisting to draw it along; when it arrived at its destination the people rushed to congratulate Monsieur Bogdanof, the directing engineer, who came near losing his life in the rush, and had nearly all his clothes torn from his person, to be held as tokens of remembrance of his great exploit.

About this time it was resolved to attempt the raising of the great "Izar Kolokol," but there was no Russian engineer willing to undertake the task, its weight being about 492,000 pounds. A French engineer in the service of Russia reported favorably on the work, and he, Monsieur de Montferrand, commenced by excavating round the bell and constructing enormous frames and numerous capstans and lifting machinery. When all was ready, silence was ordered, and the people beheld with awe and reverence
the huge monster slowly rising from the tomb in which it had lain for 100 years.

Monsieur de Montferrand began his difficult task on the 26th of July, 1836. All being ready, at 5 minutes past 6 a.m., September 30th, 1836, the signal to “Hoist away” was given; nothing was heard but the clanging of capstans and the voice of the director. As the monster rose up out of its tomb, the multitude seemed spell-bound, and at the breaking of some of the cables they were seized with terror and fled en masse. All being again set to right, the work proceeded, and at the conclusion of 43 minutes, 38 seconds, the resurrected bell stood above the surface of the earth. Great beams, forming a platform, were passed under it, and, with the assistance of rollers and other means it was passed along, through deafening cheers, to its final resting-place, on a great platform of stone, near the tower of Ivan Veliki, to which it was elevated by means of an inclined plane.

The broken piece is so placed that persons can pass to the inside; the interior has the appearance of a great tent, in which the services of the Greek Church are at stated times celebrated. The Emperor ordered a ball and cross to be placed on the top of the bell; this has increased its height to 21 feet, and in order that the new addition should consist of the same standard as the bell, a small piece had to be chipped off for that purpose; but with such superstitious care do the Russians regard their bell that an imperial order had to be obtained before any person would dare to violate the sacred bell. Its composition was found to be as follows: copper, 84.51; tin, 13.21; sulphur, 1.25; loss 1.13.

The architectural ornamentation of the exterior of the bell is of an order superior to what a person would expect from a people as semi-barbarous as the Russians certainly were at the time of the casting of this vast pile of metal for in reality it has more the appearance of a monument than of an actual bell. The full-size likenesses of the Czar Alexia Michaelovitch and the Empress Anna Ivanovna are in fine sculptures; in large medallions are the Redeemer, the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, and the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, while round the lower and upper rims are elaborate mouldings and other architectural ornaments. It is to be hoped that the hearts of the Muscovites are now happy in their two great bells, the “Izar Kolokol” and the “Bell of Alexander,” with some 200 other bells of large size in different churches.

China comes next in order in the vast size of its bells. Nankin, in China, was anciently famous for the largeness of its bells, but their enormous weight brought down the tower in ruins and the bells have ever since lain upon the ground. One of these bells is nearly 12 feet high; the diameter 7½ feet; circumference, 23½ feet; the figure is nearly that of a cylinder, except a bulge in the middle. The thickness of the metal at the edges is 6 inches. From the dimensions of this bell, its weight is computed at 50,000 pounds, which is more than double that of the great bell at Erfurt, which was at one time supposed to be the largest in the world. These bells were cast in the reign of the first Emperor of the preceding dynasty, about 350 years ago, so that they must be twice as old as the great bell "Izar Kolokol," of Russia, that we have spoken of above. Father le Compté in his memoirs of China speaks of seven great bells at Pekin, each of which weighs 120,000 pounds, but the sound of even their largest bells is very poor, being struck with wooden instead of iron clappers. These last bells were cast in the reign of the Emperor Youlo. In China the gong is more used than the bell.

The Mahomedans regard the sound of a church bell with the most implacable animosity, as by them it is antagonistic to their own prophet's teachings, and wherever the Mahomedans rule, there the sound of a bell is unknown; and in their invasions of Christian countries the first thing doomed to destruction was the bell.

It was to supply the place of the bell that induced the Turks to erect those tall and slender minarets that give such a striking character to Oriental architecture. From the top of these slender turrets, at certain hours of the day and night, the voice of the muezza is heard calling to prayer, and in the still, calm atmosphere of the Oriental countries the stentorian voice of the muezza can be heard over a city of considerable extent.
are then in that degree of hardness which is found in the bones of an adult. They, however, do not cease to grow; on the contrary they keep growing for a long time, until the skeleton is perfect. I have said the bones of an infant are soft, and they are, even, not together, as in the adult, but separated from each other, especially the bones of the head. The skull of an infant is like an elastic bag, formed of several plates and kept together by the skin. At the back and on the top of the skull there are two openings, where the brain is only covered by the skin, and the circulation or pulsation of the blood can be felt, and these openings are called "fontanelles," because it, the pulsation, resembles the bubbling of a fountain.

We will proceed now to the bones of the head. They are eight in number, and are called the frontal, temporals, parietal, occipital, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The frontal is situated in that part of the skull called the forehead; the two temporal bones cover that part of the skull known as the temples; the two parietal bones are placed at or on the back sides of the head. The occipital bone covers the most posterior part of the head, and at its lower edge has an opening for the passage of the nerves proceeding from the medulla oblongata; the sphenoid bone is placed in the interior of the skull; the ethmoid is at the base of the front portion of the brain and behind the root of the nose. The bones of the face are fourteen in number: nasal, or bones of the nose, which form the bridge; molar, or cheek bones; zygomatic, or bones situated at the inner angle of the eye. The palate bones are the most irregular in the face, and resemble the letter L. The turbinate bones—so called from their scroll-like appearance—superior maxillary bones or jaw bone, and the mandible. The mandible was supposed for a long time to have been the only movable jaw, but science has proven that the upper jaw also moves. In the jaws are placed the teeth. They are thirty-two in number. The formula is: canines, 4-4; incisors, 4-4; molars, 4-4; premolars, 4-4; wisdom, 2-2.

The ribs are twenty-four in number. The clavicle is in the uppermost part of the trunk. The scapula forms what is called the shoulder-blade. The bones of the arm are the humerus, ulna and radius. The latter is articulated at the wrist, the ulna with the humerus. The meta carpus consists of five bones, and the carpus of eight. The fingers consist of phalanges, fourteen in each hand—two in the thumb, and each of the fingers containing three. The spinal column consists of twenty-four vertebrae and the sacrum and coccyx. At the latter is the last bone of the spinal column, and the extension of which makes the tail in monkeys; it must be the place where Darwin's ancestors lost their tail. The femur or thigh bone is the largest bone in the body. The other bones of the leg are the fibula and tibia, both corresponding to the ulna and radius of the arm. The tarsus of the foot consists of seven bones and the metatarsus of five. There are other bones in the body, the sesamoid bones.

All these bones are connected together by ligaments, and when so bound are called by the name of skeleton. They are used by the means of muscles. In the spinal column there is an opening like a tube into which the spinal cord fits. At the base of the skull there is another opening for the passage of the cord to the medulla oblongata. Here we have given you the bones and their structure; this properly belongs to anatomy, but it was given purposely to show you their functions. The skull contains the brain, which is divided into three parts—namely the cerebrum, cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. Why this covering of so strong a material? It is because the brain is the principal part of man, and all know that if anything touches the brain death will instantaneously ensue. This, the covering and protection of the brain, is the use of the skull.

The function of the spinal column is to give form to the trunk of the body by the assistance of the ribs. The ribs themselves form a strong covering for the heart and lungs. They are a breastwork without which we could not live; for without them there would be no order, and without order nothing can be done. The former supports the body and the pelvis; the pelvis, a large basin-like bone, supports directly the abdominal organs. The tibia in turn supports the femur, and the tibia rests upon the feet. The feet are arched, and have a springing motion which makes the movements of the body light and graceful. And yet, since the bones themselves are not capable of motion, how do they move? By the muscles, through the action of the brain. This is about all we know. Miracles are performed hourly—nay, every beat of our heart, every movement of our body is a miracle, and yet we have men who ignore miracles and account for everything by saying it is "chance." They pretend not to believe in the soul; say they have none; and still how do they account for their movements, their thinking power, their reasoning faculties?

Physiology proves clearly the existence of God and of the soul. We know that there is nothing superfluous in our organization. Can we do without the nerves? No. The muscles? No. We feel the loss even of one of our teeth. In our bodily organization we are perfect—nothing is wanting; and all this is due to the omnipotent love, mercy and charity of God.
equestrian statue to King Philippe August. The artist has not yet been selected. The statue is to be finished, however, by 1878.

—The latest book in a translation into English of Mr. Edward Mober's "To the Victoria Fall of the Zambezi," from Low's London press. It is full of adventure and scientific statements.

—The latest contribution to geographical knowledge is Mr. Herbert Wood's "Shores of Lake Aral," which is full of information and picturesque description of Russian Turkestan and adjacent regions.

—The Society of Arts, in Geneva, founded in 1776, attains its hundredth year next month. It will celebrate the occasion by a competition open to foreign artists established in Geneva, as well as to Swiss artists.

—It is said that 94 plans have been sent in for competition for the building of the French Universal Exhibition in 1878. Of these 90 are by architects living in Paris. They are now on exhibition at the Schools of Fine Arts.

—Mr. W. R. Gregg, one of the most fruitful and suggestive of living British essayists, has just published "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Artisan Class." It is a rigorous protest against socialism, trade unions, etc.

—The King of Holland has founded a Mulrine prize, in the form of a medallion, with the effigy of the famed prima donna, which will be competed for by pupils of the musical and dramatic institute which the Dutch monarch has established at Amsterdam.


—Mr. W. R. Gregg, one of the most fruitful and suggestive of living British essayists, has just published "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Artisan Class." It is a rigorous protest against socialism, trade unions, etc.

—The work is admirable, and a true inspiration of genius. The second violin, Marsick alto, and Del Sarte violoncello.

—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The Garden Concerts at the Forest estate in Philadelphia are now conducted on the responsibility of the members of the orchestra, and Mr. Theodore Thomas is directing them for the present gravely. There are special reasons why prosperity ought not to have been expected during the first two weeks and one of them is that there were no receipts from the restaurant and café, those important adjuncts of the establishment not being ready for use. But the fact remains that the metropolis is the only proper place for a metropolitan orchestra. New York made a great mistake in allowing this admirable service to go away, and a return, among the lovers of music, is loud and constant. If a suitable hall could be found for it here, it would be welcomed with enthusiasm."

Books and Periodicals.

—We are under obligations to Messrs. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md., for a copy of the "Sermon Preached at the Consecration of the Baltimore Cathedral," by Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond. It is an excellent souvenir of the consecration of the mother church of the United States.

—We have received from Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, "The Little Curriculum of the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff," a small but very useful book. In the short compass of twenty-two pages is given a concise yet full explanation of this all-important question.

—Brainerd's Musical World for June comes to us promptly and is overflowing with good things. It contains three songs and two instrumental pieces (alone worth the subscription price for a year) and a continuation Karl Marx's popular "Veveingenting of the Mover Heaven," also of the latest musical news at home and abroad, and interesting reading matter on musical subjects. The low price of subscription ($1.00 per year, postage paid) places the Musical World within the reach of all, and no one interested in the "divine art" can afford to be without it. Specimen copies are sent on receipt of 15c. by the publishers, S. Brainerd's Sons, Cleveland, O.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and others, is called to the fact that the \textit{NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC} will in September enter upon the tenth year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

Besides the Local News which will weekly appear, the readers of the \textit{SCHOLASTIC} will find in it many Literary and Scientific articles of general interest.

\textbf{Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.}

Address Editor \textit{Notre Dame Scholastic},

\textit{Notre Dame, Ind.}

\textbf{Good-bye.}

Before the next number of the \textit{SCHOLASTIC} makes its appearance with the close of the week, most if not all the students will have gone to their homes, some to begin their labors in life, others to spend a few weeks with their friends and then to return to Notre Dame. Before they leave, the editor would bid them all good-bye. To those who have completed their course of studies he wishes every success. May victory perch upon their business in the battle of life; may they ever be in the van on the side of truth, justice and religion, in the incessant warfare against falsehood, injustice and infidelity. And when they shall have fought well in the cause of right, may they enjoy the reward of their labors. We trust that that love for their alma mater which is so keenly felt by the students of other years may animate them, and that we may meet them on the College grounds at every Commencement in future years. To those who go to their friends for a few weeks, intending to return in the fall, we wish them a good time. May they enjoy all innocent pleasures, and return at the close of vacation with the flush of health mantling their brow, with kindly remembrances of their two months' enjoyment. And when they return, may they come with the firm determination of devoting their time while in the study-hall and class-room to the acquirement of knowledge. We believe that we can safely say that the \textit{SCHOLASTIC} has been during the year past on friendly terms with almost every one of the students here. It is true that on one or two occasions we may have displeased a few, but such things happen everywhere in the world. With the very best of intention, men often times do or say things which do not give entire satisfaction to all. Indeed, knowing as we did that it is impossible at all times to please everybody, we never aimed at doing so. Probably we have succeeded in giving more general satisfaction in following out our determination to be just than we would have been were our aim to please all. For the good will shown us by almost all the students on almost all occasions, we feel deeply grateful, and it is this gratitude which was so keenly felt by the students here. We would have been were our aim to please all. Indeed, knowing as we did that it is impossible at all times to please everybody, we never aimed at doing so. The violinists appeared to advantage. Mr. William Byrne executed a fantasia ("O Curn") very prettily; Mr. A. Burger gave De Beriot's 11th Air more than satisfactorily; Mr. F. Hoffman rendered Suppé's "Poet and Peasant" with credit to himself and teacher, and Mr. Michael Kauffman played "Ven ich am Fenster Steh" in very good style. Altogether, the pianists and violinists appeared with considerable credit, and if they always give the same pleasure to their audiences at Notre Dame we will be satisfied.

The singing was good. Mr. Charles Robertson sang a German song with spirit and expression. As we are not acquainted with the language we cannot tell the name of the song, as it was different from that put down on the programme. Mr. Edward Riopelle sang Schubert's "Serenade" and it did well. The first verse of the chorus by the Choral Union was not given as we would desire. There was a hitch somewhere which disconcerted some of the singers. However, the two following verses were rendered with more freedom and spirit. The accompaniments to the songs and violin solos were played by Mr. Carl Otto and the satisfaction of both performers and audience.

Altogether the soirées was successful. There are some people who expect that those taking part shall play as well as virtuosos, but this is a mistaken idea. The performers are young men studying in the College, and the soirées
are intended to show the progress of the students in music. In judging of the merit of each individual performer we must always take into consideration the length of time the young man has been taking lessons. It would be ridiculous to expect a young man who has taken lessons on an instrument for six months or a year, to render as difficult music as one who has studied three or four years. Yet it has been the rule here to bring out as many of the pupils as possible at these soirées, in order that everybody may see the progress made by the pupils. As it is the intention of the authorities of the College to have these soirées regularly once a month next year, we would suggest that on the printed programme the number of years during which each performer has studied be given. This would give the audience a better opportunity of judging of the progress made and add to their pleasure.

The soirée over, a few complimentary remarks were made by Rev. President Colovin, after which all retired.

Personal.

—Mrs. G. Rhodus, of Indianapolis, spent several days here the past week.
—Peter F. Hoy, of '79, has a large and lucrative law practice in Gilroy, California.
—Judge Niles, of Laporte, and Hon. A. Anderson, of South Bend, were at Notre Dame on the 15th.
—Mr. J. Lang, of the firm of Lang Brothers, 58 and 60 West Pearl Street, Chicago, Ill., visited us on Tuesday last.
—John E. Shannahah, of '73, and James McGlynn, of '74, were ordained deacons, in Chicago, on the 10th of this month.
—We saw many friends here on the Feast of Corpus Christi. It is impossible for us to endeavor mentioning one half of them.
—We learn that Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, will attend the Commencement exercises the coming week. In all probability there will be four Bishops here.
—Rev. Father Joseph C. Carrier sent last week a very friendly letter from St. Mary's College, Galveston, Texas, and we are glad to infer from its contents that he is in the best of health.
—Mr. William J. Clarke, of '74, was admitted as a practitioner to the Supreme Court of Ohio. We add with good wishes to those of his many friends in Columbus, and trust that clients will throng to him with their business.

Among the members of the Senior Class of the Chicago College of Law who have passed a successful examination, we notice the following familiar names: David L. Zook, of Goshen, and Chas. Berdel, of Chicago. Charles Berdel was for several years a student of Notre Dame, and graduated there with one of the best classes that ever left the University. We expect to see his name, at no distant day, among the great lawyers of the West.—South Bend Herald. We congratulate our young friend on his admission to practise, and wish him every success in his profession. If talent will ensure success, then Mr. Berdel will command it.

—"How shall we settle the labor question?" exclaimed a member of the Georgia Legislature, in the midst of his speech. "By all going to work and earning your living honestly," thundered a spectator in the gallery. That sentiment brought down the house.—Eschanga.

Local Items.

—Ho for the Commencement!
—The examinations ended to-day.
—The lunch on the 11th was A No. 1.
—The musical soirée on the 11th was very good.
—Look out for the Roll of Honor next Saturday.
—We expect a very large crowd here this coming week.
—Only four days more, and then hurrah for Philadelphia!
—The exercises of Society day will begin this afternoon, 4 p. m.
—The examinations this year were severe and satisfactory.
—The Alumni Mass will take place at 6 o'clock in the morning.
—The Exercises on Tuesday evening will begin at half-past seven.
—Our new Campbell cylinder printing press is on its way. Good!
—Mr. Bonney did considerable work in photographing, this past week.
—The Exercises on Wednesday will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning.
—Quite a rivalry has sprung up among several ambitious young men.
—The parallel bars are patronized extensively in the Junior Department.
—Remember to leave your orders for extra Scholarstices at the Students' Office.
—Extensive preparations are being made on all sides for the Commencement.
—The motto of "Our Club" for the Centennial year is "Semper Virescimus."
—"The Irish Tutor" will be here next Tuesday evening, "by your leave, sir!"
—We expect a large number of people here from Chicago during Commencement-week.
—The Thespians are engaged in rehearsing "William Tell," for Commencement-week.
—Baseball, etc., the same as usual during the Examinations: i. e., during the recreations.
—Can't we have a grand match game between the Juanita B. B. C. and Star of the East on next Tuesday morning?
—There were about three thousand people at Notre Dame to witness the ceremonies on Corpus Christi.
—Evening walks around the lake are enjoyed by the members of both the Senior and Junior Departments.
—Before leaving, after the Commencement Exercises, everyone should renew his subscription to the Scholarstic.
—We understand that Musical Soirées will be given regularly once a month, next year, commencing in October.
—The boat-race will take place at half past three on Tuesday afternoon. A good race is expected. Be sure to attend.
—By consent of all the base-ball clubs at Notre Dame, the Juanita R. B. G. is declared to be the Centennial champion nine.
—No one should leave without procuring a copy of the Scholarstico Almanac. There are a few more for sale at the Students' Office.
—The average time made by the boats is from 6:30 to 6:35. The race during Commencement week will be the closest ever made here.
—Why is the roll of Honor in St. Mary's report in the morning?
—Evening walks around the lake are enjoyed by the members of both the Senior and Junior Departments.
—Extensive preparations are being made on all sides for the Commencement.
—Look out for the Roll of Honor next Saturday.
—The musical soirée on the 11th was very good.
—The lunch on the 11th was A No. 1.
—Remember to leave your orders for extra Scholarstices at the Students' Office.
—The 4th of July will be honored with some display at two o'clock. The Mass of the Holy Ghost will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

—The business meeting of the Associated Alumni will take place at 9 o'clock.

—The Associated Alumni will receive rosettes.

—The Postal clerks on the fast train are men who discharge their duty faithfully. It happens sometimes that these clerks have heretofore, when such accidents happened, taken care to see that nothing was lost. As favors should never be one-sided we will endeavor to see that the future no such accidents may happen because of loose wrapping.

—The following is the programme of the Thirty-Second Annual Commencement of the University of Notre Dame, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—June 17, 19, 20 and 21, 1876:

**SOCIETY DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.**

**PROGRAMME.**

Overture. Orchestra

Address—Oratory R. J. Ewing Address—Philosophical Society W. T. Ball

Address—St. Cecilia Society A. K. Schmidt

Music—Piano Carl Otto

Address—American Society E. Arnold

Song—Duo C. Robertson and E. Riopelle

Address—Theatrical Society Carl Otto

Address—Philosophical Society S. N. Vanamee, E. Davis and D. Nelson

Music—Piano and Violin Carl Otto and A. K. Schmidt

Address—Scientific Society N. J. Mooney

Address—Columbian Literary and Debating Club C. Otto

German Address C. Otto

Closing Remarks Orchestra

**ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. MONDAY, JUNE 19, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.**

Exercises by the Graduating Class.

(Introductory to the Annual Commencement)

Music Orchestra

Commercial Address Henry E. O'Brien

Latin (Character of Socrates) J. Caren

"Study of Human Nature" H. L. Dehner

"Music" Piano Joseph Campbell

"Civil Engineering" E. G. Graves

"Phases of Nature" F. B. Devoto

"Study of Human Nature" H. L. Dehner

"Scientific Culture" J. J. Gillen

"Geology" E. S. Monahan

"Anthropology" J. J. Gillen

"Song" Duo C. Robertson and E. Riopelle

Address—Theatrical Society Carl Otto

Address—Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception C. Otto

Address—Philosophical Society W. T. Ball

Address—St. Cecilia Society A. K. Schmidt

Address—Philodemic Society W. T. Ball

Closing Remarks Orchestra

**TUESDAY, JUNE 20.**

For the use of the Alumni. Breakfast 7 o'clock

Solemn High Mass (for the Alumni). 9 o'clock

Business Meeting of Alumni. 9 "
Thus, indeed, many a name has been handed down from remote antiquity, to the notice and praises of subsequent centuries, which otherwise would have been lost since totally forgotten.

In those happier days of piety, it was justly considered a greater honor to leave such lasting evidences of generous munificence towards God's own House than large estates, or coffers filled with gold, or the coveted wealth the end of all which was so soon to be met in a coffin, save what was done for God's honor and glory.

Time then, as ever, often made woeful changes in human fortunes, and frequently, as even now, great landlords fell from the pinnacle of high offices and honors to the ordinary walks of society; and yet, when reverses had levelled all, the stained glass of a modest or of a grand Church, revealed and transmitted to successive ages the lovely evidences that such a family had left an imperishable record of their religion, and their grandsons and nephews could walk into their generous ancestors' temple without a blush, if they had preserved their faith, or keep their heads down, if they had abandoned it. Thus it is that honorable names, long since gone from our midst, continue to speak to their descendants the eloquent language of their glorious Faith. Can we not add here that to inscribe one's name within the precincts of the House of God is not alone to declare forever one's Holy Faith, but likewise to secure the inscription of the Book of Eternal life?

We do not intend in this notice to describe the superior exquisite beauties of the windows already set in the new church. An illustrated catalogue is now being prepared by the well-known artist who made the stained glass of the famous church in the State of New York. It is commonly asserted that the complete historic panorama which is there represented will attach to this church an interest not to be found at all common in the kingdom. We feel sure that the honor of the first one of these magnificent and classical windows has been secured by the pious family whose name is there inscribed for ages.

Mr. Edward Mulligan, now deceased, has left a family worthy of himself. Thirty-five years ago, his house in Mishawaka, four miles east of Notre Dame, was by common consent the most worthy in the town to receive the priest who said Mass in it, and made it a church. He visited that congregation. From that early day to his last moment in 1868, he remained Father Sorin's best friend. His memory is held in esteem and affection by all his acquaintances, and it will be a pleasure to see in this stained-glass window the evidence that his family have not degenerated, but hold in honor the virtues which he left them as a rich legacy.

**Roll of Honor.**

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**GIFT OF THE EDWARD MULLIGAN FAMILY.**

The above inscription, printed in large characters on a golden scroll at the bottom of a stained-glass window in the new Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, brings back to our minds "the Ages of Faith" when crowned heads and princes of Christian blood, as well as the common faithful of inferior rank, esteemed it a singular and precious privilege to see their names immortalized, as it were, the moment they were accepted to be recorded on the walls or pilasters, or on stained-glass windows in the House of God.
Saint Mary's Academy.

---On Sunday, the 11th, the Senior Catholic pupils were examined in Christian Doctrine by Very Rev. Father General, Rev. Fathers Colovia, Vagner and Zahm. The examination lasted for four hours.

---Many visitors have attended the Musical Examination, among whom we mention Monsieur Lorin and lady, of Chartes, France. The gentleman is Artiste Printre Chevalier of St. Sylvester, Holy Sepulchre, and of Francis of Austria.

---The Latin, French, and German classes were examined by Very Rev. Father General, Rev. Fathers Vagner and P. Laut, with facility with which the pupils translated and parsed these languages, composed and conversed in them, gave proof of close application and good talent.

---The English studies were examined before three bureaus during six hours a day; this gave each pupil a fair opportunity of proving how she profited by the time allowed for acquiring a knowledge of the branches she has studied. There seems to be a lively emulation among the pupils to equal, if not to surpass, the classes of former years.

---Dress-making, plain sewing and mending claim their proper share of attention, and the premiums to be given in these departments will be a proof of the skill of the pupils in these numerous branches. Fancy-work, one of the graceful occupations of their leisure moments, will also be counted among the industrial arts, and those young ladies who present well executed specimens of their skill will be duly rewarded.

---No list of honorable mentions was sent in this week, as all the young ladies are on the Roll of Honor. The Juniors and Minims, too, are all star girls this week. Their chief regret is that they must soon leave their beautiful flower-gardens in which they have cultivated so successfully. No doubt they will at parting commend them to the care of some of the vacation pupils, who will see that they flourish till their return.

---Examination and Commencement are the topics of special interest just now. The examination of the Music Classes has been highly interesting and very satisfactory. The thoroughness of the course has been constantly manifested, from the beginners in the First class to the highest classes. Theory is so combined with tuition and diligent practice, as to render the pupils able to explain intelligently whatever compositions they perform.

---In the examination of the second division of the First Class in instrumental and vocal music the selections were fairly chosen, from the beginners in the tenth class to the highest classes. The thoroughness of the course has been constantly manifested, from the beginners in the First class to the highest classes. Theory is so combined with tuition and diligent practice, as to render the pupils able to explain intelligently whatever compositions they perform.

---One of the most interesting features of the examination was the selection of the pupils for the next year. The young ladies were given a choice of two pieces, and the selection of the pieces was made by the pupils themselves. The pieces selected were composed by Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven. Each of the young ladies selected a piece that she thought she could play with skill and success. The pieces selected were:

- "Aufforderung zum Tanze" (Handel)
- "Ave Maria" (Mozart)
- "Rheinweh" (Mendelssohn)
- "La Donna del Lago" (Mendelssohn)
- "Stabat Mater" (Mozart)
- "Lamps of Affection" (Mendelssohn)
- "Variazioni di Concerto" (Handel)
- "Romanza" (Mendelssohn)
- "Addio Terra Natale" (Mendelssohn)
- "La Donna del Lago" (Mendelssohn)
- "Stabat Mater" (Mozart)
- "Lamps of Affection" (Mendelssohn)
- "Variazioni di Concerto" (Handel)
- "Romanza" (Mendelssohn)
- "Addio Terra Natale" (Mendelssohn)
- "La Donna del Lago" (Mendelssohn)
- "Stabat Mater" (Mozart)
- "Lamps of Affection" (Mendelssohn)
- "Variazioni di Concerto" (Handel)
- "Romanza" (Mendelssohn)
- "Addio Terra Natale" (Mendelssohn)
- "La Donna del Lago" (Mendelssohn)
- "Stabat Mater" (Mozart)
- "Lamps of Affection" (Mendelssohn)
- "Variazioni di Concerto" (Handel)
- "Romanza" (Mendelssohn)
- "Addio Terra Natale" (Mendelssohn)
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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, renew Specimens, etc., etc. For further particulars address as above.

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.

DR. C. H. MIDDLETON,
DENTIST,
109 Michigan street,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

CLOTHING HOUSE!
MEYER LIVINGSTON,
60 Washington St.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

E. H. Baker & Bro.,
Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest Retailing House in the State
Corner of Washington st 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, suited to the educational requirements of the day, and furnished with all modern improvements. Every portion of the building is heated by steam, hot and cold baths are attached to the sleeping apartments.

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.

Among the many contributors to the Ave Maria may be mentioned
AUBREY B. VERB, GRACE RAMSAY,
HENRI LASSERRE, ANNA H. DORSET,
REV. A. A. Laser, ELEANOR C. DOSTELLER,
LADY FULLERTOIT, ELIZA ALLEN STARR,
The MISSES HOWE, The AUTHORESS OF "TRINKET," etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

One Year $ 2.50
Five Years 10.00
Clubs of Ten (and over, at the rate of $3 each) 30.00
A specimen copy sent free to any address on application.

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, 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.

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

THE "AVE MARIA,"
A CATHOLIC JOURNAL
Devoted to the Honor of the Blessed Virgin.
Published Every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind.

APPROVED BY HIS HOLINESS Pius IX., AND MANY EMINENT PRIESTS

Among the many contributors to the Ave Maria may be mentioned
AUBREY B. VERB, GRACE RAMSAY,
HENRI LASSERRE, ANNA H. DORSET,
REV. A. A. LASHER, ELEANOR C. DOSTELLER,
LADY FULLERTOIT, ELIZA ALLEN STARR,
The MISSES HOWE, The AUTHORESS OF "TRINKET," etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

TERMS:
One Year........................................ $ 2 50
Five Years...................................... 10.00
Clubs of Ten (and over, at the rate of $3 each) 30.00
A specimen copy sent free to any address on application.

Payments in advance. Money should be sent either in Registered Letter or by Post Office Order on Notre Dame Post-Office.

All subscriptions, communications, books or periodicals for notice, etc., should be addressed to the
REV. EDITOR OF THE AVE MARIA,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dealers Supplied by the American News Company, 115 & 121 Nassau St., New York.

HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING,
SHAMPONING, ETC.
HENRY SPETH,
Corner Washington and Michigan Sts.,
(Under Cooney's Drug Store)
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
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 Great Overland Route to California.

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

- **Leaving Chicago**
  - 7:40 a.m.
  - 9:20 a.m.
  - 10:10 a.m.

- **Arriving at Chicago**
  - 9:00 am
  - 10:30 am
  - 11:30 am

**Peru accommodation**

- 5:00 p.m.
- 9:35 a.m.

**Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express**

- 7:40 p.m.
- 9:00 am

**Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Exp., via**

- 7:40 am
- 9:00 pm

**Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Exp., via Kansas City and Denver Express via**

- 6:40 am
- 10:00 pm

**Joliet Accommodation**

- 9:30 a.m.
- 3:00 p.m.

J. C. McMullin, Gen. Supt.

---

**CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, A. M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. General Superintendent.**

---

**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 9:05; Cleveland 2:40 pm; Buffalo 9:05.
- 10:30 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland 12:27 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:35 p.m., Cleveland 10:29 p.m.; Buffalo 4:30 p.m.
- 9:11 a.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo, 2:40; Cleveland, 7:00; Buffalo, 1:59 p.m.
- 11:25 a.m., Fast Mail, Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 3:50; Cleveland 7:10; Buffalo 11:45 p.m.
- 7:00 p.m., Local Freight.

**GOING WEST.**

- 2:41 a.m., Express, Arrives at Laporte 3:35 p.m., Chicago 6:56 a.m., 4:34 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:30; Chicago, 7:30 a.m.
- 8:01 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:01 a.m.; Chicago 11:30 a.m.
- 3:36 a.m., Fast Mail. Arrives at Laporte 4:50 a.m.; Chicago, 6:55 a.m.
- 8:55 a.m., Local Freight.

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

**CHARLES FAINE, Gen'l Supt.**

---

**Michigan Central Railway.**

**Time Table—November 21, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>Mid. Express</em></th>
<th><em>Railway Express</em></th>
<th><em>Atlantic Express</em></th>
<th><em>Cincinnati Express</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lev. Chicago</strong></td>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milwaukee</strong></td>
<td>7:20 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milwaukee</strong></td>
<td>7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niles</strong></td>
<td>8:20 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jackson</strong></td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:20 a.m.</td>
<td>10:20 a.m.</td>
<td>10:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port Clinton</strong></td>
<td>9:40 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:20 a.m.</td>
<td>10:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lima</strong></td>
<td>10:20 a.m.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>11:20 a.m.</td>
<td>11:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lima</strong></td>
<td>11:20 a.m.</td>
<td>12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>12:20 p.m.</td>
<td>12:40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

- 7:15 a.m.
- 5:15 p.m.
- 9:05 a.m.
- 9:05 a.m.
- 9:05 a.m.
- 9:05 a.m.
- 9:05 a.m.

**GOING SOUTH.**

- 5:20 a.m.
- 4:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.
- 8:00 a.m.

---

**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 it with new, first-class furniture. The travelling public may rely on finding the best accommodation.

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

CAPTAIN MILLS, Proprietors.
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Fine
Books and Stationery,
117 AND 119 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EDWARD BUYSSE,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks,
AND
JEWELRY.

All Kinds of Engraving Done.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

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 purchasing specimens. My store-rooms are within ten minutes’ walk of the Centennial grounds, on the line of the Chestnut-street cars. I shall also have a branch within one minute’s walk of the main building. I have already in stock over $30,000 worth of specimens, including the finest specimens ever found of Amazon stone, brookite or arkansite, perofskite, uigrin, green wavellite, pegmatite, tellurium ores, feldspar, albite, petrified wood, smoky quartz; the birds and animals peculiar to the Rocky Mountains, &c., &c. I have spent nearly $7,000 during the past year in the collection and purchase of specimens. Special attention given to collections for schools and colleges. Correspondence solicited, with those wishing to buy or sell specimens, at an early date, as an illustrated catalogue will be issued before the 1st of May. I refer to
Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH,
Prof. ASA GRAY,
Prof. J. S. NEWBURY.
A. E. POOTE, M. D.,
Fellow of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

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

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

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

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

A. C. SHIRE,
WHOLESALE
Dealer in Havana Cigars,
101 Main Street,
Two Doors South of El. Gillis’s,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
[Branch of 184 E. Madison, Chicago.]
M. Livingston & Co.,
ARE THE
Leading Merchant Tailors in South Bend
They Have the Best Cutter in the City,
and make suits in the latest styles at the lowest prices. Their stock of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, is the largest and most complete, and comprises all the new styles. Satisfaction guaranteed on all goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
94 MICHIGAN St., SOUTH BEND, IND.

McDONALD,
The Photographer,
Is still at his
OLD STAND ON MICHIGAN STREET

FOR SALE.
In the immediate vicinity of Notre Dame, and very conveniently located in regard to Church and Markets, a very desirable property consisting of three large enclosed lots, a good two-story frame house, well arranged and finished, good stable, carriage shed, coal-house, young trees, grapes, shrubbery, etc., will be sold at reasonable figures to a good buyer. For further information, address P. O. Box 35, Notre Dame, Ind.

Pianos!
"The Steck"

Was awarded the only gold medal at Vienna Exposition of 1873, by the most exacting and incorruptible jury ever convened, and in the face of the most powerful competition. These pianos are unexcelled in power and purity of tone and perfection of general mechanism, while in point of durability they absolutely surpass all others.

ROOT & SONS
MUSIC CO.

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

Centennial Collection of
NATIONAL SONGS.

All the prominent National Songs, in an elegant collection, well harmonized, and with piano (or organ) accompaniment.

Every American needs a copy of such a book as this, and the Songs are the best of all Songs for use in this Centennial year.

Contents:
Keller's American Hymn. God save the Queen.
Hail Columbia. Rule Britannia.
Our Flag is there. Men of Harlech. [Welsh].
Red, White and Blue. Parturi pour Syrie.
Yankee Doodle. Marcellines Hymn.
To thee, O Country. Garibaldi Hymn.
Columbia the Gem. King Oscar. [Swedish].
Watch on the Rhine. Campbell's are Comin'.
Fatherland. [German]. Bruno's Address.
Wearing of the Green. King Charles [Danish].
Spanish National Hymn.
Russian National Hymn.

Price in Cloth, 75 cents; Boards, 50 cents; Paper, 40 cents. Mailed, post-free, for above price.

MUSIC
appropriate to the year will be found in "American Tune Book," [650] in "Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert Tunes." Tourje's Centennial Collection (40 cts), and in Sheet Music, Martha Washington Quadrilles, Centennial Marches, etc.


Centennial Collection of
NATIONAL SONGS.

An elegant and attractive volume, contains the National Songs of this and 13 other countries, in convenient form for Solo or Chorus singing. In Paper 40 cts. Boards 50 cts.

Carmina Collegensia. (Cloth, $3.00; Gilt, $4.00).

New, Enlarged Edition. All the famous College Songs, forming the wittest, most entertaining, musical and classical collection of genial Songs and Glees for social singing ever brought together.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

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

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.