Charlemagne.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Olger the Dane and Desiderio,
King of the Lombards, on a lofty tower
Stood gazing northward o'er the rolling plains,
League after league of harvests, to the foot
Of the snow-crested Alps, and saw approach
A mighty army, thronging all the roads
That led into the city. And the King
Said unto Olger, who had passed his youth
As hostage at the court of France, and knew
The Emperor's form and face: "Is Charlemagne
Among that host?" And Olger answered: "No."

And still the innumerable multitude
Flowed onward and increased, until the King
Cried in amazement: "Surely Charlemagne
Is coming in the midst of all these knights!"
And Olger answered slowly: "No; not yet;
He will not come so soon." Then much disturbed
King Desiderio asked: "What shall we do.
If he approach with a still greater army?"
And Olger answered: "When he shall appear.
You will behold what manner of man he is;
But then what will befall us I know not."

Then came the guard that never knew repose,
The Paladins of France; and at the sight
The Lombard King o'ercome with terror cried :
"This must be Charlemagne!" and as before
Did Olger answer: "No; not yet, not yet."

And then appeared in panoply complete
The Bishops, and the Abbots and the Priests
Of the imperial chapel, and the Counts;
And Desiderio could no more endure
The light of day, nor yet encounter death.
But sobbed aloud and said: "Let us go down
And hide us in the bosom of the earth,
Far from the sight and anger of a foe
So terrible as this!" And Olger said:
"When you behold the harvests in the fields
Shaking with fear, the Po and the Ticino
Lashing the city walls with iron waves,
Then you may know that Charlemagne is come."
And even as he spake, in the northwest,
Lo! there uprose a black and threatening cloud,
Out of whose bosom flashed the light of arms
Upon the people pent up in the city;
A light more terrible than any darkness;
And Charlemagne appeared—a Man of Iron!

In his left hand he held an iron spear,
In his right hand his sword invincible.
The horse he rode on had the strength of iron,
And color of iron. All who went before him,
Beside him, and behind him, his whole host,
Were armed with iron, and their hearts within them
Were stronger than the armor that they wore.
The fields and all the roads were filled with iron,
And points of iron glistened in the sun
And shed a terror through the city streets.
This at a single glance Olger the Dane
Saw from the tower, and turning to the King
Exclaimed in haste, "Behold, this is the man
You looked for with such eagerness!" and then
Fell as one dead at Desiderio's feet.

On Mutability.

Cloon.—Prithee, Signor Bernardo, on what subject is thy poem?
Bernardo.—On Mutability, knave.
Cloon.—And Mute Ability, I take it, would signify the ability
of dummies. I knew a dummy once in Windsor, etc.

Love in a Mist.

To write on Mutability is to write on things as they are.
And yet not as they are, but as they were and may be.
For the present, being but a mere point of time, is not of sufficient duration for mutability to show itself therein.
Change implieth a succession of moments.
Mutability seemeth to be of the essence of human life,
so intimately is it connected therewith. Without it we think that we should die. Sameness is tiresome to the children of men.
Even were we regaled, like the Israelites, with heavenly bread containing within itself the flavor of every kind of food, we should still weary of the sameness, and clamor for the fleshpots of Egypt.
And yet Mutability is an evil. In the eternal truth, and good, and beauty, there is no change. Mutability is from death, and tends to death. It cannot give life. Yet it is inherent in all creatures, inasmuch as they are imperfect and fall short of the infinite immutability. In some more, in others less, according to the perfection of their nature.
Those nearest the Creator can change but once. The angels fell, but they could not repent. Their immutability then became their perdition. But where intelligence is bound in the chains of matter there is mutability the greatest. Man, who cometh next to the angels, is the most changeable of beings. Below him are the animals, which change not their humors, nor their habits, nor the utterances of their voices, nor their mode of life. Below them, trees and all vegetables, which change not the place of their growth. Below them the rocks and metals which have no growth; and gold and jewels, suffering not even
runt. And if a change happen in the stars of heaven it
shall be noted by wise men as a prodigy.

So when spirit is freed from matter, as in the angels,
there is also freedom from mutability; and when matter is
freed from spirit, as in gold and jewels, there is also free­
dom from mutability. But when matter and spirit mingle
and mix and vex each other continually, as in man, then is
mutability the greatest; and the lower creatures are muta­
bile in proportion as they approach him. For we know
many creatures, as doves and conveys, which when wild,
are uniform, and of one shape and color; yet the same,
bearing, tamed by man and breeding under his protection, do
change both shape and color to many varied forms and
huses.

Mutability hath two phases or aspects: Growth and Decay;
and albeit that mutability is an evil, yet, mutability
established, Growth is good. For if we needs must either
grow or decay, it is best to grow. So when Inmutability
puts on mutability, though the breath of decay could not
touch Him, He " waxed strong and grew in grace before
God and man."

Growth and decay may coexist, as when the hollow
trunk of an ancient tree bereath green branches, but in
general the end of one is the beginning of the other. When
a man hath reached that point which divideth Growth
from Decay, he is said to be in his prime. And a nation
in like condition is said to be in her glory.

The decay of individuals is inevitable, but the decay of
nations may be retarded by wise men. Some flourished
but for a lifetime, like the Empire of King Alexander the
Great. Some have lasted since the flood, like the mon­
archy of the Chaldeans.

Let us then, who have time given us for reflection, med­
itate on the Growth and Decay of nations, and diligently
enquire the causes thereof; that when the time of need
cometh, we, as wise men, may give counsel to our own na­
ton, and thus promote her growth and retard her decay.

Let no nation boast of her rapid growth; for a rapid
growth presageth a rapid decay. Consider the mushroom,
how it growth in one night, and presently falleth away
into the dust by sudden corruption, and is found no more.

The bond of nations is in the heart of man, and when
the heart of man is corrupt the bond breaketh, and the na­
ton perisheth. What corrupts the heart?
The desire of unlawful gold.

When men shall seek high places, not that they may
serve their country, but that they may heap up to them­
selves treasures of unlawful gold, then are the seeds of
decay sown. The nation may grow still, but it is the
growth of the tree with the hollow trunk.

The bond of nations is in the administration of justice.
When the evil are no longer restrained in their wicked­
ness—when the judges of the land will not enforce the
the laws—when the honest men, seeing evil-doers unpun­
ished, are driven to inflict, without authority, the penalties
of the law in self-defence, then are the seeds of decay
sown and growing rapidly.

But the seeds of decay may be plucked up by a vigor­
ous hand, even as the gardener plucketh up the weeds
from his garden. Yea, even as the woodman cutteth down
the oaks of the forest and teareth up the roots out of the
earth.

Who will find us a man that shall thus pluck up the
seeds of decay? That shall restrain from unlawful gains
those who profess themselves devoted to the service of
their country? That shall enforce the laws and enable
honest men to live at peace?

See if thou canst find one such: and if thou find one,
perchance thou shalt see more.

And the Decay of the nation shall be changed into
Growth, and so shall it continue growing until the end of
all. For mutability bringeth its own doom; when its
reign shall be over and its victims shall be free, then
they shall rejoice and put on immutability.

And thus shall it be in the case of nations. What
shall enforce the laws and enable honest men to live at peace?

For the end of mutability is Death.

Deharbe.

Reference having been made in a former number of the
Scholastic to a prospective publication in English of
Deharbe's Explanation of the Catechism, it may be of in­
terest to our readers to give them a brief account of the
author and his works.

Joseph Deharbe was born in Strasbourg, April 1st, 1800,
and died at Maria-Laach, Nov. 8th, 1871. He entered the
Society of Jesus at the age of 17, and, after a thorough
course of studies, devoted himself chiefly to the duties of a
missionary. In this career he met with the greatest suc­
cess; but, having become incurably deaf towards the end
of his fortieth year, he was obliged to relinquish his mis­
ionary labors, and from that time forth his zeal found a
channel in which to exercise itself by the writing of cather­
etical works, to which he devoted himself with the great­
est earnestness. After having published his Catechisms
and their Explanations, for which work his talents and
previous studies admirably fitted him, he still continued
to revise and improve them. Only a short time before his
death, and when his last sickness had already attacked
him, the pious and indefatiable old man was occupied with
the new edition of his larger Explanation.

His first Catechism, intended both for children and
adults, made its appearance in 1847. As this Catechism
was found to be too extensive for children who leave school
immediately after their First Communion, he published
four other Catechisms of different grades in the following
year. In 1858, a new edition of the Catechisms, in four
numbers, was published. Deharbe's Catechisms have ap­
ppeared in twelve European languages, without counting
the translation issued a few years since by the Catholic
Publication Society. Thus they have been in use in Ger­
many for nearly forty years, and are extensively, if not
exclusively, used in our German Catholic schools in this
country.

Besides the Catechisms, Deharbe wrote two Explanations
of them. The title of the first and largest one is as follows,
and shows its scope: A Simple and Thorough Explanation
of the Catholic Catechism, together with a Selection of
Suitable Examples; being intended as a Help in Catecheti­
cal Instructions both in School and in Church, and like­
wise as a Book for Spiritual Reading in Christian Fam­
ilies, by Joseph Deharbe, S. J.

This work is in four volumes. Vol. I, of 998 pages, treats
of Faith, and consequently is occupied chiefly with the
mendments of God and of the Church, Sin and its various
kinds, the Virtues, and Christian Perfection. Vol. III,
of 729 pages, speaks of Grace, the Sacraments, and Prayer,
including 37 pages of explanation of the Lord's Prayer,
and 17 pages devoted to the "Hail Mary". It concludes by
treating of the Practices and Ceremonies of the Church. Finally, the fourth volume, of 680 pages, contains the History of Religion, from the beginning down to our own days. This volume is also published separately, under the title: "History of Religion; or, the Divinity of the Christian Religion proved by Its History." The style of the entire work is simple and attractive, without being childish. The matter is presented clearly and systematically, so that you have in it really a dogmatic and moral theology for the use of the catechist, be he layman or priest.

The author by no means pretends that the abundance of material gathered together here should be presented to the pupils. He desires that the catechist should himself study up carefully each question on which he is to speak, and considering the age, development of the faculties, and the peculiar circumstances and necessities of his hearers, should seek to adapt himself to them. He does not therefore aim at doing away with the labor of preparation on the part of the instructor, but to place before him abundant material, systematically disposed, from which he may select. He even advises that the teacher go over the entire Catechism, with its Explanation, two or three times in the course of the year—which would be altogether out of the question if he were to follow the Explanation in all its details.

However, in order to facilitate the selection of matter for instruction, the work is printed in two sizes of type. The large size presents the more essential doctrines, with all that ought to be known about them, at least by the more advanced pupils. The small type gives still further details concerning those doctrines, contains corrections of mistaken ideas that are sometimes held, refutes errors, etc. In like manner a considerable number of examples are added from which to select.

But as this first work had grown to such a size, being intended both for children and adults, the author prepared a second Explanation for children only. Not that he expected, even in this work, to do away with the labor of the teacher in preparing himself, but only to diminish it. "Catechetical instructions," says the celebrated Bishop Dupanloup, "cost me more labor and study than any other work I have written." But when the matter is presented to the teacher in that clear, forcible, and systematic manner which distinguishes our author, the labor of the catechist is comparatively little, and if he only follows the advice above, namely, to render himself thoroughly familiar with his subject before he undertakes to treat it, he can hardly fail to interest his hearers, and will be saved from the danger of making erroneous or false statements.

The title of this second work is, "Deharme's Catholic Catechism, explained catechetically for children. A Brief Handbook of Instruction in Religion in Common Schools" (Elementarschulen). This work is in 2 vols. in 1, of 447 and 581 pages respectively. The first vol. treats of Faith; the second, of the Commandments, the Sacraments, Prayer, and the Practices and Ceremonies of the Church. The History of Religion is omitted from this work.

—When you hear a man say, “life is but a dream,” tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

—Nature labors always for its own interest, to please and to establish itself; but grace labors only for God's sake, and watches incessantly over the motions of the heart, to preserve it from sin, and to enable it to seek only its establishment in Jesus Christ.

Intemperance.

Oh, that men should put an enemy in
Their mouths to steal away their brains! that we
Should, with joy, pleasure, revel and applause,
Transform ourselves to beasts!

One of the most prevalent vices of the present day is that of intemperance; yes, it is one of the worst of all vices. It matters not which way we turn, we will behold the fearful consequences of this most pernicious enemy. It has blasted the hopes and aspirations of thousands—yes, of tens of thousands of our youth. To the influence of this monster-demon may be ascribed the cause of the desolation of homes, the severing of family ties, and, in short, the whole catalogue of human misery may be summed up in the one word, "intemperance." How comes it then, you say, that there are so many addicted to this terrible habit? Are people so blind as not to see the misery it entails upon humanity—and, seeing it, are they so foolish as not to take warning from it? My friend, have you ever witnessed the dissipation and artful cunning of a false but insidious friend, one who endeavors to ingratiate himself into the good graces of another for the purpose of doing him some injury? Mark how cunningly he works his scheme; he does not declare himself to be the person's enemy until he obtains the opportunity of accomplishing his wicked design. So it is in regard to intemperance: at first, the young man goes into company, and for the sake of cordiality and good fellowship the wine is passed around; the young man sees no harm in taking a glass of wine, and he too raises the sparkling goblet to his lips and drains it of its contents. In turn this young man becomes the hospitable host—he wishes to entertain his young friends, and that of course after the fashion of the day; wine, then, is considered indispensable; the wine-cup is again passed around, and so this young man glides along rapidly, though imperceptibly, on the stream of pleasure and conviviality until at last he finds himself verging on the brink of destruction.

As example strikes deeper than precept, allow me to present to you, as an example of the dreadful evils of intemperance, one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived,—Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Here, truly, was a noble mind overthrown by liquor. We see this man, who at the age of thirty years was the greatest literary man in Europe—an orator, dramatist, and minstrel—at the age of forty years a habitual drunkard, abandoned by friends and former admirers, without money, eufueled in health, his character gone, the habitue of taverns and the most horrible abodes of vice and iniquity. The tongue whose accents entranced and delighted seates is now inarticulate; the eye which was wont to sparkle with the reflection of one of the most extraordinary intellects, is now dilated with phrenzy; and the countenance which once bore the impress of genius, now bears the unmistakable impress of the sat. Dukes and peers once vied with one another in doing him honor, and now they avoid him. So it was; those who pretended to be his friends, deserted him in his need, and left him to die in hunger and want. Think not that this picture is overdrawn; it is but one of the many instances which might be given of a great genius overthrown by the power of alcohol. Young man, take warning by this—think not that Sheridan became a drunkard at once; he was at first but a moderate drinker; he drank to make others social and happy,—what a foolish delusion! Had anyone told Sheridan, when he was thirty years of
age, that at forty he would fill a drunkard's grave, that per-
son would have been considered a fool or a madman.

I would advise all young men who expect to make a
mark in the world never to put a glass of wine to their
lips; for the ingredients of the wine-cup are sin, poverty,
misery, and an early grave. Would young men but seriously
consider this, there would be less misery and more happi-
ness in the world.

K. C.

Emerson.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in Boston, May 25th,
1803. He graduated at Harvard College, where he took
his degree in 1821. He, when still young, turned his at-
tention to theology, and soon after his graduation became
the minister of a Unitarian church in Boston. But in 1822
he severed his connection with that sect, owing to the pe-
culiarity of his views. He then turned to the more con-
genial field of literature, and has since devoted himself to
the investigation of metaphysical and moral questions.

Since that year he has resided in Concord, Mass., in strict
seclusion, and has only come forth for the purpose of im-
parting his views in the form of lectures. These lectures
he has delivered in the United States and England, which
latter country he has twice visited, and of which he has
given us his impressions in his English Traits.

From the appearance of his first work until the present
day, Emerson has unceasingly labored in the field of lit­
erature as an essayist, lecturer and poet, and his products are
before us in the following volumes: Nature, published in
1839; Essays and Lectures, in 1841; Essays and Lectures
(second series), in 1844; Poems, in 1847; Representative
Men, in 1850; English Traits, in 1856; The Conduct of
Life, in 1860; May Day, and other Poems, in 1867; Society
and Solitude, in 1870; A New Volume of Essays, in 1871;
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Life, in 1860; May Day, and other Poems, in 1867; Society
and Solitude, in 1870; A New Volume of Essays, in 1871;
and, Parnassus, A Selection of Poems from Many Years'
Reading, in 1871. Emerson is a most independent thinker,
and is most remarkable not only for the originality and
subtlety of his thoughts but also for his power of expres­
sion. With regard to the latter he is a perfect enigma. At
times no one could express himself more clearly and more
forcibly, and at others he hides his thoughts so completely
under a show of plain words and simple constructions that
the sphenyx itself is not a greater mystery.

In view, is he a transcendentalist of the most advanced
school. His opinions with regard to the higher subjects
of mind and spirit are, however, so far above the common
grasp that it is hard to fix them, and to say what he really
thinks and teaches. He does not reason, but lays down
his idea forcibly before his readers or hearers and al­
 lows them to accept it or not, as they please. As a lec­
turer and an essayist he is truly unsurpassed, and his
works on familiar subjects always have a great charm and
attraction.

Emerson's most important work is Representative Men.
Here he gives expression to his system and belief as a whole,
and under the mental portraits sketched gives us Emor­
sen's character and self. The topics are six in number:
Plato, the Philosopher; Swedenborg, the Mystic; Mon-
talgnes, the Sceptic; Shakespeare, the Poet; Napoleon,
the Man of the World; and Goethe, the Writer. We
give the conclusion of his article on Napoleon, as show­
ing better and more clearly than criticism and remark the
style of his prose productions, and also as a bit of philo-
sophical thought worthy of such a genius.—"In describing
the two parties into which modern society divides itself,—
the democrat and the conservative,—I said, Bonaparte rep­
resents the Democrat, or the party of men of business, against
the stationary or conservative party. I omitted then to say,
what is material to the statement, namely, that these two par­
ties differ only as young and old. The democrat is a young
conservative; the conservative is an old democrat. The
aristocrat is the democrat ripe, and gone to seed,—because
both parties stand on the one ground of the supreme value
of property, which one endeavors to get, and the other to
keep. Bonaparte may be said to represent the whole his­
tory of this party, its youth and its age; yes, and with
poetic justice, its fate, in its own. The counter-revolution,
the counter-party, still waits for its organ and representative,
in a lover and man of truly public and universal aims. Here
was an experiment, under the most favorable conditions,
of the powers of intellect without conscience. Never was
such a leader so endowed, and so weaponed; never leader
found such aids and followers. And what was the result of
this vast talent and power, of these immense armies, burned
cities, squandered treasures, immolated millions of men, of
this demoralized Europe? It came to no result. All passed
away like the smoke of artillery, and left no trace. He
left France smaller, poorer, feebler, than he found it;
and the whole contest for freedom was to be begun again.
The attempt was, in principle, suicidal. France served
him with life, and limb, and estate, as long as it could
identify its interest with him; but when men saw that after
victory was another war; after the destruction of armies,
new conscriptions; and they who had toiled so desperately
were never nearer to the reward,—that they could not
spend what they had earned, nor repose on their down
beds, nor strut in their chateaux,—they deserted him.
Men found that his absorbing egotism was deadly to all
other men. It resembled the torpedo, which inflicts a suc­
cession of shocks on any one who takes hold of it, produc­
ing spasms which contract the muscles of the hand, so that
the man cannot open his fingers; and the animal inflicts
new and more violent shocks, until he paralyzes and kills
his victim. So, this exorbitant egotist narrowed, impover­
ished, and absorbed the power and existence of those who
served him; and the universal cry of France, and of Eu­
rope, in 1814, was, 'enough of him'; 'assez de Bonaparte.'
"It was not Bonaparte's fault. He did all that in him lay,
to live and thrive without moral principle. It was the
nature of things, the eternal law of the man and the world,
which balked and ruined him; and the result, in a million
periments would be the same. Every experiment, by
multitudes or by individuals, that has a sensual and selfish
aim, will fail. The pacific Fourier will be as inefficient
as the pernicious Napoleon. As long as our civilization is
essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it
will be mocked by delusions. Our riches will leave us
sick; there will be bitterness in our laughter; and our
wine will burn our mouth. Only that good profits, which
we can taste with all doors open, and which serves all men.'
Mr. Emerson's most popular work is English Traits,
which he published after his return from his lecturing tour
in England, and which gives us his views of the country
and people. His Essays and Lectures are most varied in
character and style, but yet give in fragmentary form all his
peculiarities of style, as a writer and thinker. The same
remark may be made of his Poems. There are some most
finished and polished—perfect gems of thought and reflec­
tion; others are dark as the sphinx, and fully as weird and mysterious. Among them it is hard to select, but we would give the following, entitled "Good-Bye," as among the best.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home;
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Long through thy weary crowds I roam;
A monarch on the ocean brine,
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam;
But now, proud world! I'm going home.

Good-bye to flattering's fawning face;
To grandeur with his win grinace;
To upstart wealth's averted eye;
To supple office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hasting feet;
To those who go, and those who come—
Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home.

I am going to my own hearth-stone,
Bosomed in your green hills alone—
A sweet nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green, the live-long day,
Echo the blackbird's roused clay,
And vulgar feet have never trod—
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

Oh, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
When the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the love and pride of man,
At the sophist school, and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

As to the opinions of critics on the literary merit of Emerson's works, they are most varied. One says: "A more independent and original thinker can nowhere be found in this age." Another says his fancies are mere tricks of words, "tumid epithets which arrest the attention by their strangeness, not by their appositeness." As contributions to American literature, he knows how to clothe truisms in startling costume; he evolves beautiful or apt figures and apophthegms that strike at first, but when contemplated prove, as has been said, usually true and not new, or new and not true. His volumes, however, are suggestive, tersely, and often gracefully written; they are thoughtful, observant, and speculative, and indicate a philosophical taste rather than power. As contributions to American literature, they have the merit of a spirit, beauty, and reflective tone previously almost undiscernable in the didactic writers of the country." In the criticism just given we find a true and just statement of Emerson's merits, as regards literary worth and rhetorical finish; while as regards his doctrines and views of life, they are "either not new and true, or new and not true."

JNO. G. EWING.

Hens, and their Poetic Lays.

Muller quadem habebat
Gallinam que pariebat
Ovulum quotidie;
Illo autem non contentis,
etc., etc., etc.

The fate of the wretched woman who was not satisfied with the quotidianal allowance which her hen provided, is too well known to be cited at further length here. Suffice it to say that hens—however prodigious the lays recorded of the Shanghai breed on their first introduction into this country, about thirty years ago—rarely afford a more abundant harvest than that which may be gleaned from one egg a day. "Uscum olim papiris" are the words of the old Roman naturalist, although whether you salt and pepper it or not is surely a question of individual taste. The early French were much more easily satisfied than the unfortunate woman of the fable. Their temperance and moderation in eating are abundantly proved by their beautiful proverb, "Un aye is as good as a feast," handed down to our days, although our gormandizing Anglo-Saxonism has substituted "enough" for the first two words, thereby depriving the expression of its exquisite significance. Modern French cookery—justly celebrated for its truly artistic combinations as it is—yet finds a place for the simple reflections of a less cultivated age. It is only a few years ago since an English gentleman was travelling in France with a thorough appreciation of the national cuisine but scarcely French enough to enable him to get very clear ideas from the bill of fare. Among the other good things on the list, he found "aussi à la coque." "Merciful heavens!" he exclaimed, "are even the roosters trained to lay eggs in France?"

But, if roosters will not lay, they have, at any rate, been known to set—that is, gobblers have, which is all the same in metaphysics. Prof.——had a gobber last fall that was so anxious to set that he would flop right down on an egg wherever he saw it. Once he flew into the kitchen window while they were preparing to make a custard pudding, and commenced operations on a bowl of eggs that were standing on the table ready to be broken. Need we say that they were broken, and that somewhat prematurely? also, that a universal smash succeeded, and poor Tom Turley perished in the struggle?

Perhaps it is from the peculiarities of hens in laying only one egg a day that the neater form of the Greek numeral, "nēs, mia, hen," is derived. We do not know whether this etiological view will find favor among philologists, but we, think it has claims to serious consideration. Eggs are frequently associated with ham in the popular fancy. Ham and eggs are superior to hash, and, in fact, not inferior to any other matutinal manoeuvre, except perhaps eggs and ham. The Hamadryades, among the ancient Greeks, were standing on the table ready to be broken. Need we say that they were broken, and that somewhat prematurely? also, that a universal smash succeeded, and poor Tom Turley perished in the struggle?

Three American authors, Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. Bayard Taylor, have recently been elected honorary members of the Literary Academy of Athens, which is under the special patronage of the Queen of Greece.
Mount Vesuvius is beginning to murmur again—a bad sign for Naples! The glow of fire in the crater can be seen distinctly from Naples at night.

A fire-proof fabric is being manufactured from Asbestos at the paper-mills of Tivoli. The mineral is found in quantities in the Valley of Ascia, in the Alps.

The greatest velocity of wind ever registered was probably during the great storm of Dec. 16th, 1876, on Mt. Washington, when the wind blew at the rate of 180 miles an hour.

The English Mechanic extols the sea-gull as an inmate of the garden. One was picked up with a broken wing and for five years made its home in the editor's grounds, where it proved of great service in disposing of slugs and noxious insects.

Two edible dogs have been received from China at the Acclimatization Garden in Paris. They have heads like pugs, are very small, and fat and short-legged. They are usually cooked and eaten when two months old, after being kept exclusively on a rice-and-milk diet.

The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons has just received from the Hon. C. P. Berkeley the skeleton of a crocodile, shot by him in Egypt, sixteen feet long. This specimen is the very scarce one below the Caturana, and this particular one was well known as a man-eater.

The new organic acid found in certain polyporous fungi which grow on the dead trunks of oaks has a yellow color, and is so water soluble that the slightest trace of it, on the addition of salt or soluble sulphuric acid, leaves the water turbid. The fact that turbidity may be so produced has suggested to Prof. C. Stahlenschmidt the expediency of employing the soluble polyporates as indicators in alkalimetry.

It is stated that the marks of a cutting instrument, supposed to have been a stone axe, have been found on one of the fossil trees of the Calistoga "petrified forest." If any discovery would imply the presence of man in California during a pre-glacial epoch. The fact that there are ammonites among the fossils of that locality; that there are ammonites among the fossils of that locality, points to an antiquity that was not attributed even to the lowest Rhynie club-plant. Platinum ores do not contain more than about .045 per cent. of davyum.

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Professor Kern says that he is very much restricted in following out his researches regarding the properties of this metal on account of the small quantity of it at present in his possession. Platinum ores do not contain more than about .045 per cent. of davyum.

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adequate display of the works of the late Frederick Walker, a young artist of great promise.

—Mr. Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World," has been presented by Mrs. Coombe, widow of J. T. Coombe, of the Collarหมด Press, Oxford, to the library of Keble College.

—A German critic, commenting on Wagner, says: "I regard melody as the art of music to which harmony bears the relation of sauce to roast meat. Music is the mightiest of all arts, and by itself alone can fill the soul that is susceptible."

—Among the announcements for October by Cassell, Elder & Co., the most important is the publication of "Great Painters of Christendom," by J. Forbes Robinson, with 270 illustrations. The book is brought out with special reference to the holidays.

—The removal to England of the Cleopatra obelisk has induced the production of a large amount of literature. In addition to the mass of ephemeral writing called forth, several important works on the subject are being prepared by antiquaries and Egyptologists.

—The well-known engraving after Leonardo da Vinci's "La Joconde" is considered by art-critics as a second-rate work, lacking in subtlety and power. It has been lately proposed to the eminent engraver, M. Gaillard, to undertake a reproduction of the celebrated portrait, but it is said that he hesitates to accept the commission.

—Robert Clarke & Co. have on their list, for immediate issue, "Chins Painting: A Practical Manual for the Use of Amateurs in the Decoration of Hard Porcelain," by Miss Laughlin; also, "Elementary Perspective, Explained and Applied to Familiar Objects" by Miss Keller, Teacher of Perspective in the School of Design, University of Cincinnati.

—Mr. Lawrence Hatton has laid aside his half-finished second volume of "Plays and Players" to assist Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement in the task of bringing out "Artists of the Nineteenth Century." Mrs. Clement is the author of "A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art and Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers." The new book belongs to the same series, and will treat exclusively of modern art and modern artists.

—M. Ezechiel, the American sculptor, now at Rome, has been made a member of the Royal Academy of Raphael at Urbino, and has received an honorary medal from there for the artistic excellence of his works. He has recently finished models for equestrian statues of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to be erected at Richmond, Va. and New Orleans, La., and is now engaged upon a statue of Spinoza, to be placed at the Hague, Holland.

—Dr. Julius Rietz, the chief conductor at the operas, Dresden, Germany, died recently. The deceased was born in Berlin in 1815, attracted the attention of the celebrated Spontini as a violoncello-player, and became through Mendelssohn's intercession musical director at the Dusseldorf theatre, under the management of the famous Immener. After Mendelssohn's death he was appointed conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts and director of the conservatory at Leipzig, and in 1850 he succeeded Reissiger as conductor of the royal opera at Dresden. He only lately had superintended the revival of Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," and "La Voix d'un Pauvre Homme." The conductor was requested to present his bill, which he did as follows:

- For having corrected the Tables of the Law, $1.35;
- For having brushed up Pilate and put a gold tassel to his cap, $1.75;
- For having put on a new tail to the rooster of St. Peter and painted again his crest, $1.50;
- For having straightened up the bad tithe and put a new nail to his hand, $1.75;
- For having washed the face of the mild servant of Caliphas, and put rouge on her cheeks, $0.50;
- For having renewed heaven, adding stars and cleaning the moon, $3.00;
- For having revived the flames of Purgatory and restoring a few souls, $3.75;
- For having faced with gold the robe of Herod, putting in it some teeth, and giving it to the thief, $3.50;
- For having heightened the tail of the dog of Tobias and fixed a string to his travelling bag, $3.00;
- For having cleansed the ears of the seas of Balaam and shoon it, $3.50;
- For having painted and shaded the heaven with gold, $4.75.

Few people know the value of lemon juice. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will care it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. Most people feel poorly in the spring, and take medicine for relief, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than medicine. Lemon juice used according to this recipe will cure consumption even when the doctors have given it up as not to be benefited. Put a dozen lemons into cold water and slowly bring to a boil; boil slowly until the lemons are soft, but not too soft, or the juice will lose its precious ingredient. Add sugar to the juice until all is extracted, add sugar to your taste, and drink. In this way use one dozen lemons a day. After using five or six dozen, the patient will begin to gain flesh and enjoy food again. Hold on to the lemons, and if you do not use them all in six weeks, send them and strain carefully; then take every half-pint of juice and add one pound of loaf or crushed sugar, boil and stir a few minutes more until the sugar is dissolved, skin carefully, and bottle. You will get more juice from the lemons by boiling them, and the preparation keeps better. —Ed.
To Our Subscribers.

On glancing over our subscription lists we notice that quite a number of our late subscribers and friends have—many, we presume, through forgetfulness—failed to renew at the commencement of the present session. Those who wish the SCHOLASTIC continued to their address will please notify us of their intention, otherwise the paper will be discontinued after the present number. We trust our patrons will give us an early intimation of their wishes in this regard, as we do not like to discontinue the paper without instructions to do so.

We trust that no one will fail in renewing his subscription, for we sincerely believe that our paper is worth the paid price for it. The subscription price of the paper is small, scarcely paying us any profit, and we believe that all subscribers, whether they were formerly students of the University or not, get the full value of their money back. Let our readers, then, give us the aid that we require, and with a subscription list of over two thousand names we will endeavor to give to all a readable and entertaining paper.

In order that we may progress, and afford our readers the entertainment they desire when subscribing, we hope that they will assist us by extending the circulation of the paper. For every hundred subscribers that we had last year we wish to have two hundred this year. We want the names on our subscription list to number at the very least two thousand. Now, in order to accomplish this we require the aid of the friends who received the SCHOLASTIC last year. We hope that they will not only subscribe themselves, but will make an endeavor to induce their friends to subscribe. There is scarcely anyone who is not able to send the name of a friend or two when renewing his own subscription, and we would take it as a favor if they will assist in extending the circulation of the paper.

An Elder Brother’s Advice.

Sometime ago we published a letter of a distinguished English scientist to his son at college. We now take pleasure in laying before our readers a letter written by a gentleman to his younger brother, now attending class at Notre Dame.

"My Dear Brother:—I owe you an apology for allowing your last letter to remain so long unanswered, and as you are now starting out in college life, I want to give you the result of my experience. In the first place, remember always to be a gentleman, not only in your manners, which I believe you are, but also in heart. Let your word always be the truth; remember honor is a bright jewel, though perhaps not so common as we could wish it to be. Have a kind word for everybody; cultivate a cheerfulness in your everyday life—it will make the world look brighter to you. Do not associate with those boys that know everything about society, etc.; they never make men; they are 'fast boys' all their lives. Keep out of all college-boys' scrapes; you will see the folly of all that nonsense when you grow older. Whatever you study, work hard at it. Genius is an excellent thing, but solid hard work always wins. You will be surprised to see what learned men some stupid boys become. Study your Latin hard; try to get the beauties of the language, for it is the keystone of all modern languages; and I want you to be a good linguist when you get older. Don't drink or swear; they are ungentlemanly tricks, to say the least. About your religious training, that you must determine for yourself; but whatever you adopt, go into it with your whole heart and mind; be satisfied, and then your mind will be at rest. Grow up a man of strong and honest convictions, and I shall be satisfied. Now, S., this is more advice than I ever gave in my life before. Do not think I am displeased at your course; on the contrary, I am very much pleased, and know you will do everything in your power to be a scholar and a gentleman, and that means a great deal. In my next I will tell you about my hunting, etc.

"With love, your brother " H."

The Thespians' Entertainment.

The Entertainment given by the Thespian Association on the evening of October 12th was one of which the members may well feel proud, for it was one of the most successful ever given in Washington Hall. At the hour appointed a fine audience, despite the disagreeable weather, gathered into the hall, and all the sitting room was taken up, leaving the unfortunate people who came late to stand it out. The Band struck up promptly and gave us such cheerful music as to put everyone in the best of humor. The music from the Orchestra was also excellent; indeed we always prefer it to that of the Band, for it is of a better kind, and gives the performers a better opportunity of showing their musical skill. Success to the University Orchestra, and may it surpass those of former years!

There were any number of addresses, well written and well read. We cannot withhold our praise of these, notwithstanding our well-known and oft-revealed prejudice to them. We dislike these addresses for reasons which are unnecessary to state here, but which are convincing enough for us. Those at the Thespian Entertainment, however,
were worthy efforts. The French address was from Mr. A. Keenan, the Latin from A. J. Hertzog, the German from A. K. Schmidt, the Greek from L. J. Evers, the Senior from J. P. McHugh, the Spanish from J. L. Perea, the Junior from C. J. Clarke, and the Minim from G. Lambin. The addresses over, the prologue, or rather an oration, was spoken by John G. Ewing in a fluent and pleasing manner.

The first play of the evening was "The Cross of St. John's," a drama in three acts, played at Notre Dame for the first time. The scene of the drama is laid partly in Ghent and partly in Paris, and the plot of the play hinges on the robbery of an old man by his son and nephew, while a young clerk in the store is charged with the robbery. The part of the leather merchant, "Balthazar Merx," was taken by Mr. E. P. Arnold. Mr. Arnold makes an excellent old man, and so also does Mr. Wm. Ohlman, who played the part of "Bonaventure," an old man in the employ of Merx. Mr. Ohlman should, however, pay a little more attention to the modulation of his voice. "Simeon Merx," the son of Balthazar, was performed by Mr. Cooney, and his voice. "Simeon Merx," the son of Balthazar, was performed by Mr. Cooney, and Mr. Arnold. The former of these gentlemen declaimed "The Roman Maniac" with great force, and the latter "The Battle of Waterloo." They richly deserved the applause which greeted their efforts.

The last play of the evening was a farce in two acts entitled "D'ye Know Me Now?" The rôle in this play were taken as follows: "Nogo Dumps" (descended from the Domine de Dumps, of the Blues, an individual of a very dodely, dumpy demeanor, who thought he was cut out for a Commercial, but found he was a commercial cut-out), Jas. J. Quin; "Septonimus Sellwell Jolly" (jolly by name and jolly by nature; a Commercial, who, in a commercial sense, turns out a damagéd bad lot; one who professes to sell well, but who is eventually sold; a sworn enemy to Sniggins), L. D. Murphy; "Jabez Sniggins" (a grocer, who gets most grocerly abused, but proves in the sequel that he is not to be jolly-well sold, even by Sellwell Jolly, a sworn enemy to that gentleman), John P. Quinn; "Samuel Waitwell" (a Waiter, with plenty of brass, yet always on the look out for more; one who sticks up for the cloth—e. g., the table cloth, J. P. McHugh; "Store-keepers," who act as Dumb-waiters and Undertakers of the heavy business, W. H. Arnold, V. McKinnon, Jos. L. Perea. The parts were rendered with great truth, and the audience were kept almost in one continued laugh from the beginning to the end of the farce. The miseries of "Nogo Dumps" were assumed by Mr. J. J. Quinn in a happy manner. L. D. Murphy was a jolly "Jolly," and J. P. Quinn a stern old "Sniggins." Mr. McHugh took his part in a capital manner, and maintained "the dignity of the cloth" admirably. The epilogue spoken by Mr. Quinn was very good, but we think it should have been spoken in some other character than that of Nogo Dumps.

The closing remarks were made by Very Rev. Father Sorin, in whose honor the Entertainment was given. These over, the audience left the hall well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and voting Prof. Lyons an A No. 1 manager.

Personal.

—Rev. James Curran, of '63, is residing at Patterson, N. J.
—Patrick J. O'Meara (Commercial, of '74), is living at Delmar, Iowa.
—We were pleased to see Revs. M. O'Reilly, of Valparaiso, and T. O'Sullivan, of Laporte, on the evening of the Thespian's Entertainment of St. John's. Both we understand, are doing well in Chicago.
—Among the newspaper men at the Thespian's Entertainment were Messrs. Robert Black, of the South Bend Herald, and V. McKinnon, of the South Bend Register.
—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Daniel O'Hara, father of John O'Hara, a student here in '75. Mr. O'Hara was a great friend of Notre Dame, and his death is sincerely regretted by all here. May he rest in peace.
—We were pleased to meet Messrs. Ed. Miller and Julina Golsen, of the post-office department, Chicago, last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Golsen was formerly a student of the University, and Mr. Miller has a sister at St. Mary's, whom he came to visit. They both returned on the early train, Monday.—South Bend Herald.
—Rev. D. Tighe, of '70, spent several days here this past week. Father Tighe has been visiting his relatives in Ireland for several months. He is in the best of health, and feels that his trip across the "big pond" has done him good. He returns to Chicago, where he will act as assistant to Rev. P. J. Reardon, at St. James's Church.
—Rev. Fathers Fourmond, C. S. C, Roche, C. S. C, and Saulnier, C. S. C, for many years missionaries in Eastern Bengal, arrived at Notre Dame last Sunday. Rev. Father Fourmond left on Wednesday, in company with Rev. Father Mariné, for New Orleans where he will remain. Father Saulnier becomes assistant at St. Mary's Academy, and Father Roche remains at Notre Dame.
—A dispatch was received here on the 15th from Hennepin, Ill., announcing the death of James Dore (Commercial, of '75). The many friends of Mr. Dore will share in the sorrow we feel on his death. While at Notre Dame he made hosts of friends among students and teachers by his gentlemanly behaviour and amiable disposition. Resolutions of regret, passed at a meeting of the St. Cecilia Philo-
—Among our visitors the past week were: Miss Maggie Letourneau, of Chicago; Miss Mary Baert and Miss Pauline Baert, of Mount Clemens, Mich.; Joseph Flynn, of the firm of Hisgen & Flynn, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John Rohrer, South Bend, Ind.; Flora Alexander, Bourbon, Ind.; Heman Bowman, Bourbon, Ind.; E. E. Rohrer, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. M. E. Berry, Michigan City, Ind.; Frank Fitenbach, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. F. Berry, of '69, Watertown, N. Y.; E. A. Miller, Chicago; J. Geisel, Chicago; Mrs. M. Roblin, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Bradshaw, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. G. Reittig, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. Kratzier, Peru, Ind.; the Misses Howe, Chesterton, Ind.; Mrs. Snee, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Buck, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Cochrane, Chicago, Ill.; James Holland and Mrs. L. Holland, Fulton, Mich.; Mrs. Price and Mrs. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Oliver and J. D. Oliver, of '65, South Bend, Ind.; Prof. C. H. Buell, of "Buell's tour around the world," New York, N. Y.; and Rev. J. E. Madden.

Local Items.

—The rain on the 17th prevented any games of baseball.

—The out-door sports on the 13th were unusually interesting this year.

—The audience at the Thespian Entertainment was quite large this year.

—The boat-race on the 13th was the best it has ever been our fortune to witness.

—The Mutuals beat the Atlantics at baseball on the 14th by a score of 17 to 13.

—We give up a great deal of space to accounts of the Entertainment on the 13th.

—The lecture course will soon open with Very Rev. President Corby as the first lecturer.

—It is said that the out-door sports on the 13th were by far more exciting than in any former year.

—Everyone should take their small book of hymns to church with them on Wednesdays and Sundays.

—No one could wish for finer weather than that which greeted us on the 13th. It was perfectly lovely.

—The resolutions on the death of J. E. Obert, passed by the Columbian Society, will appear in our next issue.

—Prof. S. says that our meals are not classical,—we have but two graces at them, whereas three should be the number.

—Prof. Lyons is making preparations to issue his SCOLASTIC ALMANAC for 1878. It is a first-rate advertising medium and the number of subscribers is far in excess of that of last year.

—We call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that after this number the SCOLASTIC will be sent to no one who has not renewed his subscription, or whose name will be sent to no one who has not renewed his subscription, or whose name is not on the free list. We sent out notifications several weeks ago, and hence no one can complain if he neglects to send his subscription.

—The brave but down-trodden Poles have for some time been hemmed in between bears and hungry eagles, or villains, and have driven by a hard fight to worship God as they choose, but the bear and vultures seemed determined to prevent this. The Count Sartoryski, however, has lately been placed at the head of the Catholic Union of Poland, although it is true that his yearning to oppose such ugly and ferocious opponents, the Count seems to have counted the cost and determined to run the risk. He may be getting after the bear with a sharp stick some of these days.

—At the seventh regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club, held Monday, Oct. 15th, the debate was on an historical subject. Those who took part in the debate on the affirmative side were: Messrs. Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Ginz, Claggett, McMuUen, and Whitmere; and on the negative were: Messrs. Fischel, G. Williams and M. Williams. The debaters took great interest in the subject, and each one fought bravely for the victory, but the affirmative gained the day. The debaters showed that the subject of history was not neglected by the members. After the debate Mr. Knebel was unanimously elected a member, Messrs. Barry, Whitmire and McMuUen were elected Censors, and Mr. M. Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms.

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—Friday evening the students at the University began the annual celebration of St. Edward’s Day by a grand dramatic Entertainment, complimentary to Very Rev. Ed- ward Sorin, Superior General and founder of Notre Dame University, which was acted with the utmost enthusiasm and marked the finest piece of acting and personation we have ever seen from an amateur. It was jolly, and kept the audience in a roar. It seems as if this play could not be acted any better. It was perfect. The epilogue was a ridiculous medley, well rendered by J. J. Quinn. Very Rev. Father Sorin gave a few closing remarks, that were listened to with marked respect, and the Entertainment closed. The festivities were continued all next day, consisting of boat-races, football, running, etc., supplemented with a grand banquet.—South Bend Herald.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, Washington Hall at Notre Dame was fairly packed last evening, with students and visitors from the city, who had assembled to witness the entertainment provided by the students in commemoration of the Feast of St. Edward, patronal festival of the Very Rev. E. Sorin, C. S. C., Superior General and founder of Notre Dame. The Very Rev. Father had a collection of students in the bascet seat of the house, composed of judges. The programme of the first part was as follows: Grand Entrance March, N. D. U. C. B.; Overture,—“Martha,” Orchestra; Greek Address, L. J. Evers; Address from the Senior Department, J. P. McGugh; Spanish Address, J. L. Perez; Song and Chorus, Choral Union; Address from the Junior Department, G. J. Clarke; Address from the Minim Department, G. Lambin; Music,—“Sparkling Gallop,” Orchestra; Prologus, John G. Ewing. The students acquitted themselves well, evincing rare training and acquaintance with their subjects, as well as an intelligent understanding of the different languages in which their addresses were given. Mr. McGugh, as well as two or three others, showed much in the characteristics of the Very Rev. Father, in whose honor the Entertainment was given, to be likened to the attributes which made St. Edward so dear to the heart, and the sentiments found hearty responses from the audience. The address of the little Minim was “cute,” to use a popular expression. Then came the play of the evening, “The Cross of St. John’s,” a story of Ghents, with E. F. Arnold, the old merchant; A. J. Hertzog, his son, and Jos. P. McGugh, his cousin. P. Hagan, as “Lord Fuscus Flashington,” and Logan D. Murphy, as “Hon. Lampkin Lightlaw,” both entrances in disguise, were admirable. P. J. Cooney sustained the English and was received with great applause. Part second was “D’ye Know Me Now?” the best farce that was ever written. It was jolly, and kept the audience in a roar. It seems as if this play could not be acted any better. It was perfect. The epilogue was a ridiculous medley, well rendered by J. J. Quinn. Very Rev. Father Sorin gave a few closing remarks, that were listened to with marked respect, and the Entertainment closed. The festivities were continued all next day, consisting of boat-races, football, running, etc., supplemented with a grand banquet.—South Bend Herald.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Feast of St. Edward, patronal festival of Very Rev. Father Sorin, the founder of Notre Dame University, was celebrated with great enthusiasm last evening. The programme for the evening provided a rare literary repast of the most elaborate character, and marked the celebration as among the most brilliant ever observed at this great institution of learning. Part first included addresses in French, Latin, German, Greek and Spanish; addresses in English from the several departments, music by the University Band, Orchestra and Choral Union, and the prologue by Mr. John G. Ewing. Part second was the dramatic entertainment. “The Cross of St. John’s,” in which A. K. Schmidt, E. F. Arnold, J. P. McHugh, L. D. Murphy, A. J. Hertzog, P. Hagan and M. J. Began bore off the dramatic honors. Part third was an original farce in two acts, entitled “D’ye Know Me Now?” in which the personations were all excellent and by which the boats started even. The Minnehaha, how-ever, once more took the lead and held it, shooting past the goal, half a boat-length ahead of her adversary, thus confirming the attributes which were given her by Mr. Hagan, L. D. Murphy, and J. J. Quinn, in the leading parts. It was a play with a moral, showing the final triumph of innocence over guilt. The characters were all admirably sustained, and the management of the best of the many good ones put on the boards by the Thespians. L. D. Murphy’s rendition of “Ram’s Maniac,” was the finest we have ever listened to from an amateur. It was a splendid piece of eloquence and acting, the dramatic
The Notre Dame Scholastic.

effect sending a thrill through the audience. E. F. Ar-

nology's declaration reflected credit upon him. "Do Ye

a tremendous ovation—gift of Very Rev. W. Corby—

The entertainment included with a few appropriate

narrations, Prof. Lyons, the Director, is to be most heartily

The hearts of the students warm towards this gentleman, as towards

of the grand-hearted old man who planted the foun-

ment, and nursed it until it grew to a foremost place among the

Catholic colleges of the United States. Prof. Lyons, the

had won entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month

in the Junior department—1st foot-race: 1st prize—gift of Very

Rev. W. Corby—won by R. Keenan, of Lindsay, Ontario; 2d prize—

won by L. D. Murphy, of Pinckneyville, III.; 2d prize, won by H. Canoll,

of Chicago, III. 1st sack-race: 1st prize—gift of Very Rev. W. Corby—

won by W. J. Murphy, of Chicago, III.; 2d prize, won by E. F. Arnold,

of Columbus, Ohio. 3d foot-race: 1st prize—gift of Very Rev. W. Corby—

won by Harry Kitz, of Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d prize was won by James Devine,

of Chicago, Ill.; 3d prize in 2d race was won by Harry Kitz, of

Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d prize was won by N. Nelson, of Chicago,

III.—Roll of Honor.

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

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

E. F. Arnold, E. Anderson, T. Barry, J. Boehm, J. Bell, P. J.

Cooney, J. E. Cooney, J. J. Coleman, J. Carroll, B. J. Claggets,

E. Quinns, McHugh, and Murphy, having the principal parts.

Healey, of Elgin, Ill., and R. Keenan, of Lindsay, Ontario,

14 years of age. The sports closed with a game of foot-

ball for a barrel of apples, the gift of Bro. Edward. J. L.

Kuebel, J. Kelly, B. Krautzer, J. J. Kotz, J. Rogers, T. Summers,

and C. Crennen, of Toledo, Ohio. Prize for the longest

throws were also made by Jno. Inderrieden, of Chicago, Ill.,

baseball throw was won by Peter Nelson, of Chicago, Ill.;

foot-race was won by Albert Bushey, of Detroit, Mich.

Corby. They were awarded as follows: 1st prize in

foot-race was won by Albert Bushey, of Detroit, Mich.;

race was won by C. Crowe, of Detroit, Mich. Three-legged

race: 1st prize was won by J. Seeger, of Dubuque, Iowa,

and C. Grannan, of Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d prize, won by

baseball throw was won by Peter Nelson, of Chicago, Ill.;

second prize was won by E. Herzog, of Chicago, Ill. Good

throws were also made by Jno. Inderrieden, of Chicago, Ill.,

and Frank Berry, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Prize in blind-

folded wheelbarrow race was won by O. Farrelly, of

Chicago, Ill. The velocipedic races excited the most interest,

and resulted as follows: Prize in 1st race was won by A.

Coughlin, of Toledo, Ohio; 2d prize was won by Frank Gaffney,

of Detroit, Mich.; 3d prize was won byN. Nelson, of Chicago,

III.—Class Honors.

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

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

J. M. Carroll, B. J. Clagget, J. E. Cooney, J. R. English, T.

Fischel, P. F. Cavanagh, Jr., A. J. O. Gaffney, E. Grath, L. D.

McNamara, W. P. Doyle, E. Donnelly, R. French, L. Gramling,

McKlnnon, H. Maguire, J. P. McHugh, M. Mattimore, L. D. Murphy,

W. J. Murphy, J. D. Montgomery, Y. J. McKinnon, H. Maguire, J. P. McHugh,

McKinley, F. Cavanagh, G. Cochrane, C. J. Clarke, G. H.

Donnelly, W. F. Doisy, E. Donnelly, R. French, L. Garceau,

J. A. Gibbons, H. A. Grannan, J. W. Guthrie, J. Lealy, G.

Ittenbach, J. B. Ittenbach, R. E. Keenan, J. R. Kelley, J.

L. Baker, of Fort Wayne, Ind. 3d scrub-race: 1st prize—

gift of Rev. C. Kennedy—won by E. J. Pennington, of New

Orleans, La.; 3d scrab-race—gift of Very Rev. A. Granger—

won by C. Van Mousick, of Detroit, Mich. Three-legged

race: 1st prize—gift of Rev. T. E. Walsh—won by C.

Walsh and Colly Clarke, two Chicago boys; 2d prize, won

by L. Sievers, of Chicago, and H. Vander Heyden. Longest

throw of baseball: 1st prize—gift of Bro. Thomas—won by

G. E. Sugg, of Chicago, III.; 2d prize, won by C. Walsh,

of Chicago, Ill. Fat-men's race—gift of Prof. J. F. Edwards—

won by W. B. Walker, E. S. Walter, W. A. Widdicombe, F. Weisert,

P. W. Fraas, J. E. Halloran.

MINIMUM DEPARTMENT.

A. Coghlin, W. A. Coghlin, W. A. McDevitt, W. Coolbaugh,

A. Hartbach, W. J. Keating, J. A. Burger, J. N. Byrne, F. E. Carroll,

E. F. Caufield, E. Cavanagh, B. Cooney, E. Donnelly, R. French,

L. Garceau, J. J. Quinn, A. K. Schmidt, T. Summers, Geo. Sax-

W. J. McCarthy, R. P. Mayer, A. Miller, J. McNelUs, R. P. Mayer,

J. A. Burger, J. N. Byrne, F. E. Carroll, E. F. Caufield, E. Cavanagh,

B. Cooney, E. Donnelly, R. French, L. Garceau, J. J. Quinn,


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. Arenet, A. Abrahams, J. G. Baker, F. W. Bloom, M. F.

Burns, M. H. Bannan, J. A. Burger, J. N. Byrne, F. E. Carroll,

E. F. Caufield, E. Cavanagh, B. Cooney, E. Donnelly, R. French,

L. Garceau, J. J. Quinn, A. K. Schmidt, T. Summers, Geo. Sax-

W. J. McCarthy, R. P. Mayer, A. Miller, J. McNelUs, R. P. Mayer,

J. A. Burger, J. N. Byrne, F. E. Carroll, E. F. Caufield, E. Cavanagh,

B. Cooney, E. Donnelly, R. French, L. Garceau, J. J. Quinn,


BOLL OF HONOR.
List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the winners of the competitions, which are held monthly.—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]


Saint Mary's Academy.

—Miss K. Young, graduate of '71, and Miss L. Johnson of '77, were present on Saturday.

—The preparations for the Feast of St. Edward were the absorbing topics of the week, and the hours of recreation were very pleasantly employed in plans and practice.

—the party of Miss Thecla Pleins' name was omitted from the programme of the Entertainment at St. Mary's on the 13th. Her playing of Satters' beautiful "Waldstrom" was much admired, and we hope to hear her again.

—On Wednesday, Miss Starr met the young ladies in the study-hall and introduced the subject of the reading for the evening, "The Origin of Art." The directress of the Art Department then read from a selected author, Miss Starr from the text. The results of such an entertainment cannot fail to prove highly useful to the young who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. In one evening the student is put in possession of a valuable fund of information which can scarcely be derived from books even when carefully studied. In two hours a fair idea of the most notable places and objects to be met with in a journey of months and even years is obtained. Now, in Canada, amid the snows and ice, he beholds the steamers on the St. Lawrence river; he visits the spacious cathedrals of the whiteman and the wigwams of the aborigines. He penetrates everywhere the wonders of nature and art. The actual appearance of the grandest cities, the exterior and interior of the most magnificent edifices of both hemispheres, are made familiar. Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the Palace of the Tuileries, of Versailles, are as vividly impressed upon the mental vision as the Capitol and White House of his own native land. The charms of the Exposition at Vienna are displayed, and theonders of St. Petersburgh vie with those of Yosemite Valley, Cal. The peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, are contrasted with the Giants' Causeway and Lakes of Killarney. But enough. The engaging ladies felt the attention given, and shall welcome the return of Mr. Buell on some future occasion, as he has promised to again visit the Academy.

—The 13th opened with a bright sky to carry the festive celebration, and the dark threats of some lately dismissed clouds were met by a warm rebuke from the blue ether and the clear sunshine, and they were glad to retreat; to remain would not have been prudent, for every pupil of St. Mary's had sent in her protest against their being allowed to witness the acting of the programme for the day. The first Mass, at which the Children of Mary and of the Holy Childhood received Holy Communion for the intention of Very Rev. Father General, was said at half-past six. The second Mass was sung by Rev. R. Shorts, C. S. C. An unusual number of visitors were present. The execution of every part of the evening programme, which was presented on the evening of the 13th, was rendered fairly up to the standard of St. Mary's, and the closing tableau, "The Death of Little Louis," was pronounced to be exquisitely beautiful. Gratitude to Very Rev. Father General, to whom, under God, St. Mary's owes her existence, her progress, and her many advantages, was, as should be expected, clearly evinced in even the smallest accessories to the entertainment. The graceful expressions of approbation on the part of Very Rev. Father General, Very Rev. Father Corby, Rev. Father Shorts, Hon. Judge Fuller, of Coldwater, Mich., and Hon. Judge Turner, of South Bend, were very encouraging to the young actresses. Ella Mulligan, Misses H. Russell, A. Harris, N. McGrath, B. Wilson, M. Ewing, M. Way, M. Spier and S. Moran were particularly happy in the rendering of their parts.

Roll of Honour.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

3D CLASS—Misses A. Ewing, A. Kirchner.

3D FRENCH CLASS—Misses L. Chilton, A. McGrath, A. Geiser.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE 1ST FRENCH CLASS—Misses L. Ellis, N. Hackett, L. Fox, M. McFadden, M. Hake, A. McGinnis, F. Sunderland, L. French, L. Van Name.

LANGUAGES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE
1ST LATIN CLASS—Misses Alice Allen, A. J. Cooney.

2D LATIN CLASS—Misses C. Silverthorne, A. Plattenburg, M. Luce, O. Franklin.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE


GERMAN.

2D CLASS—Misses A. Kirchner, M. Uselman, E. Walsh, A. Gordon.


THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
1st CLASS—Misses B. Wilson and T. Pleins.
2d Div.—Misses C. Silverthorne and A. Cooney.
2d Class—Misses A. Harris, L. Kirchner, N. Keenan.
3d Div.—Misses L. O'Neill, M. Spier and E. Miller.
3d Class—Misses H. Buch, A. Henneberry.
4d Div.—Misses A. Gordon, L. New.
5th Class—Misses A. Kirchner, H. Mills, L. Lange, M. Brown.
6th Div.—Misses C. Ortmeier, P. Gaynor, R. Hackett, A. Farrell.
10th Div.—Misses M. Lambin, M. Plattenburg, E. Wright, E. Tighe, F. Brayzel, A. Peck, L. Pick, B. Parrott, K. Barrett.
11th Class—Misses M. Birch, A. McGinnis, L. Fox, M. Cox.
12th Class—Misses L. Ellis, E. Mulligan, L. McFarland.

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

Time Table—June 24, 1877.

|    | 5:00 a.m. | 6:00 a.m. | 7:00 a.m. | 8:00 a.m. | 9:00 a.m. | 10:00 a.m. | 11:00 a.m. | Noon | 1:00 p.m. | 2:00 p.m. | 3:00 p.m. | 4:00 p.m. | 5:00 p.m. | 6:00 p.m. | 7:00 p.m. | 8:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lv. Chicago | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | Noon | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 |
| Mich. & Tr. | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | Noon | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 |
| 
| " Niles | 10 44 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 45 | 5 00 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| " Kalamazoo | 10 40 | 11 25 | 12 10 | 12 45 | 5 00 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Ar. Detroit | 10 40 | 11 25 | 12 10 | 12 45 | 5 00 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Ar. Jackson | 10 40 | 11 25 | 12 10 | 12 45 | 5 00 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| 
| " Niles | 7 00 | 8 15 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| " Jackson | 7 00 | 8 15 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| " Kalamazoo | 7 00 | 8 15 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Ar. Detroit | 7 00 | 8 15 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Ar. Jackson | 7 00 | 8 15 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 | 9 00 |

Niles and South Bend Division.

- **GOING NORTH.**
  - Lv. So. Bend—8:30 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
  - Lv. Niles—7:55 a.m. 4:15 p.m.
  - N. Dame—8:27 5:05
  - Ar. Niles—9:10 7:15
  - Ar. So. Bend—7:45 6:45

- **GOING SOUTH.**
  - Lv. So. Bend—8:27 5:05
  - Lv. Niles—7:55 a.m. 4:15 p.m.
  - N. Dame—8:27 5:05
  - Ar. Niles—9:10 7:15
  - Ar. So. Bend—7:45 6:45

- **Sunday excepted.**
- **Daily.**
- **Saturday and Sunday excepted.**
- **Express.**

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The Naturalists' Agency has been established at 1233 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections.

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For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.

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- 50...
- 100...

**In box:**

- 25...
- 50...
- 100...

**In box in box:**

- 10...
- 25...
- 50...

**In box in box in box:**

- 10...
- 25...
- 50...

**In box in box in box in box:**

- 10...
- 25...
- 50...

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,

Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,

Life Member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Science and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

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### Hotels

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**THE MATTESON HOUSE.** Corner of Washington and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame students to Chicago may be found at the Matteson.
L. S. & M. S. Railway.

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

GOING EAST.

3:35 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50; Cleveland 2:30 p.m.; Buffalo 8:05 p.m.

11:20 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 7:50 p.m.; Cleveland 10:50 p.m.; Buffalo 3:30 a.m.

7:16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10:56 p.m.; Cleveland 1:46 a.m.; Buffalo 8:58 a.m.

9:12 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 2:46 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:45 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:15 p.m.

3:38 and 4:47 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

3:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.

5:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:20 a.m.

7:45 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:35; Chicago, 8:00 p.m.

8:40 a.m. and 9:35 a.m., Way Freight.

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

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

CHASLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt., Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago AND PENNSYLVANIA E. K. LINE.

CONDEINED TIME TABLE.

JUNE 24, 1877.

TRAITS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT, Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side).

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

Pittsburgh, .... Leave 11:45 P.M. New York Express, over Main Line, leaves Chicago 12:50 a.m.; Pittsburgh, 6:00 a.m.

Rochester, .... Leave 12:03 a.m. Pacific Express, arrives at Chicago 12:52 a.m.

Orrville, .... Leave 1:00 a.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Chicago 5:05 a.m.

Crestline, .... Arrive 1:40 a.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line.

Crestline, .... Leave 7:50 A.M. Cleveland Express, over Main Line, arrives at Chicago 10:46 a.m.

Forest, .... Leave 9:25 a.m. Ft. Wayne Express, over Main Line, arrives at Chicago 10:20 a.m.

Lima, .... Leave 10:40 a.m. Ft. Wayne Express, over Main Line, arrives at Chicago 11:20 a.m.

South Bend, .... Leave 11:45 a.m. Special Chicago Express, over Air Line; arrives at Chicago 1:46 a.m.

Pl. Wayne, .... Leave 1:30 p.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Chicago 3:20 p.m.

Plymouth, .... Leave 3:45 a.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line.

Chicago, .... Leave 7:00 a.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Chicago 7:55 a.m.

GOING EAST.

Pittsburgh, .... Leave 9:10 P.M. Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Chicago 1:10 P.M.

Rochester, .... Leave 10:15 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 2:10 P.M.

Orrville, .... Leave 10:45 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 2:30 p.m.

Crestline, .... Leave 11:45 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 2:30 p.m.

Crestline, .... Leave 12:05 P.M. Milwaukee Express, over Main Line, arrives at Chicago 2:20 p.m.

Forest, .... Leave 1:30 p.m.; arrives at Chicago 3:30 p.m.

Lima, .... Leave 2:45 p.m.; arrives at Chicago 4:45 p.m.

Alliance, .... Leave 4:05 p.m.; arrives at Chicago 5:05 p.m.

Orrville, .... Leave 5:05 p.m.; arrives at Chicago 6:55 p.m.

Crestline, .... Leave 7:55 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 9:55 a.m.

Plymouth, .... Leave 8:45 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 10:45 a.m.

Chicago, .... Leave 11:00 a.m.; arrives at Chicago 1:00 p.m.

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run Daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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