Night Scene.

This night hath glorified the boundless vast
O'er which the forming hand of God hath passed;
Behold the heavens spreading as a page,
And the dear brown earth grown pure in mellow age!

Bright worlds and orbs of light are rolling high,
Where untold visions bless the raptured eye;
The moon-lit earth in seas of beauty flows,
And all that comes from God before me glows.

Rare beauty bathed in love, thou blessed even,
Moving in silent grandeur up to heaven,
How glad my soul would swell thy wordless hymn.
Rising so pure, like love of Seraphim!

Shall wealth's dull glare outflow that saintly light,
Or mar the richness of this brilliant night;
And poor pale tints of glory cheat the heart
While fields like these such peerless hues impart?

And shall I sigh for pleasure's flash and state,
While heaven daily ope's her pearly gate,
And spreads her nightly treasures round me thus,
Where joy and grace to please seem emulous?

One rapt communion with the beautiful,
The heaven of the mind, is worth the dull,
Unnumbered joys of all this under world,
Where fame's and fashion's child is tossed and whirled.

One truth new-born to raise a brother higher,
One word of better cheer, one blest desire
To teach the thoughtless prince his noble birth,—
Ah, these shall give me fame beyond the earth.

One hour of good shall give more bliss in heaven
Than wealth or wars or crowns have ever given
And innocence shall be more lovely there
Than ever shone the fairest of the fair.

I will be true to my own spirit's need
And treasure all my gifts as God's fair seed,
Implanted in my soul to blossom forth
And bear a fruitage of immortal worth!

Irish Ballads.

Whatever is useful and good in itself for conforming the actions of men to the moral law should sometimes at least be deemed worthy of special consideration. We not un­frequently hear persons say that such and such a thing, such and such a subject is of no importance whatsoever, and that time should not be lost in studying or reading matter pertaining to what they are pleased to call contrarum bone. Now it is evident that an ingenious mind might be at a loss to know what kind of a being that may be; but there are some persons who find no difficulty in seeing or per­ceiving what it is, and will give their advice and decision accordingly. Every subject is of importance, is good in itself, and can only be bad in as much as it is improperly discussed or developed by him who strives to expatiate upon it when following his own blind and partial ideas, asserting more than he clearly perceives, thinking he sees when in reality he does not see, and then, as becoming a man of a philosophical turn of mind, boldly making his assertions accordingly. How much more important, then, is that which has an elevating and moral tendency, and to which may be attributed in a certain sense not only a nation's prosperity but also her honor and reputation in an eminent degree, and which must therefore command whatever attention we can give it, in order to show clearly its extent, its real intrinsic utility and worth. Hence a great deal has been said on our present subject, but concerning a good thing too much cannot be said, nor can a good thing be repeated too often.

Speaking in general, the ballads and songs of Ireland are of a moral nature, but there maybe a few found among them which have crept in not in the usual way but in an unusual way. They are for the most part learned from a certain class of persons that go around with what are called "shows," but whether they themselves are the real shows or not is quite difficult to determine. And of course in order to create a sensation they must have something new,—and knowing that the people are lovers of song, they come to the conclusion that one of the best means to entice youth is to sing something in the shape of a song, the com­position of which is as rude as the rest of their perfor­mances, which chiefly consist in beating an old drum or teaching a canary bird to handle a wheelbarrow. Such songs as those cannot be called Irish; they are imported and consequently do not come under the head of Irish bal­lads. It has been asserted that only in a nation which enjoys freedom, prosperity and its attendants, can the man of poesy love to dwell,—and that there alone, within her tranqu­quil shades, can genius flourish from thorough cultivation; for where freedom is not, prosperity cannot reign; and where
prosperity cannot reign, there is the height of misery and misfortune. Hence the divine flame of poetry soon loses its bright light, and by-and-by dies away altogether; all hope, too, vanishes from the human breast; sighs and sorrows commence, which are the only outlet of the feelings and sentiments of the people. This is only true in part, for history clearly shows that even in Ireland's darkest days, when gloom reigned supreme, the flame of poetry has never been totally extinguished. And as regards the lyrical species, the effect has been immeasurable. For the more they were oppressed, the more they suffered at the hand of their oppressors, the more they had to bend beneath the yoke of the Saxon tyrant, the more did the lyric muse give vent in sad and mournful strains to their heart's longings, their feelings and passions. The saying, "Give me the writing of the ballads of a country and I do not care who makes the laws," once uttered by a writer and scholar of high standing, is as forcible as it is true. Because the ballads of a country must be and are the natural and spontaneous expression of the thoughts of the mind, the feelings and sentiments, the outpouring of the soul made manifest in verse, which upon circulation throws its broad influence on the minds of a people, who in turn adopt them as their own and find them a soothing balm, agreeable to their internal feelings, causing them to send forth in mournful patriotic, and loving strains an influential and moving power, a power that is felt all over the land, carrying in its sway the richest and fairest of nature's gifts, the nobler part of man. That this influence is felt, and that the power of ballad poetry is great and cannot be gainsaid, nor has it ever been, by any right-thinking and intelligent man, cannot be gainsaid. It is unnecessary, therefore to enter into details in order to show what is generally accepted and corroborated.

Ballad poetry, forming in itself, as it does, a distinct element, differs from all other kinds of poetical composition and depends mainly on its subject matter, its mode of expression, dealing with facts, sights, etc., as they really are, expressing not only the author's sentiments but also those of the people at large, dwelling emphatically on the real cause of the sensation, so that the effect made on the mind of the hearer may be in proportion; every word must have its meaning as well as its full articulate sound, force and expression according to the nature and requirement of the piece.

Although these are to some extent found the marks that characterize the ballad poetry of every country, we can find however some of the poems in this department verging not only on poetry of the higher order but also surpassing it as far as sensational feeling, description, vigor and force of expression are concerned. For the sake of order we will divide the ballads into five classes: patriotic, lamentations, lovesongs, narrative, and eulogies. The patriotic song is an all-inspiring flame; it stirs up the minds of men, urges them on to acts of bravery and valor, and fills their soul with that manliness, heroism and courage that immortalized so many great and noble patriots who fought and bled for freedom's cause. A patriotic air is also a powerful instinctive on the battle-field when bayonets clash or the command for a charge is about to be given. This was well understood and put in practice by the ancient Irish, as the bards were always required to be present on the field of battle in order that by their patriotic songs they might excite the warriors on to deeds of valor. The love-songs so pleasingly and beautifully rendered by the innocent and fair daughters of Erin, either while working at the needle, or at early morning when nature has on her richest dress, are most charming to the ear and delightful to the heart; while at the same time the skylark sings her morning song, and the warbling of the thrush and blackbird perchèd on the top of the tallest tree or on the highest bramble of the thick hedge, go far in beautifying the scene and effecting one of the most grand and enjoyable of natural phenomena. Again at eventide, when the great king of day is about to sink in the western wave, the maidsen is on the hillside or in the vale, and as the "white milk flows," her voice, viesing as it were with the gentle and harmonious songs of the birds of the gentle beak, is re-echoed from the ivied wall and from the rocks whose overhanging clefs have stood the w rack of ages and have witnessed Ire lands triumph's and sorrows.

The songs of a lamentative nature have a wonderful effect upon the minds of the people. When it happens that some young man has suffered capital punishment it is immediately heralded over the whole length and breadth of the country in perhaps rude but pathetic verse, giving a broad statement of his last words, either when standing on the trap or when about to embrace for the last time those of his kinsfolk and friends who might have had the courage to be present. It gives also the whole history of his birth, education, etc., begging God to deal favorably with his soul and also asking the prayers of the faithful to be offered to God in his behalf. The words of the song express the whole affair so forcibly that the heart of many a poor parent melts to tears when she hears that an only son, the hope and consolation of his aged parents, ended his days on the scaffold. But this is not all: even the youth of both sexes feel the sting; the sister thanks God that her brother has been pre-erred from such a miserable end; the brother, too, with grateful heart offers up a fervent prayer to Heaven, beseeching the Divine protection, so that he may not be the cause of any grief or trouble to himself or his family, especially his dear and beloved parents in their old age. Such then is the influence of the lamentative ballad. Every one, both young and old, is so much affected that day after day and night after night the tragic affair is discussed till finally it gives place to some other new and striking fact.

The narrative ballads and songs have reference to all events of an interesting nature, taking place as they may in all parts of the country from the Irish Sea to the Atlantic and from the Giant's Causeway to the Lakes of Killarney, as well as in all parts of the known world. Some record the glorious battles fought and won by the sons of Erin, in which they had taken a principal part, as for example the battles of Sabastopol, Clontarf and Waterloo, where, as O'Connell says:

"Duke Wellington would look blue
If Paddy had not been there too."

Others record in their own way something of inferior importance, but at the same time not so on account of their style of composition, their correct numbers or anything of this kind, to which sometimes the whole importance is attached, but simply on account of the fact in itself, viewed from a certain standpoint and considered in accordance to its real intrinsic merit. It is a singular fact, too, that whatever may be recorded in this manner is thoroughly engraved on the hearts and minds of the people, and were they left to themselves without anything else to lead to the true knowledge of events that might transpire in their own country, as well as those that might take place far away be-
you'd the seas, they would in all sincerity be not ignorant of them, and would very probably have a truer idea, with very few exceptions however, concerning them than by studying and restudying the same in a book of history, especially were it written under the auspices of the National Board of Education.

The eulogies are for the most part of an extravagant nature, and this we say of them not because it is something peculiar to them alone, but because the fault is too general among almost all nations and peoples, and practised to too great an extent even by those that should, according to all appearances, know better. It is a serious fault, and one that is very hard to guard against. Men are too apt to break the bounds of the prescribed laws, and this aptitude comes from the fact that they want to differ, even against their natural inclination, as the love of truth is in the very constitution of all; they deviate from that which holds itself before them as the truth, in order to say or do something for or against it; they pass over everything in silence that they do not wish to relate. Their ideas are communicated and brought forth not any more as the objects were perceived, or as they saw whatever they treated through the light of reason, but clothed in a new dress either extra fine or extra ridiculous, just as it may suit their purpose. Here then is where so many make their mistake, if we can call it a mistake; they think that they have nothing to do but write either preposterously, absurdly, or in some such manner, and that of course everyone is bound either from sheer ignorance or prejudices to receive it as something reasonable and truthful, something profound, and as regards argument, rhetoric, and above all the clear and precise manner in which it is written, there can be nothing felt wanting to convince the mind of the reader that it was written not for what it was but for what it was not. We can safely say then that the ballads and songs of Ireland form no exception to the almost general rule; they are just what we see all over, but something better. And again, if we look into them rightly and understand well their meaning we will perhaps not speak so harshly of them. There is something connected with them that cannot be always perfectly understood by those who are not aware or who do not know their end, their aim and their scope, or the good intentions with which they were written. When these things are thoroughly known, and when we know moreover the dispositions and manners of the people, we may venture to pass some judgment upon them; and even then we should be careful, for experience teaches that our judgments are not always in conformity to our ideas, pure or empirical. Hence we must abstain from asserting anything that might not be altogether correct. We have said that they are a little extravagant, that is when viewed in a certain light and from a certain position, but that is all; there are two sides to these as well as to all other things, and we pronounce our judgment according to the side from which we took our view. But it does not at all affect their qualities; those qualities are real, not imaginary, nor can they be affected by something that is perhaps only imaginary. They shine forth in a clear light, gleaming with heavenly dew, sparkling in the sunshine and emitting a fragrant scent far beyond their own narrow limits; and that scent reaches to the utmost parts of the earth; hence we may understand their circulation. In what part of the earth is not the "Groves of Blarney," whistled and sung? Where on the face of the globe are not such songs and ballads as "Isle of Beauty, fare thee well," "The Bells of Shandon," "Dublin Bay," "Beautiful Erin," "The Vale of Love," and others too numerous to mention, known? If the ones mentioned here be not known to the reader it is certain that he must be acquainted with others of the same kind. It is remarkable that there is scarcely a place in all Ireland that has not been celebrated by some particular song, ditty or rhyme. This has especially taken place before the people were compelled to learn a strange language by being robbed of their own. But even since they have continued to write, but in a manner far different, chiefly on account of not being sufficiently acquainted with the new and imported tongue, for which they never had, and perhaps never will have, anything like an extraordinary taste, till at present there is scarcely a town or village in the whole land that cannot boast of its own particular narrative or sentimental song. These in themselves are very amusing; some paint in their own way the misfortunes and sorrows that may have occurred; others the simpler graces of a peasant girl, or in praise of some daring youth that had won the affection of one not perhaps his equal in society and had consequently to suffer sorely for it. Songs like these are very numerous, indeed so much so that about thirty or forty years ago the young folks learned so many of them that they did not know how many they were able to sing, or word, as the case might be, as their store could never run out. But times have changed, and the Irish youth have not the same facility for learning ballads or songs; neither are they so much taken up with them, for reasons not altogether obvious. However, no matter in what part of the country we may happen to be, we will hear these songs sung and airs whistled in a seemingly unconscious manner. It is as amusing as it is highly edifying to witness the esteem and respect the subjects of such songs are held in. You may ask, if you wish, concerning the event, and you are told the whole story in a very comparative short space of time and in as few words as possible, so plainly and offhandedly that you would wish such a narration had lasted for a considerable longer time. And so it is; Ireland is Ireland, the green, the Emerald Isle, and neither oppression nor anything of the kind can change its inhabitants; they are themselves and no others; if they have their bad qualities they have also their good ones; and whatever may be said against them there is at least one thing that cannot be said, and that is that they never forsook their God for their king, and that is their undying and immortal fame, their renown, their honor, their noblest attribute that will stand the test of ages, whole, firm and unshaken; and, when generations will have passed away, will still remain the same, knowing no decay. From their ballads and songs we can learn much which is, as we have already intimated, the expression of the sincere and serious thoughts of the mind, the sentiments; in a word, the mirror in which are reflected many of their qualities such as they really are.

—Sir Robert Peel is said to have expressed his high appreciation of O'Connell's parliamentary abilities. While the Reform Bill was under discussion, the speeches of its friends and foes were one day canvassed at Lady Beauchamp's. On O'Connell's name being mentioned, some critic facetiously said, "Oh, a braying Irish fellow! who would listen to him? I always walk out of the House when he opens his lips." "Come, Peel," said Lord Westmoreland, "let me hear your opinion." "My opinion candidly is," replied Sir Robert, "that if I wanted an efficient and eloquent advocate, I would readily give up all the other orators of whom we have been talking, provided I had with me this same 'broguing Irish fellow.'"
Groundhoggery.

May thy shadow never be less.—Pomian Salutation.

Boo, hog, or die!—Negro Minstrelsy: Boot & Cody.

The Minims unanimously voted a leather medal to the weather prophet of the Scholastic Almanac, for predicting a heavy fall of snow on the 14th of this month, to remain on the ground until after St. Patrick’s Day.—Scholastic of Feb. 10th.

We expect the “astrologer” of the Scholastic Almanac to pay his respects to those who voted him a leather medal for predicting the snow about St. Patrick’s Day.—Scholastic of March 24th.

I shall therefore, Mr. Editor, fulfil your expectations by presenting my “respects”—I write “respects” in quotation, on the same principle, or want of principle, which induced you similarly to decorate the word “astrologer”—my “respects” to the Minims, who thought, forsooth, that, because of a little fine weather in February, the stores of snow and the treasures of hail were exhausted. It is true that on the 14th of that month no snow was visible to the naked eye in the latitude of Notre Dame, but whereas the snow-producing coincidence of St. Valentine’s Day with Ash Wednesday was equally efficient per urbem et orbem, and whereas one could hardly expect a simultaneous fall of snow throughout the universal world, which would destroy the equilibrium of forces, and goodness knows when what would become of us, my Minim friends must be satisfied to know that if they did not perceive any fall of snow on Ash Wednesday afresaid, it was simply because they did not happen to be where the snow was falling. Had they been on the summit of Mount Popocatepetl, they might have had a leather medal on the wrong side of their mouth. We had the snow here as soon as it got ready, and I think it was sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand.

I will take this opportunity of calling your attention to the satisfactory verification, so far, of my predictions in the Almanac for 1877, as follows:

“The conjunction of the Moon and Mars, which takes place on the 8th of January, 1877, in the adverse sign of Scorpio, while the moon is decreasing, is one of the most unfortunate events that could possibly occur, and if something does not turn up to hinder it, will cause bloodshed in various parts of the Southern States. * * * The conjunction of Jupiter and Venus, which takes place about the same time, and the fact that the Sun is the ruling planet for the year, may have some counterbalancing effect against this malignant aspect.”

Observe that it was on the 8th of January that Gov. Nicholls’ coup d’etat threw the whole nation into alarm. Everything, however, passed off quietly—owing, of course, to the conjunction of Jupiter and Venus, etc.

“In February things look better. On the 7th, the planets Mars, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus are all assembled with the Moon in the constellation of the Sagittary, and the result of so much planetary influence combined can hardly be otherwise than beneficial.”

The Electoral Commission were sitting under this planetary combination, and on the 7th it first became evident that Florida would be counted for Hayes. Whatever public opinion may be upon this result, it cannot be questioned that peace was secured by it to the nation.

“On the 5th of March, the day of the Presidential inauguration, the Moon is again in Scorpio, but Mars is fortunately absent.”

Was not the anticipation intimated here realized to the very letter?

“As the Moon completes her first quarter, Jupiter is in quartile with the Sun, and we presume Grant will settle everything up quietly.”

Poor man! he endeavored to do so. His last efforts were directed towards the resumption of specie payments, and the withdrawal of United States troops from the doubtful States. But what can even planetary influence avail against such men as Morton, Chandler and Blaine?

“That Easter Sunday should fall upon All Fool’s Day is as unlucky as it is unusual.”

The ladies who went to church in new spring bonnets and came home in a storm of wind and hail will bear me out in the truth of this. So far, then, I am unimpeachable, and as the remainder of my predictions are all couleur de rose, I hope that no unforeseen combination of calamitous influences will interfere with their fulfilment.

In conclusion, I will give my Minim friends some valuable hints as to my modus operandi in astrological predictions, to ensure success.

When you see the Great Bear whisking his tail it is a sign that flies will be troublesome in the ensuing months of July and August.

When the Twins get beyond the control of the Professor of Astronomy, it is a sign of impending domestic broils.

If you observe a large number of grindstones floating up stream on the First of January, you may depend upon having six weeks’ sleighing in March.

When a syzygy of Venus and the Moon occurs in the constellation Libra, it is a warning for you to make every effort to preserve your equilibrium.

When you see a ring around the Moon on the Second of February and a groundhog spinning around the ring on his left ear, you may look out for gunpowder explosions on the ensuing Fourth of July.

When a new Moon occurs on Easter Sunday, you will be sure to be swallowed up by a whale on the First of May, unless the planet Mercury should happen to be in opposition to the Sun at the same time, in which case you will have to swallow the whale.

Having given you sufficient data for a first attempt, if your ambition should move you to become astrologers, I will leave you to make the application and achieve success thereby; suggesting that if that leather medal be struck and ready for presentation, I am to be found at all times in my office on the summit of Mount Popocatepetl, where I am employed day and night taking observations for the benefit of next year’s Scholastic Almanac.

The Astrologer.

Socialism.

In every age, in every period of the world’s existence, there have been men who attempted to devise or put in practice some new class of projects for the purpose of re-organizing society. The great poverty and distress of the multitudes, the oppressions, the frauds, and the innumerable diseases which seemed to have been the necessary concomitants of society have caused these men to inquire: What is the cause of these evils? is it possible that nature has decreed that the majority of men are thus to exist in this state of ignorance and misery, and that but a few only
are to be in the enjoyment of that which was intended for
all? No: this cannot be,—Divine Providence has been
more beneficent and generous than this; enough has been
created for the supply of every one; and all that is nec-
essary is that there be devised some more equitable means
for the distribution of the copious bounties of so gracious
and beneficent a Creator. To effect this, then, men must
be subjected to a different system of regulations, which
will be calculated to promote human welfare: in a word, soci-
ety must be reconstructed. Such has been the mode of
reasoning of those who would be reformers of society—or, as
I may call them, devotees of phantasial theories. Their
theories have, however, for the most part, been of the most
impracticable and absurd kinds, and rather calculated to
show the ingenuity of their imaginations than any prac-
ticability for the amelioration of the evils they had
in mind. All these different schemes, numerous as they
are, may be classified under the general "Socialism." Among
the first, and one of the most eminent of those who were
employed in forming models to improve the scheme
Of man's existence, and recast the world," was Plato. He belonged to that class which may be de-
nominated as the theoretical. In his work, the "Republic,"
he endeavors to unfold the mystery of perfect justice; he
speaks of the rise and revolutions of different common-
wealths; and contends that it would be possible, knowing
the defects of these various commonwealths, to establish
such a government as would enable men to attain the
highest degree of perfection. Whatever may be its real
value, we know that this work abounds in noble and beau-
tiful sentiments. Hooker describes Plato's justice as "that
law whose seat is in the bosom of God, and whose voice is
the harmony of the world." Coming down to a more re-
cent period, we will find one who has equalled, if not sur-
passed, Plato's speculations on a perfect government. I
allude to Sir Thomas More. In the year 1516 he wrote a
treatise called "Utopia," which was, as the name implies,
a pure fiction. It was his object to paint in glowing colors
a commonwealth where wickedness and vice were un-
known; where there were none but good citizens, and who
were ruled by honest and conscientious statesmen; riches
were contemned, and as a punishment for crime the cul-
pits were obliged to perform all the degrading functions
of society. This was about the substance of "Utopia."
About the earliest practical attempt at socialistic life was
made by Pythagoras. He founded an asylum in the city
of Crotona, in Grecia. This famous institution, however,
though popular at first, was not of long duration. The
Essenians, a Jewish sect, 420 years subsequent to this, were
more successful in their attempts at socialistic reform than
was Pythagoras. To escape the moral contagion of the
cities and towns, they went to the western coast of the
Dead Sea, and there sought to attain the ideal of what they
conceived to be human perfection. They lived the most
austere lives, ignoring riches and pleasures, and tried to
subjugate their evil inclinations by fasting and prayer;
they partook of but one meal a day. They were not al-
lowed to marry; all lived under the same roof, ate at the
same table, and were in every sense of the word equal.
De Quincey endeavored to prove that the Essenians were
not Jews, but early Christians who had assumed this dis-
guise in order to escape persecution. That the Essenians
could not have been Christians we know from the fact that
they lived 180 years before the coming of Jesus Christ.
Two hundred years after this, the Therapeutae sprung from
the Essenians, and far surpassed their predecessors in the
rigor of their rules. They denounced all that was near and
dear to them in this life, and gave themselves up to prayer,
meditation and fasting, taking but one meal a day, at sun-
set, which consisted of bread and salt. Every seventh day
they assembled for public prayer, and every seven years
the men and women, who were on every other occasion
separated from each other, assembled at a fraternal banquet;
and, to terminate the festival, they always had a sacred
dance in commemoration of the dance on the shore of the
Red Sea by the Israelites after their deliverance.
Such were some of the early attempts that were made to
reform society; and if they were not a success, their projec-
tors deserve, at least, our respect; for the object they
had in view was a praiseworthy one. It was their desire to

"Arise and fly,
The reeling Faun, the sensual feast,
Move upward, working out the beast,
And let the ape and tiger die."

Now a word or two about modern "Socialism." How
does it compare with that of more ancient times? St.
Simon, a Frenchman who served in the war of American
independence, tried to reform society by first reforming
religion. In this respect the doctrine of St. Simon is in-
ferior to the most imperfect of the doctrines that were ad-
vanced by the social reformers of ancient times; they strove
to make society conform with the dictates of religion;
while it was the object of St. Simon to have religion so
fashioned as to conform with the requirements of its soci-
ety. In 1832 this association was, on account of its licen-
sious and immoral practices, dispersed by the French Gov-
ernment. At the same time that St. Simon was showing
the French people the necessity there was for a reform in
society, Owen was founding a colony at Lanark, England,
which was, for a while, thought to be quite a success.
Owen believed, or at least pretended to believe, that man
is but the creature of circumstances; he is just what the
circumstances in which he is placed make him, and is in
nowise a free agent; reward or punishment is a defect in
a government; our imperfections arise exclusively from
the forms of society under which we live; this individuality
of feeling which we have for our parents or friends can
and should be overcome; the whole country should be di-
vided into districts, and each district should accommodate
about eight hundred persons; the people should dress
alike, and eat together; in fact, there should be perfect
equality. As for religion, Owen scouted the idea of having
any such in his society. It was not long till Owen was fol-
lowed by Fourier, who advocated a plan somewhat similar
to that of Owen's for the distribution of land; each district
should contain about five hundred persons, and all should
live in one large edifice; the proceeds should be divided,
as in joint-stock companies, according to the amount of
capital invested by each.
All these different forms of modern "Socialism" which
I have mentioned had their evil consequences; they all
tenailed more or less evil on society, instead of the good re-
results which were expected to follow from their establish-
ment; but there is one more branch of "Socialism," which
I have not yet mentioned, of quite recent origin, and of
which I will say a few words—it is "Communism." Any-
one who is familiar with the late-history of France, and
the attempt that was made to establish Communism there
in 1871, must shudder when he thinks of what were the
consequences. A few ambitious men, under pretence of benefiting the working class, placed themselves above the law, and obeyed no authority but that of the Commune which was said to be founded in a "love of liberty, equality, and respect for human life." In the name of the "Com­
mune" they carried on a system of murder, robbery and incendiarism; they deluged the country in blood; destroyed and trampled underfoot everything that was sacred. Though they pretended to be the advocates of an equality of rights, they recognized no man's rights. Their doctrine might be summed up in a few words: "The right of those who have not, to take from those who have." Happily for France, this scheme which was so systematically ordered, and was being carried out with such infernal skill, was soon suppressed. The ill-success attending the efforts of those who attempted to establish a different order of things from,

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**Scientific Notes.**

—The natural sciences must be studied by facts not by words.

—Nature presents to its readers an admirably fine por-

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—At a recent meeting of the British Linman Society,

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—In the United States heavy rains are less frequent be-

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—The Engineering and Mining Journal urges the use of the telephone for mine signalling. The ability of promptly

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—In Glashutte, Saxony, a manufacturer employs an aluminium in the production of watch-springs. The new

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—The Science Primers republished by Appleton & Co are calculated to popularize science and to make it attrac-

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—In Africa is a species of fish that can live without wa-

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—Prof. Grote maintains that the original inhabitants of

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—the mountainous backbone of the two Americas; that on

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—the advent of the glacial epoch the people living in the ex-

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—the mountainous backbone of the two Americas; that on
—The Mushalische Wochenblatt, a paper usually well-informed on matters connected with the arts, announces that owing to want of funds, there will be no performances at Bayreuth next summer. It further states that Wagner thinks of shortly coming to London to give a series of concerts, and he will himself conduct all.

—M. Offenbach's new bouffe, 'La Perle St. Laurent,' has been produced at the Folies Dramatiques in Paris. The music is bright and lively, but without great pretension to style. Gallichon is the conservatory, made her debut, and did very well. There is a touch of dragoons in this new bouffe which may rival in popularity that of the Two Gen d'armes in 'Genevieve de Brabant.'

—The Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung states that Khrus- tali Zographos Efiendi, the well-known Constantinople banker, has placed at the disposal of the Bavarian Royal Academy of Science and Literature a sum of twenty-five thousand francs, to serve as a fund, the interest of which is to be used for prizes, to be awarded by the academy in question for the best works, produced in competition on subjects relating to Greek literature, ancient or modern.

—It may not be generally known that Mme. Pappenheim has a dog to which he is deeply attached. When 'loehgrinin' (so runs the story, at least), was about to be produced, this worthy gentleman besought Mr. Fryer to engage the dog and to use it in the place of the king's head in that play. When Mr. Fryer refused him he went away and mourned bitterly. The dog is said to be of the Skyey variety.

—The "Frogs" of Aristophanes was announced to be brought out at Munich in March, in German, omitting all local and contemporary allusions, which a modern audience might find unintelligible. The stage was to be arranged after the Greek fashion, as far as possible, in all essential details. The most prominent philologists have been consulted about the matter, and the committee have arranged how to make the plays, less attractive professors and students from all German cities and university towns.

—The long promised work, "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India," by Dr. W. H. Russell, written under the sanction of his royal highness, who is said to have looked at some of the proof-sheets, is now in the binder's hands, in England. The book is illustrated by Mr. Sydney F. Paul, who accompanied the prince. It will contain thirty full-page and more than forty smaller wood engravings, by Mr. J. D. Cooper, and the frontispiece is a permanent photograph of his royal highness.

—The failure of Boston to appreciate Mme. Essipoff, and the consequent attachment at present to modern Athens there, has brought out some astounding facts. Some one who signs himself "Musician," and is vouched for as "one of the Boston musical profession," writes to a daily journal of the city that "Boston has a number of pianists who might be classed among the greatest of living pianists."

While in Chicago last week, we saw the new marble statue of St. Joseph, modelled in Rome by Mr. William W. Starr for the Cathedral of the Holy Name. If we can read expressions, it is St. Joseph as the meditative saint; for that figure, in its chaste pose, with every fold of its drapey, breathes the very spirit of holy contemplation. The head is one of remarkable beauty, and there is an artistic excellence in the entire work which shows a clear care studied from the life, but at such a slight cost as to aid the idealism which such a subject should inspire. The people of the Holy Name have reason to be proud, as we hear they are, of a statue which excites admiration, not because of the number of cubic feet it possesses to the stone, but as a work of art in beauty. There is a double satisfaction in saying this of a work by an American sculptor, and we should be glad to see more from the same hand in our sanctuaries.

—An exchange says: "In our obituary notice of the late Mr. —, in yesterday's issue, for the phrase 'he was a noble and pig-headed man,' read 'he was a noble and big-hearted man.'


Marmion's history of the Maritime Ports in Ireland, originally published in Europe in 1855, gives a history of the Danish and Anglo-Norman Invasion and the most remarkable events in the History of Ireland under the dominion of England, and a history of Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Carlingford, Newry, Strangford, Carrickfergus, Bangor, Belfast, Coleraine, Londonderry, Sligo, Ballina, Kilfunda, Newport, Westport, Galway, Limerick, Skibbereen, Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, New Ross, Wexford, Arklow, Wicklow, and the Vale of Avoca—the River Shannon; Bantry Bay, and all the Loughs and Rivers in Ireland. Mr. Walsh is publishing the work in numbers.

—The April number of the American Agriculturist opens with a large illustration of Carolina Parrots and other American Birds, which is followed by thirteen columns (including April Bee Notes), of practical, reasonable hints and suggestions about spring work, in all departments. This is so fully explained that any man, or boy even, can now do it successfully. This article is alone worth the yearly cost of the paper to those having fruit trees to improve. An interesting short article and engraving explains not only how to multiply valuable new potatoes, but also how to save $6 to $8 per acre in planting common sorts. Getting light in interior rooms and halls is explained by an illustration of the American Agriculturist Buildings, which are lighted by a new and improved plan, of general application. A variety of Humbugs are shown in the regular chapter on this subject, a specialty of this journal, and in "Old Seeds with New Names.—Important suggestions are offered to farmers by simple experiments. Prof. Atwater, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, explaining how to conduct such experiments, observes: "Oden Farm Papers;" "Among the Farmers, by One of Them," talks about a variety of topics; "Talks on Farm Crops." Several pages with engravings describe sundry useful contrivances and implements; Peter Henderson talks about Geraniums; Prof. Sargent about Planting Native Forest Trees, for Use and Ornament, etc.—"Faith and Chesterch" has three columns of practical Talks with Mothers and Housekeepers. Francis W. Dyer in Windows, Moths and Millers, etc., fill up the Household columns.—"The Doctor," "Aunt Sue," and others, amuse and instruct the young people with a variety of pictures, etc., including "Bird-Houses that any Boy can Make," described with six pictures showing how: Things are Done in Other Countries, with a Turkish street scene. Altogether, this number of the American Agriculturist is very valuable, as well as interesting, and should be in every house. Price 15 cents, or $1.60 a year post paid. Orange Judd Company, New York, publishers.

—Diogenes was asked one day why he was often seen eating in the public road. "I should not do so," answered this cynical philosopher, "if I did not feel hungry in the public road."

—When Pelham was at the head of the English Government, some members recommended that newspapers should be restrained from publishing the debates of the house. Pelham replied: "Let them alone, they make better speeches for us than we can for ourselves."

—The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarians Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians; but it was so entirely lost in the time of Charle- magne that he found it necessary to restore it, according to Warnefrid and Alcuin. It consisted at first of only one point, used in three ways, and some lines of a stroke formed in several ways. But as no particular rules were followed in the use of these new signs, punctuation was exceedingly coarse until the end of the fifteen century, when the learned Venetian printers, the Manutii, increased the number of signs, and established some fixed rules for their application.—Gussett's Popular Educator.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:
Choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and
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success of former Students.
All the weekly local news of the University, including
the names of those who have distinguished themselves
during the week by their excellence in class and by their
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The Literary Entertainment.
The second literary entertainment of the St. Aloysius'
Philodemic Association took place in Phelan Hall on Tues-
day evening, April 3rd, at seven o'clock. There were few
strangers present, but the students turned out largely and
the hall was well filled by them.
These literary entertainments are becoming more and
more popular and interesting, and we hope to see the day
when they will be regarded here as they really should be.
By means of no other kind, by no other manner of exhibi-
tions is so much good accomplished both for the students
taking part and those who form the audience. The re-
search required in order to obtain suitable matter to pre-
cent to a cultivated audience, the practice in composition
undergone by the youthful orator or essayist, the exercise
of the mind not only in composing but also in committing
to memory what has been written, the familiarity with the
rostrum acquired while speaking, these are all grave rea-
sions why the literary entertainment should be preferred to
all others by the earnest student, and we hope that with
each ensuing year the frequency of oratorical displays may
increase. Indeed we have good reason to believe that dur-
ing the next scholastic year the energetic director of the St.
Aloysians will insist upon having each month public ses-
sions of his Society at which orations and essays will be
given by the young members.
Last Tuesday's Entertainment began with a quartette
of string instruments. The programme informed us that
the orchestra would favor us, but in this the programme
was wrong; but then this is not the first time that pro-
grammes have been mistaken. The music by the quartette
was of course good, and it was for this very reason that we
must again quarrel with the programme, since they were
announced to play at the close and did not. There is noth-
ing like following a programme entirely and faithfully.
Unless it is intended to give what is announced it is far bet-
ter not to have a programme printed.
The first oration was delivered by Mr. William P. Breen,
of Fort Wayne, who chose for his subject, "Byron." He
began by giving a short biography of the distinguished
poet, in which he narrated Byron's travels, and how he
died amid the lamentations of the Greeks and the univer-
sal sorrow of civilized Europe. He then briefly traced his
literary career from his first entrance into literary life.
After considering his minor poems, he spoke at some length
of the surpassing beauties of "Childe Harold." After a
summary of the extraordinary endowments of Byron's
genius he turned for a few moments to his brief but un-
happy career, and showed that although Byron led a most
degraceful life yet there still shone behind his many faults
a noble and tender heart. He closed by quoting an extract
from the pathetic and beautiful tribute to his memory by
Samuel Rogers, his friend and fellow-poet.
We think Mr. Breen somewhat unfortunate in the choice
of his subject. A historical or biographical subject does
well enough for an essay or a lecture, but for an oration
they do not suit unless the orator intends eulogizing the
man of whom he speaks. So Mr. Breen seemed to consider
it, and as a consequence the oration was an eulogy of Byron.
It is true he condemned the bad qualities for which Lord
Byron was noted, and held up for admiration the great
genius with which the poet was endowed, still when we
consider the harm done to mankind by the satanic school
of English poetry to which Byron belonged, we regret that
Mr. Breen should have selected him on whom to lavish
praise. Mr. Breen's delivery is good. His voice is clear
and strong, and with a little more cultivation may be
handled with good effect.
The declamation ("The Dying Alchemist") of Mr. Carl
Otto though, on the whole, excellent, was marked by some
defects. Mr. Otto must pay more attention to his voice.
In his gesturing, his pose, etc., he was as successful as one
could wish; but there was an huskiness in his voice and an
indistinctness in his articulation which marred much of the
pleasure enjoyed by those hearing him declaim. By more
study in this regard, Mr. Otto would succeed as a de-
claimer.
Mr. John G. Ewing's essay was entitled "Constitutional
Government." He began by asking the question: Shall
our Government be responsible or not? He then stated
what constitutional government is, and its two kinds, re-
sponsible and irresponsible. The government of our coun-
try as an example of the latter form, and that of England
or Switzerland as one of the former. The evils that are
brought forward against the latter form: those of too fre-
cquent elections, and of subservience of the Administration
to the Legislature, causing centralization of power into the
same hands. The first could fit just as well if applied to
our present Government. For the length of the Parlia-
ments are three and a half years; a year and a half longer
than that of our House. The second case can also be ap-
plied to us, as the centralization of the last sixteen years
shows. The plea of non-intelligence of voters is even
poorer than the other two. The evils of irresponsible gov-
ernment are: (1) Want of harmony and union between the
two branches—examples of Buchanan and Grant. (2) The
want of living issues—shown by many examples. (3)
The want of civil-service purity. It cannot exist in an ir-
responsible government like ours, for such a government
demands that men should be self-sacrificing. The case of
Belknap shows the impossibility of checking or punishing
this evil. In a responsible government it is far less likely
to occur, for then the holders of office are at any moment liable to be held to an account. The answer, therefore, he would give to the question with which he began his essay, is, that we should have a responsible government, for it is the best; and moreover we think we are coming to it. Our government should be adapted to that form, with the President, Senate and House elected for a term of six or seven years, with a ministry responsible to the House. The House could be dissolved at any time by the President, who would have but this right and that of vote. But whether we should ever possess this government or not, it would matter little unless our public men show forth better examples of probity, justice and rectitude; and unless we correct the great abuse of party-jealousy and sectional strife, remembering we can but go forward and fight in the battle of life and in the struggle of nations but as one nation, with the same fear for national defeat, and the same hope for national triumph.

Mr. Ewing has a little hesitancy in his reading, which he should endeavor to overcome. Good reading is not what we hear every day. Besides correctness of pronunciation and the proper appreciation of the matter read, it is also necessary that the voice should be modulated so as to bring out the strong words of a period. In Mr. Ewing’s reading there is too much of a sameness, and this is heightened at times by the hesitation of which we have spoken. As regards his treatment of the subject, Mr. Ewing is deserving of praise. He grasped it in a way which was at once comprehensive and philosophical, grappling with many of the knotty problems of legislation with a breadth of views which shows that he has already familiarized himself with, and formed fixed ideas on, points generally supposed to be beyond the reach of gentlemen of his age.

The next thing on the programme was a chorus by the Choral Union, but it was only on the programme. By some misunderstanding the chorus did not come off. The essay of Mr. P. J. Cooney was entitled “Henry Clay.” He began by saying that it is no figure of speech, no vain assertion nor idle assumption, to say that America has produced a band of heroes unsurpassed for their patriotism, unequalled for their valor, unmatched in virtue, and never equalled in their wisdom and statesmanship. The recollections of these men produce in our breasts thoughts that stimulate to works of brotherly-love and glory. If ever the enthusiasm of the American people is aroused, and their warm appreciation displays itself, it is with their souls are worked into passionate feelings by the venerated name of the illustrious Henry Clay. With that name is associated every quality that is great and glorious in the character of a man. Whether we regard him as an agriculturist amid the prairies and forests of the West, a lawyer in the courts of justice, or a Senator in the halls of Congress, he was great and illustrious. He was a man of extensive knowledge, sound sense, keen sensibility, with a command of language truly wonderful. He labored strenuously in the cause of freedom, and from infancy consecrated his energies to her shrine. By his conservatism he rendered, in his day, the American government stable and secure; as envoy, he taught Europe to respect his country. During the session of compromise, he stood undismayed, displaying the valor of Achilles, the strength of Hercules, the power of Jove, and the enthusiasm of Paris. He concluded by hoping that the bright lessons of patriotism, statesmanship and philanthropy which Clay inculcated might exert their influence on the American people, and that his name might live throughout succeeding years embalmed in the hearts of all.

Mr. Cooney’s essay was well written; but, after all, we think he placed altogether too high an estimate on the services rendered his country by the subject of his essay. There is sometimes more injury done to a great man by fulsome praise than there is by denunciation and abuse. That Clay was a great man no one can deny; that he was entitled to the praise given him by the essayist we can scarcely admit. Mr. Cooney is a good reader; his voice is clear and distinct, but he needs more familiarity with the stage to overcome the stiffness of his carriage.

“Parrhasius and the Captive” was declaimed by Mr. William T. Ball. This declamation is one very difficult to reader satisfactorily to a critical audience. There is great danger of the speaker overdoing or underdoing it. Mr. Ball acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, though his delivery was not perfect. In ordinary description he succeeds very well, so also in the more tender passages, but in the ruder and more violent passages his voice lacks strength and force enough to bring them out fully.

The subject of Mr. N. J. Mooney’s oration was “Geology and Revelation.” He commenced by showing that the power and goodness of God is ever manifested and confirmed by the scientific truths, especially those of geology and history, showing how important it is to fully understand just what science teaches, and how far she may go without getting out of her sphere. He then laid down the points which are discussed, and showed by the testimony of Scripture and by the views of eminent theologians and scientists that there is in reality no ground for supposing any contradiction between Geology and Revelation. He quoted several texts of the Sacred Scripture referring to the subject, and stated the views of commentators on these texts, proving that they may be differently interpreted. He also showed that it is not the Catholic alone, but every honest-minded man, who defends the doctrine of the Scripture. He reminded his hearers that they need never fear lest truth should conflict with truth, for God is one, and His works though manifold are in harmony. He closed by comparing the relative merits of the Mosaic narrative and the speculations of philosophers and scientists, and showing the utter insignificance of the latter, and that the truths of science could never conflict with the written word of the Author of all truth. Mr. Mooney was altogether too discursive. Had he confined himself to a narrower sphere his words would have had far more weight than that which they carried. The breadth of his subject was such that before conviction on any one point could be carried home to his hearers he was forced to pass to some other. Mr. Mooney’s delivery is good, still not perfect; more ease will come to him through practice.

The declamation of Mr. T. C. Logan, wasDavis' “Penton,” which was rendered very well. Mr. Logan’s voice is strong and heavy. He has considerable control over it, yet it is necessary for him to guard against one great fault. He is apt to become somewhat monotonous when giving simple description. In the more animated passages he controls his voice completely. He should strive to do so in those less violent. Messrs. Logan, Ball and Otto were each honored with an encore, to which they responded in excellent selections.

The Entertainment ended with the closing remarks of Rev. President Colonia, who called attention to the good parts of the exercises and pointed out the various defects.
We were pleased to see Mr. Henry W. Quan, (Commercial), of '78, that he likes his profession.

After a brief rest and visit to his relatives and friends in Wisconsin, Mr. Hoynes will much of the severe routine labor of the sanctum has been from the pen of our associate, while not be spared, and he has kindly remained, helping on the work and the cause in which his heart is enlisted—the defense of the greenback as the redeemer of labor from bondage. Some of the best political articles the Democrat, since its first issue in Chicago, and has done most efficient, reliable service. He has entered upon the active practice of the law, first acquiring the mastery of print-
claimed: W. Nicholas, C. Peltier, J. Ingwerson, P. Phelan, F. Lang, K. Scanlan, R. Keenan, and J. Anderson. L. Sivers was a member.

—Last Sunday as the Juniors were passing the general office the countenance of one of their number lit up with a smile as he gave a significant glance in the direction of the office. "I knew it would come," he whispered to a companion. "The cause of his delight was a solitary box standing in a conspicuous place near the office, with the delicately lighted one's name inscribed in large characters. As soon as the ranks were dismissed, he selected a detail of two to assist him to convey it to the trunk-room. As the two boys raised the box from the ground, one of them remarked: "Very light, Joe; unleavened bread, I presume." "Nonsense, nonsense! sponge cake, I reckon." Imagine his surprise "Very light, Joe; unleavened bread, I presume." "Nonsense, nonsense! sponge cake, I reckon." Imagine his surprise when the box was opened to find about a peck of raisins. He says as it was the 1st of April he forgives the fellow, but advises him not to repeat the nonsense! sponge cake, I reckon."

—A correspondent writes to us the following description of the Susquehanna Bridge at Niagara, the official inspection of which has lately been completed: "This bridge was built by Mr. Roebling in 1853-54. Its four towers are

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
Roll of Honor.

[In the following list are the names of those students who during the past week have by their exemplary conduct given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

MINOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Roll of Honor.

[In the following list are the names of those students who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.]

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 5TH.

PREPARATORY COURSE.


MINOR DEPARTMENT.


List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course—according to the competitions, which are held monthly.—DIRECTOR OF STUDY.]
con and Rev. Fr. Lilly as subdeacon. The repository was really beautiful; all abloom, in spite of the heavy March snows." On Friday, Fr. Shortis was celebrant, assisted by Fr. Lilly; and on Holy Saturday Fr. Lilly sang the Litanies as celebrant. The sermons on all these days, by Rev. Fr. Cooney, were worthy of his fame as a zealous missionary. We have reason to thank Fr. Shortis for his zeal in promoting the beauty of the ceremonies in the convent chapel.

—The beautifully ornamented Geological Chart presented on the Feast of the Annunciation by the Graduating Class to the Prefect of Studies is much admired and highly valued as a token of affection by their devoted teacher. The festive celebration of the Feast took place on Wednesday evening, when the following programme was given:

**Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor"**

Misses Spencer and Nunning.

**Hunters' Chorus**

(Toggenburg)

Vocal Class. Accompaniment by Miss Nunning, Salutatory from Senior Department.

**Miss Ritchie**

**TABLEAU.**

"Ave Maria"

(Cherubinis)

Miss Footo.

Address from Rosary Society

Miss A. O'Connor Vocal Duet—"Serenade"

(Schubert)

Misses Morgan and Byrne.

Address from Junior Department

Miss D. Gordon

Apology from Minim Department

"Fantasia Brillantes"

(Pape)

Miss Wilson.

**ST. CLOTILDE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.**

**AN ORIGINAL DRAMA.**

Prologue

Miss Beall

**ACT 1ST—SCENE 1ST.**

Beotha

Miss C. Morgan

Hyndus

" M. Smalley

Hessil

" M. Cravens

Sybil

" A. Morgan

Celada

" A. Kirchner

Iassel

" M. Usselman

**SCENE 2D.**

Clothilde

Miss H. Footo

Loana

" D. Cavenor

**SCENE 3D.**

Athenias

Miss Russell

Sylvia

Ella Mulligan

Vocal Quartette—"Spring-time"

(Mendelssohn)

Misses D. Cavenor, L. Kirchner, Spencer and Wilson.

**SCENE 4TH.**

Leonora

Miss A. Cavenor

Pretoria

" E. Thompson

Fansta

" N. McGrath

Theodora

" A. Walsh

**SCENE 5TH.**

Overture to "Abu Hassen"

(Von Weber)

Misses Hawkins and Pleins.

**ACT 2D—SCENE 1ST.**

Euerita

Miss E. O'Neil

Eba

" M. Ewing

Placidia

" Breeze

Galla

" O'Mahony

Justice

" Byrne

Tela

" Moran

Endocia

"

**SCENE 2D. ACT 3D—SCENE 1ST.**

Song—"Tarentelle"

(Alardits)

Miss E. O'Connor

**SCENE 2D.**

Ingelberg

Miss Ritchie

Song—"Adelade"

(Boehmton)

**SCENE 3D.**

Angel

Miss Faxon

" Fantasia"

Miss E. O'Connor

Chorus—"Hall Smiling Morn!"

(Spofforth)

**Vocal Class.**

"Galop de Concert"

Misses Cronin and Byrne

**THE "WESTERN CITIZEN."**

The Western Citizen, the only Journal published in Indiana in the interests of the Irish race, will be furnished at:

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>One Year</td>
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<td>Six Months</td>
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Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
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<tr>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>3:45 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pern</td>
<td>9:35 a.m.</td>
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D. A. Clarke, of '70.

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Arthur O. O'Brien, of '76.

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Notre Dame, Indiana.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 26, 1876, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9 20; Cleveland 2 30 p.m.; Buffalo 8 10.

10 07 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 4 55 p.m.; Cleveland 9 45.

11 09 a.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5 10 p.m.; Cleveland 9 45 p.m.; Buffalo 4 00 a.m.

2 10 p.m.; Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 3 40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7 45 a.m.; Buffalo, 1 10 p.m.

4 40 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 45 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3 55 p.m., Chicago 6 20 a.m.

4 38 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Toledo 7; Chicago 9 a.m.

4 03 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5; Chicago, 6 30 p.m.;

8 00 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago 11 10 a.m.,

8 30 a.m., Way Freight.

J. W. Cary, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

J. H. Parsons, Sup't West Div., Chicago.

Charles Paine, Gen'l Supt.

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PENDA RADISAN R. R. LINE.

CONDENSEO TIME TABLE.

DEC. 10, 1878.

# TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT.

Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side).

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, Leave</td>
<td>11.30 P.M.</td>
<td>9.00 A.M.</td>
<td>2.00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester, Leave</td>
<td>12.40 A.M.</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>2.05 a.m.</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>6.20 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giverville</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>7.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>10.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crestline, Leave | 7.50 A.M. | 5.40 P.M. | 10.35 P.M. | |
| Lima | 9.25 | 7.40 | 11.05 | |
| Ft. Wayne | 10.45 | 9.35 | 1.05 A.M. | |
| Chicago | 3.45 | 3.30 | 5.50 | |

GOING EAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Leave</td>
<td>10.40 P.M.</td>
<td>8.30 A.M.</td>
<td>5.35 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>2.40 A.M.</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>11.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>1.59 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crestline, Leave | 12.05 P.M. | 7.35 P.M. | 4.30 A.M. | 6.05 A.M. |
| Mansfield | 12.35 | 7.44 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| Giverville | 2.25 | 9.38 | 6.55 | 9.15 |
| Alliance | 4.10 | 11.15 | 8.55 | 11.30 |
| Rochester | 6.30 | 1.30 | 11.06 | 2.00 P.M. |
| Pittsburgh, Leave | 7.30 | 2.30 | 12.15 P.M. | 3.30 |

Train No. 6 runs daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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F. R. NEEB, G. F. & T. A.
**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—November 21, 1875.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train No.</th>
<th>laat. Express</th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Evening Express</th>
<th>Morning Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>7:25</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>2:25</td>
<td>5:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>5:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>6:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>7:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Detroit</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Lv. South Bend</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
<td>7:15 p.m.</td>
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<td>7:15 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
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<td>1:40</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>7:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre Dame</td>
<td>7:07</td>
<td>11:07</td>
<td>2:07</td>
<td>5:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. South Bend</td>
<td>9:15</td>
<td>1:15</td>
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**Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy,**

**Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.**

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