Waxing and Waning.

We stood by the gate and looked into the West,
Where the silver crescent shone in the soft twilight,
With the dim gray globe close clasped in the horns so bright;
And she said, Lo, the eve comes on, see the old moon rest,
Now tired, in those youthful arms so lovingly pressed!
Dear daughter, I said, will your arms be wound so tight
Round your father weary and old, when the stilly night
Comes on in silence, and his arms that so caressed
Your youth grow palsied, and his eye grows dim
As yonder saby moon? Ah, you shall grow
In maiden grace and beauty, but to him
What will my daughter be! A dewy glow
Was in her upturned eye, a murmur low
Was in my ear, and the moon on her clasped arms so slim.

On the Beard.

The utility of the beard has for centuries been frequently discussed, but without coming to any definite conclusion till recently. It is now generally, if not universally, admitted by physicians that the beard affords salutary protection to the facial nerves, the throat and lungs, especially of those who are exposed to cold and damp climates, or to the inhalation of dust and other injurious substances which produce irritation and inflammation.

In the Eastern countries, where it is customary to shave the top of the head and let the beard grow, ophthalmia is more common than in the Western and European countries, where the hair is let grow a medium length and the beard shaved, but in these latter the loss of teeth is more common than ophthalmia. This is partly owing to the great protection which the beard affords to the facial nerves from cold and damp.

"Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard," is the command of Moses to the Jews—Leviticus xix, 27,—from which command we may reasonably infer that the great lawgiver not only prized the utility of this beautiful appendage, but also esteemed it an honorable and sacred attribute of man.

There is such a close connection between them, that if a picture of Abraham, Moses, or any of the Patriarchs of the Old Law, or of our Divine Saviour, St. Joseph or any of the Apostles or ancient Saints of the Church in the New Law, were presented to us without beard, we would not recognize them, and would pronounce them spurious. It is mentioned in the Book of Chronicles, chapter xix, 5, that the ambassadors of King David having been shaved by order of the King of the Ammonites, the Royal Prophet sent them to Jericho to conceal their disgrace, and to wait for their beards to reappear.

The beard was always esteemed a symbol of dignity and wisdom by the ancient Indians, Persians, and Egyptians, and the sculptures taken to England from Nineveh and the relics from Persepolis show that the inhabitants of those ancient cities wore the beard.

The Turks cherish such an affection for the beard that their wives in kissing their husbands and children kissing their father always press their lips to the beard. It is considered a sign of infamy amongst them to have the face shaved, and it is a mark of degradation imposed upon the slaves of the seraglio.

Even the Chinese, who are destitute by nature of beard, are said to hold this portion of the hair in such esteem that they sometimes make up for their natural defect by an artificial substitute.

The Oriental people have a custom of swearing by the beard, and are unable to form an idea of a great man without this magnificent attribute, as was fully attested by their surprise on seeing Napoleon beardless.

The Greek soldiers shaved in the time of Alexander the Great, but only when commanded to do so by this warlike Emperor, for the purpose of preventing their enemies from catching them by the beard in the tug of battle.

The wise men of Greece were remarkable for the great care they took of their beards, and with them bearded master was almost equivalent to philosopher; and Diogenes would often ask the shaved Greeks if they repented of their manhood.

The Roman and Greek philosophers esteemed a full-grown beard as a symbol of wisdom. Their poets and orators do honor to the beard; as, for example, Homer to the white beard of old Nestor, and Virgil to that of Mezentius. Tacitus says that it was the custom of the ancient Germans to cultivate the beard from its first growth until they had killed an enemy in battle.

It is asserted by historians that the Christian Fathers followed the example of their Divine Master by letting their beards grow in full luxuriance, and denounced shaving as a violation of the law of God; and this belief made the wearing of the beard in the early part of the mediaval centuries a distinguishing fashion of the Continental kings and nobles, who on special occasions ornamented it by interweaving in it strips of gold.

King Robert of France was remarkable for having the longest and whitest beard of his day; but the longest and most wonderful ever worn was accorded to a German artist—John Mayo—who was surnamed John the Bearded. It reached to the ground when he stood up, and when walking he was obliged to tuck it under his girdle.

Prior to the 8th century, Popes, emperors, and nobles, except in England, scrupulously abstained from the use of the razor. Pope Leo the III, by shaving his beard, pre-
sented to the astonished world the novel spectacle of a shaved Pope, for we have no evidence that any of his ninety-six predecessors had ever used the razor. Thirty years later, when Gregory the IVth was chosen Pope, he de­made it a rule that all priests should shave, and in the twelfth century the fashion extended to all classes of soci­ety; but this custom was of short duration.

In the thirteenth century Pope Honorius let his beard grow, and inaugurated anew the fashion of wearing the beard; but this right of the clergy was again disputed in the reign of Francis I, who imposed a heavy tax on every bearded Bishop, and partly to avoid the annoyance of the secular power, and most likely to please the king, the College of Sorbonne decided, after mature deliberation, that the beard was contrary to sacerdotal modesty.

The reign of Henry IV of France is called the golden age of the beard; but even then it was subject to many mutilations to suit the whims and fancies of individuals. The various styles were distinguished as artichoke-leaf beard, the swallow-tailed beard, the don-shapped beard, the aureole beard, the round beard, the square beard and the pointed beard. The dignity of the beard in this age may be inferred from an incident in the execution of Sir Thomas More. When this great and good man laid his head on the block, perceiving that his beard was so placed that the axe of the executioner would injure it, he drew it aside, say­ing: "My beard has not been guilty of treason—it would be an injustice to punish it."

The beard has always been subject to the whims and fancies of potentates and reformers, who, perhaps, had no other means at their disposal to show their power and to make their authority felt. When Peter the Great returned from his European tour one of his first edicts of compulsory reform and civilization was that all his adult male subjects should shave under penalty of heavy fines. Many preferred to pay the fines and retain this cherished appendage, but the great man was not to be baffled in his reform, and he made a more direct appeal to their feelings by ordering that every man found wearing a beard was to be forcibly shaved with a dull razor or have his beard pulled out with tweezers. With such barbarous proceedings to enforce it, the custom of shaving became almost universal in Europe until recently.

France was the first to return to the primeval custom of letting nature have its privileged and useful ornament; while the Saxon, with his usual tenacity of habit, was the last to fall in line, and then only after the utility of the beard was made manifest by the most convincing proofs, given by eminent physicians, that to the steel-grinders, railroad engineers, and firemen, in fact to the followers of every employment in which men are exposed to dust and cold, the beard is invaluable in preserving health. Apart from the utility of the beard, good taste would seem to incite the preservation of what is an essential charac­teristic of the manly form. P.

A View of Astrology.

Mankind have always been inclined to fasten the odium of their evil deeds upon some agency exterior to their own volition. The fatalist rashly impugns the goodness and wisdom of his Maker, imputing to an absolute predesti­nation all the aberrations of which he is guilty. Others, less impious, seek a scapegoat in some secondary cause. In the ages during which astrology ruled the world, they shifted their moral responsibility to the planets under whose evil influence they happened to be born. And when science had changed the standpoint from which she viewed natural phemonons,—when she threw tradition to the winds, and accepted no facts except those that could be verified by ex­periment, and when consequently the whole system of astrology was denounced as unscientific, a new hypothesis, under the name of Phrenology, was started, and is still struggling for recognition among the sciences. What was formerly ascribed to the influence of Mars or Venus, is now set down as the result of the excessive development of the organ of destructiveness or of amativeness. Klepto­mania no longer proceeds from the planet Mercury in an evil aspect, it is simply the working of the "bump" of acquisitiveness. And as we didn't make our own skulls, our self-love is soothed into complacency as easily by one method as by the other. We incline our hearts to evil words to make excuses in sins.

But it is found among us that without being at all in­clined to fatalism we may still admit some truth in Phre­nology. We may intuitively distrust a man the greater part of whose head appears to be back of his ears, and, on the other hand, the height and breadth of another's forehead may induce in us a confidence in his intellectual powers. And all this without denying the fundamental truth that every man, however brutal and degraded he may appear, was made for the knowledge, love and service of his Crea­tor in this world, and beneficently destined to eternal beatitude in the world to come. Herein consists the dif­ference between moral and mathematical certitude. In a case where we say of an habitual drunkard: "That man is certain to come to a bad end," there is always a loophole for hope that the rational will, supported by Divine grace, concerning which no calculation can be made, may rise superior to a passion, even though confirmed by inveterate habit, and reassert the dignity of manhood.

Now, in the same manner that Phrenology does not imply fatalism, neither also does Astrology; and the an­cients who believed in astrology, were not all fatalists. Listen to the word of Johannes de Indagine: "Queris a me quantum operantur astra? Dico, in nos nihil astra uryger, sed animos procul es ater frags, qui sic tamen liberi sunt, ut si ducem sequantur rationem, nihil efficiunt, sin, vero naturam id agere quod in bruta fore." Against which opinion no orthodox theologian has ever objected. It remains for us simply to combat the scientific objections to astrology.

Modern experimental science has brought against as­trology the verdict of not PROVER, and on the strength of this verdict has thought proper to cast overboard the accumulated traditions of ages. It is rather for her to defend her supercilious impudence in so doing, than for us to defend the wisdom of the ancients. And as Christians we must remember that it was astrology that led the wise men of the East to worship at the Crib of Bethlehem. Could that which is essentially false lead to Eternal Truth? Let us examine the basis of the arrogant claims of Exper­i­mental Science. Can it deal with any but the very grossest forms of matter? Can it analyze the fragrance of the violet, and tell us wherein it differs from the aroma of the lily? Can it tell us how different varieties of the rose derive different shades of color from the same soil, even when grafted upon the same stock? Can it show us to what element the flavor of one kind of grape, as distinguished from the rest, is due? But even these are gross forms of matter compared
to others within the range of everyday experience. What is that which on some days, external circumstances being, as far as appreciable, the same or similar, raises our animal spirits, so that we go about our accustomed employments with alacrity and pleasure, while on others, without any visible reason, we are depressed and melancholy, so that everything seems to drag? Can our chemists solve that enigma for us? Is it due to the presence of chromium or magnesium or molybdenum or tungsten, or some other new-fangled chemical element in the human system? But without putting their science to so severe a test, will they simply tell us whence the diamond derives its brilliance, and why that brilliancy is affected by the spirits of the wearer?

There is one effect of lunar influence which is still admitted by science. We mean the tides, which are explained on the principle of the attraction of the sun and moon. But they were attributed to the influence of these heavenly bodies long before the theory of attraction of gravitation was put forward. And at the same time more subtle fluids than water, such as the vital fluid in animals and vegetables, were also believed to have their tides, subjected to the influence of the heavenly bodies, but chiefly of the moon, thus:

Such crops as produce above ground, like wheat and other grain, peas, beans, etc., must be sown during the "light" of the moon, that is during the crescent phase from new moon to full moon, but such as produce below ground, as potatoes, onions, turnips and all kinds of roots, must be planted while the moon is decreasing, or in the interval from full moon to new moon,—in the "dark of the moon," as it is called.

In planting shrubs, if they are to shoot up straight and tall, and to take little root, set them when the moon is increasing and in an airy sign. The "airy" signs are Aquarius, Gemini and Libra, of which Gemini is the "most noble."

A pomegranate will live only as many years as the moon was days old when it was planted. Vines, because they should not spread too fast, must be pruned in the wane.

If a pig is killed in the wane of the moon, the pork will waste in frying or boiling.

And finally, each of our readers may put the lunar influence on the vital fluids to an easy test. Cut your fingernails at different phases of the moon and observe their growth. Your general health, diet, and other circumstances being equal, your nails will grow faster after being cut at new moon than at full moon. To promote the growth of hair, have it cut at the time of new moon.

The seven planets of astrology, that is the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, have been supposed to exert a special influence on the seven days of the week in the order named, and it is one proof of the antiquity and consistence of astrology that however different the mythological systems in which those planets figured as divinities, their influence as planets was everywhere regarded as identical. India and Egypt, Greece and Scandinavia cast their horoscopes by the same system; but in Egypt, Isis, or the Moon, was the mother of all the gods, while in Scandinavia, the same Moon was of the masculine gender; and in India, Chandra, the Moon, plays an unimportant part as a deity. Among the Greeks and Latins, Jupiter was the father of Mercury; but the northern nations made the God of Plunder, Woden, who was Mercury, the father of Thor the Thunderer. But, as we have said, however variously personified, the same elemental influences were ascribed to these seven planets by all alike, and the same figures in general denoted the asterisms of the zodiac.

The influence of these planets on the weather is so complicated, owing to the great variety of combinations possible among seven objects arranged in twelve places, that it is pardorable if weather-prophets so often fail in their predictions. It seems to be agreed, however, that Saturn governs the East wind, Jupiter the North, Mars the West and South, Venus the South, and the Sun and Moon the West. While Mercury acts according to his aspect. Moreover, the Fiery signs, Aries, Leo and Sagittarius, move the North, west wind; the Earthy signs, Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn, the South East; the Airy signs, before mentioned, the North East, and the Watery signs, Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces, the Southwest.

Saturn rules all climacterial years; the sun critical days, and the moon the crisis of acute diseases.

At every conjunction, quartile or opposition of Saturn with the sun or moon, the weather is cold, moist and lowering, if no countervailing aspect hinder it.

The conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn produces effects in the mutation of the air many days before and after. In hot and dry signs it produces dryness, increases heat and mitigates cold, but in moist signs it portends rain, and if Saturn be uppermost, many diseases. These planets in opposition, quartile, trine or sextile, portend continuous unsettled weather.

"A Saturday moon, if it comes once in seven years, comes too soon." That is, the weather will be bad for the ensuing month.

The labor of making the necessary allowances for the influence of each planet according to its aspect and the sign which it occupies is very great, and most of our would-be weather-prophets are content to found their predictions on the phases of the moon alone, according to the hour at which they occur. Tables for making these predictions are to be found in any of the popular almanacs, and are frequently found to fail, owing, for anything that science can show to the contrary, to a countervailing influence from some other planet or planets; for although the moon alone have more influence upon the weather (the sun influences the climate rather than the weather) than any one other of the astrologic seven, yet, the influence of three or four combined might weaken or subvert that of the moon.

The year 1877 has been fraught with peculiar horrors and misfortunes. A famine in India—a war of barbarous cruelty between Turkey and Russia—and political and social difficulties in our own country, tending to shake our faith in the stability of the principles upon which our commonwealth rests. Two hundred years ago no one would have been at a loss to foresee and perhaps to mitigate these troubles. The two mylectic planets, Saturn and Mars, have been in active co-operation during the whole summer, with a persistency which rarely happens. Passing and repassing, without staying far from each other's neighborhood, they may be observed any evening, glaring with their red eyes upon the tortured earth. On the 27th and 29th of July and the 25th of August they were in conjunction. On the 29th of August and the 21st of September the moon was in conjunction with both, the latter conjunction taking place in almost direct opposition to the sun. On the 18th of October, the moon, entering upon her ascending node, is again
in conjunction with Mars and Saturn, but the fatal com-
panionship is shortly afterwards temporarily dissolved,
Mars leaving Saturn behind about an hour on the 38th of
the same month. They are again in conjunction, however,
on the 3d of November; but a countermarching conjunction
of the beneficent planets, Jupiter and Venus, is formed
with the moon on the 8th, Venus being at great brilliancy.
The new moon of November is accompanied by a shining
planetary re united.

What shall we conclude? That Astrology is not to be
rashly condemned. That planetary combinations may fur-
nish some of the many circumstances by which those
events which do not depend on human liberty are gov-
erned. That in this, pre-eminently, a little knowledge is a
dangerous thing; and that to be proficient in astrology
would require the labor of a lifetime.

Man knows but little here below,
And knows that little wrong.

Ben Jonson.

Among the writers of the Elizabethan age there is none
more remarkable and none that contributed more to give
the first impulse and stimulus to the cultivation of that
class of English literature for which that period is remark-
able than Jonson, always called by himself and his contem-
poraries, and even known to posterity, by the name of Ben
Jonson. As a dramatic writer, he ranks, among English
poets, second only to Shakespeare, whose contemporary and
rival he was. The family to which Jonson belonged was, a
generation or so previous to his birth, wealthy and influen-
tial, but himself, the posthumus son of a Protestant minis-
ter, was destined to experience the rigors of poverty. His
father died a month before he was born, and it is gener-
ally supposed that his mother afterwards married a brick-
layer. It is well known, however, that Jonson himself
passed his early days either in making or laying bricks.
While young, like many others of his day whose aspira-
tions soared above the sphere in which he lived, he en-
tered the army, during the wars in the Low Countries,
where he gained some distinction. This kind of life did
not suit his natural inclination; he turned actor, and
therefore advanced to dramatic writing, to which he devoted
himself assiduously during the remainder of his life.

Singularly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singularity unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Among the writers of the Elizabethan age there is none
more remarkable and none that contributed more to give
the first impulse and stimulus to the cultivation of that
class of English literature for which that period is remark-
able than Jonson, always called by himself and his contem-
poraries, and even known to posterity, by the name of Ben
Jonson. As a dramatic writer, he ranks, among English
poets, second only to Shakespeare, whose contemporary and
rival he was. The family to which Jonson belonged was, a
generation or so previous to his birth, wealthy and influen-
tial, but himself, the posthumus son of a Protestant minis-
ter, was destined to experience the rigors of poverty. His
father died a month before he was born, and it is gener-
ally supposed that his mother afterwards married a brick-
layer. It is well known, however, that Jonson himself
passed his early days either in making or laying bricks.
While young, like many others of his day whose aspira-
tions soared above the sphere in which he lived, he en-
tered the army, during the wars in the Low Countries,
where he gained some distinction. This kind of life did
not suit his natural inclination; he turned actor, and
therefore advanced to dramatic writing, to which he devoted
himself assiduously during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.

Two of Jonson's plays are tragedies, and are founded on
the authentic accounts of the two men whose names they
bear. The Fall of Sejanus and the Conspiracy of Cataline
were subjects likely to attract his peculiar taste. He has
treated each subject with the greatest skill, taking every
advantage of the rare opportunity of displaying his elo-
quence and using his store of classical learning with the
greatest judgment. He has applied every hint, every sug-
gestion of the Roman historians; even the manners and
customs of the Romans, which he devotes himself assiduously
during the remainder of his life.

Singly unfavorable as were his circumstances in early
life, his diligence, his perseverance and love of knowledge
surmounted every obstacle. He was for some time a pupil at
the Westminster School, under the tuition of the celebrated
antiquarian William Camden; ultimately he entered the
University, but his stay there was of short duration, being
seven years of age.
and the grief of their outcast mother is in some manner a relief, although it forms no part of the play, as it is merely related, almost at the end, in an eloquent and appropriate speech.

The comedies of Jonson are much more admirable. Except when they are broadly farcical, they are comic, humorous and, at the same time keen satires on vice, hypocrisy, sensuality and avarice. And this perhaps has led to the great defect in his dramatic genius and his inability to produce life-like characters. In many respects, his comedies bear some resemblance to those of his contemporaries. He excels, however, in forming his plots in a manner original. He is never satisfied with arranging his play according to the narrative of a tale, but disposes the incidents to suit the needful circumstances for stage effect. If we allow the commonness of the time in which he wrote, it may be said that, on the whole, the moral tone of the writings are not objectionable. In some cases, even in his best comedies—the "Alchemist" for instance—he uses expressions extremely coarse. His style is remarkable for clearness, strong sentiment and openness of expression, but always adhering to the boundaries of right and wrong; never vulgar or commonplace; nor is it deficient in ease and simplicity, though it has an air of deliberation not perceptible in the writings of Shakespeare or other distinguished men of that age. Schlegel says that his productions cost him much labor, and, what is still more unfortunate, it is "a labor to read them." "They resemble," he says, "solid and regular edifices, before which, however, the clumsy scaffolding still remains, to interrupt and prevent us from viewing the architecture with ease, and receiving from it harmonious impressions."

There are four of Jonson's comedies that deserve particular mention. "Every Man in His Humor," the "Alchemist," the Epicene, or the Silent Woman," and "Volpone or the Fox"; also the "Poetaster." Volpone is an excellent specimen of Jonson's plays. The story is concerning a wealthy Venetian who led a very licentious life. To a man possessing enormous wealth; having no heir, indulging in every sensual gratification, flatterers and hangers-on are never wanting. The spirit of the play is expressed when at the outset he perceives the motives by which they were actuated. He feigns a serious illness in order to see how they would act after his death, and trembling as if he were, in fact, on the point of death, Volpone soliloquizes thus:

"What should I do
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all the lights my fortune calls me to?
I have no wife, no parent, child, ally
To give my substance to; but whom I make
Must be my heir; and this makes men observe me;
This draws new clients daily to my house,
Women and men, of every sex and age,
That bring me presents, send me plate, coin, jewels,
With hope that when I die (which they expect
Each greedy minute) it shall then return
Tenfold upon them; whilst some covetous
Above the rest, seek to engross the whole,
And counterwork the one unto the other.
Contend in fight, as they would seem in loves;
All which I suffer, playing with their hopes,
And am content to coin them into profit,
And look upon their kindness, and take more,
And look on that; still bearing them in hand.
Letting the cherry knock against their lips,
And draw it by their mouths, and back again."

The competition between the flatterers is the most degraded and servile; the tricks and schemes of Volpone's parasites, the violent and brutal attempts of Volpone to gratify his unry passions, the base conspiracy of these to convict the innocent, and the final exposure and punishment of the guilty, form the subject-matter of the play.

There is one class of dramatic composition in which he has no rival. A great part of his duty as poet laureate was to compose a number of masks or entertainments so popular at the time. In these entertainments the ladies and gentlemen of the court or other persons took part. The plots and characters were taken from classical or fairy mythology. The stage was filled with the most gorgeous scenery. Such pieces found for Jonson an opportunity of exercising his inexhaustible invention and poetical power, and indulging in delicate flattery, and also for the judicious use and application of his store of learning, of which he had been so proud. They are among the most pleasing of his works.

M. P.

The Vision of Saint Romuald

The vision of Saint Romuald, a tableau painted on cloth by Andrea Sacchi, has been reproduced five or six times. The Church of Saint Romuald in Rome possessed it first afterwards the Louvre, and the Vatican.

This composition pictures to us one of the most remarkable episodes of the life of Saint Romuald, the founder of the Order of the Camaldulians. The painter has chosen the moment when the Saint relates his vision to his friends. Having fallen asleep in a field, he saw a ladder which, like that of Jacob, reached from the earth up to heaven, and on which he saw religious ascending. Maldoli, the gentleman to whom the field belonged, with all the buildings thereon, having had a similar vision, gave the property to Romuald, who then founded the Order, which he called "Casa Maldoli," whence came the name the Camaldulians. But apart from the legend, the work of Sacchi, before coming to Paris, was considered as one of the four most precious tableaux of Rome. Still it did not fail to lose the high reputation which the school of Sacchi had given it: sentiment, expression, style, all, it seems, is far inferior to the painting of the French Lesueur. The delicate side in the vision of Romuald was, to loosely represent on a clear background all the figures of the monks, dressed in white. The shade, which the tree gives, breaks the uniformity of the colors and of the costumes, permitted the artist to easily overcome this difficulty.

Saint Romuald was from Ravenna, in Italy, and from an illustrious family. The Casa Maldoli, or the Campo Maldoli, was a dreadful solitude in the Apennines, near Arezzo. It is there that in 1009 Saint Romuald founded his celebrated Order. Before the French Revolution the Camaldulians had a congregation at Gros Bois, near Paris, and five or six others in different provinces of France.

Scientific Notes.

—The Lavoisier medal of the French Society for the Encouragement of Industry, which is seldom awarded, has been given this year to Walter Weldon for progress made in his manufacture of bleaching powder.

—It is stated that the newly discovered satellites of Mars may be seen by the aid of a common mirror. Take a clear looking-glass, stand in a dark room, and through
the open window reflect Mars in it, and the satellites are plainly visible.

—According to the Suffolk (Va.) Herald, very erroneous notions prevail regarding the Dismal Swamp. It is not dismal, neither is it a swamp, and it is so silubrious that the water is clear.

—Mr. Lockean, the author of "Helen's Life," has appeared in Paris.

—Mr. Sutherland Menzies has in press in London his "History of Europe in the Middle Ages."

—The Rev. Father Bottalla, S. J., Professor of Theology at Poitiers, has been favored with a brief from the Sovereign Pontiff, in which the Holy Father acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of F. Bottalla's work on the "Religibility of Art."

—Miss Taylor, the author of "Tebors," "Known Too Late," and other stories, is now Rev. Mother Magdalen, superiress of a band of poor devoted Sisters in England and Ireland, who earn their own bread and find time besides to help the poor.

—Mr. William Young, the ex-editor of the "London Advertiser," has been appointed to the editorship of the "Independent."
purchased by the firm of Brandus, the publishers of "Robert le Diable."

A correspondent writes: "Lisztf does not give regular lessons, but he is ever ready to offer intermittent counsel, and this for the pure love of art. You must not hint at a fee, for he is rewarded in his own way: all the items of his fingers will hardly charm away. He takes to you, or the reverse, at first sight, or, rather, at first hearing, for after he has glanced over your letter of introduction, he asks you to read by way of selection of what he is made. According to the result, he either talks music to you or talks about the weather. If he does the first, be sure he thinks there is hope in your playing, and wishes you to come again; if he says that it is a fine day, beware how you darken hisdoors any more."

—Loo Ming Yan, of Deuver, has a complete Chinese dictionary in two parts—Chinese and English, and English and Chinese—"Chinese and English," containing in all fourteen hundred pages. It appears from a perusal thereof that when a Chinaman wants to say China he says Chouen-wok; Russia is Ngoloseotwok, and Turkey Thoo-yakkikil-wok, and America Pakki-wok. London is a nice word—Yingwokkingins. But Lisbon is the longer word, as it contains twenty-one letters—Saeeyeongonkwokkingins. Their own Peking is Pikking, our orthography of that word having evidently been gathered from theirs. So means water. When a man goes to a saloon, he goes to chakoon, and when he is anxious to call upon his uncle he calls upon his tongpie. Tin means lightning, referring of course to our expression, sheet-lightning.

One of the last and not least useful of the works of the late Monsignor Nardi was the compilation of a series of short tracts on Christian doctrines, but his untimely death prevented the completion of the undertaking. He intended to write, for the first series, tracts on God, Man, Revelation, Scripture and Tradition, Mysteries, Miracles, and Prophecies, Jesus Christ, the Primacy of the Pope, Saints, and the Saints. Five tracts only were written by Mgr. Nardi, embracing nine of the subjects above mentioned. The series has been completed by Monsignor Pietro Rota, Bishop of Mantua, and the series has been printed in a volume of three hundred pages. The style of the Bishop of Mantua is different from that of Mgr. Nardi, being more severe and grave and diffuse. In all these tracts the references to Sacred Scripture are most numerous, and the arguments are easy to be apprehended by the simplest understandings. The collected works of Mgr. Nardi are about to be reprinted in a series of volumes.

—The International Mozartstiftung (International Mozart foundation) are preparing for a musical festival at Salzburg, the birthplace of Mozart, to be held during the last two weeks of next month. The concerts, by permission of the government authorities, are to be given at the "Aula Academica" in the theatre belonging to which the organ is obligated to the composer, there being no place of meeting in Mozart's time. The concerts will be assisted. Thus a particular interest is attached to the building. Herr Dessoff, from Vienna, has undertaken the post of musical director, and many of the most distinguished artists belonging to the orchestra of the Imperial opera-house have volunteered their aid. The festival, which is to last three days, offers other attractions besides the evening and morning concerts in the Aula, the character of which, the Alpine town itself, and its enchanting vicinities, so beloved of tourists, will readily be anticipated. It is in contemplation to make this Salzburg festival permanent, and to have a permanent place of meeting in Mozart's birthplace for all musicians and amateurs who hold his memory in affection.

Apropos of the prizes for poetry lately given by the French Academy, a French paper gives a list of the poetry received by pension during the reign of Louis XIV, from which it appears that the literary recipients of royal bounty enjoyed the advantage of critical estimates of their work, given by a permanent place of meeting in Mozart's day. The list of pensions and gratuities drawn up in 1669 by order of the King, the following entries appear: "To the Sieur Racine, French poet, 800 livres: to the Sieur Boyer, excellent French poet, 800 livres; to the Sieur Corneille, junior, good French dramatic poet, 1,000 livres; to the Sieur Abbe Cotin, French poet and orator, 1,300 livres; to the Sieur Mollere, excellent comic poet, 1,000 livres; to the Sieur Seguier, excellent librettist, 3,400 livres. It was as the Chaplain received a substantial reward from a contemporary judge, since posterity has not endorsed the verdict passed upon him in such decided terms by the Grand Mazarin.

—The Mass "Septimi Tono," was written in 1689, when the composer, Dr. Franz Witt, was laboring as a parish priest in a secluded Bavarian village, having for the time given up all his musical plans. One day a college friend paid him a visit, to tell him that a church in the neighborhood was about to be consecrated; that the Bishop of Ratisbon was in favor of the Palestina style; and that if he (Dr. W.) would write a Mass in this style it would be sung on the occasion. The Mass was accordingly written, and sung at the consecration by about ten singers, led by the composer. Three weeks afterwards he was appointed teacher of Groningen, etc., in the Bishop's Seminary of Ratisbon, and from this period dates his remarkable career. The Mass was originally for four men's voices, but it has gained such a good reputation that it has been thought advisable to make it accommodated to more voices. It is, as the composer says in his preface, so simple in its construction that anyone can understand that the words must be distinctly understood, and that all must be sung, distinctly and devotional, cannot err as regards time and execution generally. In the edition for four voices the organ is obligato in part of the Greda; elsewhere it is silent or ad libitum. It seems to us that this is an awe-inspiring Mass, with its gentle melodies and majestic harmonies built upon the solemn old Church mode. It is not exactly easy, but those who take the pains to learn it will never regret the extra trouble; and they will certainly serve art as well as the Church.

—Admitting an average price of 150 francs for every square metre, the total value of the soil of Paris would be 11 milliards (or billions) and seven hundred and three millions of francs—or, in ciphers, 11,703,000,000, a franc being about 20 cts. of our money. This sum would amount to two billions five hundred and forty millions and six hundred thousand dollars ($2,540,000,000).

—The philologers may take a back seat, with all their schemes about improving or reforming our English language. A youth of barely 24 years could have contrived a language—less—"for all nations of the world," his claim reads. It is not like Stephen Pearl Andrews' "Alwato," which few men, considering the prevalent shortness of human life, will ever be supposed to have attained. It is not to be, either or not it has any merits. This is a sort of language that one may learn to read in four weeks and speak in three months. It consists of twenty-four sounds, with a letter for each; no sounds are used except such as most nations have in common; the difficult consonants are omitted—no German ch, no English d, no Slavonic c. Every letter is pronounced exactly so; there are no irregularities and no exceptions. Passing to words, there are no declensions, no genders, no English or, no German, no French, no irregularities, no exceptions. All relations of case to be expressed by prepositions; plurals have in common; the difficult consonants are omitted—no German ch, no English d, no Slavonic c. Every letter is pronounced exactly so; there are no irregularities and no exceptions.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the eighteen year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

The NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:
Choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.
Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.
Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the 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 general good conduct.
A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.
Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all,
OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.
Address Editor NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Discipline.

In younger days we have read both Hobbs and Smith and Rousseau and Hume; we have heard of social compacts and mutual agreements and free concessions and unanimous appointment, and a score of other things of similar importance or insignificance, all intended to form or explain the formation of society. We are not a philosopher, and what is more we don't care to be considered one. Our doctrine is that men should, nay, must, live in society. That authority supposes submission, and from these two as causes we have order, right, happiness and justice as the result. If this be social philosophy, be it so; if not, it can't be helped so far as we are concerned. It is as far as we can go in philosophy. The development of these ideas sets forth all the necessity and beauties of social organization. To object to these principles is not to understand one's own nature, upset society, and oppose one's wisdom to that of God Himself.

Divided as mankind is into superiors and inferiors, the necessity of this distinction once admitted, the next thing to examine is the duties of each. If to be a superior, no matter what his peculiar title, meant nothing else than to command at random, display power and wield authority according to the dictates of simple caprice, then many rulers, instead of being regarded as they now perhaps justly are, as a reproof to human reason, would be clothed in all the glory of sages. But the reality is that recklessness untempered by charity or affection and uncontrolled by law, should never enter into the mind of the man in power. There is no art more difficult than that of commanding. It is one which cannot be acquired. Like the divine spark which distinguishes the man of genius in other branches, it must come from Heaven. The ruler is a father. The authority which he uses is not his own. Those whose he commands, though subject to him, are far less his inferiors than his children. The perfect family of the next to heaven, is the model of the perfect society. The care, the solicitude, the watching, the prudence which bring forth success are the portion of the front girl with authority. When the man who rules governs to appearances with the least show of power, which he does when he practices the virtues of his position, then he governs best. Reason guides his words, caution, affection and a heartfelt sense of duty his actions. His will pervades society as like the atmosphere. He never grows by lapse of years into a false conceit of self-importance, nor degenerates into a doting tyrant, his wisdom, virtue and devotion increasing with his days. He has a great, a noble, a godlike duty to perform, and his recompense in heaven, nay, on earth, is commensurate with his merits. The good ruler is less feared than loved.

But for the great mass of the world, the most important thing to be considered is the duties of the governed. The pride of men, and the exalted ideas which they generally cherish of their own wisdom and capacity, exposes them to all those vices and excesses which have so often proved the ruin of states and the demoralization of the human family. Mankind in general, considered in a social sense, require to be guided, to be instructed and to be corrected. In the family they fall beneath the influence of the parent; in the school they must trust to their master; in the army to their captain, and in the state to the Government; but in all cases they must look to those above them for guidance and for wisdom in the direction of their conduct, else they act as those unwise. All authority comes from the Almighty, and hence should command respect. It is a manifestation in second causes of the Divine will, and should be obeyed. It is the institution of the wisdom of God established for our good, and should therefore be loved. The just man, then, feels not the weight of the law. It is the vice of the human heart that makes authority irksome. When disorders do occur in society, it is to this source they can invariably be traced. Tyranny brings revolution, and insubordination brings forth tyranny. The abuse of power and corruption of the Bourbons gives rise to the Revolution. A patient and chivalrous nation bears, until forbearance can scarce deserve our praise. Crushed, and downtrodden, it at last bursts its bonds, lifts aloft its giant limbs and in its frenzy deals to corrupt potentates the wild justice of revenge. But when the storm subsides, and the demon of disorder has done its worst, and no man knows or respects authority, then arises a tyranny more dire, dreadful, calamitous and enduring than that which revolution had cloven to the earth. What secures the peace, prosperity, happiness and progress of the human family is well organized society, where all practice with equal care the virtues and fulfill the duties of their station—the governor, by his wisdom, his prudence, his kindness and his firmness; the governed, by their docility, their confidence, and their affection.

The Cecilians' New Departure.

The St. Cecilia Philomathean Association, the oldest and most enterprising Society in the Junior Department, has decided on giving a new feature to their weekly reunions, and one which we heartily approve. The Association is now divided into four branches—viz.: the Literary, His-
torical, Dramatic and Musical branches, each of which re­ceives special attention. Last June Prof. Lyons, the ener­getic President of the Society, surprised his young friends by purchasing a magnificent Burdett organ to be used at the regular meetings of the Association and in the prepara­tion of the musical and dramatic entertainments to be given during the year. Now he intends to enliven their re­unions by magic lantern readings, and is already making arrangements for purchasing a large collection of slides, embracing transparencies of places of interest, especially places of historic note, in all parts of the world: transpar­encies of the celebrated cities, cathedrals, public buildings, museums and art-galleries of Europe; transparencies of paintings, statues, etc., etc. We are sure the many friends of Prof. Lyons will gladly assist him in carrying out this idea, for it is certainly a most excellent one. Nothing is more interesting or instructive to the young than to give them visible representations of what they read or speak about, and nothing except travel and special study so ef­fectually tends to refine the taste as enlarged stereoscopic views of the great works of art, of the beautiful scenery, etc., of all parts of the world, which photography has put within the reach of all. Hence we rejoice in this new de­parture of the Cecilians, and hope their many friends, as well as those of their esteemed President, will give them all the encouragement they need to make it in every respect successful.

An Appeal from Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Ave Maria* by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, we commend to the attention of our readers, hoping that they may be in­duced to contribute to the good work to which it calls at­tention. Contributions should be given to Rev. Father Hudson, who will forward them to Lady Fullerton with the names of the contributors.

LONDON, 27 Chapel Street, Park Lane, W., June 14th, 1877.

Rev. Father: Alongside of many drawbacks, there is one advantage in writing books. It sometimes obtains for an author unknown friends, who feel kindly towards one who has ever succeeded in interesting or amusing them. This is especi­ally the case with Catholic writers, so strong is the bond of sympathy between them and their readers. I often feel this when I read the pages of the *Ave Maria.* My heart beats at the thoughts of that glorious identity of faith and thought which reigns between us and our brethren in the New World.

I know that my name is not unknown amongst the Catholics of America, and I have indeed had proofs that I possess unknown friends on the other side of the Atlantic whom I shall never see on earth, but hope to meet in heaven. I would ask a favor at their hands in return for any little amount of pleasure my books may have given them. It seems a commonplace one, but there is an interest involved in it very dear to my heart. I would beg of them to help me to raise funds for the building near London of a Novitiate for a very humble, poor, hard-work­ing Religious Order, supporting itself by its own labor, the idea which had been long in my mind when I imparted it to a friend whose name is also known to your readers. I speak of the "Author of Tyborne" and other charming works. For her this idea grew into a desire, and the desire into a vocation. We had heard of an Institute founded in Poland by a pious layman some forty years ago, in the midst of the persecutions which have afflicted that country. Miss Taylor (now Rev. Mother Magdalen), whose works of charity amongst the poor in London had kept pace with her literary labors, determined to visit the convents of the Order, and undertook a very arduous journey for this purpose. She came back convinced that with some modifications it would answer our object at home.

With one or two companions she began the work, and God has prospered it. In eight years seven houses have been founded in England and Ireland—houses that cost nothing to priests and missions, inhabited by Sisters who earn their own bread and still find time to help the poor. I am now getting old, and I should like before I die to see a Novitiate built where these Sisters would go to make small foundations wherever they were asked for, and a large laundry attached to it as a means of support. This is the more necessary that in the course of events Providence has thrown on this hardwork­ing and poor Community an unexpected burthen. The Relig­ious Houses of their Order in Poland have been ruthlessly dis­persed, their property confiscated, and many of these poor nuns thrown on the world without shelter. Mother Magdalen, who had been received eight years ago at their Convent as a weary traveller and a secular, has now offered a refuge to some of them in her English Congregation. This act of generous hospitality has heavily taxed the slender resources of the poor Community, and increases the necessity of a larger Mother House than it possesses as yet.

This is the little history of my appeal. I promise to all those who will help me a share in the prayers and good works of the Community.

Will you kindly insert this letter in your admirable journal, and let it take the chance of meeting the eyes of some of the unknown friends I may have amongst your readers? and will you kindly undertake to receive subscriptions and donations? I remain, Rev. Father, sincerely yours,

GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

The Communism of Reform.

There is a danger more potent than drawn swords ever menacing the existence of Republican Government—of Free Institutions—a danger insidious as it is powerful for evil. It comes not with the flare of trumpets, the glitter­ing array of armed men and the glorious pomp of war, but like a thief it comes unannounced to steal or destroy men's liberties. Its very name is a deception, cunningly devised to cloak its real purpose. People who do not think are prone to applaud "catch-words," and follow the lead of scheming, ambitious men who use their toil-worn bodies for stepping-stones whereby they mount fortune's ladder. Reform! the most abstruse, empty, unreal word ever in­troduced into a nation's politics! Will foolish men ever stop their senseless shouts long enough to consider what is the bauble they would have, and how remote it is from that for which they cry? Ask the loudest bawler in the unthink­ing throng that spreads its leagues from Maine to Oregon what would he reform, and his answer will be—*Everything.*

Aye! there is the true danger, the one word which convicts the speaker. It is the development of socialist and agrarian teaching now known by the word communism, a term which cannot be spoken without a shudder of horror, as the black phantom tableau of terrors arises in the memory—a panorama of hideous sights, of fiends incarnate drinking human blood, of ruined shrines, desecrated altars, anguish, desolation and death. It arises in our fair Republic as a cloud emerges from the horizon. At first there is only a little wave, scarcely darker than the deep blue back­ground; anon it rises till its outline is easily traced along the line of vision; presently it grows deeper and more dense, emitting sharp, angry flashes and approaching with terrible swiftness. As it comes nearer it sweeps around to the right and to the left, darkening the heavens, filling the air with strange oppressive vapors, crashing its thunder­
heads against the impenetrable walls of black, and at last swooping down with an appalling crash, bearing the sublimity of strength in its progress and leaving only illimitable ruin in its wake.

The eighteenth century closed upon a scene like this. But socialism cannot rule, it cannot maintain itself, it cannot build, it cannot set the busy wheels of industry in motion; it can only destroy. In France it found a temporary master in the brilliant genius of Napoleon. Broadcast over the world, its exiled leaders sowed the evil seed of hatred, and mockery of God and man. In our fair land it found a fruitful soil and a propitious climate. Liberalism, Indifference, Rationalism, Free-thinking, Infidelism, and the thousand other "isms" that attest man's estrangement from God and his shallow pretense of absolute freedom, gave the new theory a hearty welcome. It gained a foothold and has made rapid progress. Man's extremity is its opportunity. Men do not readily accept new doctrines in times of prosperity and happiness. In times of social and financial distress they seek relief from trouble, and usually accept that which appears easiest and most tangible without regard to its danger or deformity. Hence the rapid spread of Communism with all its baleful influences in the last few years. Cloaked beneath the disguise of "Labor Unions," this worst and most vindictive foe of labor has made its home in every city and hamlet in our land. Secrecy is its strongest barrier of defence, lawlessness and disregard of God its most prominent attribute.

How swiftly does this hydra-headed monster shout reform! Would it make better which it seeks to change? Reform—form again—to mould anew—can it accomplish this? has it ever done anything but tear down? is not Iconoclasm, in every sense, its only object? Turn to the darkest pages of the world's history, and let them answer for the past. The Church of Christ has always taught that man can do nothing without God. She has ever taught the eternal principles of true freedom the cheerful and ready obedience to rightly constituted authority. Without authority, without obedience, without God there can be no security, no stability, no strength, and consequently no government. Communism sweeps all these aside, defies and blasphemes God while it rears a hideous object of worship which it denominates Reason and Liberty, but which bears the impress of its own true name—Devil. With the advent of that vicious doctrine that man's conscience is his only infallible guide it can only destroy. In France it found a temporary master in some of its hardest fought battles, during the late

---

T. A. D.
wish him every success, and know that he will give abundant satisfaction in directing the studies of all who attend class at that institution.

—We had the pleasure of a visit from the Hon. John Gibbons (’68), of Keokuk, Iowa, on Tuesday last, who accompanied a present to the College. Mr. Gibbons was on the editorial corps of the Scholastic during his college days, and it is needless to say that he still takes an interest in its welfare. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing him often at Notre Dame.

—Rt. Rev. Dr. Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, spent several days with us last week. He is in the enjoyment of good health and his presence added a new pleasure to all at Notre Dame. Our worthy Bishop was accompanied by Dr. Miller, of Carthagea, a most estimable and learned man, who made himself a favorite with all here. We were pleased to see at the same time Rev. Fathers O’Sullivan, of Laporte, and Noll, of Elkhart.

—Among our late visitors were: Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Sanford K. Oliger, Lexington, Ill.; Ernest Kitz, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. H. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. Keenan, Lindsay, Canada; W. H. Hafer, Chicago; R. G. Schmidt, Chicago; Thos. Nelson, Chicago; J. Garrick, Chicago; L. W. Watson, Vincennes; Mrs. Parent, New Orleans; Mrs. Rogers, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Mr. Coghlin, Tugdol; Mr. and the Misses Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—We are pleased to learn that Miss E. A. Starr has returned from her vacation trip to the neighboring Institution of Learning, St. Mary’s Academy, where she has again entered upon those duties so congenial to her taste. By her great enthusiasm for art and her admirable instructions she has succeeded in educating within a number of years past many able teachers who can attest her skill as an instructor in drawing and painting. Miss Starr has also quite a reputation as an author, and we congratulate the directors of St. Mary’s Academy on having again secured her services.

—The Leaf, a weekly journal published in Chicago, has the following item of interest: “Mr. William Hoynes, of this city, an able editor, a well-read lawyer, a fine classic scholar, a brave soldier, a genial companion, and withal, a perfect gentleman, has received the ad eundem degree of Master of Arts” at the Commencement of the University of Notre Dame, Ind. We are delighted to hear it. The Venerable Faculty has shown an excellent discretion in this matter, for which we honor them. We first met Will Hoynes, Esq., M. A., while both were employed on the staff of Pomroyo’s Democrat, and hit itoerto have discovered but one virtue of his life. One fact is that he does not use the fragrant. The other, that he is not an admirer of the fair. We trust time will remedy both defects. In his well-deserved honors his young friend has our hearty congratulations. May he live long and prosper!”

Obituary.

DEATH OF P. H. SKAHILL.

It is with feelings of regret we received intelligence of the sudden demise of this estimable young gentleman, which took place on Thursday, August 23d, at Cascade, Iowa, where he had been spending his vacation. Mr. Skahill attended class at the College for several years, and by his amiable manners and goodness of heart made for himself a host of friends both among faculty and students. His death was rather sudden and unexpected, at a distance from either priest or doctor, but he had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion only two weeks before. He had entered the Collegiate Class here last year, and would have graduated had God spared him to return. His lot is, we hope, by every reason to believe, a far happier and better one than the collegiate honors that were in store for him. May he rest in peace.

—Head us.

—The Campus now looks as lively as ever.

—The Quickstep Nine have their ball-gounds in fine order.

—The ball-alley in the Junior department is being put in order.

—The young telegraphers will begin to throw lightning next Monday.

—The floor of the ball-alley in the Senior department is undergoing repairs.

—The Polish school in South Bend opened with a very large number of students.

—The boys opened the year with a game of football which was well contested.

—The parish school at St. Joseph’s Church, South Bend, opened with a great rush of pupils.

—Look out for the roll of honor next week. Every one should try to have his name appear on it.

—The Junior Study is, by its beauty, enough to tempt the most refractory of boys to enter its portals.

—We have fewer cases of nostalgia or homesickness than any previous year that we can remember.

—Let everyone, no matter in what department he may be, do all he can to make it the best in the college.

—Mses. Regan and Prudhomme rendered efficient service in decorating the study-halls this past week.

—No one at Notre Dame need be afraid; we have a large Canon in the Seniors and a small one in the Juniors.

—A substantial niche has been erected in the Minims’ study-hall, richly ornamented with scroll-work and mouldings.

—There are reports of big revivals of religion in Laporte and Walkerton, all due to the exertions of Rev. Father O’Sullivan.

—The new organ of the St. Cecilians will be a great improvement for their meetings. Their new society song is rich and grand.

—Every day, large numbers of students arrive. There will be at least from fifty to one hundred more students this year than last.

—The Academia members will have their first oyster supper about the first of October. Let all who intend joining do so before that time.

—All the Societies will, we believe, prosper the coming year. Success to them! and may they do much to enliven the long days of winter.

—Quite a number of the members of the Sodality of the Holy Angels had returned in time to serve on the altar at High Mass last Sunday.

—There were no number of visitors here during the past week. It was utterly impossible for us to get the names of one-third of them.

—The Sisters’ school of Lowell, South Bend, opened with an increased number of students, and bids fair to surpass in numbers former years.

—The fishing in the lakes is first rate. It will not be long before the Juniors will be out with their tackle. Who will catch the most fish next week?

—The Minims’ sleeping apartments are to be enlarged, the present ones being inadequate for the increasing number in this department over last year.

—The Royal Thespians will reorganize in a few days. The old fame of their Society should stand ever before them, and may they in nowise lessen it.

—We call attention to the appeal of Lady Georgiana Fulerton which appears in another column, and hope that all our readers will respond to it nobly.

—A number of the old students, particularly those who belonged to the Scientific Department, are collecting specimens, minerals, fossils, etc., for the Museum.

—The St. Aloysius Philodemic Association will reorgan-
ize in a few days. We expect to have a number of literary entertainments given this year by this Society.

—Our amateur astronomers were out looking for the satellites of Mars the other night, but were unable with the highest powers of the telescope to get a view of them.

—The Juanita Baseball grounds have been put in A. No. 1 order by Messrs. McKinnon and Perea, two of the members of the Club who remained here during vacation.

—St. Joseph’s Academy of this city opened Monday with a large list of scholars. This popular academy is well worthy the patronage of the people.—South Bend Herald.

—The classes are all in good working order, and we doubt not it is the intention of all the students to profit from the instruction to be received in them during the year.

—The Professor of Zoology and Botany, we learn, purposes giving special attention to Laboratory work the coming year. The scalpil and the microscope will be in constant use.

—Rev. Father Zahm while in the East made quite an addition to the Cabinet of Natural History in the way of a large classified collection of shells, minerals, salt-water fishes.

—Over five hundred old students were met by Prof. Lyons this last vacation, every one of whom spoke in terms of affection of Notre Dame. Notre Dame has undoubtedly as much or more affection for them.

—The reorganization of the St. Sauveur Philanthropist Society will take place next Tuesday evening. May the members of this year equal in conduct, study, talent, and everything else, those of former years.

—Although he has given much time and trouble to the work in his garden, Bro. Peter, with a determination worthy the great cause of horticulture, will leave nothing undone to make it in beauty all that can be desired.

—There will be a meeting of the members of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association this evening for the purpose of reorganizing for the year. We expect the St. Cecilians to be in all things equal to those of former years.

—Vol. 48 of the Dublin Review, bound in half morocco, has long been missing from the Library of the Ave Maria. The Editor will be very grateful for its return. Apart from the value of the book, it is entirely out of print and cannot be replaced.

—The following is a complete list of the Prefects this year: In the Senior Department are Bros. Theodore, John Chryostom and Timothy. In the Junior Department are Bros. Leander, Paul and Lawrence. Bro. Albert remains Prefect of the Minims.

—Every one should make it a point to have his name appear on the list of class-honors, so as to all he can figure on the list of excellence. Hard work is necessary to accomplish this, as good conduct is indispensable to have one’s name on the roll of honor.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The Professor of Physics, while in Philadelphia secured a fine collection of acoustic and optical apparatus. The instruments for studying double refraction and projecting the phenomena of polarized light are especially fine. There are also several beautiful apparatus devised by Helmholtz and Lissajous for studying the phenomena of sound.

—The first number of volume eleven of the SCHOLASTIC made its appearance Saturday. It is determined to hold it steady, as good conduct is indispensable to have one’s name on the roll of honor.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The first number of volume eleven of the SCHOLASTIC made its appearance Saturday. It is determined to hold it steady, as good conduct is indispensable to have one’s name on the roll of honor.

—We notice a great piece of engineering on the avenue to St. Mary’s, between the Scholasticate grounds and the Colvarya, which, when completed will be a grand walk. The hill is to be taken down, the road will be made level, and a privet hedge planted on either side. The whole work when finished will be very fine, thanks to the energy and perseverance of Frere Simon. Let critics hold their peace till the job is finished.

—In a few weeks, work on the skating rink will be begun. Although there is plenty of ice in the winter time on the lakes here, yet the snow generally plays havoc with it, as far as skating on it goes. For this reason the authorities have determined on building a rink of respectable size, which may be easily flooded whenever necessary. This will give us all plenty of good skating; it will enliven the winter recreations, and make things generally much pleasanter.

—The Professor of Physics, we understand, intends to give two courses of lectures during the coming year: one on the “Science of Music,” and the other on “Polarized Light.” These will all be illustrated by beautiful and striking experiments. The instruments which he selected during vacation are especially adapted for lecture purposes.

—The Professor of Physics, while in Philadelphia secured a fine collection of acoustic and optical apparatus. The instruments for studying double refraction and projecting the phenomena of polarized light are especially fine. There are also several beautiful apparatus devised by Helmholtz and Lissajous for studying the phenomena of sound.

—The first number of volume eleven of the SCHOLASTIC made its appearance Saturday. It is determined to hold it steady, as good conduct is indispensable to have one’s name on the roll of honor.

—Some persons were passing along the little ditch running from St. Joseph’s to St. Mary’s Lake; they saw a beautiful little animal having pretty much the appearance of a half-grown cat, and one grand picnic, similar to that of last year. Writing the report was a piece of work in his garden, Bro. Peter, with a determination worthy the great cause of horticulture, will leave nothing undone to make it in beauty all that can be desired.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The first number of volume eleven of the SCHOLASTIC made its appearance Saturday. It is determined to hold it steady, as good conduct is indispensable to have one’s name on the roll of honor.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.

—The solemn opening Mass, votive of the Holy Ghost, was sung on Thursday last, with Very Rev. President Corby as celebrant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, as deacon, and Rev. C. Kelly as subdeacon. Mr. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., was the efficient master of ceremonies.
exceedingly rich and handsome banner, and reflects credit on the taste of the maker, Mr. H. A. Oesterle, of Philadelphia.

The Curator of the Museum gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a fine collection of specimens from Mr. Rudolph Rheinboldt, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The collection embraces several large and beautiful petrifications, a number of Crinoids, fossils, crystals, amethyst, etc. He also returns his sincere thanks to Prof. Chapman, Ph. D., of the University of Toronto, Canada; to Mr. T. Shortis, of Toronto; Master Frank Carroll, Boston, Mass.; to Mrs. E. Murphy, of Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. C. Clarke, Wyoming Ter., and other kind friends who would prefer not to have their names mentioned, for specimens donated to the Cabinet of Natural History.

We have noticed in the parlor of the University as splendid a specimen of photography as it has been our lot to see in a long time. It is a representation, in very large size, of the magnificent grand combination organ made by Messrs. Clough & Warren, of Detroit, Mich., of which the University gave a notice in No. 48 of the SCHOLASTIC. The organ itself may be seen in the Chapel of the Portucaia, at the Professed House. There is another equally beautiful representation at the Students' Office, in a different style. The photos, were taken in Detroit, and were presented to Rev. Father Letourneau by the organ company. Detroit can get out beautiful photographs as well as fine organs.

Rev. Mr. Kirsch has been hard at work during the last few days in changing the large Herbarium which is kept in the room formerly used for the Museum. When the new cases being made for it are put in, it will make a fine display. This Herbarium is a donation from thecelebrated French Botanists, Mr. and Mrs. Cauvin. Mr. Cauvin, President of the great French Institute of Science, was particularly interested in Phanerogamic Botany, while Mrs. Cauvin devoted her whole attention to Cryptogamic Botany. The collection contains from four to five thousand species—all European plants. Besides the Cauvin Herbarium, there is that collected by Revs. Thomas Vagnier and J. C. Carrier, C. S. C, which contains all the flowering plants of Northern Indiana. Unfortunately the habitat and determining labels have been lost.

On July 7th the final interment of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Tong took place in the Cemetery at Notre Dame. Mr. Tong, a much esteemed friend of the University and Academy, died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5th, 1870, while visiting his brother, Theodore Tong, of that city. As a reward for his benevolence in contributing to the baptism of his entire family, and allowing his three youngest daughters to become members of the Order of Holy Cross, he was honored with the grace of baptism two days previous to his death, and his body was buried in the family vault, at Carroll, Ohio. His devoted and saintly consort, Mrs. Tong, is a live diocesan paper; the selection and determining labels have been lost.

—On July 7th the final interment of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Tong took place in the Cemetery at Notre Dame. Mr. Tong, a much esteemed friend of the University and Academy, died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5th, 1870, while visiting his brother, Theodore Tong, of that city. As a reward for his benevolence in contributing to the baptism of his entire family, and allowing his three youngest daughters to become members of the Order of Holy Cross, he was honored with the grace of baptism two days previous to his death, and his body was buried in the family vault, at Carroll, Ohio. His devoted and saintly consort, Mrs. Tong, is a live diocesan paper; the selection and determining labels have been lost.

—the Vocal Room has been transferred to the apartment formerly known as St. Luke's Studio.

—the hall of St. Mary's present a bright and cheerful aspect after the thorough renovation to which they have been subjected.

—Rev. Rev. Bishop Dwenger accompanied by the celebrated Rev. Dr. Miller, of Ft. Wayne, paid a visit to St. Mary's last week.

—the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Covington, Ky., honored St. Mary's with a visit. He offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the Convent Chapel on the morning of Aug. 1st.

—Miss Amelia Harris on her return to the Academy made a gift to the Museum of precious stones gathered on the shores of Lake Superior. Several other rare additions have been made to the collection.

—Rev. Father Walsh, C. S. C, honored St. Mary's by celebrating his first High Mass in the Convent Chapel on Sunday, the 21st inst. Rev. Father Shortis, C. S. C, and Rev. Father Zuml, C. S. C, acted as deacon and subdeacon on this interesting and important occasion.

—the annual spiritual retreat of the Sisters of Holy Cross opened July 17th. The exercises were conducted by the able and energetic missionary priest, Rev. Wm. O'Mahony, C. S. C. Over three hundred Sisters, some from the far lands on the " Western Sea," from Salt Lake, from Texas, from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, as well as from Illinois and other northwestern missions, joined in the exercises, which terminated on Tuesday, July 24th.

—Fine contributions from Salt Lake to the Museum are respectfully acknowledged. One presented by Miss Rose Devoto, graduate of 1874, is from the highest point of the Rocky Mountains, and was gathered by the young lady on her visit to that lofty summit. An exquisite collection of seaweeds from the German Ozean neatly framed, gold and silver ore, precious and rare geological formations of various descriptions, a very beautiful specimen of the star-fish, are among these contributions.

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 whofigured prominently here in former years. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Attorneys at Law.

BROWN & HARVEY (E. M. Brown of '85), At-
ch and Ohio.

SPEAR & MITCHELL, (N. S. Mitchell of '72),
ners at Law, No. 233 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

LUCIUS G. TONG, (of '61) Attorney and Con-
at Law, and Real Estate Agent, Room No. 2 Arnold's Block,
South Bend, Ind.

THOMAS R. CLIFFORD, (of '63) Attorney at
Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 306
Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to
Depositions.

FANNING & HOGAN, (I). J. Hogan, (of '72), At-
orneys at Law, Room 35, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and
Randolph ste., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. McHugh (of '74), Attorney at Law.
Office 65 and 67 Columbia St, Philadelphia.

DODGE & DODGE (Chas. J., Notary Public, and
Ar. W., both of '74), Attorneys at Law, Collections promptly
made. Office, Hedge's Block, Burlington, Iowa.

ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN, (of '61),
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.
Office, 03 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.

MOBRIDE & MILLARD (Jan. E. McBride, of
'63), Att'ys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Ad-
minity—Practise in all the courts of Mich. and of the U. S.
Office, 41 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, (of '74) Attorney at
Law, Rooms 3 & 4, Law Building, No. 67 S. High St., Columbus, O.

JAMES A. O'REILLY—of '69—Attorney at Law.
257 Court Street, Resiling, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

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

Civil Engineers & Surveyors.

C M PROCTOR, (of '72) Civil Engineer of City and
County of Kibburn, Office, 67 Main St., Elkhart, Indiana.
Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE, (of '61), County Surveyor for
St Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

Weekly Newspapers.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, published
weekly at Columbus, Ohio. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's stu-
dents and friends solicited. D. A. CLARK, OP '70.

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. Subscrip-
tion price, $1.25.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' FRIEND, published
monthly at Logansport, Ind. 50 cts. per year. Subscriptions
solicited from the friends and students of Notre Dame.
ARTHUR C. O'BRIEN, OP '76.

THE SOUTH BEND HERALD, published
weekly by Chas. Murray & Co. (A. A. Dalley, of '74) $1.50 per
annum.

Hotels.

CIRCLE HOUSE. On the European plan, Indianapolis,
Ind. close to Union Depot, best in the city. English, Ger-

THE BOND HOUSE, on the European plan, Prop., Chas. Mckay, Prop., Niles, Michi-

THE MATTISON HOUSE, Corner of Wash and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame
visitors to Chicago may be found at this establishment.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

THE "AVE MARIA,"  
A CATHOLIC JOURNAL  
Devoted to the Honor of the Blessed Virgin.  
(16 pp. Imperial 8vo.)

Published Every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind.

APPROVED BY HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX., AND MANY EMINENT PRELATES

Among the many contributors to the Ave Maria may be mentioned:

AUBREY DE VERE,  
GRACE RAMAY,  
HENRI LAMBERG,  
ANN H. DODSET,  
REV. A. A. LAMING,  
ELIZABETH DONNELLY,  
LADY FULLERTON,  
ELIZA ALLEN STARR,  
The Author of "CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS,"  
The Misses HOWES,  
The Author of "TROUBLED," etc., etc., etc.

TERMS:

One Year..............................$ 2.50
Five Years..............................10.00
Clubs of Ten (and over, at the rate of $2 each)........20.00

A specimen copy sent free to any address on application.

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

All communications should be addressed to the

REV. EDITOR OF THE "AVE MARIA,"  
Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dealers Supplied by the American News Company,  
39 & 41 Chamber St. New York.

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. Latin, English, French, and Instrumental, and the modern languages, form prominent features in the course of instruction.

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

The buildings are spacious and commodious, suited to the educational requirements of the day, and furnished with all modern improvements. Every portion of the building is heated by steam, 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

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

FOR SALE.

The Scholastic Almanac

The Scholastic Almanac, containing besides the ordinary calendars, selections in prose and verse, both serious and humorous, from the pages of the Notre Dame Scholastic, is now offered for sale. 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.

Books and Stationery,  
117 AND 119 STATE STREET,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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, 6 feet wide, 3 feet deep, 9 feet high. Manual compass C. C. to a', 88 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.

Manufacturer's price, $700; will be sold for $500.

For further particulars address

Very Rev. A. GRANGER, C. S. C.,  
Notre Dame, Indiana.

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Express</td>
<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A M. SMITH,  
H. RIDDLE,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent.  
General Superintendent.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO  
KANSAS CITY And DENVER SHORT LINES.

St. Louis Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at depot and 122 Randolph street.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City and Denver Express via Jack- sonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.</td>
<td>8:40 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line</td>
<td>8:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria Day Express</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria, Rockford and Burlington Ex.</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strasburg, Wenoa, Lacoon and Washington Ex</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet Accommodation</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. C. McMULLIN, Gen. Sup't.  
On and after Sunday, May 13, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 35 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:50 a.m.; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 8:05 p.m.

11:32 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:50 p.m.; Cleveland 10:30 p.m.; Buffalo 5:30 a.m.

12:30 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10:56 p.m.; Cleveland 1:50 a.m.; Buffalo 6:50 a.m.

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

GOING WEST.

2 43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:45 a.m.; Chicago 10:40 a.m.

9:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 2:00 p.m.

4 38 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:35 a.m.; Chicago 8:00 p.m.

5 03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:00 a.m.; Chicago 11:30 a.m.

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

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

J. E. PABSONS, Sup't W. div., Chicago.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

PATRICK SHICKEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE!

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

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

Charles Paine, Gen'l Sup't, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

PATRICK SHICKEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE!

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

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

Charles Paine, Gen'l Sup't, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

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 constitutions will find it invaluable.

Depot, Boland's Drugstore,
53 CLARK ST., opposite Sherman House,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sets 'Em Up.

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.

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

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

EDWARD BUYSSE,
DEALER IN WAXTHCS, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

All Kinds of Engraving Done.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

M. Livingston & Co.,
ARE THE Leading Merchant Tailors in South Bend.
94 MICHIGAN ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.