Parachute Poetry.

If bathos, as a figure of rhetoric, be deserving of commendation, it is certainly the most admirable feature in the poems of C. S. Calverley, as published in a volume of the "Leisure Hour Series" under the title of "Fly Leaves by C. S. C." Written originally, if we mistake not, for "Punch," they ape the sublimities of the modern British poets—Tennyson, Browning, or Tupper,—until a sudden precipitous descent to the absurd betrays the caricature. In rhyming, too, Calverley is singularly felicitous, as is to be noticed especially in the pieces entitled "Play," "Under the Trees," and others, while there is a peculiar raciness,—a facility for bringing the conventional phrases of modern society into unexpected juxtapositions,—which constitutes the main charm of his writings. But they must be read to be appreciated. As a perfect example of bathos, take the "Arab," beginning:

On, on, my brown Arab, away, away!
Thou hast trotted o'er many a mile to-day.
And if right meagre hath been thy fare
Since they roused thee at dawn from thy strawpiled lair.

And lank is thy flank, and thy frequent cough,
And the bit grasped tight in the massive jaws;
As thou standest now on thy native Strand
And yet, ah! what sculptor who saw thee stand.

So far, the conclusion seems inevitable that the poet has been describing a spirited but ill-used Arabian horse. With what a shock do we come down to the fact that this whole description applies with equal facility to that neglected specimen of the genus homo, the "Street Arab!" for as he concludes:

"Thy swarthy hues
Are due not to nature but handling shoes;
And the blis in thy mouth, I regret to see,
Is a bit of tobacco-pipe—Flee, child, flee!

As good as this, perhaps, is a piece entitled "Sad Memories," beginning:

Then sent a random brickbat down, which knocked me into space.
For me they fill the milk bowl up and cull the choice sardine;
Lone maidens heard it far away, and leaped out of their skin.
Gleamed his white teeth, his mammoth tail waved darkly to and fro.
A pot-boy from his den o'head peeped with a scared wan face;
Should chin fall or chandeliers, or anything but stocks—
For the memories of that fatal night they haunt me even now;
In dreams I see that rampant he, and tremble at that Miaow.

If the limits do not permit extended quotation, or we should like to give the "Ballad" written apparently after Tennyson,—after him indeed, in more senses than one; "The Schoolmaster Abroad with his Son," which is didactic as well as lyric; "Forever," which must be read entire; "Motherhood," which equals the Arab in bathos, and the "Cock and the Bull," which emulates in bathos, and the "Cock and the Bull," which emulates the classic helmet but the more familiar "stovetop":

Paradoxe quas alii, praecepto forte gulae,
Per plates bacchatur; cum choerus omnis agrestrum
Rident anhelantem frustra, et jam jamque tenentem
Quod petit; illud agunt venti premumque resorbert
Post, ubi compositus tandem votique potitus
Sedem humi; flet crura teens nivc candida lenta
Et vestem laceros, et venturas confugis irans.
The priests, the depositaries at that time of the knowledge devoted several years to intercourse and conversation with residents in Crete, Phojaicia and Egypt. At Memphis he of nature, and at an early period, extricating himself from the embarrassment of public affairs, he, like many of the prior abilities, raised him to distinction among his country-born. The wealth which he inherited, and his own superior abilities, passed rapidly to the highest offices of the state. During the first year of the 33th Olympiad (610 B.C.) Thales was fixed their residence at Miletus, a town of Ionia, where in consequence of the indignation which they had continually oppressed, they left their native country and spoke little and thought much; and so great was his love of wisdom that he preferred the repossession of celibacy to the cares of matrimony. When he was but twenty-three years of age, an advantageous match presented itself, and which his mother warmly urged him to accept. "When a man is young," replied Thales, "it is too soon to marry; when old, too late; and between these two periods he ought not to have the leisure requisite to choose a wife."

A true philosopher, he was altogether indifferent about the riches and honors of the world; study was his only delight, and we know how his continual efforts met with success. In mathematics, he is said to have invented several fundamental propositions which were afterwards incorporated into the elements of Euclid, particularly the following theorems: that a circle is bisected by its diameter; that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal; that if two angles and one side of one triangle be equal to two angles and one side of another triangle, the remaining angles and sides are respectively equal; and that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle. Astronomical science also received considerable improvements from Thales. His observations on the different motions of the sun and the moon were great and ingenious. According to Eudemus, he was the first of the Greeks who discovered the solstices and equinoxes, and Callimachus says that he was the first who made any discoveries concerning the Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, of which the Phoenicians availed themselves in navigation. He supposed the earth to be in the midst of the universe, to revolve round its own centre, and to be placed upon the waters of the sea, by which it was agitated in such a manner as to produce its motion. He was so well acquainted with the celestial motions that he was able to predict the solar eclipse which took place B.C. 609, though probably with no great accuracy as to time; for Herodotus, who is said to have foretold the year in which it would happen. He supposed the sun to be a luminous body, one hundred and twenty times larger than the moon. The moon he supposed an opaque body, of which one side only was capable of reflecting the light of the sun; and on this hypothesis he solved the phenomena of the moon's different phases. He also taught the Greeks the division of the heavens into five zones, and in the solstitial and equinoctial points approached so near to the knowledge of the true length of the solar revolution that he has probably been hitherto a stranger) to estimate the Naples latites which, however, do not appear to have afforded very remarkable facilities for the prosecution of the favorite pastime, if we may judge from the author's note on "nil acquirit eundo," which is as follows:

"Aqua enim aspera, et radentibus parum habilis. Im­
crum hic aliquem et vix ant ne vix quidem extraex­
terit schol."

We trust we have given enough to awaken an interest in Calverley, and to enable our readers (to many of whom he has probably been hitherto a stranger) to estimate the place he holds in modern English literature; and we do not doubt they will find in his poems the means of pleasantly whiling away a leisure hour. Thales.

Thales the Milesian seems to have been the first who bore the name of sage. He was of Phosician descent, and counted Cadmus, the son of Aegor, among his ancestors. His father's name was Exumius, and his mother's Cleobula. In consequence of the indignation which they had conceived against the tyrants by whom the populace were continually oppressed, they left their native country and fixed their residence at Miletus, a town of Ionia, where in the first year of the 35th Olympiad (610 B.C.) Thales was born. The wealth which he inherited, and his own superior abilities, raised him to distinction among his countrymen, so that he was early employed in public affairs and passed rapidly to the highest offices of the state. During his magistracy he consecrated all his free time to the study of nature, and at an early period, extricating himself from the embarrassment of public affairs, he, like many of the ancients, travelled in quest of knowledge, and for some time resided in Crete, Phocacia and Egypt. At Memphis he devoted several years to intercourse and conversation with the priests, the depositaries at that time of the knowledge of their country. Here his mind was stored with a knowledge of the mysteries of their religion, and, as it is said, given an insight of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. It is probable, however, that he never attached himself to any one master, and that he was more indebted to his own ingenuity than to the instruction of others for that valuable stock of knowledge with which he enriched the field of science and philosophy. On the contrary, we are told that whilst among them he taught them, to their great astonishment, how to measure the height of their pyramids. It cannot be supposed that Thales could acquire much mathematical knowledge from a people incapable of solving so easy a problem. The method pursued by Thales was this: at the termination of the shadow of the pyramid, he erected a staff perpendicular to the surface of the earth, and thus attained two right-angled triangles, which enabled him to infer the ratio of the height of the pyramid to the length of its shadow, from the ratio of the height of the staff to the length of its shadow. Upon his return to Miletus, Thales lived very retired. He was of Phosician descent, and counted Cadmus, the son of Aegor, among his ancestors. His father's name was Exumius, and his mother's Cleobula. In consequence of the indignation which they had continually oppressed, they left their native country and spoke little and thought much; and so great was his love of wisdom that he preferred the repossession of celibacy to the cares of matrimony. When he was but twenty-three years of age, an advantageous match presented itself, and which his mother warmly urged him to accept. "When a man is young," replied Thales, "it is too soon to marry; when old, too late; and between these two periods he ought not to have the leisure requisite to choose a wife."

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he corrected their calendar and made the year to consist of 365 days. The month he limited to thirty days, and to every twelfth month added five days more to complete the solar year. This method he had learned from the Egyptians.

When on one occasion he went out to contemplate the stars he through inadvertency fell into a ditch. An old female domestic immediately ran up to him, and, having discouraged him, said to him in jest: "What! Thales, do you suppose yourself capable of discovering what is going on in heaven, when you cannot see what is even at your feet?"

Like Homer, he looked upon water as the principle of all things. The earth is condensed water, and the air rarified water. All things continually undergo a change, and at last everything is resolved into water. It is probable, however, that by the term water he meant to express the same idea as is expressed by the word chaos; the notion annexed to which was a turbid and muddy mass from which all things were produced. He made similar conjectures concerning the origin of winds, from the matter of which thunderbolts consist, and the cause of thunder and lightning.

Thales was the founder of the Ionian sect, which distinguished itself by its deep and abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, among whom we count Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, this last the master of Socrates.

Thales used to say: "There is nothing more ancient than God, for He has not been created; there is nothing more beautiful than the world, because it is the work of God; there is nothing quicker than the mind, it passes in an instant over all the world; there is nothing greater than space, because it contains all beings; there is nothing stronger than necessity, because it accomplishes every purpose; there is nothing wiser than time, since there is nothing, however secret, which it does not discover; there is nothing more agreeable and lovely than to gratify inclinations; there is nothing so base as to see a tyrant allowed to grow old; in misfortune it is a great consolation to learn that our tormentors are as unhappy as ourselves;* a man ought never to do that himself which he would blame in others; of our friends we ought to be equally mindful whether they be present or absent; we ought to assist our parents that we may deserve the assistance of our children; truly happy is he who enjoys perfect health and a moderate fortune and spends his life free from effeminacy and ignorance; there is nothing more hurtful than malice, it wounds even the good man when it touches him; to talk much is no mark of superior understanding."

To Thales nothing appeared more difficult than self-knowledge. This consideration led him to that excellent precept which was afterwards engraved on a plate of gold in the temple of Apollo and which Juvenal attributed to the god himself:† KNOW THYSELF. He also taught the immortality of the soul, and maintained that there was no difference between life and death, and having been asked why then he did not kill himself, he replied, that since to live or to die was the same thing, there was no motive left to induce him to choose the one in preference to the other.

There are several other stories told about our Milesian-philosopher. He used to thank the gods for three things: that he was born a rational creature rather than a brute; a man rather than a woman; and a Greek rather than a barbarian.

There came to him one day a man who asked him whether we could conceal our actions from the gods? "To them," he replied, "even our most secret thoughts can never be unknown."

Some young men of Miletus intending one day to ridicule Thales, told him that his science must be very barren, since it had left him in indigence. The philosopher endeavored to show them that if wise men did not amass great riches, it was through pure contempt of them, and that it was easy for them to acquire things on which they set no value. By his astronomical observations he foresaw that the year would be very productive. He bought up before their season all the olive fruits in the neighborhood of Miletus. The crops proved abundant, and Thales made considerable profit; but being quite disinterested, he assembled the merchants of Miletus, and among them distributed all his gains.

Mandetus of Priene, who had been his scholar, having come to Miletus to pay him a visit, said to him: "What reward, Thales, would you have me bestow upon you, in testimony of the gratitude which I feel for all the excellent precepts for which I am indebted to you?" "When you have an opportunity of teaching others," said Thales, "let them know that I am the author of the doctrine you teach. To you, this will discover a laudable modesty; and to me it will be a valuable reward."

Thales maintained a very high degree of respectability during his whole life. He was consulted on the most important affairs. Cyrus, having engaged in a war against the Persians, advanced at the head of a numerous army to the banks of the river Halys, and found himself much embarrassed how to pass it. He had neither bridges nor boats, and to ford it was impossible. Thales, who happened at that time to be in his camp, assured him that he could enable his army to pass the river without either boats or bridge. "He immediately engaged men in digging a large trench in the form of a crescent, beginning at one end of the camp, and terminating at the other. Thus was the river divided into two branches, both of which were fordable and the army passed without difficulty.

Thales would never allow the Milesians to make an alliance with Cyrus, who earnestly desired it. The prudence of Thales was the safety of his country; for Cyrus, having conquered the Lydians, sacked all the towns which had joined the confederacy, but spared Miletus, which had taken no active part against him.

When feeble with age, Thales caused himself one day to be carried to the amphitheatre, to witness the combats. The excessive heat had such an effect upon him that he died suddenly on the spot. This happened in the fifty-eighth Olympiad, the ninety-second of his age, about 350 years before the Christian era. His funeral was celebrated with the greatest pomp by the Milesians. On his tombstone was written the following epitaph: "As the tomb of Thales here below is small, so is the glory of this prince of astronomers great in the starry regions." Diogenes Laertius wrote in his honor an epitaph alluding to the
circumstance of his death, and ending with the following words: “It is a great kindness of Jupiter to have taken into heaven an old man, whose eyes, obscured by age, could no longer from such a great distance observe the stars.”

A Glance at the Stars.

When the uneducated man looks at the beautiful stars which glister in the clear night, what does he see? what are his thoughts? He sees many lights seemingly suspended from heaven. He knows not what they are, and hence they are of no particular interest to him, except as far as beauty goes, and even this he cannot fully appreciate, since he does not know its origin. His thoughts do not take in their origin or history. He cannot perceive their fantastic shapes, from which they were divided into numerous constellations, and which form one of the many attractions of the delightful study of Astronomy. With what different feelings does the learned student gaze upon them! A sense of awe comes over him as he thinks of their enormous distance, their vast size, their history, and, greatest of all, the powerful Hand of Him who placed them in the firmament—revolving in endless space, without other support than the will of the Creator—a brilliant evidence of His power. When the student, first commencing the study of Astronomy, is able to trace out the constellations of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Cygnus, Scorpio, and perhaps Taurus, a new interest is awakened in his breast and he becomes eagerly desirous of learning more. So fascinating is this study, that, once commenced, it is very difficult to discontinue it and take up another, no matter how delightful,—as, for instance, Geology. Every time the scholar glances up at those bright orbs suspended from the blue vault of heaven, he recalls to mind the trials and misfortunes of the ancient astronomers, and the great length of time occupied by them in the solution of a single problem, such as discovering that the course of the earth about the sun is in the form of an ellipse. When we think of Virgilus, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and perhaps Taurus, a new interest is awakened in his breast and he becomes eagerly desirous of learning more. So fascinating is this study, that, once commenced, it is very difficult to discontinue it and take up another, no matter how delightful,—as, for instance, Geology. Every time the scholar glances up at those bright orbs suspended from the blue vault of heaven, he recalls to mind the trials and misfortunes of the ancient astronomers, and the great length of time occupied by them in the solution of a single problem, such as discovering that the course of the earth about the sun is in the form of an ellipse. When we think of Virgilus, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and other celebrated astronomers of the olden time, we may truly say that they were gifted with a remarkable degree of perseverance.

The uneducated man knows nothing of all these things; he sees those little twinkling orbs dotting the beautiful canopy of heaven, and thinks, no doubt, that they look very pretty, that is all. He knows nothing of their wonderful magnitudes—does not for a moment think that some of them are far greater in size than this Earth which we inhabit, being dwindled down to a mere point in our eyes by the immense distance separating them from us. He may know that they do not always retain the same position in relation to our Earth, but he is unacquainted with the regularity of their movements or the relation of one heavenly body to another. All these facts, which make the study of Astronomy so interesting, are hidden from the uneducated man; whereas the astronomer reads the heavens like a book, and as he beholds so large a number of bodies whirling in space, without any apparent support, yet moving in regular order, each in its own orbit, he cannot help admiring the omnipotence of God, who created all these things by His word, and who by a simple act of His will supports them in boundless space. F. W. B.
that after criticism has done its worst on them—after all ways did they all answer, until finally one very old and indeed, that Archimedes made to the tyrant of Syracuse, those virtues, all will avail him naught. So it is with reverence interrogated his brethren as to which is the greatest ancient or modern poets. E. F. A.

is like a crown of great magnificence, and genius and talent; that gives to mediocrity a higher place than genius of all virtues is perseverance. A man may possess all the sweetness and flexibility of verse, which is altogether unpassion and, above all, a copiousness of imagery, and a deduction for impossible plots and fantastical characters, early dramatists, it is impossible, we think, to dispute, about them, both of thought and of diction—a force of indelicacy and horrors—there is a facility and richness in their conception, and a play of fancy—a nakedness and energy of passion and, above all, a copiousness of imagery, and a sweetness and flexibility of verse, which is altogether unrivalled in earlier or later times; and places them, in our estimation, in the very highest and foremost place among ancient or modern poets. E. F. A.

Perseverance.

It is related that at one time the abbot of a certain monastery interrogated his brethren as to which is the greatest virtue a man can possess. One answered meekness; another, chastity; and a third one, voluntary poverty; in this way did they all answer, until finally one very old and holy monk being asked his opinion, replied that the greatest of all virtues is perseverance. A man may possess all the cardinal virtues, but if he lacks the grace to persevere in those virtues, all will avail him naught. So it is with regard to the attainment of any object. Although a young man is endowed with great talent, a bright intellect, and all the prerequisites of genius, he never will succeed without perseverance.

Perseverance is, as it were, the motive power which propels the human mind onward in the acquisition of knowledge; that gives to mediocrity a higher place than genius unaided by perseverance can obtain; in short, perseverance is like a crown of great magnificence, and genius and talent are the gems which adorn it. That was a happy reply, indeed, that Archimedes made to the tyrant of Syracuse, Dionysius, when desired to instruct him in geometry by an easier method than the common: "I know of no royal road to geometry." There is, however, a royal road to geometry, and alike to everything else—that is, the road of perseverance. What is the cause of this seemingly vast intellectual superiority of one student over another? For instance, two young men enter college together and in the course of a few years they go out into the world; one is a young man of well-developed mind and superior education, the other is scarcely above mediocrity.

The one of average intellect has surpassed the bright and talented young man. Now, to what is this attributable? Undoubtedly to the perseverance of the one, and the negligence or lack of energy of the other. Who does not at once see a similarity between these two young men and the tortoise and the hare? The one, over-presumptuous and confident of his own powers, lies napping; while the other, in his slow but steady pace, wins the race.

If we glance over history, we find that all the great men, both of ancient and modern times, were men of great perseverance, of the most undaunted courage, and who were never disheartened by obstacles—in fact, seemingly acquiring fresh energy the more obstacles they had to surmount. Perseverance is, indeed, the characteristic of greatness. Demosthenes was the greatest orator the world produced—he became so by perseverance. Hernando Cortes, with a few thousand men, by the most unexampled perseverance, combatted and defeated Montezuma and the millions at his command. In our own country do we not behold proofs of what can be accomplished by perseverance? are not the greatest of our men self-made men? men who by the power of their uniring energy and industry have raised themselves to the high and honorable positions they now occupy? Yes: and we may say without fear of contradiction that there is not a country in the world where perseverance and merit are so well rewarded as in our own. What an incentive this should be to young men to use their time and talents to some purpose—not to waste those precious moments of the seed-time of life; but to work assiduously and earnestly, that they may gain the end for which they are destined. Like the faithful servant mentioned in the Gospel, there are so many talents entrusted to us, and with this faithful servant we should be able to answer, when the Master comes and reckons with us, "Master, Thou didst deliver to me five talents; behold I have gained other five over and above." B. C.

Rare Books in Trinity College, Dublin.

When Mr. Gladstone visited the College in October, 1877, some very old and interesting books were shown him. He was much amused at seeing 64 vols., all finely bound, of his own writings. He was shown the first book ever printed in Ireland, it being Edward VI's first Protestant prayer-book; Humphrey, Powell an Englishman, was brought over expressly to print it (Ireland had been so long under the tyrant's heel that there were no native printers—least of all Protestant ones); its date is 1551; Caxton (an English Catholic) had his press at work in Westminster in 1477. There were also two vols. of Edward VI's second Protestant prayer-book, of which there is but one vol. more in existence.

There are also beautiful Venetian editions of Virgil, Ovid and Lucanitus, of 1474, the "Faerie Queen" of 1609, John Elliott's translation of the Bible into an American Indian dialect, which, with the tribe that used it, is now extinct. Also Mary Queen of Scots' copy of Bullist, with her autograph.

When the party came into the librarian's room some of the real treasures of the College were exhibited, in manuscript. First of all, in order of time and of value, came the Book of Kells, which with the gorgeously illuminated Roman Missal, dates from 1459, and is considered to be one of the most elaborate and exquisite specimens in the world. Mr. Gladstone particularly noticed in the Book of Kells the pictures representing the procession and the likeness of God the Father, as being very remarkable productions of the Iconoclastic 6th century. The Book of Darrow compiled in 1616; the Book of Armagh, the original of the "Sennach Mor," containing the Brehon Laws; the Codex Montfortianus, which is remarkable for containing the passage relating to the "Three that bear witness in heaven," from the first Epistle of St. John; and the "Codex Rescriptus," one of the very few recovered manuscripts of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone made many enquiries about it, and truly called it a palliassept.

It is many a long day since the treasures of Trinity Col-
Littorina irrorata were still living in the cans in which place. A few survived a month longer. Specimens of the better-furnished brethren that prevents them obtaining a 

and on this basis it is plain that our continent might be 

gathered from flowers. Two hundred thousand pounds 

nation of the open lakes they encounter a rivalry from their 

and his brother, recently made a balloon ascension for the 

method employed has been to condense the moisture of the 

Mediterranean, and it is expected that the loss sometimes 

resulting from drought will not only be prevented, but the 

general fertility of the region will be greatly increased;

—The French government is to begin work for the utili-

zation of the Rhone in irrigating the departments of the 

The wonderful magnitude of the least operations in 

nature is illustrated by the quantity of honey that can be 
gathered from flowers. Two hundred thousand pounds 
have been taken from bees kept within an area of ten miles, 
and his brother, recently made a balloon ascension for the 

purpose of collecting cosmic dust in the atmosphere. The 

method employed has been to condense the moisture of the 

and analyze the water and ics thus obtained with a mi-

croscope.

—Blind fish are found in some Swiss lakes, but they are 

not as large as similar animals obtained from subterranean 
waters. This fact is explained by the fact that in the illumi-
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croscope.
promising young sculptor of Italy, ranking third to Monte-verde and Dupré, who are much older in the profession.

—M. Paul Baudry, who executed the paintings in the foyer of the Grand Opera at Paris, is to decorate the Church of St. Genevieve (the Panthéon) with twelve frescoes representing deeds of Joan of Arc.

—"Use Colonie Fodocle en Amerique" is the title of a book by M. Rameau (Paris, Didier), which recounts the history of the French colony of Acadia, on whose misfortunes in the "room of the Grand Opera.""—

—"Nero," Rubenstein's new opera, calls for three first tenors and many leading singers. There are also said to be lingual difficulties in the way of its production. It has been written in French, translated into Russian, published in German, and will be performed in Italian.

—There has lately been printed in England for private circulation a very curious collection of Jacobite ballads, songs and satires, which have been dug out of the library at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, one of the half dozen oldest Roman Catholic families in Lancashire.

The following objects of art, collected at great pains and cost by Lord Onslow and Duchess of Rutland in Russia, in her villa of Quarto, near Florence, were sold at auction on the 1st inst.: Modern and ancient furniture, tapestries, rare leathers, majolica, bronzes, porcelains, crystals, embroiderers, carpets of every pattern and date, paintings, and statues. Amateurs from a distance vied with each other in securing specimens.

—The admirers of the late Theresa Titens in England are discussing plans for doing honor to her memory. A monument over her grave in Kensal Green Cemetery was first discussed, but, we believe, abandoned, because of a request of Mr. Titens to the effect that a simple stone alone should mark her resting-place. A movement to found a musical stipend in her honor has therefore been substituted. A portrait bust of the great singer will be placed in the vestibule of her Majesty's Theatre.

—Concerning John Rutherford's Book, "The Secret History of Fenianism" (London: C. Kegan Hall & Co.), the Dublin Irishman says: "With the exception of a few facts picked out of the newspapers, the narrative is purely a work of fiction. Even these facts are distorted and discolored; and so vailed in exaggeration that they are barely traceable." It denounces the book as libellous, full of inaccuracies, misstatements and falsehoods, and to be regarded as "a monstrous farrago of fiction."

—A photographer of Bologna, by dint of importunity, obtained the signal favor of the Pope sitting to him. After two unsuccessful attempts, his Holiness was waxing impatient, but the artist besought him to give him a third trial. The Pope consented and the likeness was made. A few days later the photographer reappeared before the Holy Father with the specimen of his skill; but the Pope was still somewhat displeased, and said: "You tried my patience hard, but it will be the last time." Then he took one of the photographs and wrote under it: "ULLTIMO MORO RITRATTO (my last portrait)." Pio IX. A French Ultra- montane offered four thousand dollars for the negative of the photo, but the artist would not part with it at any price.

—the stage manager, Rudolph Waldman, at Dortmund has lately begun a series of plays in the low German (Plattdeutsch) dialect with unexpected success. More than two thousand spectators were present the first evening, Octo- ber 8th, and the applause was incessant. Since Feodrher Reiter and others, have published works both in poetry and prose in this idiom, more attention has been paid to it. Philologists have taken an interest in the Saxon roots of the English language, and the study of this dialect is of peculiar importance, since the sound and meaning of a great many low German words are very much like words in English. This is the reason why in the United States the emi- grants from Northern Germany generally learn the Eng- lish language long before they can communicate better than their "lansmen" of Southern Germany. That the low German dialect is much in vogue even in this country, is evident from a recent advertisement in a leading Ger- man daily at Chicago, offering situations for commercial travelers, who, among other things, are required to be fa- miliar with the Plattdeutsch idiom.

—Mr. W. W. Story, the sculptor, is now on a visit to this country, and has given to the New York Tribune some facts regarding his recent works: "The last work on which I was engaged prior to my departure for this country," said Mr. Story, "was Clytemnestra,—that is, the last work of importance. I did a little Eros in bronze just before leaving home. Clytemnestra is represented standing with folded arms after having committed the murder of Agamen- non. She is shown glorying in the deed. This work is now being transferred from the clay to marble. I also did recently an Electra. She is represented at the tomb of Agamemnon. Another work which I completed recently is an Alcestis being brought back from the lower regions by Hercules. The figure is draped. All these works are of heroic size." Mr. Story is now 26 years old, and is de- scribed as "a handsome, well preserved gentleman . . . whose well-shaped head, covered with frosty hair, pointed mustache and goatee, and sparkling eyes set in a bronzed oval face, strongly call to mind some monu- ment as painted by Meissonier."

Books and Periodicals.

—One of our most welcome monthly visitors is Barnes' Educational Monthly. It is a magazine which must be of inestimable service to the teacher, more especially to the mathematical teacher, for the excellent problems which it contains are just what he wants.

—The November number of the Catholic Record is enter- taining as could be wished. We would suggest to the publishers that with the coming year the cover of the magazine be changed for a better one. The contents of the Record are: I, The Conclave. How the Popes are elected; II, The Three Canticles of Divine Love, by St. Francis, of Assisiun; III, Not of the Earth, Earthly; IV, St. Paul on Rationalism; V, The Voice of Conscience; VI, Light in the Dark Ages. Manners and Customs; VII, A Ray of Sunlight; VIII, Eudoxia. A Picture of the Fifth Century; IX, The Ocean Bed; X, Some French Churches; XI, The Reiter Alp: XII, Editorial Notes; XIII, New Pub- lications—New Ireland. Miniature Lives of the Saints. The Christian Reformed in Mind and Manners.

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

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For this did our fathers rise in their power as a people; for this right most sacred was their blood shed on the battlefields of our land, and they fondly imagined that by the death their truth was firmly planted on our soil, and would never abide in the hearts of the people. Yet is not this privilege—foundation as it is of our liberties,—is it not violated in our day? Can we not point to a most flagrant violation of it? Is not our present School System a standing denial of this truth? We propose to discuss, not the violation of this right as seen in the secularization of our schools, but the violation as seen in what are known as the High Schools. Each and every one is violated in the case of the Catholic, and also in the case of the poor man. The High Schools of America in this respect violate the rights of the poor and the Catholic. It violates the rights of the Catholic, for if he were able to use the temporal benefits these schools hold out (as he generally is not, on account of poverty), he yet cannot, on account of his belief that they destroy the morality of their inmates, and hence violate in his eyes, and we trust in those of every true American, the second truth laid down. They violate the rights of the poor man, for he cannot use them and yet must support them. As poor here understood, we include our working men and laborers, every one who has no support but the daily earnings of his labor, and in this class must we rank at least three-fourths of our people. They cannot use these schools, owing to their inability to keep their children at them, and therefore they are taxed for the good of the rich. What use to the child of humble parents to learn Latin, music, drawing, and the sciences? It but cultivates a dislike for work, and unites it for its station in life. "We have but few American laborers now. Our children are educated above it, and the industry of America is given up to foreigners," who believe in education of the heart, not the head, for the poor man. But the vast majority of poor children cannot afford to take advantage of these schools, and destroy the morality of their inmates, and the conscience demands of all citizens. All our people acknowledge the fact; and we trust in those of every true American, the second truth laid down.

Our High Schools violate in a most unjustifiable manner the second truth, that taxes must be applied so as to satisfy the conscientious demands of all citizens. All our people believe in the necessity of morality for the preservation of the State, and do not our High Schools sap this morality and destroy it in the mind of their pupils? Let us take the opinions of men of note in the world, of statesmen. Lord Derby says: "Public education should be considered as inseparable from religion; and the contrary system is the realization of a foolish and dangerous idea." Mr. Gladstone: "Every system of education which places religion in the background is pernicious." Lord John Russell: "Religion should regulate the entire system of discipline in schools." Guizot: "It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observations should penetrate all its parts." This is, then, the opinion that the most enlightened minds outside of the Church hold in regard to religious influences on education. Do not our High Schools violate it? Nay, do not even the primary schools also violate it? Says Professor Taylor Lewis, in the Christian World: "But what shall the child read? It would be very difficult to find a mere reading book—unless its contents were an empty gable, like the nonsense Latin verses of some schools—that would not somewhere and in some way, betray moral or immoral, religious or irreligious ideas, according to the judgment of some minds."
tained than this of a wholly secular education, or one more utterly impracticable."

Speaking of the higher branches, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is all in vain to say that geography, arithmetic, history, botany, etc., may be taught as sciences without any necessary connection with religion, true or false."

Thus do the High Schools pretend to teach morality without religion against the opinion of all ages and men, and yet our nation upholds them in it. "Are ye then men alone, and shall wisdom die with ye?" We have in this violated the right that citizens possess, of having taxes applied so as not to conflict with their conscientious demands.

But it may be said our schools are a public charity to the poor. Close them up, and what will be the result? We saw above the fallacy of this objection. The poor must pay for them, and cannot use them. Is the rich man the only tax payer? "Thousands of children would grow up in ignorance that are now afforded the means of becoming intelligent and useful citizens." Intelligence and education are here confounded. Education makes a good and useful citizen, not intelligence. The schools do not, as alleged, place rich and poor on a common ground. The truth is that in no nation is there such a gulf between rich and poor.

"Let each pay and receive as much or little as he or she may need. Remove the injustice of High Schools, and of the absence of religious training. Let us no longer have the Government taxing all for the support of the few, using such taxes against the conscientious demands of its citizens, and violating the fundamental truth of our Nation that we shall have "No Taxation without Representation."

The Musical Soirée.

We cannot say that we are entirely satisfied with the musical soirée, given on the Feast of St. Cecilia. Perhaps we expect too much at this time of the scholastic year; but we feel that with a little more effort the soirée of last week might have been vastly improved, and we might as well say it now, as to wait later in the year to make the observation, that enthusiasm and hard work on the part of both pupils and teachers are necessary in order that our musical entertainments be entirely successful. Where either of these two things is wanting there must be drawbacks in an entertainment to mar, if not destroy, the effect it is designed to produce.

We do not mean to say that the soirée was a failure; on the contrary, there was much of the music really excellent, and none that could be called bad; yet, taken altogether, it did not come up to the high standard which we have a right to expect and which we know can be reached.

The quartette of string instruments was an excellent thing. Kreutz's "Night in Granada" was rendered with a feeling and expression which are worthy of great praise. The violin solos by Messrs. A. Sievers, J. P. McHugh and A. K. Schmidt were given in a manner highly creditable to the young performers, and were really worthy the generous applause bestowed upon them. Messrs. L. Sievers, Carroll, and Fischel were felicitous in rendering their parts on the piano, and we hope to hear them frequently during the year.

Of the singing, some of it was given very well. We fear, however, that in the chorus the parts are not quite evenly balanced, and some young gentlemen do not pay attention enough to expression; the softer passages were lacking in sentiment—owing, probably, to a disregard of the teacher's instructions in regard to expression. We have sympathized with music teachers at rehearsals when, after singing the words "piano" or "piacensmo" for an hour at a time, and giving and repeating over and over again the signs for depressing or swelling or diminuendo, some of the class would nevertheless seem to think it a duty to give everything forte or fortissimo. With a little more attention to these points the singing would be much better enjoyed. The forte passages were given with fine effect.

A pleasing variation in the programme was the recitation of Dryden's "Ode to St. Cecilia," by Master Frank Mc-

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A pleasing variation in the programme was the recitation of Dryden's "Ode to St. Cecilia," by Master Frank McGrath, though we must regret that the young gentleman was not satisfied with the good effect his first effort had produced, and therefore saw fit to supplement it with a thoroughly worn-out selection. By the way, would it not be well for our Juniors to give up the habit of encoreng everything in the shape of a declamation? Now that the first soirée of the year has been given, we trust that all concerned—knowing how much good can be accomplished by such musical reunions, and seeing the weak as well as the strong points in their work, may be incited to renewed exertions, so that the soirée may not only be frequent but also first-class.

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**Personal**

—Denis Gormaa (Commercial, of '74) is living at Arcola, Ind.

—Henry Borden (Commercial, of '71,) is living at Muskegon, Mich.

—Dr. J. Lavelle, of '69, is practicing medicine at Loo-
gootee, Ind.

—M. Blackburn (Commercial, of '76,) is teaching school near Lincoln, III.

—Henry Cooney, of '76, is clerk of one of the Catholic Indian Agencies, in Dakota.

—Louis Leser (Commercial, of '74,) is cashier of the Nashua Bank, Nashua, Iowa.

—William R. Hibbard, of '69, has a large horticultural establishment at Jackson, Mich.

—We were honored with a visit from Mr. Jox. Rumely, Sr., of Laporte, Ind., on Tuesday.
Edward Davis (Commercial, '72), is the proprietor of a large ranch near Austin, Texas.

We were pleased by a visit of our friends Rev. Fathers Shorts and Solinier, of St. Mary's.

Joseph P. Beegon (Commercial, '70), is deputy clerk of the Superior Court, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Wm. P. Breen, of '77, is reading law with Messrs. Crooks, Morris & Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.


John P. Broderick (Commercial, '99), is keeping books for the firm of Halliday Bros., Cairo, Ill.

James Mahon (Commercial, '96), is one of the proprietors of the Globe Foundry, London, Ontario.

James M. Dinnen (Commercial, '97), Is reading medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. Mr. Dinnen is a brother of Rev. John R. Dinnen, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Local Items.

Good notes this week.

The various classes are visited regularly.

The boats have been put in and regatta rules are to be observed.

The rain spoiled most of our Indian Summer this year.

The wind is getting up and is expected to cause considerable work at the tailor-shop and shoeshop for the students. With good workmen there, the trade is made quite brisk at this season.

The weather at the beginning of the week was very disagreeable.

Very Rev. President Corby lectured before the Juniors on Monday evening.

The trapezes, rings, etc., are now furnished in the Junior department.

There are a good number of subscribers to the reading room, and all take much interest in it.

Some of the new-comers have introduced a new game amongst the Juniors. It is a field game.

Prof. Gregori is at work upon his portraits of General Sheridan and Very Rev. President Corby.

A number of the students received boxes on Thanksgiving Day. Of course they felt thankful.

It is said that A. Widdicombe and M. Bannon are the champion racket players of the Junior department.

The Juniors have the required number on the Roll of Honor for the week and will, no doubt, receive the promised reward.

We understand that the tables will be put up in the Junior hall. Quite a number of clubs will be started in a short while.

Next Saturday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, will be celebrated. The members of the religious societies will receive Holy Communion in a body.

The Bulletin was made out last Wednesday. All students are to have a good bulletin for the month of December. End the year well.

There is a great deal of work going on at the tailor-shop and shoeshop for the students. With good workmen there, the trade is made quite brisk at this season.

A small package was found on the Scholastic box in the college corridor. Anyone owning it should call upon the head Prefect of the Senior department.

The following are the officers of the Academia for the ensuing year: President, John G. Ewing; Secretary, Patrick J. Cooney; Treasurer, Joseph P. McFingh.

It is said that the court sessions held every Saturday morning are already carried on, and are a source of much instruction to the members of the Law Class.

The competitions given this past week in the Collegiate department show great improvement in all the classes. Some of the competitions are worthy of particular praise.

Salem High Mass was sung by Very Rev. President Corby on Thanksgiving Day. After the Gospel, the Rev. President celebrated a short sermon on the duty of thanking God to our Mercy.

The St. Cecilians will give their Entertainment on the 29th of December. They will play "The Father's Revenge," a play originally written for them, and they will, we doubt, do it full justice.

The students of the St. Alphonsus Philoentropic Association are preparing their orations and essays for the coming literary entertainment which they will give some time before the end of the week of December.

At the farm-home here at Notre Dame there is a goat which is getting into bad habits. Among other things he has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco, and may be seen almost every day quietly chewing his quid.

Very Rev. President Corby is under obligation to Mr. Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, for favors received. Mr. Mueller is a man of fine taste, and we hope will always receive a courteous welcome at Notre Dame.

The psalms sung at Vespers to-morrow are from the Common of a Confessor not Bishop, page 59 of the Vesperal. Next Saturday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, as is the custom of the B. V. M., page 96.

The 13th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philopatrican Association took place Nov. 24th. At this meeting declamations were delivered by Masters J. Burger, A. Widdicombe, J. Healy, P. Cavanaugh, G. Cassidy, M. Burns and G. Sugg. Essays were read by Masters F. Carroll, H. Keenan, H. Gagan, R. Mayer, C. Clarke, J. Baker, and F. Bloom.

At the 13th regular meeting of the Columbia Literary and Debating Club, held Nov. 25th, Messrs. Bannon and Shugrue were elected members. Declamations were delivered by Messrs. Keenan, Barry, Gintz and Fischel. Essays were read by Messrs. McConlogue, Guy Williams, Chappell and Fitzgerald. A very Rev. President congratulated the Society on its prosperity, after which the meeting adjourned.

The 13th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrican Society was held Nov. 26th. After a very interesting debate, the following declared: Masters K. Scanlan, A. J. Burger, L. Sievers, F. Clarke, E. J. Pennington, J. O'Hara, A. Abraham, F. Lodge, G. Van Mourick, A. J. McCarthy, F. Pleine, and A. Reitz. Master A. Hiltikam was elected a member. A vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. Leauder. C. G. O. S., for his kindness to them on their festival.

An old student writes: "I remember well while a student at Notre Dame how we would read from the office on Saturday afternoons for our Scholastics, especially if our names were on the Roll of Honor, or if it gave an account of a victory for our baseball club. Those happy days are gone, and with them many of our school-day companions; but the Scholastic has lost none of its charms for me. In fact it is more interesting to me now than then. I find every column entertaining and instructive."

We would state, for the benefit of parents having sons here, that classes will be called until Saturday, December 23rd, and that the day selected for students to leave for the Christmas vacation is Monday, Dec. 24th. It is to be hoped that no one will ask to have his son leave before that time, as it may seriously interfere with classes and study here.

We would also call the attention of parents to the fact that this announcement is official, and that they need pay no attention to any rumors or reports different from this.

The Junior Roll of Honor has reached its premium number this week. We are glad to see this. The steady, stately and serious Seniors have a long list every week—those that do them much honor. Juniors have herefore only occasionally made a "home-run"—if a well-known phrase be allowed in this case. They have made a good one this week; and we hope—now that they are so easy it may be done when one is really determined, to get on the roll of honor—those who have heretofore been backsliding will put on as good a front as the rest.

The meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on this day was attended by the regular members (some fifty in number), there were many of the clergy and professors of the College presen...
ent. The hymns were sung in a manner which showed that the students of the Senior department ought to take more interest in the singing of the ten-minute instruction, given by Rev. D. E. Hudson, was well appreciated. Essays were read as follows: "The Rosary," Jos. F. McHugh; "The Scapular," Anbrose Ilerlzog; and the "Life of St. Louis," S. Spalding. All were excellent. After a short time, Father Granger made a short address, and after singing a hymn the meeting adjourned.

Some weeks ago we spoke of a valuable collection of skeletons which Very Rev. President Corby had purchased for the Museum of Natural History, and promised to give a more detailed account of them in a future issue. They have now been received here some one or two weeks ago, and are now being placed in the beautiful cases which have been made for them, where they can be seen by all. In order that our scientific friends and others interested in such matters may be able to form an estimate of their value, we will give the list of them as it has been handed to us: 1 Human skeleton; 1 Gorilla—"Protopithecus Gorilla; 1 Chimpanzee—"Protopithecus Niger; 1 Black Spider Monkey; 1 Weeper Monkey—"Cebus Capucinus; 1 Pig Tailed Macaque, "Macaca Nemestrina; 1 Tee-Tea Squirrel, "Citellus citellus; 1 Marmoset, "Jackus vulgaris; 1 Opossum, "Didelphys.; 1 Common Marmot, "Felsomisia; 1 Gray Wolf; 1 Beach Marten; 1 Brown Coast Manti, "Nasua nasua; 1 Fisher, "Mustela Canadensis; 1 American Sable, "Mustela Sanguina; 1 Ferret, "Mustella Furo; 1 Muskrat, "Ondatra Zibethicus; 1 Skunk, "Mephitis Mephitis; 1 Otter, "Lutra Canadensis; 1 Black Bear, "Ursus Americanus; 1 Raccoon, "Procyon Lotor; 1 Mole, 1 Fox Squirrel, "Spermophilus; 1 Chipmunk; 1 Cappycha; 1 American Beavers, "Castor Canadensis; 1 Musk Rat, "Fiber Libidinosus; 1 White-Headed Porcupine, "Erethizon dorsatum; 1 Porcupine—not identified; 1 Jackass Rabbit, "Lepus Ocilis; 1 Gray Rabbit; 1 Pocket Gopher, "Geomys Bursarius; 1 Prairie Dog, "Ochotonidae; 1 American Biaon, "Odocoileus; 1 Common Sheep, "Ovis aries; 1 Wapiti, or "Ovis Americanus; 1 Common Elk, "Cervus Canadensis; 1 Flying Squirrel, "Glaucomys; 1 Navy-Haired Perigale, "Dioctyles torquatus; 1 Opossum, "Didelphys Virginiana; 1 Two-Toed Sloth, "Choloepus didactylus; 1 Chicken Hawk; 1 Condor; 1 Eme, "Dinornis Nova Hollandiae; 1 Whistling Swan, "Cygnus Americanus; 1 Mute Swan, "Cygnus olor; 1 Black Swan, "Cygnus Atratus; 1 Chicken Hawk; 1 Condor; 1 Silver Spoonbill, "Platelles argenteus, 1 Bald Eagle, 1 Green Turtle, "Chelona Mydas; 1 Snapping Turtle, "Cheloga serpentina; 1 Mud Turtle; 1 Alligator, "Alligator ; 1 Lizard; 1 Boa Constrictor; 1 Toad, "Bufo Americana; 1 Bullfrog, very large; 1 Gray Parrot; 1 Red and Yellow Macaw; 1 Blue and Yellow Macaw; 1 skull of Sun Bear; 1 Baby Rhinoceros; 1 Elephant's tooth, very large. Besides the above there are a number of skulls of monkeys, among others, not yet identified. All the skeletons are artistically mounted on beautiful black walnut pedestals with bronze standard, and, on the whole, constitute, what the Museum already contained, one of the most select and complete collections of specimens of Comparative Osteology possessed by any college in the country. Many of the specimens, as will be seen by inspecting the above list, are as rare as they are valuable. The number of Gorillae, for instance, which have been brought to this country, can be easily counted on the fingers; indeed it would not be a matter of very great difficulty to give, at least approximately, the total number ever captured. To the student of Palaeontology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Palaeontology such a collection is invaluable, and renders his studies, at times dry and often difficult, comparatively easy and interesting. Indeed, it would be hard to realize that the necessity of studying Comparative Osteology in order to acquire a proper understanding of the above branches has been realized, and the advantage of having a well-arranged skeleton collection apparent. Formerly it was thought sufficient to have a collection of stuffed specimens illustrating the different classes, and it may be genera, of the animal kingdom; but this is not enough to give the correct knowledge of the individual members of the animal frame demanded by the present generation of students. They are no longer satisfied with external appearances and a general knowledge of the form and structure of the various organs of the body, but direct their attention rather to the relations of the different classes of the various animals, and parts of individual organisms, to each other, and to the chemical combination of the anatomical elements of which the body is composed. As in chemistry without a typical collection of fossils, crystals and minerals, so neither can one study intelligently the comprehensive science of biology and the cognate sciences, the student is not satisfied until he has decomposed and analyzed the various forms of matter presented to him, so in biology nothing short of a detailed examination of the homologous parts of the different species, orders and classes of animals, the relations which they bear to each other, the functions peculiar to each, and the composition of the various tissues, will satisfy his excising and exacting mind. This direction the teaching and study of natural science has recently taken renders, it is evident, the possession of a collection of preparations and specimens not only valuable but indispensable. As the days by their exemplary conduct give satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.

Roll of Honor.

[In the following list are the names of those students who during the past week have contributed to their department, which he confidently hopes, will be placed in the beautiful cases which have been made for them, where they can be seen by all.]

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


Class Honors.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the class in which they are majoring, and in the examinations, which are held monthly.—Director of Studies.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

J. G. Ewing, Jos. F. McHugh, Jno. Coleman, J. McEnery, W.
List of Excellence.

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

**COLLEGIATE COURSE.**


**3D DIV.**—Misses J. Burgert, C. Ortmeyer, S. Henneberry, A. Reising.

**2D DIV.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Farrell, K. Hackett, P. Gaynor.

**1ST DIV.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Farrell, K. Hackett, P. Gaynor.

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE ART DEPARTMENT.**

**ACADEMIC COURSE.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE GRADUATING CLASS.**


**1ST SENIOR CLASS.** Misses H. Russell, M. Ewing, S. Moran, E. Lang, C. Boyle, B. Wilson, I. Fish.


**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT.**


**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE GERMAN DEPARTMENT.**

**2D CLASS.**—Misses M. Way, M. Hamilton.

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT.**

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

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT.**

**1ST LAT. CLASS.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Platt.

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

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**

**1ST CLASS.**—Misses B. Wilson and T. Picus.

**2D CLASS.**—Misses A. Geiser and C. Silverthorne.

**3D CLASS.**—Misses N. Hackett, N. Keenan.

**4TH CLASS.**—Misses L. O'Neill, M. Ewing, E. Miller.

**5TH CLASS.**—Misses N. Galen, H. Buck, M. Usselman, T. White, A. Henneberry.

**6TH CLASS.**—Misses A. Dopp, M. Casey, E. Shaw, Z. Papin, M. Danaher.

**7TH CLASS.**—Misses A. Dopp, M. Casey, E. Shaw, Z. Papin, M. Danaher.

**8TH CLASS.**—Misses M. Missouri, M. Mullen, B. Anderson, M. Danaher, H. Buck, B. Reynolds, M. Hake, L. Hoag, A. Reising.

**9TH CLASS.**—Misses L. O'Neill, M. Hamilton.

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.**

**2D DIV.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Farrell, K. Hackett, P. Gaynor.

**1ST DIV.**—Misses M. Winston, M. Mullen, B. Anderson, M. Danaher, H. Hoag, F. Cregier.


**4TH DIV.**—Misses B. Brandon, E. Wright, M. Hake, B. Parrott, I. Fish, A. Brown, E. Casey, A. Peck.

**5TH DIV.**—Misses S. Hamilton, L. Fox, A. McGinnis, L. Chilton, M. Butts.

**6TH DIV.**—Misses E. Mulligan, E. Ellis, J. Kingsbury, L. Wood, M. McFarland.

**7TH DIV.**—Misses E. Wooten, M. McFadden, M. Danaher, G. Curtain.

**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE VOCAL DEPARTMENT.**

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

**3D CLASS.**—Misses M. Ewing, M.-O'Connor, L. O'Neill, A. Reising.

**4TH CLASS.**—Misses A. Geiser, A. McDermott, L. Walsh, A. Farrell, B. Reynolds, M. Hake.


**6TH CLASS.**—Misses J. Cooney, B. Reynolds, A. Farrell, D. McGowan, L. French.

**7TH CLASS.**—Misses J. Butts, L. Van Namee.

**ART DEPARTMENT.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED.**

**2D CLASS.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Kirchner, A. Kirchner, M. Danielson.

**3D CLASS.**—Misses M. Missouri, M. Mullen, B. Anderson, M. Danaher, H. Hoag, F. Cregier.

**4TH CLASS.**—Misses J. Cooney, A. Kirchner, A. Kirchner, M. Danielson.

**5TH CLASS.**—Misses J. Butts, L. McFarland, F. Fitz.

**6TH CLASS.**—Misses M. Hackett, L. Fox, A. Geiser, A. Mulligan, M. Hake, L. Schwartz.

**7TH CLASS.**—Misses H. Millis, M. Whiteside, A. Peck, J. Barnes, N. White, O. Franklin, K. Richardson.

**GENERAL CLASS.**—Misses J. Butts, L. Van Namee.

**ART DEPARTMENT.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED.**

**2D CLASS.**—Misses M. Winston, E. Shaw, B. Thompson, L. Neu, M. Luce.
Acwlemy for the year 1S7T-S, or address referred to the Tweat—Second Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's parent? having ehildrca at both, when they visit their convenience to tional requirements of the day. and furnished with alt modern im­provements. Every portion of tha buildirg is heated by steam, development of moral, physical and intellectual power.

The proximity of the two institutions to each other is a great con­venience for a female academy. All the branches of a solid and com­plete education are taught here. Music, both vccal and instru­ments, and the modern languages, form prominent features in the course of instruction.

This Institution, situated on the hciuliful and picturesque bank of the St. Joseph River, is everything that could be desired as a lo­cality for a female academy. All the branches of a solid and com­plete education are taught here. Music, both vccal and instru­ments, and the modern languages, form prominent features in the course of instruction.

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

Price 25 Cents.

"THE UPSTART;"

A Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French of Molière's LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME, and arranged for M.ALE CHARACTERS only.

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

This play should procure a copy.

F. FOX, Publisher,
14 SOUTH FIFTH ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—June 24, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Week</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
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**GOING SOUTH.**

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<th>Arrival</th>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
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</table>

**Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.**

The Naturalists’ Agency has been established at 1223 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.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for Collections of Minerals.

My Mineralogical Catalogue, of 50 pages, is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about $400, before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the piece of any mineral in the table of species, after which it will be found the species name, composition, streak of luster, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

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 2 squares from the Trans-Continental Hotel.

Over 38 tons, and nearly $35,000 worth of Minerals on hand. $10,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were over $1,500, and over $1,250 cash receipts over $250.

**COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS.**

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

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; or, Crystalline System; and all the principal ores and every known element.

The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels on the 9s. and higher priced collections give Dana’s species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the mineral. All the collections are accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

**NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Specimens</th>
<th>Included in Box</th>
<th>Not Included in Box</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>$50</td>
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<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
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<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$500</td>
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Crystals and fragments......

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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Amateur’s size, 1/8 in. x 1/8...

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

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

GOING EAST.

3:33 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50 a.m.; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 6:05 p.m.

11:22 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50 p.m.; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 6:05 a.m.;

7:10 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo 10:56 a.m.; Cleveland 1:44 a.m.; Buffalo 6:28 a.m.

9:13 a.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo 40a.m.; Cleveland 7:50 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:05 p.m.

4:30 and 4:40 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 6:00 a.m.; 5:03 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:03 a.m.; Chicago 2:00 a.m.

4:30 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:35 a.m.; Chicago, 8:00 a.m.

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

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

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


CHAYLES PAINE. Gen'l Sales.

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

JUNE 24, 1877.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

Train No. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Train Name</th>
<th>Departure Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth</td>
<td>11:45 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>12:53 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>5:40 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>7:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
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Train No. 5.

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<th>Train Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>12:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>2:00 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>4:45 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>5:03 P.M.</td>
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Train No. 6.

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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>2:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>4:55 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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<td>Atchison</td>
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Train No. 8.

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>3:15 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>6:00 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>6:45 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>3:45 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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Train No. 10.

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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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Train No. 11.

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<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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<td>Atchison</td>
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Train No. 12.

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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
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Train No. 13.

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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>9:15 P.M.</td>
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Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train Nos. 4 and 6 leave Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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

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PROPRIETOR OF THE NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S BUS LINE

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F. SHICKEY.

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- **Leaves.**
  - Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express...10 09 a.m.
  - Pana and Missouri River Express...2 00 p.m.

- **Arrive.**
  - Night Express.......10 09 p.m.

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Union of Notre Dame.

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