The Gift of a Little Child.

Children once amidst the sunshine
Of a sultry summer day,
In their gambols gay and merry,
Laughed the lengthened hours away.

Flowers round them sweetly blushing
Filled with fragrance all the air,—
Meet companions they of childhood.
Oh, so innocent and fair!

Soon an old man, weak and weary,
Towards the gateway tottered slow;
Wrinkles on his brow had written
Time's hard tale of care and woe.

Saddened grew the gladsome faces,
Silent all the voices loud;
Thus the birds oft hush their singing,—
Sunshine darkened by a cloud.

But the pity and the wonder
Faded quickly from their eyes;
One alone, one little fellow.
Ne'er forgot that sad surprise.

With a bunch of rosy flowers,
Towards the old man fast he crept;
Laid the offering on that bosom.
Looked into those eyes and wept.

Oh, my brother, when you battle
On the stormy sea of life,
May that gray-haired stranger's blessing
Rest upon thee in the strife.

Oh, the angels must have hastened
That sweet act of love to laud,
And the incense of those flowers
Rose upward unto God!

E. J. M.

Coral.

Besides the pearl, which is produced by molluscan animals, the coral is one of the most precious products of the sea. Its formation is the work of millions of small creatures which can hardly be said to possess an animal structure, but which, by constant labor, not only produce small masses of coral, but build up mountains, islands and even continents. This creature, although one of the smallest is nevertheless one of the oldest of creation, for according to geology it was through the work of these creatures that nearly the whole crust of the earth was at the same time produced and built up.
coast of Florida. According to Darwin they may be di-
vided into Fringing reefs, Barrier reefs, and Atolls.
1. Fringing reefs are usually of a moderate size; they either
surround islands or skirt the shores of continents. Their
difference from the Barrier reefs is that there is neither a
deep channel of water left between them and the island
nor is the outward margin towards the sea of any consid­
erable depth.
2d. The Barrier reefs do not differ greatly from the
Fringing reefs. The only difference is that they are farther
from the island or continent and that the channel inclosed
and the outward margin is of great depth.
3d. Atolls are oval or circular reefs of coral enclosing a
central lake called a lagoon. They are the same as barrier
reefs except that there is not an island in the middle.
Having said so much concerning coral, let us say a word
or two on coral fisheries. The coral which is used in Italy
is principally taken from the Strait of Messina. The fish-
eries have been divided by the Civilian Government into ten
parts, of which in one part only may coral be taken in a
given year. This is a very wise rule and is based on scien-
tific investigations, since it does not destroy the beds, as
only once in a circuit of ten years is any one part worked.
It has been scientifically shown that from nine to ten
years are required for an exhausted part to reproduce coral
of the size that it generally attains. The coral that is used
in France is taken from the coasts of Tunis and French
Africa.
The finest and most delicate corals are found in still wa-
ters; and in the quiet sheltered depths bristling corals
and those of flower-like form appear. The red coral of
commerce, so much admired for its fine color, susceptible
of a high polish and much used for ornamental purposes,
is chiefly obtained from the Mediterranean. It is brought
up from a depth of ten to twelve fathoms, rarely twenty,
by means of a sort of grappling apparatus dragged after one
or more boats, the pieces having been broken from the bot-
tom by beams of wood which are sunk by weights. But
much of the coral falls back into the sea and is left to the
skill of divers. They are placed in baskets laden with stones
and sunk to the bottom, where they can stay from one
minute to a minute and a half.
From time immemorial coral was highly prized; but al-
though Pliny speaks of coral it appears from other circum-
stances that coral was not much used by the Romans, for
though among the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii
ornaments made of all sorts of substances are found, orna-
ments of coral are rarely met with. Every one knows how
highly a beautiful ornament of finely polished finish is prized
at present. But the preciousness of coral has not changed;
it is only the ideas of man that have changed.

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Monsignor Capel.

Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York
Times, now London correspondent of the World,—gives,
in a recent letter to the latter paper, the following account
of an interview he had with Monsignor Capel:

LONDON, September 26.

It is not possible for any man to travel much about
England in the present day without noticing the number
of new churches, schools, monasteries and convents which
the Catholics have built. A dozen years ago or so they
had comparatively few places of worship in England, and
still fewer places of education. Now, go where you will,
you soon come into contact with unmistakable signs of
their progress. If your attention is attracted in any town
by a church of more than ordinary beauty the chances
are that you will find it has been erected by the Roman
Catholics. The social ban which once attached to mem-
ers of that Church has disappeared as entirely as their
political disabilities. A Protestant does not object to his
son marrying a Roman Catholic lady, nor does a man lose
his office or appointment, or suffer in any way in his ca-
Reer, by joining the Romish Church. I remember the
time when it was all very different. More than one per-
sonal friend of my own has had his prospects completely
ruined by embracing the Catholic religion. The change
which has taken place in the tone of public feeling, espe-
cially among the "upper classes," on this subject, would
not be credited by any man who knew England twelve or
fifteen years ago and has never visited it since.

It struck me that many of your readers would be inter-
ested to learn what are the opinions which are entertained
by one of the most eminent and influential of all the Cath-
olic leaders of the day on this important subject—for I
need not point out that it is important in both a social
and political sense. I, therefore, by the kindness of a
friend of mine, obtained an introduction to Mgr. Capel,
the most popular priest in England. In saying this, I am not forgetting Dr. Newman or Cardinal
Manning, both great men, one of them (Newman) gifted
with a high and rare order of genius. But although Dr.
Newman may attract the learned, and Manning win over
the austere, Capel exercises a sort of charm over people of
all ages and degrees of life—he is neither a recluse nor a
bigoted ascetic, but a genial and kindly man of the world,
while at the same time a devoted priest. You may re-
member that he is one of the characters introduced into
"Lothair," where he figures as Mgr. Catesby, although in
one chapter, either by a slip of the pen or by design, Mr.
Diaselli used his real name and called him Mgr. Capel.
At this moment he is certainly the most popular priest in
London. His portrait may be seen in almost every shop-
window where photographs are sold, and among the large
audiences which gather to hear him preach there are al-
most as many Protestants as Catholics. I doubt whether
any living man has made so many converts to his Church.
I requested my friend to explain to the Monsignor pre-
cisely why I wished to see him—namely, to obtain from
him his opinions as to the progress of English Catholicism
and its prospects generally, in order that I might lay them
before the readers of the New York World. A very obli-
ging and ready assent was made to this proposition, and an
interview appointed at Dr. Capel's house. I found him
most free and communicative, shirking no question that I
put to him, but meeting me with the greatest candor; and
only once when I happened to touch, half accidentally, on
a purely religious side of the question, showing the least
disposition to adopt any reserve. On the point referred
to he said: "That is a controversial topic. I will not
enter into a controversy with you now, because we have
met for another purpose. But I will meet you again
whenever you like, and argue the matter out with you." I
said what I felt, that neither then nor at any other time
could I desire to open a controversy with him for the sim-
ple reason that I was certain to be signalily defeated. In-
deed, it would require no little study, skill and resource
to meet Mr. Capel in the field of argument, as Canon Lid-
don, of St. Paul's Cathedral, found out to his disadvantage some time ago.

"My belief is," he said, when he got to the actual subject of the conversation, "that Catholics are not relatively more numerous in England now than they were some years ago. In some places we have gained, in others we have lost. Take Kensington as an illustration. We have 1,200 Catholics fewer here now than we had a few years back."

This much surprised me, for Kensington is the district where the Monsignor himself labors, and where I should have expected to find great progress.

"The reason of this decline," he went on, "is that Albert Grant removed a whole colony of poor Irish, numbering over twelve hundred, and they went to live elsewhere. We, therefore, show a smaller Catholic population than formerly. But there are other places where we have, so to speak, created a new population. When I was a boy I went to school at St. Leonard's (in Sussex), I well remember one day coming down the street when a mob of twenty or thirty boys set upon me with cries of 'Here comes the Pope.' Presently they began throwing stones at me. My father had always taught me to meet danger and not run away from it, so presently I turned round and faced the little crowd, and said to them—'I cannot fight twenty or thirty all at once, but if I am a Pope I will fight any one of you who chooses to step out.' Upon this they gave a loud cheer, and went their way and I went mine. A few years ago I led a large party of Catholic pilgrims from that very town, and we sailed from New Haven, an adjoining port, with the Papal flag at the prow and the Union jack at the helm. When I recalled what had happened there when I was a boy, and the altered state of feeling that had grown up since, I fairly broke down. It is more than one could have dared to hope for.

"It is among the educated and wealthy classes, as it seems to me," said I, "that you are making the greatest advances." "No doubt about it. We are winning over the governing men of the country, the men of thought and influence. In my opinion, however, we are not showing much progress among what I call the middle classes. And yet, if Catholicism is to rest on a sure footing in this country, we must have a middle class. I do not see how much progress among what I call the middle classes. And yet, if Catholicism is to rest on a sure footing in this country, we must have a middle class. I do not see how we can get on without it."

"Is the Ritualistic party in the Anglican Church acting in some degree as a training school for your religion?"

"It cannot fail to do that, although I have a hearty contempt for the Ritualists. Some of them, perhaps, are sincere in their belief that they are but reviving usages and forms of their own Church, but the majority must know better. They are well aware that they are but imitating as far as they dare the Roman service, and their hearts are with the Pope, but they are reluctant to relinquish their position, and, therefore, still call themselves Protestants. 'What am I to do with my wife and family?' some of them will ask; and, indeed, it is for them a very serious question. The effect of their present course is undoubtedly to turn people to our Church. The ripe fruit is constantly falling into our lap. How can any rational man fail to prefer Catholicism to Ritualism—the religion itself to a mere imitation of it? I want you, however, to observe that where we are specially strengthening ourselves in this country is in our educational appliances. Our schools for girls are now by far the best in England. If anybody wished to see in exercise the finest educational machinery in the world I should unhesitatingly take him into these schools. Their merit is recognized by all sects alike. Nothing like them was ever seen in England before. Recollet, too, that we by no means study the rich alone. We look after the poor more carefully than you Protestants. As an illustration, let me tell you of a little work in which I have taken an active part. Often have I noticed how readily help is extended to the children of the vicious and depraved. But if a poor woman keeps her house clean, and makes her children look tidy, everybody says: 'Oh, she needs no help. She and her husband do not squander their little earnings in gin; therefore it is not necessary to do anything for their children. This has always seemed to me very unjust. I do not see why a premium should be placed upon drunkenness. I therefore decided to open a school for the children of the most frugal and well-conducted among the poorest of the poor Irish—such children as would inevitably become mere waifs and strays of the streets. After a time I saw that the day would come when these children must pass from us, and be set to earn a living without help or guidance. I therefore established in connection with the school a place where the girls might be trained as domestic servants—some as housemaids, some to wait at table, and others of the more intelligent kind to go out as lady's-maids. A kind-hearted lady has given us great assistance, and I can assure you that the servants we turn out are far above the average. They know how to do their work properly. When they go out to service they return us a little of their savings in return for the money they have cost us. But, of course, I could not go on with even this limited experiment without help."

"The pro-Cathedral is not rich, I believe," said I.

"It is not," he replied; "and to my office there is no income attached. These schools are a drain upon both my time and means. One is often obliged to write a little in order to cloke out one's own income. But I do not think you would persuade these poor girls who have been trained by us that the Roman Catholic religion has done them harm."

"It is this kind of self denying labor," said I, "combined with the solid ground which you offer to all men of a devotional temperament, that is making for your Church so many new followers."

"The truth is," he said, "that we are living at a critical period. Two forces are now dividing England between them—Catholicism and Infidelity or Free-Thinking; in other words, pure belief and the absence of all belief. These are the antagonistic forces, for Protestantism, as a power, is dead. I speak of it so far as regards the Anglican Church, for undoubtedly Methodism is a power still. For the most part, however, the intellectual men of the day are becoming Free-Thinkers or Roman Catholics—chiefly, I believe, Free-Thinkers. It seems to me that more go to the extreme than to the other. I foresee a great struggle in Europe between these forces,—a struggle which will involve vast consequences for empires as well as for religions. In that contest I expect to see America play a great part—whatever may be her disposition, she cannot fail to exert a tremendous influence. Hence it is that if you had not come here to-day to ask me what I thought of Roman Catholic progress in England, I should have liked to ask you what you thought of it in the United States. It is a wonderful thing to me that they are building the second finest Cathe-
dral in the New World in New York, and that a Protestant should be the architect of it."

"If Catholicism is making progress in New York," said I, "it is greatly owing to the unflagging tact which has been exercised on many trying occasions by Cardinal McCloskey."

"So I believe," said the Monsignor; "and I know that he is a man of very great ability. The Americans, too, are a generous people, and I have no doubt that many Protestants besides the architect have given help towards building that cathedral in Fifth Avenue."

"I know of some who have done so."

"I look with great interest on what we are doing in America. There is not a question of regaining ground once held and lost—always a difficult task. That is what is before us here. Some people think that England is on the eve of a great conversion. I do not. What we win we shall win by slow degrees. But, although not so sanguine as some of my friends, I have no fear of the ultimate result. The Papacy has gone through much greater troubles than those which surround it now, and it has survived them all. You are a Protestant, and cannot, perhaps, understand the feeling which leads me to be as certain of our ultimate triumph over our antagonists as I am that we two are now talking together. I do not underrate our enemies, but I think of the promises which we have from the Blessed Founder of our religion, and I know that they will be fulfilled."

His countenance was full of solemnity and devotion, his manner was earnest and impressive, and as he spoke of his Master he made the Sign of the Cross. I thought of his many years of self-sacrificing labor, of his work among the poor, of his efforts to do something towards reducing, even by a little, the vast sum of human ignorance and sorrow. I am a Protestant, as he said, but I should have to be a very bigoted one if I could not respect, and even reverence, the spirit which leads a man thus to give up the best part of his life for others.

"I wish," I said, as I shook his hand at parting, "that I could do justice to what you have said to me in the letter which I shall write to New York."

"You can at least," replied he with a smile, "assure your American friends that there is no greater admirer of their national character than I am, and no one who looks forward with greater confidence to their future destiny."—L. J. J.

Some Curious Words.

At first sight one would take "unshed" to be a monosyllable, rhyming with "lunched" and "punched." But it really is a dissyllable; the tears that you repress remain unshed.

"Reddy" would seem to be the name of something red, like red lead, for instance; but the color is not necessarily red—it will be left to your own judgment, aided by the suggestions of the artisan who is to dye your duds now.

It is no doubt allowable, generally speaking, to diminish the signification of an adjective by quality by adding the termination "ish," as, for example, "greenish," "sweetish," etc. It remained for Cooper—the critical, fastidious Fenimore Cooper—to explore all the euphonies of this appendage. In his Miles Wallingford he introduces, colloquially of course, the form "richish." Happily, until we become a nation of inveterate sneezers, the word will never come into common use.

"Peruse" naturally suggests a French origin—like "amuse," "refuse," etc. But it never was French. It is even a question whether it can be traced back to the Latin. Some say it comes from perutor, perusus, "to use up," others from peroxide, "to look through," turning the e into a u; but neither etymology is proved. The meaning is a little doubtful too, some persons using it in the sense of "to read inattentively," and others making it mean "to read attentively."

"Regal" is beautifully expressive when spent backwards, and applies more especially to King Gambrinus, beyond and above all other monarchs.

"Squad" doesn't look Frenchy, but it is. In French they spell it "seanade," which lengthens the pronunciation a little, but without impairing its peculiar expressiveness, and it means the same thing exactly.

One who knows French and not Greek might imagine that "pleurisy," had something to do with weeping. In Etymology, as in other sciences, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

S.

Facts and Figures.

From the San Francisco Monitor.

We frequently meet with statements in the newspapers in regard to the relative cost, to the people of the nations of Europe, of their Church establishments, which do great injustice to the Catholic Church; and as there is no argument so clear and conclusive as that which is founded on facts and figures, we shall present some proofs from official sources, to show that the Catholic Church establishment is the least expensive of any to the people where it prevails. France is the most populous Catholic nation of Europe.

Out of a total population of 30,000,000, only about 1,000,000 are Protestants and 100,000 Jews. The Catholic Church is the Church of the State, but all other denominations are allowed full liberty to worship as they choose, and the Protestants and Jews have allowances from the State. To the Protestants a yearly sum of $600,000, or in the ratio of sixty cents per capita of all of that faith, is paid from the public treasury; while to the 34,000,000 of Catholics the Church allowances is $16,000,000, or less than fifty cents per capita. Contrasted with Catholic France is Protestant England, whose Established Church draws the yearly sum of $40,000,000, and whose population, denominationally, is stated as follows: Established Church, 12,700,000; other Protestant sects, 8,000,000; Catholics, 3,000,000; Jews and others, 600,000. The per capita to the Established Church is above $8, and, while Catholic France allows a greater per capita to her Protestant residents than to her Catholic population, Protestant England allows nothing whatever to the Catholic Church there. And the ratio of Catholics in England is as 1 to 7, while the ratio of Protestants to Catholics in France is only 1 to 8. Austria is the next most populous Catholic nation of Europe. Fifty-five per cent of her total population is Catholic, only ten per cent. Protestant. Freedom of religious worship is guaranteed to all, and the Church establishment is rated at less than thirty cents per capita yearly.

In Protestant Germany, where the Catholic population is, in round numbers, 15,000,000, and the Protestant 25,000,
000, the property of the Catholic Church has been violently seized under Bismark's rule, and the per capita charge for the support of the State religion is above fifty cents yearly. In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, with almost an entirely Catholic population in each, the per capita cost of the Church establishment is less than 35 cents per annum. There is toleration for all the Protestant sects in each of these nations. On the other hand, we have Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which are almost exclusively Protestant, and the per capita Church tax in each is about 47 cents per year. In Switzerland the Protestant population is 1,000,000, against 1,000,000 Catholics, and the Government is practically Protestant. Jests are rigorously excluded from the State. The per capita Protestant tax is 48 cents. To show, in detailed form, the wide difference there is between the allowance to the Catholic Church establishment in Catholic nations, and that to the Protestant establishment in Protestant countries, we will again contrast England and France, and give, incidentally, Belgium and Germany. In France, there are seventeen Archbishop, whose allowance is $4,000 per annum; nineteen Bishops, $3,000 each; one hundred and ninety-two Vicar-Generals, 730; seven hundred and thirty-two canons, $330; three one thousand five hundred and thirty-one curés, $800; three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine curates, from $100 down to $90. Only the Archbishops and Bishops are provided with residences; the Vicar-Generals, and all other grades below, have to provide their own lodging out of their very scanty allowance. In England, the Archbishop of Canterbury receives a yearly sum of 76,000; the Archbishop of York, 50,000; the Bishop of Durham, 39,000; of Winchester, 35,000; of Ely, 37,500; of Bath and Wells, of Exeter, of Lincoln, of Oxford, of Rochester, of Salisbury, and of Gloucester, and Bristol, each 35,000; and following these, are seven Bishops, whose salary is each $23,000; six of $20,000 each; and two, of $16,000 each. Next follow the deans, thirty in number, with salaries from $15,000 down to $5,000; then one hundred and twenty-seven canons, at from $5,000 to $1,750; the seventy-one Archdeacons, at from $4,575 to $850; the parochial clergy, and so on down to the stipendary curates and rural deans, to a total of about 25,000 persons, who receive all the way from $5,000 to $300 per year. And to all but the poorest and lowest of these grades there is provided either palace or parsonage or lodgings, free of cost. The reader cannot fail to observe the difference there is between the meager allowance of the Catholic Prelates of highest rank in France and the enormous salaries of the dignitaries of the English Church, and also how much better the English clergy are paid than the priesthood of France. The Catholic Prelates of Germany and Belgium fare similarly, as also do the clergy. The Archbishop of Breslau receives only $8,500 per year, and the Bishops $5,500 each. In Belgium the Archbishop is allowed $4,200 per annum; the five Bishops $3,200 each, the canons each $400, and the priests from $150 all the way down to $40. We have presented facts and figures enough to substantiate our position. But, if further testimony were required, we have not to go beyond our own country to obtain it. The amount received by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York is actually less than half of that which is paid as regular salary to many of the Protestant clergy, and there are scores of "pulpit orators," such as Talma, Beecher, Chapin, and Frothingham, whose pay is from five to ten times more than the allowance of the Catholic Prelates; while the ordinary salary of the clergy of the Protestant denominations is far in excess of the yearly sums allowed to the Catholic priesthood. The truth is, that there are none of the dignitaries or clergyments of any of the various sects who receive so little from their congregations as do those of the Catholic Church in this country; and the same remark will hold good in respect to the missionary service in all parts of the world. But we have shown enough to prove all that we aimed to, and will here rest.

Scientific Notes.

—The number of specimens in the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens at Kew, reckoning as one all the individuals of the same plant from the same locality, were estimated by Sir Joseph Hooker, in his Report for 1870, as considerably above a million.

—The preliminary work for the draining of the Zuyder Zee is being accomplished with energy. It is estimated that the entire enterprise will occupy sixteen years, and cost $87,000,000. The humblest rescued from the sea are expected to return more than the sum expended to drain them.

—It is stated in the Naturalist that on the 30th of July last, one of the civil-engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, a man who was entirely jet black, not a shade of white appearing even on the under parts. The snake had ten rattles, and measured three feet in length.

—Extraordinary variations of temperature have been noted by Prof. Palmieri at the Vessivs Observatory during the past year. An unprecedented degree of heat, 31 deg. C., has been reached; and a greater degree of cold,—7 deg. C., than has been observed since the Observatory was established, twenty-five years ago.

—A note is made in Birbeck's Science Gossip of the growth of three perfect leaves from the summit of a flower-spike of the Plantain, Plantago lanceolata. This transformation of buds into leaves shows that the former are but modified forms of the latter, and, under certain circumstances revert to their original condition.

—The sea-route to Siberia, opened to commerce by Prof. Nordenskjold, has been traversed by several vessels during the past season. The steamer Fraser, which left Bremen for the Yenesei, July 38, returned to Hamerfest, Sept. 24th. Sept. 16, a vessel arrived at Vardoe after a passage of twenty-one days from the mouth of the Yenesei. The last vessel rescued from the sea.

—As pines and firs have been discovered to have a greater effect than other trees in influencing the rainfall and increasing the general humidity of the atmosphere, M. Fantal, of the French Academy, has proposed the planting of these trees in Algeria. The same fact may possibly be utilized with advantage on some of the western lands in this country.

—Mr. E. W. Nelson records in his recent "Catalogue of the Birds of Northeastern Illinois" 316 species, and several additional varieties as occurring in Cook and Lake Counties. This is a larger number than has been noted in any other locality of equal extent in the United States. Mr. Nelson mentions, among the interesting facts contained in the Catalogue, the discovery of nests of the gum-bird, or night-heron, on the ground in the Calumet marshes. The nests were situated in dense patches of wild rice.

—There is a fair chance that we will all become good weather-prophets in time. The Signal Service observers regularly predict the weather for the next day from the sunset, and the correctness of these predictions is carefully noted. In June, 884 predictions were made, of which 74 doubtful predictions, 670 failures, and 2,163 verifications, so that the latter amounted to 76.3 per cent. In July, at 95 stations 92 doubtful predictions were made, 872 failures, and 2,309 were verified, the latter being 895 per cent. Most people will be satisfied with this average of verifications, and if the methods employed are capable of common use it will be worth while to make them more known. It is hardly probable, however, that ordinary folk
could attain the same degree of accuracy. Efficient observation is hardly ever the result of following fixed and simple rules. If the sign-off service is kept up long enough, there is little doubt that some way will be found to make it enter the public education, and through its influence the American people may slowly become intelligent observers of the weather.

—Among the odd inquiries of scientific men is an attempt by Marriott to ascertain how fast the ancient orators, Greek and Roman, talked. Still it would be quite possible to arrive at a conclusion, for the length of some of their speeches was regulated by the clepsydra. It is suggested that a study of the speakers in the existing Greek Parliament might be of use in determining the rate of flow of classic eloquence. Of course the invention of phonography fixes very exactly the rate of enunciation of living orators. Marriott rates some of his countrymen as follows: De Forest, 60 words per minute; Massimo d'Azeglio, 50; Cavour, who was quickest of all, could form 210 words in a minute. But too rapid speaking is a defect in an orator, and it is observed that the rapid talkers are more admired than agreed with, for the reason that the mind requires a certain time for the reception of the ideas, and the tongue of a rapid speaker may outrun the hearers' capacity for assimilation. As to the absolute possible speed of enunciation, Marriott says that an Italian orator can pronounce as many as 300 words a minute.

Art, Music and Literature.

—A "Life of Sir Robert Walpole," by A. C. Ewald, will be published this fall.

—Mrs. S. M. B. Platt is to print a volume of "Poems in Company with Children." M. D'Ennery and Cormon have just finished a new five-act drama called "Une Cause Celebre."

—More than 200 towns in France possess each a library numbering from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes.

—Richard Wagner is at Bayreuth, and busy on a new work taken from the old heroic legends of Germany.

—A cheap, illustrated edition of Schiller, with designs by eminent German artists, will soon appear at Stuttgart.

—At Budapest several learned men are about to propose an encyclopedia which shall be chiefly Hungarian in character.

—Hon. W. E. Gladstone is preparing a "Primer of Homer" for the series of literature primers edited by J. R. Green.

—M. Offenbach has delivered the first act of his new opera comique, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," to the manager of the Lyric.

—Dr. A. Good, of Edinburgh, the translator Schiller's "Don Carlos," has just completed a translation of Lessing's "Nathan the Wise."

—The first volume of Jefferson Davis' book will be ready early in November. The second volume, which is the most "spicy," will speedily follow.

—The fourth volume of Ambros' "History of Music" has been published at Vienna. It deals with the times of Palestrina and the origin of the organ.

—A forthcoming volume of Bohn's library will be "Correspondence between Goethe and Schiller from 1794 to 1805," translated by Miss Dora Schmitz.

—A special catalogue of the engraved work of Hans Sebald Beham is being compiled by Mr. Loftie. Beham was one of the most skilful of the Little Masters of Germany.

—"The Annals of Sennacherib," which were nearly completed by the late George Smith, will be brought out this year, under the direction of a well-known English Assyriologist.

—A "Richard Wagner Lexicon" is being prepared by Herr Kastner, of Vienna. It will give a complete catalogue of Herr Wagner's works, and of the various writings and newspaper articles about them.

—A Hungarian paper states that the Abbé Franz Liesz has composed a new opera. Dr. Liszt will return to Pesth early next month to resume the duties of Principal of the new Academy of Music founded last year.

—A son of Henry Wieniawski, the celebrated violinist, is now in Boston, and intends to remain in that city some time. He is said to be, himself, a fine violinist, and will probably appear in concert at an early date.

—Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have in press a new work by Prof. E. Whipple, entitled "Analysis of Animals, or a Method of Teaching Zoology," which is likely to produce a great change in natural history teaching.

—A new book club, called the Scottish Literary Club, has been instituted for the purpose of reprinting rare, curious, and remarkable works pertaining to Scotland. Two works of Adam Petrie will be the first issue.

—A late number of Nature (London), in a review of "Jordain's Manual of the Vertebrates of the United States," says, "a glance through it makes us feel how useful a similar one on the English vertebrates would prove to students and collectors."

—The Municipal Council of Paris appropriates annually $14,000 toward the production of works bearing on the history of Paris, and in consequence chiefly of this aid three new volumes of the "Histoire Generale de Paris" will shortly be published.

—The worksmen engaged in repairing the front of the Florence Cathedral, recently, in receiving a thick coating of plaster at one of the corners of the building, made the discovery of seven marble statues, pronounced by connoisseurs to be of the best period of Greek art.

—M. Victor Schoelcher, a French senator, is making a catalogue of engravers from the beginning of the art. It is estimated that the list will include about 12,000 in all. M. Schoelcher has in his own collection specimens of the work of 8,000, and is constantly adding to the number.

—Wagner, having abandoned all hopes of another play at Bayreuth, is thinking of opening a conservatory there to be opened on the 1st of January. The course is to occupy nine months a year for six years. It is proposed to give gratuitous instruction, but the student will have to compete for admission after studying at an elementary school.

—An album of photographic reproductions of Heinrich Aldegrove's ornamental designs for goldsmith's work, book-decoration, and other work, has lately been published at Munich. Aldegrove belonged to the class of "Little Masters" of the 16th century, so call'd because their work, though good, was inferior to that of Albrecht Duerer and the few great masters of the art of engraving.

—The first, for the current season, of the monthly art-receptions of the Union League Club was held in New York on the evening of the 12th of October. Fifty paintings and five or six crayon and pen-and-ink pictures adorned the gallery of the Club. The exhibition was smaller than usual, as many members of the Society have not yet returned from their summer-studies, and their names were missing from the list of contributors.

—M. C. Doussett, a French architect, has presented a paper to the Academie des Inscriptions, in which he relates a conversation held by him in 1847 with M. Brest, the Consul at Milo at the time of the discovery of the famous Venus of Milo. According to his statement, M. Brest affirmed that, at the first raising of the Venus, he saw the two arms lying on the ground, and tried to fit them to the statue. One of the hands held an apple painted green, and the other a portion of drapery. This report of a conversation occurring thirty years ago will undoubtedly be subjected to a searching investigation.

—A catalogue of the etchings of Legros, Slade Professor of Art at the University of London, has recently been published at Paris. The works range over a period of twenty-two years,—the earliest being executed before etching had become a popular art. In the opinion of a critic in the Academy, it is the conception that dominates in Legros' etchings,—the execution being uncertain, now excellent, and now halting till the plate is complete. The critic coincides in this judgment, and yet says of Legros: "The mental qualities of this artist's work are always nobly serious, and must seem strangely so to those who believe in the universal
levity of the French temperament;" La Mort du Vagabond; La Mort et le Euchere, and La Savant Endormi are regarded as among the finest examples of M. Legros' power as an etcher.

Books and Periodicals.

The November number of The Catholic World opens with a lively article on the "Free-Religious" and their proceedings at their late meeting in Boston. We have a second article on Indian Quoits from Mr. Bagley, which shows that he is thoroughly at home in his subject. "The Two Prophets of Mormonism" is at once a history of the rise, growth, and development of Mormonism up to its present revolting stage, and at the same time an analysis of the whole movement. In the "God of Advanced Science" the "advanced" scientists receive very rough handling in the person of one of their leading representatives in this country—Professor Youmans. A very interesting paper is that on Father Marquette and the recent discovery of his remains. "Charles Lever at Home" is a bit of personal reminiscence of the favorite Irish novelist. "St. James of Compostella" gives a pleasing account of the shrine of the Spanish patron Saint and its history. "A Sweet Revenge" is a lively bit of story-writing. "A Legend of Dippie" is well told. The poetry is good. In the "Literary News" we read of Cardinal Manning's Miseria Christiana and Dr. Schaaff's Curneifus Christi are treated as only thoroughly competent hands and trained minds can treat them.

New Music.

We have received from J. Fischer & Bro., 225 East Fourth St., New York city, "Vesperische antiphonen," and "New Collection of Pieces for Benediction," which we will notice in a future number. In the last named there are fourteen hymns, the music of which is excellent.

"Old Unkel Dan" is the title of an excellent new song, by Horace Dunmars. This song is one of the sweetest negro melodies ever put before the music loving public. Price, 40 cents per copy. The title-page is illustrated, and contains a fine view of a Southern plantation scene. It can be obtained from any large music dealer, or from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.


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The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the ELEVENTH 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.

The Circulating Library.

We do not know whether it is necessary to call the attention of the students to the Lemonnier Circulating Library, for we believe that it is patronized by all the students in whom the love of study shows itself; yet we cannot but recommend it to those few students who are strangers to it.

The good accomplished by the Circulating Library is indeed great. It is necessary for students to have other reading than that contained in their text-books. It is of no use to argue that if the student will confine himself to a thorough study of the books used in class, he will have as much as he can do. The assertion may be true; for our students in whom the love of study shows itself; yet we might at first suppose that the principle of property and individual interest would be sufficient to secure its harmony. But unfortunately for the peace of the world, it does not contain enough of property to satisfy the avarice of all its inhabitants. Nay, so powerfully does the idea of ruin and decay, yet we are forced to admit that so is not in modern times, when the grand fabric of society has attained such a towering height, that this support first became necessary. Neither does it become less essential as the edifice approaches perfection. This support, which is nothing more nor less than authority, was as necessary to society in its earliest stages as it is at the present time; and it is as important at the present time, and will continue to be, at least so long as human nature remains unchanged, as the very principle on which society is based.

Blackstone remarks that there is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination and engages the affections of mankind as the rights of property. As the chief end and desire of society is to ensure the enjoyment of these rights, we might at first suppose that the principle of property and individual interest would be sufficient to secure its harmonious existence. But unfortunately for the peace of the world it does not contain enough of property to satisfy the avarice of all its inhabitants. Nay, so powerfully does the right of property engage the affections of mankind, that it may well be doubted whether the possession of the whole earth would be sufficient to satiate the desire of a single individual.

On the shelves of the Library may be found good historical, biographical, literary, scientific, art and musical works. If, however, the patron desires works of a lighter nature he may find works of fiction which are classic in style and moral in tone. When, then, the collection of works is so varied that the historical, scientific or classical student may select those works which are to his taste and give him the information he desires, it was foolishness in him to neglect it. The annual subscription is very small in amount, so that if a member takes from the shelves not more than two books during the whole year, he would get the full value of his subscription. But he has the use of the books during the whole year, and thus gets more than quadruple the worth of his money.

It would be well if the Library could be made free to all the students. At present, however, it is impossible to make it so. Were there a fund started for the purpose of sustaining the Library, then it could be made free; but there is no such fund, and all additions to the shelves must be made from the money received as subscriptions from the members. The subscription plan has worked well with the Library so far; beginning with but a small number of books, the Library now contains somewhere near eighteen hundred volumes. And this increase in the number of volumes has been made in the last year or two.

We hope that the augmentation may continue, and that in a few years instead of eighteen hundred volumes there may be five or six thousand. But in order that such advancement continue it is necessary for the Library to be well patronized.
gards his interests as paramount to those of all others, and
that many if unrestrained would substitute might for right,
is sufficient evidence that society not sustained by authority
must soon fall to ruin. It would indeed be a grand triumph
for man could society be brought to that utopian state in
which fines, penalties and prohibitions would be things
superfluous.

But as it would be necessary to accomplish a revolution
in human nature in order to attain that ideal degree of per
fection, it were better for those who interest themselves in
the amelioration of society to endeavor to strengthen that
support so essential to its existence, and which unfortu
nately appears daily to grow weaker.

If while authority still holds such a powerful sway over
society there can be found persons of sufficient hardihood
to make open attempts on these vital principles on which
society is based, what may we not expect if that sway be
 replenished? If man, with the gallows staring him in the
face, will deliberately destroy that which is the especial
province of society to secure, knowing that the penalty at
tached to that crime is the greatest which it is in the power
of man to inflict, will he not grow more desperate in his
attacks in the same proportion that the penalty attached to
his crime grows less? If the objects of society cannot be
fully attained when the punishment is proportional to the
offence, is it rational to suppose that the case will be bet
tered when the penalty is diminished, the opportunities
and temptations to commit crime remaining the same?

Shakespeare says "you take my house when you do take
the prop that sustains my house": in like manner you
take away authority when you take away that which gives
it sanction—namely, the punishment which it is in its
power to inflict. Although no one that we ever heard of
has proposed to dispense entirely with punishment, yet
there certainly exists at the present time a tendency to
diminish it; and it was this fact that led us to say that
authority, the support of society, is daily growing weaker.
The notion at present prevailing that imprisonment is as
severe a punishment as death, is, we venture to say, a
fallacy. In the same proportion that the penalty attached to
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The following resolutions were passed at the eighth regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association, upon receiving news of the death of James Dore:

Resolved, That in him we have lost a companion whose amiable and manly disposition, whose intelligence and uprightness of character, made his friendship most precious to our hearts and his example most valuable to every member of our Society. It is with a melancholy pleasure that we now recall to mind his never-failing attention to duty; his active interest in all the exercises of our Society; his assiduity in the study of literature, science, and history; his exemplary conduct in all places, in a word, the uniform excellence of his life as a Christian student.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends, from whom an All-wise Providence has seen fit to withdraw the fast maturing promise of a wise and virtuous manhood. They have lost him, but Heaven has won him. So bright a spirit was not destined to have the luster of its pinions soiled by contact with the dust and toil of the earth. In the death of the young there is this consolation, that they go uncontaminated back to the hands of their Maker, and this must be the sweet solace of the parents and friends of our late companion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased, to the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, the Hennepin paper, and to the Chicago Times.

J. A. Burger, W. A. Widdicombe, G. E. Sugg, J. Healy, C. T. Clarke, 
Committee.

Local Items.

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J. A. Burger, W. A. Widdicombe, G. E. Sugg, J. Healy, C. T. Clarke, 
Committee.

—The first musical soirée will be given sometime in November.

—To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Rev. A. Lemoine.

—All the paintings in the western transept of the Church are finished.

—We hear a rumor to the effect that the anti-shaving mob is to be reorganized.

—Five years ago, on the first of November, the Library Association was organized.

—We would request our itemizers to give us their items on Wednesdays, if possible.

—The lake fleet will not go into winter quarters before the latter part of November.

—After a week of rain and drizzle and cold, the sun last Monday had a very cheerful look.

—Nov. 2 is the Feast of all Saints, and the Friday after is the Feast of All Souls.

—B. Peter transplanted about one hundred and fifty beautiful little white maples last Monday.

—The Juniors still keep up their weekly nutting expeditions, and they get plenty to bring home.

—Matus and Lauds of the Office of the Dead will be chanted at 8 o'clock a.m. on All Souls' Day.

—A biological laboratory for the use of the Classes of Natural History is in the course of erection.

—The monthly conference took place on Wednesday, at which a number of excellent papers were read.

—Hatt, M. Burns, A. Sievers, F. Cavanaugh, and A. Burger. Essays were read by A. Widdicombe and C. Clarke.

—The Artistic Drawing pupils since the opening of the season have accomplished a great deal. Among those who have been the most industrious and shown marked improvement are V. McKinnon, E. Grauling, Arthur Hatt, G. Ritenbach, J. Ritenbach, R. Pleins and J. Carrer.

—A. Schmidt has just completed a beautiful fruit-piece in water-colors.

—The St. Cecilia Philomathean Standard was begun for the scholastic year of 1877-78 on the 31st. The following officers of the organization by which the paper is published were elected: Vice-President, A. J. Burger; Record-
ing Secretary, J. L. Healy; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Cavanaugh; Treasurer, W. A. Widdicombe; 1st Censor, G. F. Sugg; 2d Censor, G. Cassidy; Sergeant-at-arms, C. J. Clarke.

—We have received a long account of a trip to Bertrand made by a large party of Juniors under Bro. Leander. Owing to lateness in receiving it we condense it, and state only the points of most interest to the students at Notre Dame. The party consisted of 30 members, and the trip was made in a large carriage. The party arrived at Bertrand at 11 o'clock, and spent the day in visiting the various places of interest. The party returned to Notre Dame at 5 o'clock, and spent the evening in dressing up for the play. The play was a success, and the party returned home in high spirits.

—The singing of Missa de Angelis last Sunday gave evidence of marked improvement, and under their efficient and able teacher the young choirs will no doubt soon be singing the Missa de Angelis in church at a high state of excellence. A little more attention to pronunciation will make them much more distinct, and a more regular singing property, might be of as much benefit to their voices as to their pronunciation.

—The eighth regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club was held Sunday evening, Oct. 21. Messrs. Nodler and Houck were elected to membership. Messrs. O'Sullivan and Keenan were re-elected to the committee to write essays. Messrs. Whiteman and Stuart delivered declarations. The President then appointed Messrs. Keller, Barry, Luther, and Fischel for essays. Messrs. McMullen, Gins, and Vissing were appointed to the committee to send a vote of thanks to D. J. Clarke for his kindness in sending it the Catholic Columbian.

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Roll of Honor.

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

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINOR DEPARTMENT.


—The instruction to the Children of Mary after Mass at Loretto on Monday morning was in reference to the festival of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Very Rev. speaker in the most impressive language exhibited the consistency of Holy church in the celebration of this festival, and demonstrated the constant efforts of the faithful, in the use of the Sacraments, from the first to the last, to attain to baptism. The Baptism is the washing away of the original stain; Holy Eucharist is received for purification by Penance, etc., and finally the last Sacrament seeks to apply the uncture of grace in remitting the sins to which the various avenues of sense have given rise.

Class Honors.

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.


ACADEMIC COURSE.


1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses C. Boyce, B. Wilson.

2D SR. CLASS—Misses C. Silverthorn, M. Luce, M. Plattenburg.


1ST PREP. CLASS—Misses A. Kirchner, A. Farrell.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

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

1ST PREP. CLASS—Misses L. Chilton, A. McGrath, A. Geiser.

2D SR. CLASS—Miss J. Kingbury, M. Lambin.

2D PRF. CLASS—Misses M. Hake, A. McGinley, L. Fox, L. French, E. Ellis, E. Hackett, M. McFadden, F. Sunderland, M. Lyons.

LANGUAGES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE 1ST LATIN CLASS—Miss J. Cooney.

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


—Miss Starr has left for a short visit to friends in Chicago.

—The last letters received from Mother Superior gave us the pleasing intelligence that she is in good health.

—It is asserted that the composition and penmanship of the last letters in this session reflect credit upon the young ladies. They appear to have profited by their instructions in a more than ordinary degree.

—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the Musical Soirée was turned into a supplementary fête, and a poetical expression of gratitude was read by Miss N. McGrath, presenting the "vocal gems" of the evening to the Prefect of Discipline, those portions of the programme having been omitted on the 21st.

—On Sunday, 21st inst., the young ladies were granted "full amnesty" in honor of the patronal festival of their Prefect of Discipline. At about 10 A.M. on the 21st inst., the pupils assembled in the study-hall, to congratulate their devoted Prefect. A line address in French was read by Miss C. Silverthorne, and another in English, full of affection was read by Miss M. Ewing. A charming little poem, "The Echo," was also rendered by Miss B. Wilson.

—A German once met an Irishman on a lonely highway. As they met, each smiled, thinking he knew the other. On seeing his mistake, remarked, with a look of delight, "Sure, an' I thought it was me, an' it's nayther of us."
PLAIN SEWING.
Misses B. Thompson, L. Walsh, M. O'Connor, K. Lloyd.

GERMAN.
2d Class—Misses A. Kirchner, M. Uselmann, A. Gordon, E. Walsh.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
1st Class—Misses B. Wilson and T. Pleins.
2d Class—Misses A. Geiser and C. Silverthorne.
2d Class—Misses A. Harris, H. Keenan, K. Kirchner.
2d Class—Misses L. O'Neil, M. Spier and E. Miller.
2d Div.—Misses L. Nen, A. Gordon, J. Burger.
4th Class—Misses M. Brown, A. Kirchner, E. Lange, L. Walsh, H. Millin and A. McGrath.
2d Div.—Misses M. Lambin, E. Fish, B. Parrott, E. Tighe, M. Casey, A. Brown, E. Wright, F. Brazelton.
7th Class—Misses M. Birch, M. Clifton, A. McGinnis, L. Fox, M. Cox.
2d Div.—Misses L. McFarland, L. Ellis, E. Mulligan, J. Kingsbury.
9th Class—Misses M. McFadden, E. Wooten.
Guitar—Miss B. Anderson.
Theoretical Classes doing very well; average notes from 80 to 100.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL DEPARTMENT.
2d Class—Misses E. Kirchner, A. Reiling, M. Uselmann, A. Kirchner.
5th Class—Misses B. Anderson, M. Mulligan, L. Schwass.
General Class—Misses B. Thompson, B. Parrott, N. Hackett, M. Hoag.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAwing.
HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE
2d Class—Miss L. Kirchner.
4th Class—Miss M. Spier.
General Drawing Class.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Junior Department.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.
3d Class—Miss S. Mornan.

OIL PAINTING.
2d Class—Misses P. Gaynor, E. Lane.
3d Class—Misses B. Reynolds, M. O'Connor.

Tablet of Honor
For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.
Senior Department.
Junior Department.

A NEW DRAMA.

"THE UPSTART;"

By A. J. STACE; and Edited by JOSEPH A. LYONS.

This play is dedicated to the Members of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association,—the former, present, and yet to be.

Price 25 Cents.

"The Upstart" has been played at Notre Dame a number of times. Parts in this drama have been taken by Messrs. Berdel, Dodge, Ashton, Roberts, Foote, Dwyer, Wire, Foley, W. Dodge, Clarke, Mahony, Staley, Dum, Hutchings, Cochrane, Spillard, Nash, McHugh, Brown, Reilly, McGinnis, McOsker, Rumely, Goodhue, Shanks, Hunt and others. Hence every member of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association, past and present, should procure a copy.

Sent post free on receipt of price.

P. FOX, Publisher,
14 South Fifth St.,
St. Louis, Mo.
**L. S. & M. S. Railway.**

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

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Train Type</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:25 a.m.</td>
<td>Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo</td>
<td>9:50 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:22 a.m.</td>
<td>Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:19 p.m.</td>
<td>Special New York Express, over Air Line</td>
<td>10:56 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:05 a.m.</td>
<td>Pacific Express, over Air Line</td>
<td>5:20 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:33 a.m.</td>
<td>Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:38 p.m.</td>
<td>Way Freight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Train Type</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:43 a.m.</td>
<td>Toledo Express, arrives at Laporte</td>
<td>3:85 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:05 a.m.</td>
<td>Pacific Express, arrives at Laporte</td>
<td>5:50 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:38 a.m.</td>
<td>Special Chicago Express, arrives at Laporte</td>
<td>5:05 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.**

**CONDEMNED 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 EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitts.</td>
<td>11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>12:53</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12:53</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>3:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>3:35</td>
<td>5:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>5:55</td>
<td>7:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>7:50 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:50 A.M.</td>
<td>5:40 P.M.</td>
<td>9:55 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>6:05 A.M.</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>6:55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>9:10 P.M.</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>9:46 A.M.</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>7:20 P.M.</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>1:30 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>2:45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>4:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOWLE & ROPER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS & TOBACCO AT THE "STUDENTS' OFFICE," 54 Washington Street, SOUTH BEND, IND.**

**Henry Blum** on hand with a full stock of **IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCO**

**Edward Bussy, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.**

**M. Livingston & Co., ARE THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS IN SOUTH BEND. 94 MICHIGAN ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.**
FOR SALE.

In the immediate vicinity of Notre Dame, and very conveniently located in regard to Church and Markets, a very desirable property consisting of three large enclosed lots, a good two story frame houses, well arranged and finished, good stable, carriage shed, coal-house, young trees, grape, shrubs, etc., will be sold at reasonable figures to a good buyer. For further information, address P. O. Box 53, Notre Dame, Ind.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—June 24, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rail</th>
<th>*Night Express</th>
<th>*Atlantic Accl.</th>
<th>*Day Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>7:00 a.m</td>
<td>9:00 a.m</td>
<td>8:45 p.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>12:15</td>
<td>7:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>12:05</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>3:25</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>6:25</td>
<td>6:35</td>
<td>3:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Detroit</td>
<td>7:05</td>
<td>9:35</td>
<td>15:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Dame</td>
<td>8:35</td>
<td>10:55</td>
<td>22:35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sunday excepted.

Niles and South Bend Division.

**GOING NORTH.**

Lv. So. Bend—8 30 a.m, 6 30 p.m
Lv. Niles—8 45 a.m, 6 45 p.m
Ar. N.-Dame—9 15 a.m, 7 15 a.m
Ar. So. Bend—7 45 a.m, 5 45 a.m

**GOING SOUTH.**

Ar. So. Bend—7 45 a.m, 5 45 a.m
Ar. N.-Dame—9 15 a.m, 7 15 a.m
Lv. Niles—8 45 a.m, 6 45 p.m
Lv. So. Bend—8 30 a.m, 6 30 p.m

Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.

The Naturalists' Agency has been established at 1225 Bolton Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates and collections.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 10 pages sent free.

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Owing to an increase in stock, it has become necessary to obtain a larger and more convenient location. This has been found at No. 1223 Belmont Avenue, about two squares from the Trans-Continental hotel.

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

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Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

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