Resurgite!—June, 1877.

AN IRISH PATRIOT’S EXHORTATION TO OPPRESSED PEOPLES.

Now for the faith that is in ye,
Polander, Sclav, and Kelt! 1
Prove to the world what the foes have hurled,
The hearts have grandly felt.
Rouse, ye races in shackles!
See in the east the glare
Is red in the sky, and the warning cry
Is sounding—“Awake! Prepare!”

A Voice from the spheres—a Hand down-reached
To hands that would be free.
To rend the gyves from the fettered lives
That strain toward Liberty!

Circassia! the cup is flowing
That holdeth perennial youth:
Who strikes succeeds, for which manhood bleeds
Each drop is a Cadmus tooth.

Sclavonia! first form the sheathing
Thy knife to the cord that hinds.
Thy one-tongued host shall renew the boast:
"The Scythians are the Winds!"

Greece! to the grasp of heroes.
Flashed with thine ancient pride,
Thy swords advance; in the passing chance
The great of heart are tried.

Poland! thy lance heads brighten;
The Tartar has swept thy name
From the schoolman’s chart, but the patriot’s heart
Preserves its lines in flame!

Ireland! mother of dolors,
The trial on thee descends;
Who quaillest in fear when the test is near
His bondage never ends.

Oppression, that kills the craven,
Defed, is the freeman’s good;
No cause can be lost forever whose cost
Is coined from Freedom’s blood!

Liberty’s wine and altar
Are Blood and Human Right;
Her weak shall be strong while the struggle with Wrong
Is a sacrificial fight.

Earth for the People—theirs laws their own—
An equal race for all:
Though shattered and few, who to this are true
Shall flourish the more they fall.
—JOHN BOYLE O’REILLY, in The Boston Pilot.

The Circulation of Matter.

The great fundamental truth of physical science is that
matter and force are indestructible; that is, when once
they are called into existence by the Almighty, there is
need of His word and command in order that they return
to nothingness. As a consequence of this truth, matter
and force are constantly presenting new forms to our ob­
servation, and yet never vanishing wholly from the universe.
This circulation of matter, of which we speak, will be here
treated with regard to a few of the most striking phenom­
ena which it presents.

The circulation of matter is needed for the maintenance
of vegetable and animal life, and without the existence of
life it would be confined to a narrow scope. The mutual
aid which plants and animals render each other is abs­
bolutely necessary for the life of both, as the world now ex­
ists; and this aid is the support of animal life by plants,
and the support of plant life by animals. The first phase
in the great circulation of matter is the equilibrium of
water. There is always movement and counter-movement.
The rain descends and flows in streams, rivulets and rivers
into the mighty ocean, to be taken up by evaporation into
the air in the form of clouds, whence it again falls as rain;
and so on forever to repeat the same process. A small
part of that which falls is taken up by the plant, ministers
to its wants, is stored up in its tissues, is consumed and ab­
sorbed by the animal, is given out by the animal in the
process of combustion and decay, and is again restored to
the air to go the rounds of movement and counter-movement.
The plant takes carbonic acid from the air, and
liberates the oxygen, retaining the carbon, which the ani­
mal consumes, and absorbing oxygen from the air causes
the carbon to unite with it, producing carbonic acid. We
may consume the plant, and the carbon in twenty-four
hours unites with the oxygen; or the plant may be stored
up for thousands and thousands of years in the earth as
coal, and may only after centuries be united to the oxygen
from which it was set free. The coral secreting lime builds
his rock-ribbed dwelling, and so to our eye seems to de­
stroy the equilibrium of carbonic acid. But from thousands
of vents and crevices in the earth it is poured forth to sup­
ply the need and demand. To-day over two thousand mil­
lions of tons of coal are consumed in a year, giving six hun­
dred millions of tons of carbonic acid. Yet the quantity
of gas thus poured into the air does in no appreciable way
change the proportion of this gas contained in the atmos­
phere. Oxygen and nitrogen are in the same state of cease­
less flux and reflux. Oxygen is set free by the plant, and
returned by it to the atmosphere, whence it is seized upon
by the animal, enters into combination with its carbon
and hydrogen, and is again poured into the atmosphere to
undergo the endless rounds of chance. Nitrogen, taken up as ammonium, is accumulated in the plant in the form of gluten, albumen, etc., and after being wrought into the structure of the animal, is decomposed and rejected by it and is again ready to enter the plant.

In these and many other instances do we see the use and aid of the circulation of matter in animal and plant life. The plant takes carbonic acid from the air; supplies oxygen to it; decomposes water, carbonic acid and ammonium; forms the organic principles of food; endows mineral matter with the properties of life; converts simple into complex compounds; and stores up force and energy. The animal gives back carbonic acid to the air; takes oxygen from it; produces carbonic acid, water and ammonium; consumes the organic principles of food; takes from organic matter the properties of life; changes complex simple compounds; and gives forth force and energy.

The light, mobile, almost spiritual atmosphere is the theatre of these grand, these mighty transformations. It has been truly called the fountain of life and the source of death. "From its serene and inscrutable depths come the mysterious procession of living beings which crowd the earth, and it is the great sepulchre to which they all return; it has received the disrupted and scattered elements of the dead of past generations, and is hourly gathering to itself the living of the present." The beautiful and the unsightly, the noxious and pure, the great and the small, all go forward in the rounds of change. The air we breathe, the water we drink, has been breathed and drunk by thousands before us. No material, no force has ever been wasted, has ever disappeared.

Life and death do thus imply each other. There is no life, but there is death. They are the two ends of the balance of Nature, the two poles of existence. Every instant of life is co-existent with death, and life without death would be death. Well was it said that "the creation of a plant was the simultaneous institution of life and death— the establishment of an incoming and outgoing stream to be in constant flow as long as the kingdom of life should last." Man himself cannot stop this everlasting change. He may bind and swathe the bodies of his dead, he may place them deep in piles of lofty granite or polished marble which he rears to their pride or his vanity; but in the end Time will enter the tomb, the body will moulder and decay, will pass into the stream of change, and will be again carried on in the round of Life. To those who attempt to violate this, her fundamental law of change, Nature renders fearful punishments. The great epidemics, the consuming fevers, and the desolating plagues are but warnings to those who disregard the laws of God and Nature that matter and force must and shall change and move. It is a fitting corollary to the grand law that matter and force cannot be destroyed by the will or power of a finite being.

Don D'Esqu.

Pre-Raphaelites.

"After all Ned, what did you go abroad to see?"

"To see!" repeated Mr. Edward Carlton, with a lifting of his eyebrows. "Ask me, rather, what I did not go abroad to see?"

Our Mr. Edward Carlton is a serious youth in this sense; he really prefers looking over a book of choice pictures to "splitting his sides" over a set of caricatures. Otherwise Mr. Edward Carlton is a lively fellow, and fond of travel with all its incidents; not minding an inconvenience now and then; not even the failure of a remittance a day or two after time. His companion, or questioner, is of a more dashing style; one who never thought much about the old masters, and cared as little as he thought. Though not exceedingly delicate in his perceptions, he could see the "least in the world" touch of contempt for his question in Ned's tone and manner—and rejoined: "You need not stand upon a pin's point nor its head with an old chum; but if I must study my sentence, what sort of pictures did you find most to your taste while abroad; and to come a little nearer, to cut a little closer, since you are so fastidious, what did you think of your old friends the Pre-Raphaelites? Were they all you expected to find them, or have you recovered from your excessive admiration of Cornelius, and especially of Overbeck?"

"I do not plead guilty to any excessive admiration for Cornelius or even Overbeck," replied our decorous Mr. Carlton. "There it is again," said Dick. "Balancing the world on a mere syllable; like a veritable grammarian of the Dark Ages!"

"And you," retorted Ned, "have not yet recovered from your optical delusions about the Dark Ages! As to the grammarians, you do not seem to agree with Oznam, and a host of modern scholars from all nations, that these despised grammarians prepared the way for the exactness and beauty of our modern languages, and that we are indebted to them for our ability to speak modern Italian, and at the same time to read Cicero and Horace."

"Have your own way, old fellow; but tell me what I really want to know about those Pre-Raphaelites. Not the imitations, like your Cornelius and Overbeck, but the genuine Cimabue, Giotto—"

"Please go back a little farther than these ever convenient names—from Florence as far as Siena, whose artists were winning immortal fame for their city while Cimabue was still under the Byzantine yoke and Giotto was tending his sheep," dryly remarked our Mr. Carlton."

"There it is still, again!" exclaimed good-natured Dick; "I can never hit your white mark."

"And all," insisted Ned, "because you will not take the trouble to do so. You ramble on, making sweeping assertions, taking for granted all sorts of secondhand statements, and then complain that you do not hit my mark! If you were an ignoramus—a genuine, involuntary ignoramus—I could excuse and would humor you. As it is, you have a right to read up about these matters, like an educated gentleman. But let me say, once for all, the old masters, including Raphael himself, were none of your dashing artists, looking out for effects. They were all hard students; and not only hard students, but great thinkers. Not only splendid draftsmen, but men brimful and running over with ideas which they were eager to express, and for which they could scarce find room on their canvas, panel or even palace or chapel wall. This, I should say, is the main difference between the giants of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries and the dawdling gentry who may call themselves artists in this or any other century, but who have only the—"

* In the beginning of the Xllth century Piero di Lino was called from Siena to Rome, by Pope Pascal II, to execute in the Church of the SS. Quattro Incoronati those remarkable frescoes still to be seen in the Chapel of S. Sylvestro, representing the story of S. Sylvestro and the first Christian Emperor, Constantine. Cimabue was born in 1290,—died in 1303; Giotto was born in 1261, died in 1337.
name without any of the spirit of those great and most steadfast workers. I really did take in hand to see the pictures of those ages preceding Raphael; and the more I saw of them the more I felt the grandeur and the super-naturality of all their artistic aims and inspirations. The painting of a group of Bedouins and their camels—yes, even with the pyramids for a background, or of soldiers playing cards under the shadow of a tent, whether that tent gives the lights and shadows of an Italian or an American atmosphere—what are all these, when compared to those magnificent compositions—creations rather—in which the artist recognizes, and compels every one—who looks at his picture to recognize, some eternal reality of our immortal existence; either of that part of it led upon this earth, or of the part lived after what the world calls death? Think of it, my friend: to walk through room after room in some gallery, to say nothing of chapel after chapel in some church which would swallow up half a dozen of the largest churches you know—think I say, of walking through room after room and hall after hall, in some gallery, and seeing nothing but pictures of such exaltation of subject that you seem to be walking in a paradise, among celestial beings and in familiar converse with angels! This is precisely what you do when you visit Pisa, Siena, Orvieto, or Florence. After a while, you become so accustomed to this celestial society that you feel repelled by the grossness, the earthliness of modern galleries. You are like one who has lived in paradise and can never forget the majestic beauty of the forms which there saluted you."

"And did you really find the pictures of those old artists—Duccio, Ansano of Siena, Fra Angelico—worthy of all the praise given to them?"

"Worthy of all that is given to them a hundred times over; and not only these favored few, but so many others whose names grace only the lists of such discriminating writers as Montalembert, M. Rio, and Schiigel. I am tired of this everlasting harping on a few names like Michael Angelo and Raphael, adding perhaps Leonardo's; and then charging upon such noble followers as Cornelius and Overbeck a servile imitation of one, two or three artists, who were contemporaries rather than predecessors of this very Michael Angelo, Raphael or Leonardo. To return to the principles upon which the great religious artists wrought their wonders and marvels is to leave all schools and all imitations behind one, and to urge one forward to that steep mountain peak of meditation so familiar to the artists of those great ages when the soul was believed to possess a pre-eminent beauty, an undying loneliness. Critics may analyze, and presumptuous others may strive to imitate, but one can no more imitate the bliss of the good after their judgment, in the Last Judgment by Fra Angelico, than one can personate an angel of light. And let me say, between ourselves, my dear old clum, what a secret I got hold of as I studied, not strolled, day after day and week after week through Duomo, Chapel and Gallery. It was this. The sources of inspiration are not confined to one city, or one country, or one continent, or one century. They are as universal as humanity, as unfailing as God and Redemption. If we have not a great art and great artists it is our own fault; and this because we have not favored their highest inspirations, have not responded to their call upon our sympathy, or have actually vitiated the air they breathe by our false philosophies and false religions. The artist of the ages of faith wrought for his own countrymen his own townspeople—wrought out the time-honored traditions of a favorite shrine, of a patron saint. It was not the anatomy so much as the story of the picture which his public were thinking about; and he was not thinking so much how many square feet he could cover in a certain time or how soon he could finish his engagement as how best to honor those benign friends whose intercessions he constantly invoked. The same seed will bear the same fruit in Siena, Pisa, Florence, Assisi, New York, Chicago, or any religious centre of art in these United States, and in every generation, if the soul of the artist trusts not to any human patronage, but to Him who alone gives the increase, and that it may be an hundredfold."

E. A. S.

Cervantes.

Miguel Saavedra de Cervantes was born in Spain, of highly respectable parents, or of that station in life termed adelantados, in the year 1547. His birthplace was for a long time uncertain—eight cities, Madrid, Seville, Toledo, Lucena, Alcalá de San Juan, Cuéjines, Cuenca, and Alcalá de Henares, each disputing for the honor of having given him to the world. It is now generally conceded that the one last named has the best-founded and most authentic claims.

Very little is known of the early life of Cervantes, but we learn from himself that from the most tender years he had a great taste for literature. He was sent to Salamanca, where he passed ten years, and afterwards continued his studies under a learned Professor, Juan Lope de Hoyos. The latter had a great fancy for the youth, and often terms him "his dear and well-beloved disciple." Cervantes afterwards entered the service of Cardinal Acquaviva, the Pope's Nuncio to Spain, with whom he went to Rome. Fired with the desire to do something nobler than live in luxurious ease, he afterwards turned his attention towards the profession of arms, and became a private soldier under the command of Captain Diego de Urbina. He served with much honor and received several severe wounds at the famous battle of Lepanto.

Being compelled to remain in the hospital of Messina for six months, Cervantes was so fortunate as to excite the interest of Don Juan of Austria, from whom he received considerable pecuniary assistance. After his recovery he again engaged in warfare, and in recompense for his brilliant services received from Don Juan letters to Philip of Spain in which he entreated the king to confer upon Cervantes the command of some of the companies then raising for service in Italy and Flanders. The Viceroy of Sicily, Don Carlos of Aragon, Duke of Sussex, also recommended him to the king's favor. Armed with these documents, Cervantes in company with his brother Rodrigo set sail from Naples to return to his native land.

New trials, however, awaited him; for the ship in which he sailed was captured by an Algerine fleet, and he with his companions were taken to Algiers and sold into captivity. His master, finding concealed upon his person letters from men of such importance, was led to believe that he was of noble birth, and fixed an extremely high price for his ransom. The indomitable Cervantes, however, did not lose heart, but became the life and leader of his fellow-captives. He contrived several plans and attempted to escape, but all of them proved futile, and only resulted in his being made to endure greater sufferings and privations. A large sum of money being sent him by his father, he ap-
plied it to the ransoming of his brother, as the price placed upon himself was too exorbitant to be paid by one in his straitened circumstances.

All plans of regaining his liberty being frustrated through chance or the treachery of false friends, Cervantes was compelled to submit to his fate, until, in the year 1601, commissioners from Spain arrived to treat for the release of prisoners. A thousand crowns were at first demanded for Cervantes, but through the entreaties of one of the ambassadors the price was lowered to five hundred, which was paid, and Cervantes was once more a free man.

Nothing daunted by the perils and dangers through which he had passed, he again entered the service, and conducted himself with his usual valor. About this time he became enamored of a young lady of noble family named Donna Catalina de Palacios Salazar y Vosmediano, to whom he addressed his pastoral poem "La Galatea." The first part only of this is now in existence, and is remarkable for its purity of style, beauty in descriptive parts, and delicacy in the love passages. He soon after married Donna Catalina, being then in his thirty-seventh year.

Cervantes pursued the natural inclination of his mind to literature, and, abandoning pastoral poetry as unprofitable, turned his attention towards the drama. In this field, however, he had too great a rival, Lope de Vega, to contend against, and after producing twenty plays, which were not received, he was obliged to retire. Bristled with a large family, he was compelled to accept a situation as clerk to a victualler of the navy, but even the scanty remuneration this afforded also failed, the office being eventually suppressed.

Nothing can be ascertained with certainty of the fortunes of Cervantes from 1598 to 1602. It was during this time, however, that he conceived the idea and began the work that will forever make him famous, the immortal "Don Quixote," the first part of which was issued in 1605. His reduced circumstances necessitated its speedy publication. Some of his biographers say that it was at first coldly received; but ere long it obtained bursts of rapturous applause. The second edition, revised and corrected by himself, was brought forth in 1605, and was superior in every respect to the first. In 1612 a collection of his novels, fifteen in number, was published, and in 1614 appeared his "Journey to Parnassus," followed the year after, 1615, by the second volume of "Don Quixote." A little before this time a spurious continuation of the first part was issued by a person calling himself Alonso de Avellaneda, which was a nom de plume for an Aragonese monk whose rightful name cannot be ascertained.

In his work he furiously attacks Cervantes, applying to him approbrious terms of every description, reproaching him with his poverty and imprisonments, and going so far as to assert that Cervantes was destitute both of wit and talent. Being justly incensed at this treatment, and baring ill the taunts of his enemy, who boasted that he would spoil the sale of the second part of his work, Cervantes applied himself with a redoubled vigor to his task, and the marks of injudicious haste noticeable in the concluding chapters are to be attributed to this hurry.

Soon after the completion of his great work, Cervantes was seized with a disease which terminated his life on the 23d of April, 1616, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. We cannot at the present time fully realize what a powerful influence the appearance of "Don Quixote" exerted during the period in which it was written. "The influence of the two chivalrous fictions we have named was all-powerful in Spain for more than two centuries, but their reign was over when 'Don Quixote' entered the lists; Amadis of Gaul and the Cid himself both succumbed to the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance, before whose long lance of ridicule and trenchant sword of sarcasm the spirit of Spanish chivalry fled affrighted, never to return." Like Homer of old, Cervantes' tomb is unknown, but his memory still lives in the remembrance of all, and his name will go down to the end of time as that of a man whose genius produced a work which is not only unrivalled but unequalled in all the broad field of literature.

The Preparation of Boxwood.

Amongst the manufactures of the metropolis there is one which, although it is not of any great extent, yet is connected in such an important manner with literature and art that it deserves notice; for, without the process of which we are about to speak, the illustrations which in our day are made to advance the teachings of science and other descriptions of knowledge could not be given. Some of our professional readers may think that the method of preparing boxwood blocks for the use of engravers is so well known as not here to require note. In truth, however, more than ninety in each hundred persons, even of some education, know little of either the nature of the material or the manner in which the boxwood is prepared for use.

Boxwood is about as heavy and durable as ebony, and cuts better than other description of wood. So close and even is its surface that, by the means of sharp gravers, it can be cut with the greatest delicacy in all directions on the cross grain of the wood. In England a dwarf description of box is used for the flower-borders of gardens. There is, however, a larger species, which grows at times to 15 feet in height. The diameter of the trunk at the widest part is not more than 6 inches. The great demand for wood of this size, and the large value of it, have caused the finest of this description of trees to be cut down at Boxhill and other parts of this country. The wood is further valuable for the making of the handles of some kinds of tools, delicate parts of surgical instruments, children's toys such as pegtops; and, by a steam process, this close-grained wood can for a time be made soft as wax, on which, by means of pressure, medallions and other ornamentation can be stamped by engraved dies. Snuff boxes and parts of cabinets have been beautifully decorated in this manner.

The introduction of wood-engraving by the Bewicks soon led to a considerable demand for boxwood suitable for the practice of that art, and it was worth the while of speculative merchants to import boxwood from Turkey and some other districts in the East. From them a larger description of wood was obtained than any that had been grown in England; yet the large boxwood of a useful description, from even foreign parts, seldom exceeded 12 inches in diameter. From this a square of a considerable
size might be cut. The nature of boxwood is, however, to retain the sap and moisture for a long period; and until these have been carefully removed by time and keeping in a dry and tolerably warm atmosphere, the wood, when cut into slices of the proper width, is liable to warp and split in various directions from the outer bark towards the pith or centre of the tree. The undried wood, and even that properly seasoned, without great care, is liable to warp; and if in that state, after the block has been drawn and engraved on, it is exposed to the pressure of the printing-press, it will be likely to split into many pieces, and thus destroy the valuable work of both the draughtsman and engraver. Besides this loss, is the more serious inconvenience of these accidents happening at the time when a periodical publication is ready for printing.

It may be worth while to mention that the form of the type used for books, newspapers, and all other printed matter, is of a uniform height,—about ¾ of an inch,—and to this thickness the boxwood for the use of the engravers must be reduced. In addition to the trouble caused by the splitting above referred to, few blocks of large size can be found without specks of soft rotten parts, which would crumble under the action of the graver. If one of these happened in a dark part of the design, or a tint of clear sky, this imperfection in the printing would prove a sad blot,—a flaw destroying the general effect of a wood-engraver in a most unpleasant manner.

Let us step into the workplace of a preparer of boxwood, who has for several years been engaged in making this material ready for the engravers. Here are stacked large quantities of boxwood cut into slices of a little over the required thickness, brought from the places abroad already mentioned. These slices of boxwood are in few instances perfect, but are split from the centre, or else imperfect in other respects. A small steam-engine is at work, and we cannot but think of the wonder which would have been felt by Thomas Bewick if any one had hinted that such a powerful means would have been needed to fashion the wood required for the engraver.

Here we learn that this manufacture is confined to only two or three firms, and that there are some secrets in the trade which it is not considered desirable by the boxwood preparers to reveal. Having been accustomed to look for some time past at many works, some of immense extent, where we have been shown with great readiness the operations, and found anxiety expressed to explain the various processes to the public, it reminded us of old days to be told that there are mysteries in this trade into which it is not convenient to inquire. Without being too curious in this instance, we will look at the process of selecting from the circular slices of wood the perfect parts and cutting them, with a circular saw driven by steam power, into square, oblong, and other shaped pieces. These, by a process of which we are not informed, are planed with the greatest nicety, and joined together with glue, or some species of cement: strata of cedar or some other wood are passed from one small block to another; and when a portion of what may be a large block has in this way been joined together and allowed a sufficient time for drying, it is a matter of rare occurrence that any portion of this skilfully-arranged mass will separate or crack. The whole of the joined block can be separated, so that when an engraving is needed in haste, one of these blocks can be divided into six portions, so that instead of one engraver, six might be engaged at the same time. Care is, of course, to be taken that the work on each part of the block should correspond; but this is, in a measure, partly effected by the touch of the draughtsman, and the cutting of the proper lines at the joinings by a skilled engraver gives a key to the whole work which produces uniformity.

At the back of the block oblong holes are pierced, about half-way through the block: these are for the purpose of inserting brass screws of about 2½ inches long. Before passing the screw, by means of a properly-drilled hole, a nut is dropped into each of the orifices above mentioned, and attached to the screw, which is octagonal; these can be turned by a key made of the proper form, which draws the parts of the block tightly together; and so nice is the fitting of the joints, that if the block is properly managed, there should in printing be no evidence of any of the divisions of the block.

Sometimes, in the hurry of going to press, this is not sufficiently attended to, and the consequence is those white straight lines which mar the beauty of many wood-engravings. In this manufacture much depends on the quality of the wood and on the great nicety with which the various small pieces of boxwood are squared and joined together; and it would be worth while for any ingenious mechanic, who might be anxious to understand the nature of this construction more clearly than we have at present the means of showing, to examine one of these prepared blocks, and particularly notice the manner of joining and inserting the bands of softer wood into the permanently joined parts of the blocks.

When the block is completed it has a smooth and somewhat greasy surface, on which neither black-lead pencil would mark nor could Indian ink be properly laid; it is therefore necessary to give it a sort of tooth; and, while this is done, the preparation must neither be so thick nor so gritty as to interfere with or damage the engraver's tools. The best preparation is a quantity, according to the size of the block needed for use, of the best finely-powdered flake white diluted with a very weak mixture of gum-arabic and water. When sufficiently mixed, it must be spread evenly over the block, from side to side and from end to end, until the whole is covered with a very thin even stratum. To those, however, who have not the opportunity of seeing this simple operation performed by one used to it, it is perhaps better to ask the wood-preparers to make ready the block. By means of tracing on black-lead paper, the design can be easily transferred, and then both pencil and Indian ink can be worked, the same as on paper.—Builder.

Scientific Notes.

—Pascal, in 1644, first demonstrated that the air possessed weight.
—The metal potassium, when dropped upon water liberates hydrogen, which becomes inflamed.
—Starch, bean flour, sand, gum, mucilage and gelatine are used as adulterants of honey. They are readily recognized, as they all, except sand, thicken on heating, while the pure honey becomes thinner under such a condition.
—The range of the Whitehead "fish" torpedo has been extended to two thousand yards. To drive it to that distance the compressed air which actuates the machinery of the fish has a pressure of three thousand to thirty-five hundred pounds. If the fish is sent out from the tube quite horizontally, it keeps the same depth till near the end of its course, when it gradually rises.
—The difficulty of keeping a fluid free of living germs
A new geological hypothesis that the displacement of the earth's pole may, therefore, have wandered as much as ten degrees, or even fifteen degrees, from its primitive position. Thus if a liquid be boiled for a considerable length of time the younger germs will be killed, but the older ones will only be softened, and not devitalized. Only by successive boilings can all the germs of various ages be killed, and a sterile fluid, suitable for the crucial test, be secured.

FRESH WATER IN THE SEA.—It is well-known that in many places springs of fresh water arise from the bottom of the sea. Mr. M. Toselli proposes to make use of them. Their water, brought through flexible tubes held at the surface by suitable buoys, would furnish ships with supplies of water they are often in need of. Mr. Toselli appears to have carefully questioned and provided for the preservation of his apparatus in the face of storms.

New evidences are now quite numerous of the connection between disturbances in the solar atmosphere and in the earth's magnetism. For the last year or two there have been few remarkable displays of the aurora; and that period has been also one of singularly few sun spots. On the morning after the great auroral display in the beginning of this week, Prof. C. A. Young made an examination of the sun's surface, and found the prominences in the chromosphere more active than they had been previously for four years.

Mr. Mellard Reade has been estimating the quantity of the soluble constituents of the soil held invisibly in solution by rivers and borne out into the sea. He believes that over the whole earth one hundred tons of such matter are removed annually from every square mile, and at this rate it would take twenty million years to accumulate the quantity of sulphates of lime and magnesia in the ocean, but the carbonates could be replaced in four hundred and eighty thousand years. If the chlorides of the ocean all came from the rivers, which contain so little, their renewal would take two hundred million years.

From time to time stories have been brought from certain tropical islands in the Pacific that there were races of men somewhere in the unknown interior who possessed veritable tails. But no trustworthy traveller has yet certified to the statement. Latterly the locality of these men with tails has been shifted in vague rumors to New Guinea. The announcements have been rarely more than a brief sentence in some of the foreign journals, and no authority has hitherto been given. But at last they take more definite form. "The announcements have been recently made in New York city that it would take two hundred million years to provide for the renewal of the carbonates in the ocean all came from the rivers, which contain so little, their renewal would take two hundred million years."

The announced character of the length of time the younger germs will be killed, and a sterile fluid, suitable for the crucial test, be secured.

FRESH WATER IN THE SEA.—It is well-known that in many places springs of fresh water arise from the bottom of the sea. Mr. M. Toselli proposes to make use of them. Their water, brought through flexible tubes held at the surface by suitable buoys, would furnish ships with supplies of water they are often in need of. Mr. Toselli appears to have carefully questioned and provided for the preservation of his apparatus in the face of storms.

New evidences are now quite numerous of the connection between disturbances in the solar atmosphere and in the earth's magnetism. For the last year or two there have been few remarkable displays of the aurora; and that period has been also one of singularly few sun spots. On the morning after the great auroral display in the beginning of this week, Prof. C. A. Young made an examination of the sun's surface, and found the prominences in the chromosphere more active than they had been previously for four years.

Mr. Mellard Reade has been estimating the quantity of the soluble constituents of the soil held invisibly in solution by rivers and borne out into the sea. He believes that over the whole earth one hundred tons of such matter are removed annually from every square mile, and at this rate it would take twenty million years to accumulate the quantity of sulphates of lime and magnesia in the ocean, but the carbonates could be replaced in four hundred and eighty thousand years. If the chlorides of the ocean all came from the rivers, which contain so little, their renewal would take two hundred million years.

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ingly devoid of true poetry," and that Mr. Lanier's poems are "a mixture of genuine beauty and excessive hideousness."

—Jules Mousset's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," brought out in Paris, is founded on a Hindu legend of an Indian prince who dies just before his wedding, and who, wearied amid the joys of Paradise, is permitted to return to his love on earth during her lifetime. The music is not warmly commended by the critics, who allege that it is largely imitative of Wagner; the scientific effects are, however, very gorgeous.

—The Exhibition of the Vienna Kunstlerhaus is said to be inferior to the display of previous years,—only about half the usual number of pictures being shown, and those selected rather for their interest to artists and art lovers than for their intrinsic merit. Makart and Matejko exhibited historical portraits, which although fine of their kind, do not satisfy the expectation entertained of these eminent painters. The poverty of the display is ascribed to the hard times and the disturbed condition of the country.

—The Burlington Club, in London, has opened an exhibition of the etchings of Rembrandt, which comprises above 200 specimens, a large proportion of which are choice. The collection is loaned by various parties, Prefete a cataloguing an introduction by Mr. Seymour Haden, in which is given an able analysis of the prominent etchings of Rembrandt, showing how much of their execution is, in the opinion of the writer, due to the master, and how much to his pupils.

—Father Sommervogel, to whom the task has fallen of completing the great work which the Brothers de Bacher began but were not permitted to see through the press, has just sent out a "Table Methodique," or analytical table of contents, to facilitate reference to the new edition of the "Bibliotheques des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jesus." He promises a similar table for the writers contained in the Supplement. Those who are so fortunate as to possess a copy of this folio edition may expect to receive the final sheets during summer.

—M. Viollet-le-Duc writes from Milan to the Journal des Debats: "I have been distressed at my visit to Santa Maria delle Grazie to see the fresco of Leonardo da Vinci completed disfigured by restorations. The three Apostles at the end of the table, on the right of Christ, have been entirely repainted. And then, this fine painting is in its last stage of decay. The wall is incurably damp, and the plaster flakes off in small pieces, which gradually become plaster's ikes off in small pieces, which gradually become

—When Opie, the British painter, was heard of, his fame rested on a very humble foundation. He was asked what he had painted to acquire him the village reputation he enjoyed. His answer was: "I have painted Duke William for the sign of Signore Marius, and stars and sash-like for the boys' kites." Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) told him some time after that he should paint portraits as the most profitable employment. So "I have," said Farmer So-and-So, and neighbor such-aone, with their wives and eight or ten children. "And how much did you receive?" "Why, Farmer So-and-So said it were but right to encourage genius, and, why, Sir, you should get at least half a guinea for every head." "Oh, na, that winna do—it would ruin the country."

—Wagner, the composer, never sits down to his desk with the intention of producing some song or chorused singing, of composing a song or a chorus, or finishing an act. It is remarkable that all his poems were produced in his younger days. The poem of the "Ring" dates from the same era as "Lohengrin." With the poetic sketch Wagner also composes in great part the principal "motives"; that is, the musical phrase or strain basis of his work, to be at a future day taken up and completed. The musical sketch being finished the instrumentation is taken in hand and completed by the master himself. He writes with marvellous rapidity when once he has commenced, and without scratch or correction, the real thing being quite in his composition. Moreover, while composing he hears a peculiar dress, after the style of the costume worn by "Walther von Stolzing" in the opera of "Minst Singers of Nuremberg"—a brown coat of velvet, red trousers, with ribbons, velvet shoes, silk shirt with large puffed-out sleeves, velvet vest reaching low down, and a dark velvet coat lined with silk, the arms extremely wide at the wrists, leaving trouble; we have here an account of one who "burst into a copious flood of tears, which coursed down his cheeks and wet the floor" of his cage. One cannot fail to be reminded of the "poor sequestered stag" in "As You Like It," who is thus described to the exiled Duke in the forest of Arden: "—Indeed, my lord, the wretched animal heaved forth such groans That their discharge did stretch his tattered coat Almost to the ground; and the high feathers, Coursed one another down his innocent nose In pitious chase."

Books and Periodicals.

—We acknowledge the receipt from O'Shea, of New York, of "Songs by the Western Sea," by Miss Harriet Skidmore. We will notice it in our next. We have also received the Catholic World and the Popular Science Monthly, which will receive due notice.

—in consequence of the pressure now being exerted by would-be exhibitors for space at the Paris Exposition of 1878, M. Krautz has been compelled to abandon his intention of constructing the monster Giffard balloon within the Exhibition precincts. The French Government, however, will furnish space for its construction as near as practicable to the Champs de Mars. M. Giffard has made his preliminary technical arrangements. The length of the rope will be about eighteen hundred feet. It will be conical, the thickest end being attached to the bottom of the car. The ascending force, when loaded with balloon, baskets, ropes, and men of large size, will be fifteen tons. The weight of the cable, fully extended, will be two and a half tons. The ascending force of the hydrogen will be twenty-three tons. The balloon itself will be about one hundred and fifty feet in diameter and one hundred and fifty feet in height up to the upper part of the valve.
The Morale of the Year.

It seems to us natural and proper at this time to take a retrospective glance over the scholastic year now drawing to a close, to see what things have been accomplished and what have been left undone. A review like this is of great importance to those who intend with the coming September to renew their labors, and will enable them to accomplish next year more good and solid work.

When glancing over the work of the year, it must be especially gratifying to the weary, hard-working student, who receives the approbation of his own conscience, and feels assured that he has done well that which he undertook to do. Day after day he labored silently, unceasingly, careless of his own comfort, keeping high his aim, and pressing onward to attain it. For him who has been very successful, the pleasure derived from the consideration of a duty well performed is considerably enhanced by the evidence of his progress. His labors are fully repaid thus far, and his future success becomes only a question of time. With increasing knowledge, self-reliance and manliness will be developed. He is no longer the boy, bashful and unlearned; he has become a man who thinks and reflects. He cultivated his mind, enriched it, trained it, and beheld! his soul was likewise adorned with all the rich gifts that render him amiable, and fit him for his right place in society. It would be an unnatural exception to find a studious, well-lettered young man anything less than a gentleman. Whatever elevates and ennobles the mind cannot fail to react on the soul; and, therefore, the more the mind receives Christian culture the more the soul is beautified and its noblest faculties drawn from their germ.

At Notre Dame this available rule makes no exception, and finds many proofs to substantiate it. The better the student, the greater his progress and the better the man; and, in inverse direction, the worse the student, the less his progress and the meaner the man.

The perfect student is the most pleasing companion and the most polite pupil. Take him wherever you like, you will find him true to his character. He will not be unfaithful to it. In conversation he rules by modesty and amiability; his sense of right and wrong guards him against abuse and vituperation. In actions he is unassuming, and yet his example gives the tone to the general behavior. In the same proportion that the bad student is shunned and held in contempt, the good student is honored and respected.

These remarks strike us more forcibly at the end of the year than at any other time, because it is then, during the leisure of the vacation, that one has time to reflect on the past and prepare himself for the coming year.

During a tedious voyage we are apt to be distracted by the fatigues and the distance, but when the goal is reached we rest ourselves, wipe our brows, and look around. We have then a comprehensive view of the space travelled over, and we take a lively pleasure in estimating a glance at each of our compagnons de voyage just to see how each one looks.

Some are fatigued, but yet full of spirits and ready to continue the route. They came up smartly, and but for the sake of companionship would have distanced us long ago. Others took it easy, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others stood away behind. It was horribly fatiguing to travel up such roads in an unknown country. They gave it up ten times, and ten times they bethought themselves to go a little further, lest they might be lost, and now we meet them at last weary and worn. We have no word of harsh complaint against them; we refrain from anything that might discourage them.

But the stragglers! Should we speak here of them? are they so conspicuous as to attract our attention, or so numerous as to be noticed? We think not. Few, very few of them have disgraced the ranks here at Notre Dame. So may it ever be; and with the coming year may all return from their vacation with increased strength to climb still higher up the rugged hill of knowledge.

The St. Cecilians' Banquet.

On Saturday last, at 3:30 p.m., in company with many other invited guests, we took our seat in the Junior refectory, and took our share in the generous hospitality displayed by the St. Cecilian and Philopatrian Societies. The spread was excellent, and did credit to the excellent Director of these Societies, whose skill in all Society matters is well known. It was remarked, and we, in our humble judgment, concurred in the statement, that it was the finest banquet ever given by any Society at Notre Dame. After all had fully partaken of the good things set before them, Master Burger, arising, read letters from different gentlemen regretting unavoidable absence, and among them one from Mayor Thomas, of South Bend, and one from Prof. Ivers. The latter, by his sound and practical advice, as well as by his jovial style, elicited frequent rounds of applause. Then the toasts were read, and their responses given, as follows:

1. "His Holiness Pius IX, the venerable and august head of Christendom. He has seen the years of Peter; he has known
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 665

the bonds of Peter, and he awaits the glory of Peter. History will know him as one of the greatest of the Sovereign Pontiffs, and Heaven as one of the Saints of God. It is our special privilege that we shall address as Father and friend one who sustains such intimate relations with the common Father of all Christians, and that he who has spoken face to face with Pius IX will in his kindness now condescend to address us."

Responded to by Very Rev. Father General in a very happy manner.

2. "The President of the United States, the elected chief of a free people.—May the office ever be filled with wisdom and virtue, and the free institutions of the land be maintained in their original integrity."

Responded to by Rev. Father Colorin, O. S. C., who did full justice to the toast.

3. "The memory of our departed friends, Rev. Fathers Lemonnier and Gillespie.—Green be the turf above them, Friends of our happier days, None knew them but to love them, None named them but to praise."

Drunk in silence, standing.

4. "The University of Notre Dame—Our loved Alma Mater.—May the past be but a figure of the glories that await it in the future."

Responded to by Hon. A. Anderson in an elegant speech which was enthusiastically applauded.

5. "Our sister Societies.—Long may they flourish in sweet sisterhood, the pride and glory of their alma mater, and may names as bright and records as fair continue to be inscribed on their annals as those which have adorned their past."

Responded to by Rev. J. A. Zahn, C. S. C., in a manner extremely happy.

6. "Our College days, the time when we are happy without knowing it. The time when we are wise in fancy and learn to be wise in fact—a time to be enjoyed in memory even more than in possession."

Response by Prof. T. E. Howard, who delighted all by his happy allusions.

7. "The Press. Weighty in its influence for good or evil; the grand conductor of useful knowledge, and startling ideas to man.—May its energy ever be exerted on the side of justice, honor, and virtue."

Response by Prof. O. M. Schnurrer, who made a capital speech.

8. "Our invited guests.—Their friendship is an honor which Cecilians appreciate, and of which it is their grand aim never to show themselves undeserving."

Response by Thos. Cashin. Concluding his response, Mr. Cashin favored the guests with a few of his well-known comic songs.

Among the invited guests present were Hon. Judge Stanfield, Messrs. Murray and Dailey, of the South Bend Herald, Mr. Brower, of the Register, Mr. Kuill, of the Grand Central Hotel, and many others.

Personal.

—Rev. John Shen, C. S. C., is at present at St. James' Church, Chicago, replacing Rev. Father Tighe, of '71, assistant pastor, who is on a short trip to Ireland.

—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Murray of the South Bend Herald, Mr. Brower of the Register, and other gentlemen from South Bend, on Saturday last. Call again, gentlemen.

—William R. Spalding, of '68, formerly connected with the editorial corps of The Scholastic, of which he was the worthy secretary, is now in business at Lebanon, Kentucky, and doing well. Mr. Spalding has, we learn, been married some time, and is rearing an interesting family.

We wish him continued happiness and prosperity.

—On a short visit to Chicago, we were pleased to meet H. D. Faxon, of '76, E. McMahon, of '73, J. Nelson, of '75, H. Quan, of '75, H. Y. Hayes, of '76, E. Raymond, of '76, and our friends Col. Torrance, of the 3d Reg't., Hon. H. Hoyne, Thos. Nelson, J. Quan, W. J. O'ahan, Messrs. O'Connor & Lally, Mr. Inderrieden, Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., and our old friend Henry Fitzgibbon. All were in the best of health, and nearly all of them promised to attend the Commencement Exercises.

Local Items.

—The grand St. Cecilia organ has arrived.

—The Examinations began on Monday last. They finish to-day.

—Boats have been put in all the class-rooms for the accommodation of visitors next week.

—The regular monthly Conference was held last Wednesday, when the usual papers were read.

—The examinations were quite brilliant this year, and were honorable alike to teachers and students.

—The musical examinations took place on the 16th in the College parlor. They were quite brilliant.

—On Thursday, June 14th, the stars and stripes floated over the College in honor of the flag's centennial.

—The Alumni Mass will be chanted at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. Rev. President Colovin will preach the sermon.

—Anyone having books belonging to the Circulating Library will please return the same to the Librarian to-morrow.

—From what we have heard, there will be a great number of the members of the Associated Alumni present next Tuesday.

—Mr. Patrick Shockey is prepared with his 'bus and hacks to attend all visitors attending the Commencement Exercises.

—Messrs. Ireland & Son will be on hand the coming week to drive visitors to and from the College and depots in South Bend.

—As a matter of course we wish every one a pleasant vacation, and hope that they may return in September with increased relish for study.

—All the South Bend papers gave long and highly complimentary notices of the St. Cecilian banquet on the 16th. We give in this issue short extracts from the various reports.

—The boat-race will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday. We had hoped that it might take place in the forenoon—but we learn that it is impossible this year to have it except in the afternoon.

—There will now be no more books given out from the Lemonnier Circulating Library this year. All those who have not yet returned books taken out will please call with them on the Librarian.

—We have been told that there will be several large parties here from Chicago to witness the Exercises of the Commencement. One party will leave for Notre Dame on Monday and another on Tuesday morning.

—In our next issue we will give a complete list of all degrees, honors and premiums given on Commencement Day. We will also give full accounts of the exercises, together with the general averages of the examinations, and the roll of honor for the week ending June 27th. Every one should endeavor to have his name figure on this, the last roll of honor for the year.

—It is said that the St. Cecilian banquet on the 16th was one of the grandest ever given at Notre Dame. However, there is a tradition in the College that, for fun, the pieces held in the grove on the west bank of the upper lake have never been excelled. We wish some one would give us
their recollections of these picnics. We know that they would be of great interest to our readers.

—The St. Cecilia and Philopatric Societies of Notre Dame, under the charge of their efficient Director, Prof. Lyons, gave their annual banquet on Saturday afternoon, at half past three o'clock. A number of invitations were sent out and consequently the attendance was large. The number of good things set on the table were simply countless—everything in the market and of which the season admitted, were handsomely served. Among those who were admitted, were beautifully served. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, speeches were the order of the day.

—South Bend Tribune.

—The 19th annual banquet of the St. Cecilian and Philopatric Societies of Notre Dame, took place on Saturday afternoon, at half past three o'clock. A number of invita- tions were sent out and consequently the attendance was large. The number of good things set on the table were simply countless—everything in the market and of which the season admitted, were handsomely served. Among those who were admitted, were beautifully served. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, speeches were the order of the day. —South Bend Tribune.

—Monday, June 25th, 8 A. M.

[Exercises by the Representatives of the various Societies introductory to the Annual Commencement.]

Music.

Overture

Orchestra Address—Arbor Vitae

Address—Philodemic Society

Address—St. Cecilia Society

Address—Society of the Holy Angels

Address—Piano and Violin

Address—Ethiopian Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception

Address—Thespian Society

Address—Scientific Association

Address—Philosophical Society

Address—St. Cecilian Society

Address—Society of the Holy Angels

Address—Piano and Violin

Address—Archeconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception

Music.

At 4 P. M., EXERCISES BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Music.

Commercial Address

Latin Address

Piano and Violin C. Otto and J. A. Burger

"Animed Nature" N. J. Mooney

"Physical Science" H. C. Cassidy

Music.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, A. M.

Solemn High Mass (Alumni) 7:30 a.m.

Annual Meeting of Alumni 8:30 a.m.

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Annual Meeting of Alumni 8:30 a.m.

Afternoon.

Alumni Banquet 1:00 p.m.

Supper 6:00 p.m.

Evening.

Washington Hall 7:00 p.m.

PART FIRST.

Grand Opening March

Song and Chorus ("Angel of Peace")

Choral Union

Evening dress of the Alumni

T. A. Dailey

Music

Orchestra

Prologus

W. T. Ball

PART SECOND.

JULIUS CAESAR.


Cast of Characters:

Julius Caesar

Eugene F. Arnold
Marc Antony .................................................. Carl Otto
Brento ......................................................... William T. Ball
Cassius ......................................................... F. E. Carroll
Declan ........................................................ Augustus A. Schmidt
Strato ........................................................ Ambrose J. Hertzig
Octavius Caesar ........................................... Frank H. Hastings
Cassius ......................................................... William F. Brown
Metellus ....................................................... Patrick J. Cooney
Pompeius Lenas ............................................ George J. Gross
Cicero and Titinius ........................................ John Q. Ewing
Tibull ......................................................... William J. Moore
Cain .......................................................... P. Tamble
Lucius ........................................................ Joseph P. McHugh
Pydarus ...................................................... Henry C. Cassidy
Servius ....................................................... James J. Quinn
Citius ......................................................... Frank Mass
Flavius ....................................................... Henry McQuire
Dardanius, a Courier ...................................... J. D. McIntyre
Senators, Citizens, Guards, Attendants, etc.

[Between the Acts of the tragedy there will be Music by the Orchestra and Band.]

Epilogue ....................................................... T. C. Logan
Closing Remarks .............................................

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27TH, 8 A.M.

Entrance March .............................................. N. D. U. C. B.
Overture .................................................... Orchestra
Valedictory ................................................. W. P. Breen
Mass .......................................................... Orchestra
Oration ........................................................ Hon. Frank H. Hard
Chorus—"Hail Pius" ......................................... Choral Union

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS—Preparatory Classes.
AWARDING OF CLASS PRIZES AND HONORS.
CONFERRING OF DEGREES—Classical and Scientific Courses.
Music ......................................................... Orchestra

Epilogue ....................................................... T. C. Logan

—One of the happiest gatherings of students we have seen for many a day was that which assembled in the rec-}rectory, Saturday afternoon, to indulge in the 19th gastro-}nomical celebration of the anniversary of the St. Cecilian and Philopatriotic Societies of Notre Dame. The boys have a good many anniversaries, celebrations, exhibitions, etc., it stands to reason, there are always happy sights to visit them without inward comment on the glad, healthy-}looking faces which seemed the index of happy hearts. There is nothing remarkable in anybody looking happy on such an occasion. To see the tables groaning}with good things, from one end of the room to the other;}to note the kind eye of the reverend Father at the head}of the table, the real, living Patriarch and distinguished}founder of an institution known the world over; to feel that}commencement and vacation are near, and hard study must}soon take itself away—gives that zest to everything which}promotes and excites the soul. This meeting of old friends}at St. Mary's is one of the happiest gatherings of students we have}seen for many a day.

—The examination of the Latin, French, and German}classes was very satisfactory. The fluency with which the}examiners conducted themselves gave satisfaction to all the}members of the Faculty.

—The Right Rev. Bishop of Cleveland has been spend-}ing a few days at St. Mary's. He seems much improved in}health since his visit to Lake Erie last summer. He was}very cordial and inquired about the boys and the institution.}He told a pleasing story of the Annual Commencement which is}to attract a large number of the patrons and friends of the In-}stitution. This meeting of old friends at St. Mary's is one of the}pleasing features of the occasion.

—The examination in Christian Doctrine took place on}17th inst. The pupils acquitted themselves well.

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students speak, read, translate and compose in these languages is a proof that they are well-taught and diligent scholars.

—The criticisms and essays on the works of different authors, read by the Graduating Class, were pronounced highly creditable to the young ladies who composed them. The herbariums of the class were examined by a committee and much praise awarded to the young botanists who had so scientifically arranged the many specimens therein.

—The classes have been highly honored and favored during the examination by the presence of Very Rev. Father General with the Revs. President and Vice-President of Notre Dame and the Chaplain of St. Mary's, together with several members of the Board of the Notre Dame. The ladies of this class have also been present, among whom we noticed Misses and Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Redmond and Piquette, Miss Starr, Mrs. Butts and Getty.

—The examination of music classes commenced on the 8th in the presence of the Rev. General, presided over by Mother Superior, and in her absence by the Prefect of the Studies. The board of examiners were the music teachers of both departments, vocal and instrumental. From half-past four to six every day was devoted to the different grades. Two days were given to the little girls and those who commenced in September and February. The best average was given for exactness in striking the keys, good time, and position; from these the general good fingerings, posture, and the manner of rendering his composition is the test; a simple piece well played is, in their judgment, much better than a grand concert moreau murdered.

On Thursday the vocal classes were examined in vocal music and chorus practice; in addition each pupil sang a ballad, or took part in duets. The candidates to graduate in vocal music were examined without the aid of an instrument. Sight-reading, solfeggios, and the advanced exercises of voice and chorus were performed before the board of examiners, who have also been present, among whom we noticed Mrs. and Miss Lath, Mrs. and Miss Perley, Mrs. Redmond and Piquette, Miss Starr, Mrs. Butts and Getty.

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

669

“Andante Finale”—from Lucia............. (Thalberg) Miss H. Hawkin
Aria—from Lucrezia................. Miss A. Byrne
Scherzo—Opus 31............ (Chopin) Miss C. Silverthorne.
" Una force poeo fa "................. (Rossini) Miss C. Morgan.
Dream " Wanderings "—Poetical Illustration, Miss B. Wilson.
"Hail, Smiling Morn "................. (Spofforth) Vocal Class.

For politeness, neatness, order, amiability, and correct deportment, the following young ladies are enrolled on the

Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


Misses L. Walsh, M. Davis, F. Sunderland, M. McFadden, I. Mann.

The following is the programme of the Commencement Exercises:

TUESDAY, JUNE 26th, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.


Solo: Miss O'Connor. Quartette: Misses Spencer, O'Connor, Cavenor and Byron—Accompanied by Miss H. Julias.

VOCAL CLASS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

GRAND ENTRANCE.

Kaiser Grand March by Richard Wagner Harps: Misses E. O'Connor and D. Covenor.


"Inflammatus"—Song and Chorus—(Statat Mater)—Rossini
Solas: Misses H. Poote and E. O'Connor.

Vocal Class—Accompanied by G. Silverthorn.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS—Junior Department.

"Danse des Sylphs," (Harp Solo).— P. Goldfied

Quintette—" Celestial love is breathing"— (Moise)—Rossini

Messes B. Cavenor, M. Spencer, O'Connor and Byron—Accompanied by E. Cavenor, Miss C. Silverthorne.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS—Intermediate Department.

Trino Variations—"Au J'a veux brins ma chaîne."— Aubec

Miss B. Spencer—Accompanied by Miss O'Connor.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS—Senior Department.


"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2—(Two Pianos).— Liszt


"The Original Thirteen"—Jovial Entertainment.

Grand Chorus—"Hear My Prayer"—Mendelssohn

Solas: Misses Spencer and Foote.

Confering GRADUATING MEDALS—Academic Department.

Confering GRADUATING MEDALS—In the Conservatory of Music.

Distribution of CROWNS and MEDALS—Junior, Intermediate and Senior Departments.


Valedictory Misses J. Nunning and H. Hawkins.

Closing Remarks—Rev. F. E. Boyle, Washington, D. C.

Overture to Ernani—Misses H. Julias, L. Covenor, J. Nunning, Misses A. Harris, A. Koch, A. Byrne, L. O'Neil, L. Kirchner, M. Spier, C. Morgan and E. Piel..

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 bank, 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 and to attend the public religious exercises with the members of the Institution.

The buildings are commodious 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, and hot and cold baths are attached to the sleeping apartments.

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

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

For further particulars concerning this Institution, the public are referred to the Twentieth Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's Academy or the year 1874-75, or address the Office.

St. Mary's Academy.

Notre Dame, Indiana.

JAMES BONNEY

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Mr. Bonney will be at his art gallery near the Scholastic office every Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, together with a large collection of the Students who figured prominently here in former years. Writers by mail promptly attended to
C. & N.-W. LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-West, and, with its numerous Branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

Is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE

Is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

Is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

Is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Neenah, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREEMAN AND DUBUQUE LINE

Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS

are run all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona, or Chicago and Green Bay.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha for all West points.

Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents and Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Remember, you ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, and take none other.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Wells Street Depot, cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (AATest Side).

FOR SALE.

In the immediate vicinity of Notre Dame, and very conveniently located in regard to Church and Main Street, 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.

EDWARD BUYSE, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, and

JEWELRY.

All Kinds of Engraving Done.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

MAY 20, 1877.

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></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Leave 11:45</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.</td>
<td>0:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>7:45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>12:00 P.M.</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oرville</td>
<td>4:46</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>7:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>9:40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>7:58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOING EAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>Night Ex.</th>
<th>Pac. Ex.</th>
<th>Mail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave 9:10</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>4:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>4:30 A.M.</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>7:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6:35</td>
<td>3:30 P.M.</td>
<td>5:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>12:35 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>4:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>3:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>7:58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

That runs the celebrated PULLMAN PALACE CARS from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

F. R. MYERS, G. P. & T. A.
Attorneys at Law.

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SPEAR & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell of ’73), Attorneys at Law, No. 255 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

LUCIUS G. TONG, (of ’63) Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 4 Ideal Bazaar Agent, Room No. 2, Arnold’s Block, South Bend, Ind.

THOMAS R. CLIFFORD, (of ’82) Attorney at the bar, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 206 Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to Depositions.

FANNING & HOGAN (D. J. Hogan of ’74), Attorneys at Law, Room 32, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph sts., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. MCINTYRE (of ’73), Attorney at Law, Office, 68 and 69 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

DOUGLAS & DOUGLAS (Chas. J., Notary Public, and R. R., both of ’74), Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly made. Office, Hedge’s Block, Burlington, Iowa.

ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN (of ’71), Attorney at Law, No. 58 M. A. St., Ekhart, Ind.


WILLIAM J. CLARK (of ’74), Attorney at Law, 730 W. Wabash Ave., Chicago, 8111.

JAMES A. O’BEILLY—of ’70—Attorney at Law, 527 Court Street, Reading, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

JOHN D. MCCORMICK—of ’73—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lancaster, Ohio.

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C. M. PROCTOR (of ’73), Civil Engineer of City and County of Ekhart. Office, 67 Main St., Ekhart, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE (of ’64), County Surveyor for St. Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

Weekly Newspapers.


THE AVE MARIA, a Catholic journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, $2.50.

THE YOUNG FOLKS’ FRIEND, published monthly at Logansport, Ind. 50 cts. per year. Subscription solicited from the friends and students of Notre Dame. Arthur C. O’BRIEN, of ’00.


Hotels.


THE MATTESON HOUSE, Corner of Wayne and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. All No. 12 Hotel Visits to Chicago may be found at the Matteison.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, May 13, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:30; Cleveland 2:50 p.m.; Buffalo 6:55 p.m. 11:23 a.m., Fall over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:50 p.m.; Cleveland 10:30 p.m.; Buffalo, 3:30 a.m.

7:10 p.m., special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10:56 p.m.; Cleveland 1:44 a.m.; Buffalo 6:52 a.m.

9:18 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2:40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:15 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:50 p.m.

4:38 and 4:43 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 5 a.m.

8:03 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:20 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

4:38 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:35; Chicago, 8 a.m.

8:03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago 11:30 a.m.

8:45 and 9:25 a.m., Way Freight.

J. W. CARY, Gen’l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, Sup’t of the Road.

CHARLES PAINE. Gen’l Supt.

TOWLE & ROPER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO, 41 & 43 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

S E N D F O R P R I C E L I S T.

Organ for Sale.

A PIPE ORGAN, nearly new, made by the same firm as the large Organ now in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, is now offered for sale. The case is of a neat design, with front speaking-pipes, ornamented in gold and colors. Dimensions, 9 feet wide, 3 feet deep, 9 feet high. Manual, compass C. C. to a7, 55 notes, Pedale, C. C. to d, 27 notes, 10 Stops, 232 Pipes, with a swell pedal and Blow Pedal. All inclosed in an effective swell, except the Pedale. Manufacturers’ price, $700; will be sold for $500. For further particulars address Very Rev. A. GRANGER, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Indiana.

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HENRY BLUM on hand with a full stock of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCO AT THE "STUDENTS’ OFFICE," 54 Washington Street, SOUTH BEND, IND.

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Contains, besides the ordinary calendars, selections in prose and verse, both serious and humorous, from the pages of the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. It is printed on tinted paper and in the best style of typographical art.

Every student should procure a copy.

Every one acquainted at Notre Dame should take a copy.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—May 13, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Mail</em></th>
<th><em>Day Express</em></th>
<th><em>Kal. Accon.</em></th>
<th><em>Atlantic</em></th>
<th><em>Night Express</em></th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago.....</td>
<td>5 00 a.m.</td>
<td>0 00 a.m.</td>
<td>3 45 p.m.</td>
<td>5 15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mich. City.......</td>
<td>7 35 m.</td>
<td>11 10 m.</td>
<td>5 25 m.</td>
<td>7 33 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Niles.......</td>
<td>3 01 m.</td>
<td>12 15 m.</td>
<td>9 00 m.</td>
<td>12 25 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Kalamazoo.....</td>
<td>10 00 m.</td>
<td>1 00 p.m.</td>
<td>10 10 m.</td>
<td>10 50 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jackson........</td>
<td>2 15 m.</td>
<td>4 05 p.m.</td>
<td>6 20 m.</td>
<td>12 50 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Detroit........</td>
<td>3 40 m.</td>
<td>3 40 p.m.</td>
<td>12 00 m.</td>
<td>6 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lrv. Detroit.....</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>4 25 p.m.</td>
<td>6 55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jackson........</td>
<td>10 50 m.</td>
<td>12 15 m.</td>
<td>8 30 m.</td>
<td>3 30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Kalamazoo.....</td>
<td>1 10 p.m.</td>
<td>2 40 p.m.</td>
<td>5 00 a.m.</td>
<td>10 16 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Niles........</td>
<td>3 11 m.</td>
<td>6 07 m.</td>
<td>6 50 m.</td>
<td>3 53 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mich. City.......</td>
<td>4 40 m.</td>
<td>6 20 m.</td>
<td>4 05 m.</td>
<td>5 47 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago......</td>
<td>6 55 m.</td>
<td>7 40 m.</td>
<td>10 15 m.</td>
<td>6 37 m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Niles and South Bend Division.

*Going North.*

Lv. 70. Bend—4 15 a.m. 6:59 p.m. | Lv. Niles—5 35 a.m. 4 15 p.m. |
N. Dame—7 25 a.m. 5 35 a.m. | N. Dame—7 25 a.m. 4 15 p.m. |
Ar. Niles—5 55 m. 7 15 m. | Ar. So. Bend—7 39 m. 4 55 m. |

*Going South.*

Lv. 70. Bend—10 05 a.m. 6 40 p.m. | Lv. Niles—9 34 a.m. 5 15 p.m. |
N. Dame—10 48 a.m. 5 35 a.m. | N. Dame—10 48 a.m. 4 45 p.m. |
Ar. Niles—5 55 m. 7 15 m. | Ar. So. Bend—7 39 m. 4 55 m. |

*Sunday excepted.* | *Daily.* | *Saturday and Sunday excepted.* |

Henry G. Wentworth, Genl. Agt., Chicago, III. |
G. L. Elliott, Agent, South Bend, Ind.

F. MEYER, Agent

DOMESTIC AND

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Look to Your Health.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is the best Spring remedy for impoverished blood, physical exhaustion, or impaired digestion.

Ladies troubled with ailments incident to delicate constitution will find it invaluable.


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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 Dearborn streets, as follows:

- Leave 7 55 a.m. - | Arrive 7 20 a.m. -
- Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express........ 10 40 a.m. | Pacific Express........ 1 30 a.m. |
- Night Express........ 10 00 p.m. | Day Express........ 7 20 a.m. |
- Mail........ 7 55 a.m. | Accommodation........ 1 30 a.m. |

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M. Livingston & Co.,

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Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

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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.