Parting.

O'er parting hours the poet's tuneful lyre
Has often lingered, sighing sigh for sigh,
With many a long-drawn pause, where joys expire,
And hope scarce dares to lift the heart on high.

Now Homer sings Andromache the fair,
And valiant Hector, noblest of the brave;
Or Virgil how the good Aeneas bare
His sire from Troy, to seek a stranger grave.

Sad were the simple hearts that first unfurled
Columbus' dag, and left their native sky,
Sad was the soul of him who ruled the world,
When bonny France was passing from his eye.

Sad is the tender soul of the warrior-boy
Whose lips are pressed on his mother's moistened cheek,
Whose eyes no more shall look on his home of joy—
Ah, grief beyond his tongue or hers to speak!

O sacred hours of parting! ye will come
Yet once unto us all, supremest grief,
Supremest joy uniting, home and home,
When earth's last pang shall meet in Heaven's relief.

The Silver Question.

BY JOHN G. EWING.

The question of silver remonetization has for the past year engaged the attention of the country. The battle over the restoration of silver to its old position as a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, has been well fought, and the victory evidently is with the defenders of silver money. The history of our national and state legislatures shows the truth of this assertion, and it also shows the evident fact that the capital of the nation is thus oftentimes arrayed against the nation's true interests. The great Railroad grants, culminating in the Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier, are but one act in the chain of unjust and anti-republican legislation. The unnecessary legislation on financial questions is another, and it is this legislation, as far as it concerns the payment of our public debt, that has raised this cry of financial reform in the West. In 1867 and 1868, the question was agitated as to the payment of our debt, which amounted to $1,600,000,000 in what are known as the five-twenty bonds. The Government had received for these bonds greenbacks; and a large majority of the country held that the bond-holders should take the money which they had given when the bonds might be redeemed. They maintained what its opponents called the "greenback swindle." The time of the Presidential election was approaching, and the parties of the country hastened to array themselves for or against the various measures proposed to the people. As in all our national elections the controlling vote of the various sections is cast in what are known as the "October States," and the battle, then as now, was fought in those States. Ohio and Pennsylvania would cast the controlling votes. Pennsylvania belonged to the belt of Eastern States, the majority of which were in favor of payment of the bonds in coin. Therefore the West, in which lay the great greenback strength, looked to Ohio as its guide. The party conventions of the State met, framed their platforms, and with them went before the people. On the greenback question they were the same in substance. The Republican platform declared "that the Republican party pledges itself to a faithful payment of the public debt, according to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued." This pledge the managers of the party interpreted to mean payment of the bonds in greenbacks. John Sherman, the leader in Ohio, declared that the bonds, by the terms of the contract—which he himself made,—were payable in greenbacks; and Senator Morton, the great Indiana leader, stated that the payment of the bonds in coin would be robbery of the people. The Democratic State platform asserted that the party was "opposed to any declaration by Congress that the principal of the public debt is payable in gold." Thus both the great parties stood pledged to the payment of the debt in greenbacks. The result of the election was the choice of President Grant, and a general victory for the Republican party. It went into power pledged to the support of the greenback doctrine, and yet the first session of the ensuing Congress saw an "Act to strengthen the public credit," reported by the Finance Committee of the House and Senate, which act pledged the nation to pay
the debt, principal and interest, in coin. This act was re-
ported by Senator Sherman, supported by him, carried
through the Senate and the House, signed by the Presi-
dent, and incorporated into the laws of the Union. The
Supreme Court had decided that the debt of the United
States could be paid in legal-tender paper money. This
act compelled our people to pay the debt in coin, since it
pledges the nation to such payment, and on the faith of this
pledge have the bonds changed hands, but especially be-
cause they have to a large extent been funded in new issues,
made payable on their face, in coin. Greenbacks were
then worth but seventy cents on the dollar, so that the Act
of '69 added thirty per cent., or $300,000,000, to the public
debt. This was the first step in regard to payment of our
debt, and against it had the majority of the Nation pro-
tested.

The next step was the demonetization of silver, and the
degradation of it, by destroying its power as a legal-tender.
Great Britain and Germany are the great creditor nations
of the world. Of that portion of our national debt that
is held outside the nations forming them, Great Britain
holds one-half, and Germany one-third. Looking over the
yield of gold and silver for the twenty years preceding 1874,
it was seen that while the yield of silver had doubled, that
of gold had fallen off one-half. Silver had become cheaper,
and gold had become dearer. Hence if silver, the most
plenteous and the cheaper metal, were demonetized, and its
purchasing power destroyed, the value of gold, the scarcer
and dearer metal, would increase. For, a portion of the cur-
rency being withdrawn, the remainder would necessarily
increase in value. Therefore all debts payable in this
coin alone would increase, and the value of the payment
be made would become greater. Germany and England
discarded silver, and the same law of demonetization was
sought to be enacted in our country. It was enacted. In
secret and in silence was the law passed. Without dis-
cussion, without argument, without even calling of the
roll. It was passed by men utterly ignorant of its effect,
and by men of all parties, and of no party. Unless the law
of '74 were compared with a preceding law, its effects could
not be foreseen. It limited the legal-tender of silver to sums
of five dollars and under; it degraded silver in its purchas-
ing value, and increased gold in a corresponding degree.
It offered silver as the pay for the wages of the laborer,
and the dollar-a-day man, and for the humble debts of the
poor; and gave gold as the only tender to the wealthy and
great creditors. Great Britain produces sixty per cent of the
silver yield of the world; the United States, sixty per cent.
of the silver yield. Our produce must cease to be money.
For, striking down the legal value of the silver, which forms
one-half of the coin currency of the world, a contraction
equal to one-half the currency of the world occurs. It has
the same effect as any other contraction; it causes shrinkage
of values, and increased power of the currency, in this
case gold. It deprived our nation of one-half its means of
paying its debt, and hence doubled the labor requisite to
pay that debt. No call was made for the enactment of the
law, as might be pleaded and has been pleaded for other
laws equally unjust; an evident call is now being made for
its demonetization. 'Was it right, just, honest, or even wise
to demonetize the one metal which is the great produce
of our mines, and increase the value of the other, for which
we must pay the nation producing it in order to return it
to the same nation?

"But silver was seen to be depreciating, therefore it was
right and honest to provide for the payment of the debt in
some other way." A strange reason truly, and one of very
little weight. Can it stand, when the debt may be paid in
either gold or silver? If gold were to depreciate, accord-
ing to this mode of reasoning we should seek some other
manner of paying our debt, in order to pay it in righteous-
ness and honesty. Were a debt contracted by an individu-
ual, payable in either wheat or corn, and wheat should
increase in value, would it be honest and right to compel
the debtor to pay in the dearer produce? The debt of the
Union by the Act of '69 was declared payable in coin—not
in gold—and hence it is at the option of the nation to pay
in either gold or silver. The creditor has seen the terms of
the contract and he cannot complain of the fulfillment of it.

"But the debt contracted since '74 is payable only in gold."
Senator Matthews, in a most able effort on this subject, has
most conclusively shown that the bonds issued since '74 are
payable in silver or in gold. The five, four-and-a-half, and
four per cent. bonds, issued since then, all on their face de-
clar, and the law under which they were issued asserts, that
they shall be payable in coin of the standard value of
July 14, 1870. The coin then was gold and silver—not
gold alone—and silver of 371/2 grains fineness. Therefore
all the debt, formed since that date as well as before, is and
was payable in silver as well as in gold. To restore to the
nation the power to pay in silver, for we have the right,
that would be an act of public justice, right, and policy. "If
you restore to the currency the silver dollar, you will rob the
laborers of a sum not less than $100,000,000 daily by depreci-
ating the value of the currency in which they are paid." The
day laborers are paid for the most part in the present-de-
based silver fractional currency. It has but 385 and eight-
tenths grains to the dollar, while the dollar which it is pro-
posed to restore has 412 and one-fourth grains—a difference
of 26 and three-tenths grains in favor of the proposed dollar
that will be restored.

"We are content to remonetize silver, providing that
the value and coinage be regulated by law." The value
can be regulated only by increasing or decreasing the
amount of pure silver contained in the coins. It is not
contended that the amount should be diminished, but it
is claimed that it should be increased, so as to make the
silver dollar and gold dollar of the same intrinsic
worth. It is the same reasoning as before. If a debt
were payable in corn or wheat, and wheat should increase
to three times in value, and the amount of corn to be paid
should be twice as great as the amount of wheat, would it
be right and honest to force the debtor to pay three times
the amount of corn, the cheaper produce, because forsooth
wheat has gone up? Would it not be as well for him to
pay in wheat under such circumstances? Again, if the
amount of silver be increased or diminished, we cannot in
law pay the debt in silver, for it is only payable in silver
of the value of July 10, 1870, silver of 371/2 grains fineness.
The coinage can be regulated only by limiting the amount
of silver that may be coined. But such limitation would
limit the amount of silver we might pay on our debt, and
would not destroy wholly the artificial value given to
gold by silver demonetization. To limit the coinage
would be to prevent the nation from having full advantage
of the difference in price between gold and silver. The
proposed limitation by the Senate seems, in the light of
the reasons adduced by Senator McDonald, both unneces-
sary and frivolous. He states that the limit will be-from
$2,000,000 to $4,000,000 per month, and states that this is
the full capacity of the mints. Because no more can be
coined, is the coinage of more forbidden. No reason at all
would have been a wiser reason, and would have shown
the good sense of the Indiana Senator. The objection to
free coinage has more a show of reason, that such coinage
will give the individual the difference between the market
value and the face value of the coin. The objection
wishes to secure this profit, which would be about $5,000,-
000 a year to the Government, and yet it would seem to be
better to allow the free coinage, for no reason urged for
the free coinage of gold but applies with equal force to
that of silver. And the arguments against the free and un-
limited coinage of silver strike also at that of gold.

Such, then, is the law and its effects, with the objec-
tions to its repeal. The reason of the outcry of the West
was unjust legislation in favor of the nation's creditors.
The West objected to payment of the bonds in coin, which
payment added $800,000,000 to our debt; and that wrong
cannot be righted. It objected to depriving the nation of
the right to pay in its cheaper metal; and that wrong can
be righted. What is demanded is restoration of the silver
dollar of 371/2 grains fineness to its old position of legal-
tender for all debts, public as well as private, with a coin-
age free and unlimited as that of gold. When the law of
demonetization was passed, it was claimed that it was
done because silver, owing to its dearness, had dropped
from circulation; now it is claimed, owing to its cheap-
ness, that it should be kept in its present degraded posi-
tion. All the West demands is that the debt be paid in
the manner in which the people will feel it least, provid-
ing the faith of the nation is not thereby broken.

Shall it Ever be Thus?

A MORAL TALE.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

Ipsa suas artes, sua munera, laetus Apollo
Augurium, citharamque dabat, celeresque sagittas.

Von Schrinckenbach asked his name and occupation, and the
answer of his finny prey, I fear no squalls, save those of
abode, I find more solid happiness; returning nightly
honors, but its dangers also. In my present peaceful
speak to a gentleman of culture,—my name is Reitbauer,
said I? I should rather say that having been captain of a
whaling vessel I have now sunk to the level of a partici-
pant in the shad fishery. From being a whaler I am re-
signed, and by occupation I am captain of a whaling vessel in
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speak to a gentleman of culture,—my name is Reitbauer,
said I? I should rather say that having been captain of a
whaling vessel I have now sunk to the level of a partici-
pant in the shad fishery. From being a whaler I am re-
signed, and by occupation I am captain of a whaling vessel in
speak to a gentleman of culture,—my name is Reitbauer,
snatch a few moments of such repose as these poor accommoda-
tions will afford."

"Dear friend," said Von Schrinckenbach, "one more delightful, soothing strain from thee, and I sink to rest."

And the other gently entoned the beautiful lyric of W. H. Godfrey:

"Softly fall the shades of evening,  
O'er the valley hush'd and still,  
As the sun's last rays are falling  
From the distant western hill.  
Balmv mists have huddled to slumber  
Weary tenants of the tree;  
Stars in bright and glorious number  
Sparkle on the western sea."

As the last sweet cadence died away, the regular breathing of Von Schrinckenbach gave token that he had succumbed to the somniferous influences, and was tasting a respite from the anxieties of the previous day. The Shadder too was soon asleep.

* * * * * * *

Mein Herr Von Schmalbeer, the Mayor, was aroused from his slumbers more abruptly than agreed with his constitution. "But you can't see him!" exclaimed the angry valet-de-chambre. "But I will see him!" echoed the imperative tones of Von Lünchengrab. "Who's there?" shouted the now thoroughly awakened Mayor. "May it please your honor, a man covered with blood!"

A silence, and then a sound as of one drawing on a heavy pair of boots. Then a clicking as of one riming a loaded harquebus. And then the door was suddenly flung open, and the Mayor stood there, armed cap-a-pie.

"Traitor, surrender!" said he, addressing the motionless Von Lünchengrab.

"At your honor's bidding," replied Von Lünchengrab.

"Why comest thou hither at this unseemly time of night; and why these bloody hands?"

"The blood is that of one in the uniform of the preservers of the public peace whom I found in Dedley Alley weltering in his gore, and evidently wounded to the death. His heart had ceased to beat, and before I knew it I had stained these hands and garments with the purple tide. It is therefore that I come to acquaint thee that some foul murder has been done!"

"Secure this man," said Herr Von Schmalbeer to the gathering crowd of attendants and hangers-on. "And some of you go to Dedley Alley, and see that the murdered man is properly disposed of for the night. On the morrow he will be identified, and we will enquire further into this!"

He was about to shut his door and return to his much-loved couch, when a fresh tumult in the hall caused him to hesitate. Foremost entered the trembling and abashed figure of Foxenthaler, guilty betrayed in every look and fugitive movement. After him followed, stern and unyielding as Nemesis, the uncompromising Orientalist, armed with the elegantly mounted revolver and bearing the bursting belt of diamonds.

He had caused his victim for exercise to promenade thus the principal, but, at this hour, deserted streets of the city. That was the reason of their late arrival.

(The suite by and by.)

History.

Of all the studies that tend to show up human nature, to give us an insight, on the one hand, into the foibles to which poor fallen humanity is prone, and on the other brings before us elevated human thought, a high, pure, and invigorating sphere of action, there is none, probably, that will compare with history. History is the medium through which we are brought into communication with the great spirits of other generations, the link, as it were, that unites the present with the past, the source through which we become familiar with the manners and customs of different peoples. With what melancholy pleasure, oftentimes, do we go back in spirit to the far distant past and commune with its mighty heroes? How often do we not sit, in imagination, amidst the mouldering and moss-covered ruins of cities that were once the pride of powerful nations, great centres of commerce and wealth, and contemplate the cause of their downfall? These reflections are salutary, and such as can be derived from the study of history alone. Its every page is pregnant with the concentrated wisdom of the great men who have preceded us. As a lantern is indispensable to one entering a long, dark, and gloomy cave, so also is the light of history indispensable to the one who would peer through the Cimmerian darkness that envelops and obscures the past.

History is, indeed, "philosophy teaching by example." In its pages we find tellious, and what would otherwise prove uninteresting, narrative clothed in all the attractive and graceful drapery that rhetoric can impart. The salient points of the human character are here portrayed in all truth. It shows us, on the one hand, a nation prospering under the guidance of a wise and discreet ruler; on the other hand, under barbarous rule or grinding despotism, a nation's commerce languishing, its agriculture decaying, and finally the lights of religion and science, which constitute a nation's bulwark, becoming extinguished. All this does history show us; and like the compass which guides the mariner in his course upon the trackless ocean, enabling him to steer clear of the shoals and reefs that lie in his path, so also history points out to us the obstacles which impede a nation's progress, and the causes which are apt to lead to a nation's destruction.

Who, then, can underrate the importance of this most instructive and likewise most interesting branch of literature? And yet, unfortunately, the majority of young persons are but too apt to ignore its importance; they spend the time which they should devote to this study in reading trashy novels which tend to cloud the mind, to impair the intellect, to corrupt the morals, and, finally, wholly unfit a young man for the stern realities of life. I would, then, say to all young persons, employ your leisure moments in reading history, and you will derive solid benefit therefrom; your mind will be stored with much useful and general information, which will be of great practical use to you in after life.

E. C.
Scientific Notes.

—The Portuguese Exploring Expedition in Africa has been directed to confine its explorations to the Quango.

—Ca proposed that the Congress of French Geographical Societies shall be held at Paris in August or September of next year.

—The Chinese have a strange idea that the inventor of ink has a blessed immortality, based upon his valuable discovery. They may be kept accounts of the manner in which all ink is used here below, and for every abuse of it a record a black mark against the offender.

—During the year 1576, the total production of amber in Prussia amounted to 155 tons. The mine of Palm颈椎 yielded eighty-five tons. The amber was exported principally to Austria, France, America, Russia, China, and Japan. The number of men employed in Prussia by this industry is nearly 1,400.

—The rose-bush at Hillsdesk Castle, which is believed to be over a thousand years old, has within late years shown symptoms of approaching dissolution. Skilful floriculturists have been called to restore the treatable; as the year the bush had forth new shoots, and appears to have taken a fresh hold on life.

—The seeds of a leguminous plant growing in Mexico have been remarked as possessing a capacity for hopping about in an unparalleled manner. Mr. Henry Edwards, the entomologist, has noted them in motion. The larva of a moth of the Tortricidae makes its home in these seeds, and jerks them about with its movements.

—in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mrs. Ingram stated that all the mosquitoes in a room may be destroyed by exploding a small quantity of gunpowder in the apartment. The opinion was advanced that similar explosions might be employed to destroy the phyloxora of the grapevine and the germs of disease.

—Mr. Worthington Smith has detected a fossil fungus nearly allied to that which affects the potato. It was observed in the coal-measures, and has been named Peronosporum antiquarius. It is not the first specimen of fossil fungi that has been found, as mycelial threads were detected in silicified wood, and in the cells of a fossil fern, by different observers, many years ago.

—From a few experiments carefully conducted by Prof. J. Plateau, of Ghent, it would appear that the instinct of insects is not derived from artificial flowers. They may be attracted from a distance by the bright colors of the flowers, but are not likely to alight upon them in quest of food. From this, Prof. Plateau concludes that insects are not guided by sight in their visits to flowers.

—Dr. Herman Muller, the eminent German botanist, considers that all flowers were in the beginning declinous,—that is, the pistils and stamens were born in separate flowers, and were fertilized by the wind. In the course of the ages, hermaphrodisim or the assemblage of the pistils and stamens in the same flower has been developed, and become the established condition in the majority of species.

—Broken bottles are utilized in England in the manufacture of cheap jewelry, chimney ornaments, and inferior household glass for the manufacturing districts. Also for the manufacture of candy powder, glass paper, etc. One soda-water maker, it is said, last year, broke, in the process of filling, coring, cleaning, and distributing his soda, one hundred tons of bottles. This old glass brings about ten shillings per ton.

—Several English scientists are endeavoring to ascertain the quantity of salt that is contained in rain water. In the College of Circenster, says the Agricultural Students' Gazette, the result of experiments in that direction is that in the total quantity of rain falling during the year there are thirty pounds of salt to every acre. It is worthy of observation that Circenster, where this extraordinary fact was ascertained, is only thirty-five miles from the Bristol canal.

—a material called "indestructible glass" has been patented in France, and the patentees use it for making printing types that have been introduced into practical use among his countrymen, in Germany, and elsewhere. They are said to be preferable to metal types in many respects, and in no respect inferior to them. They are cast in the same molds, and make an equally clear and defined impression. They suffer less from wear, cost less, and are healthier for the compositors to handle.

—the prairie-chicken (Cupinida cupido) appears to be spreading west and southward. It has been recorded in California within late years. Coyes limits its habitat to the prairie-country of the United States, nearly to the eastern foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains; but the birds seem to be moving westwardly from Nebraska, along the route of the railroad. They once inhabited localities in New England and the Middle States, where, however, they have been almost wholly exterminated.

—a contributor to a scientific paper writes: "I find that under very favorable circumstances it is just possible to see, while in England, a church in France with unassisted vision. In the direction of Calais the coast of Artois is very flat, and on the 25th of March last I found through my telescope a large church or cathedral a few miles before the westward of Calais; and I could also see it distinctly through an opera glass; but I certainly was astonished on the evening in question to find that I could just distinguish it with the naked eye as a tiny dark speck against the bright horizon sky. I question whether there are many days, or even hours, in any one year when the same results could be obtained."

—an interesting archaeological discovery has just been made in Italy, that of a buried town, a new Pompeii, unexpectedly found near Manfredonia, at the foot of Mount Gargano. A temple of Diana was first brought to light, and then a portico twenty metre in length, with columns without capitals; and finally a necropolis covering 15,000 square metres (about 325 acres). A large number of inscriptions have been collected, and some of them have been sent to the Museum at Naples. The town discovered is the ancient Sipontum, of which Strabo, Polybeus, and Livy speak, and which was buried by an earthquake. The houses are 30 feet below the surface of the soil. The Italian Government has taken measures to continue the excavations on a large scale. Every day some fresh object of interest turns up. The latest is a monument erected in honor of Pompey after his victory over the pirates, and a large quantity of coins in gold and copper.

—M. Feil and Fremy, at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, read a paper describing a new process for the manufacture of rubies and other precious stones. The substance created is a solid, in which the necessary germs of disease have been so general that the Association of Jewellers have written to some of the papers stating that it was impossible for human art to compete with nature, who has at her disposal an unlimited number of rubies. It is not the case with any human worker. M. Daubree, the Director of the School of Mines, has expressed the wish to open, in the public museum of that establishment, a gallery for the exhibition of minerals produced artificially. M. Feil has already produced in his glass foundry, and by the same process as rubies, an immense number of stones, which can be compared with the most admirable crystal-line productions of nature. Some of them are so inexpensive that they may be used for ordinary decorative purposes.

—a Capuchin friar in Turin has constructed a large and complicated wicker machine, for the purpose of simulating the sufferings of the Saviour, from His condemnation before Herod to His death on the cross, are marvellously represented. On a constantly receding platform the figures appear and the scenes change. Not only are the movements of the automata lifelike, but the figures and scenery are masterpieces of art. The crowd clamoring for His death is represented by a very numerous group of figures, which are wonderfully distinct in action and appearance. The falling beneath the cross on the way to Calvary is painfully graphic. To render quite audible the lashing of the whips of the soldiers is one of the functions of the machinery. The pictures at the place of execution and the scenes of suffering are said to be beyond praise, and a writer in a Turin paper declares that the extraordinary mechanism has but one imperfection—the capacity of mak-
ing the figures articulate intelligibly. The imperfection is chiefly evident when the words are exchanged between the Redeemer and the penitent thief. The sounds emitted from the lips are in this instance ludicrous: but the friar hopes to remedy this defect, and his mechanism will in all likelihood be an object of wonder at the Paris Exhibition.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Gounod's "Polyeucte" is at length in possession of M. Halanzeier for the Paris grand Opera.

—The French Academy of Moral Sciences has elected Ralph Waldo Emerson one of its foreign associates.

—The Russian critics have dealt so severely with Turgen eff's last novel, "Virginia Soil," that the author declares he will write no more.

—M. Jousault, a Frenchman, has printed a pamphlet entitled "Harvest."—Rutherford B. Hayes—in France aux Eats Unis;

—The February number of The Catholic World will contain a facsimile of the pen of Mgr. Capell on the present relations of the confessional in the Church of England.

—Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist, is at present collecting reminiscences of his life and notes of his observations, which may form a supplement to the life already published.

—It pleased us much to learn from the publisher, Messrs. Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, that they are now printing the thirty-fifth thousand of that admirable work, "The Faith of Our Fathers."

—A nocturne for orchestra, illustrating a scene from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and composed by Mr. C. C. Mulier of New York, was played with applause at a recent Harvard Symphony Concert in Boston.

—Orlando Guerini, a young Italian of considerable poetic talent, recently published a volume of poems at Bologna as the work of a dead friend. Now that the poems have been well received he confesses to their authorship.

—The King of Saxony has nominated Baron Tauchnitz of Leipzig, the well known publisher, to one of the very limited number of life peerages in the Upper Chamber of the Saxone Parliament, vacant by a recent death.

—The illustrious archaeologist, Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti, has just received the Grand Cross of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory the Great. This is another illustration of how Pius IX encourages the Arts.

—The Abbé Laflèche, the custodian of the library at Bayeux, has just published a "travail definitif" on the celebrated Tapestry of Queen Matilda. In it he undertakes to prove that this beautiful art of needlework had its origin in Normandy.

—Baron Baude, French Ambassador at the Vatican, has received permission to send to the great Exhibition which is to be held at Paris this year two magnificent chandeliers made for celebrating the centennial event. The institution is rich, owning property valued at 8,000,000 florins, and a library of 120,000 volumes. Of the other two Hungarian Universities, Klagenburg was founded in 1372, and took its name in 1874. The students number in all 2,630, and the instructors 150.

—The splendid collection of ancient and modern instruments, which might have been acquired from M. Adolphe Sax for the sum of 1,600,000 francs, has been sold by auction in Paris. The three days' sale in detail produced only 2480, the lots falling to the conservatories of Paris and Brussels, and to the private museum of M. Swoek, of Remains, in Belgium, who has already eight hundred instruments, which might have been acquired from M. Adolphe Sax for the sum of 1,600,000 francs. A. Wilson Macdonald, the sculptor, read before the Polytechnic Society in New York, on the 4th of January, an interesting lecture on "Prehistoric Art," dealing largely with the work of the mound-builders in Ohio and elsewhere. The lecturer traced a resemblance between the mound-builders and the ancient Egyptian architects; and in regard to the builders of the ruined cities of South and Central America and Colorado, he said it was a difficult question whether they had learned their art from Egypt or whether the workmen of what we look upon as the older world did not gain their knowledge from those of the new.

—The Astor Library contains 175,000 volumes. During the past eighteen months, 15,000 volumes have been added to the collection; and, within the past year, nearly 600,000 has been purchased. The collection includes nearly 10,000 rare and valuable books, manuscripts, etc. The number of readers and of works consulted has increased 25 per cent. within the last half year.

—An English translation by Rev. G. B. Burder, Abbot, Claterian Order, of Abbé Gay's great book, "De la vie et des vertus Chretiennes considerees dans l'etat religieux," is now completed, and will soon be published. It has been strongly recommended by the most eminent of the bishops in France to religious communities, to the clergy, and also to the laity.

—The royal astronaut at Greenwich, England, has figured up the transit of Venus calculations handed in by the English observers, and makes out the distance from the sun to the earth to be 93,350,000 miles. The figuring from France and America has yet to appear, and it is thought that it will prove more accurate. Up to the time of the transit, the best methods pointed out the distance to be 93,350,000 miles.

—Marie Therese performed the ceremony of opening the University of Pesth in 1780. Preparations are now being made for celebrating the centennial of this event. The institution is rich, owning property valued at 8,000,000 florins, and a library of 120,000 volumes. Of the other two Hungarian Universities, Klagenburg was founded in 1372, and took its name in 1874. The students number in all 2,630, and the instructors 150.

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Wheeler, of North Stonington, when that gentleman was published in the Catholic Publication Society, 9 Barclay St. New York the "Sayings, Instructions and Prayers of the Fossiveness of the Sisters of Mercy." Though published for the use of the religious of that Congregation, I have found it useful for many Scientific and Moral Discourses, by learned professors, whom he had brought in for the discussions. The fastings and abstinences of the Popes are on the increase, both in France and in Germany. At Weimar, the three-act opera "Samson et Dalila," by M. Massenet, and the "Tower of Babel," by Herr Rubinstein, have been gained that from the time he quitted his home he has been models of frugality, as far as eating was concerned. Gregory I thought more of the poor than of cooks, and had twelve poor wretches fed at his table daily, and often waited on them himself—an example followed by Adrian I, St. Nicholas, and many other Popes. Innocent III, too, is much to blame, for he never allowed more than two dishes to be served at his table, and Paul III during his dinner, listened to philosophical and theological disqui- sitions by learned professors, whom he had brought in for that purpose. Marcellus II, besides using great parsimony in his food and simplicity in the service of his table, was attached to the Sacred Liturgies and the Monastic Discipline, while he was eating. St. Pius V, too, is blameworthy, for he would not allow the cook to spend more than tenpence for his dinner, and Gregory XIII, magnificent in all else, never allowed more than eighteen dishes to be served at his dinner, but gave the credit of these embellishments to the learned doctor, which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditation, while partaking of dinner, upon the sufferings caused by famine, and Innocent IX ate only one meal a day, and that in the evening. Clement VIII shared his dinner with a number of poor persons equal to the years of his Pontificate, and Alexander VII during dinner medi­ tated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditation, while partaking of dinner, upon the sufferings caused by famine, and Innocent IX ate only one meal a day, and that in the evening. Clement VIII shared his dinner with a number of poor persons equal to the years of his Pontificate, and Alexander VII during dinner medi­ tated on death, and every article which he ate or drank, or which contained his food—dishes, plates and cups—were a meditation, while partaking of dinner, upon the sufferings caused by famine, and Innocent IX ate only one meal a day, and that in the evening. 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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.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC,

Notre Dame, Indiana.

Work for Young Men.

The world has always been loud in its praise of those who, incited by patriotism, magnanimously devoted their whole life and talents to break the bonds which bound their countrymen under the yoke of tyranny. Greece still pays just tribute to the memory of the heroes of Marathon and Leuctra, who nobly sealed their country’s liberty with their blood. Modern Rome, turning from the dark deeds of a Victor Emmanuel, glories in the true valor of her ancient sons, whose names shall never die.

But there are other heroes who have gone forth from their native lands strengthened, not by that physical courage that prompts the gladiator to face the lion, or the pupilist to meet his antagonist without flinching, but arrived with true moral courage, sublime and grand. The aim of these heroes was not only to break those shackles imposed by kings, but to break the bonds of delusion, to rend the clouds of darkness and let the sun of truth shine forth. Theirs is not that patriotism that extends only to the bounds of their own immediate country. No, it penetrates wherever the human foot has trod, and embraces all humanity. Such have been and are the heroes of the Church, the guiding stars of civilization, the protectors of arts and sciences, the comforters of the afflicted, the consolers of the dying. This missionary spirit is inherited in the Church, and dates from the moment when Christ said to His Apostles: “Go, teach all nations.” Since St. Peter first planted the Cross in Rome, through the dark days of persecution down to our own time, the Church has fulfilled that command. In times of persecution she was the only mediator between the ruler and the people, the only barrier to tyrannical and bigoted power; for religion gives strength from above, and is alone capable of inspiring men with such a proper sense of duty as to raise them above this word; leading them to regard with contempt present dangers and to assert truths fearlessly in the presence of power. This has formed in every age the noblest attribute of the missionaries of the Church.

In order to have a better knowledge of the immense labors of those champions of religion and civilization, let us examine the state of our country at the commencement of those labors. Long before the Puritans landed at Plymouth, and long after their advent, while the English settlers still hugged the Atlantic shores, indifferent to the instruction of the Indians, the hunting grounds of the red man was traversed from north to south, from east to west, by the heroes of the Church. The field of their labors were one as yet unmatched for extent and difficulty. The region now studded with cities and towns, traversed in every direction by the puffing steam car and lightning telegraph, was then an unbroken forest, save where the wild prairie rolled its wide billows of grass towards the western mountains, or became lost in the sterile salt and sandy plains of the Southwest. No cities raised towards heaven their spires—no plow turned up the rich soil—no metals dug from the bowels of our virgin earth were as yet fashioned into instruments to aid men in the arts of peace and war. The savage Indians that inhabited the country roamed the forests, only a little less wild than the beasts of prey. Such was the state of the country that our missionaries, the champions of Christ, had to conquer, and bravely did they face the toils and dangers that beset them on every side. A thousand dangers from wild beasts—dangers from the roaming savage—dangers from countless sources; superadded to which were hunger, fatigue and want, and the sight of inland seas around, was enough to make the bravest heart to flinch. But then in the language of an American historian, “the missionary never receded a foot. He stood without parallel on the pages of history for self-devotedness, energy of purpose, purity of motive, holiness of design.” His courage was found more than sublime, even to eyes biladed by human greatness. And to glance from the past to the present to conjecture the future, we defy the world to show more triumphant proofs of the power of religion, even for the temporal well-being of nations. As late as three-fourths of a century ago, although there was no law interfering with our religion, nor penal statute making it a crime to obey the dictates of conscience, yet sectarian hate was rife, and there was an evident dislike for anything Catholic. But Christ’s apostle, with the cross in one hand, and the brevity in the other, preached the truth and scattered the delusions engendered by ages of accumulated misrepresentation. With the spear of Ithuriel he pierced the swollen ulcer of prejudice, and its noxious humor has been rapidly dispelled; and to-day Catholicity stands the pillar of our liberty, and the bulwark of civil and religious freedom. Such were our champions. The missionary possessed true courage, and became the most victorious of conquerors. Not the conqueror that comes, as some baleful planet hurled for destruction from its fiery orbit, to scatter ruin and dismay, speeding the thunderbolts of war and lashing nations with fury, overturning thrones, uprooting dynasties, depopulating states, or involving whole races in destruction. No, he came as the messenger of peace, with charity in his bosom and the smile of hope beaming on his countenance, reconstructing the foundation of a savage government upon the basis of law, order, humanity and justice, combating error, uprooting vice,
and sowing in savage hearts the seeds of brotherly love.

Such were those divinely commissioned conquerors, whose works are proof even against envenomed prejudice. They were; the conquerors who made America of what she is to-day, the home of the persecuted, the refuge of those who fled from tyranny.

It was our ancestors, following up the self-denying labors of our missionaries, who erected the stately cathedrals and the humble village churches, who founded our orphan asylums, our hospitals and our schools. It was their money and their labor which have built up the Church in America. We who are young know not of the hardships which they had to undergo. We find things in a prosperous state, and we see not the enemy which threatens them by seducing our young men from the Church. With spurious reasoning, infidelity would draw them away. With allurements hard to resist, it beckons off. It has its places of amusements, its society, its orators, its literature, all of which tell them: "Practice what religion you choose, so you do not make any display of it," and jeers and mocks at all religion. But are things ever to be thus? Shall we lay smugly on our backs and allow the works of our forefathers to pass for naught? Are trials and troubles over? Are we now to lie asleep in the lap of luxury and ease, and permit the foundation laid by the past generation to take its course, depending only upon the efforts of the pastors of the Church to counteract the poisonous influence? This indeed would be ungrateful. For nature herself, that adorns the whole earth, if neglected and if permitted to take its course, depending only upon the efforts of the pastors of the Church to counteract the poisonous influence of infidelity, would soon return to thorns and thistles; so also is it with man; if deprived of the nourishment designed for him by God he would soon return to infidelity. The pastors of the Church do not intermingle with society, and consequently have only at intervals an opportunity of inspiring the souls of their flock. How can they alone and unaided carry on that work so successfully commenced? It is on us, the young men of the country, that this task devolves. It is we who by our words and example, by our charity to all, who must assist in enkindling in the hearts of the faithful devotion's dying embers. We should organize associations and societies wherein we can practice those virtues, and, drawing from our own minds from sinful and ungodly amusements, inspire others to follow our example. For every attraction which infidelity furnishes, we must offer another. For the club-house, we must have the Catholic Union; for the infidel lecturer, we must have the Catholic orator; for the theatre, we must furnish the sacred concert, and all these can be done only by associations. We must create Catholic societies for Catholic young men, and this can be accomplished, again, only by associations. By ourselves we can do but little, but united together we can work wonders and stem the tide of infidelity which threatens our young men. When the spirit of infidelity is overcome, our example, with its fruits, shall be fresh in the minds of a grateful posterity. Let us not yield one inch of ground gained by our ancestors who sacrificed their all, and braved unheard of dangers for the preservation of faith and morality; let us rather add to and embellish their work. Then when we have passed away our work shall not perish and our memories will be held in benison. We should not forget those men who by their indefatigable zeal cleared the way for us, and laid the foundation of the glorious work. Although the early missionaries and their fellow helpers have gone to claim their reward, yet their work lives, and our priests with the young men's associations and confederacies must endeavor to hold and add to what they have left us—we have to fight the battle against approaching rationalism, infidelity and heresy, and with the noble example of those gone before us we should feel strengthened and encouraged. After centuries will have passed away, the remembrance of our good works, as of theirs, will float down the stream of time, increasing in fruit with the progress of the human family. And when the persecutors of Europe shall have rotted in oblivion, the fruits of our labors and of the labors of our ancestors will be as fresh as the waters that flow from the mountain spring, and as fragrant as the flowers that strew their banks. And in spite of the materialists of America, the tyrants of Germany, the usurpers and infidels of Italy, and the enemies of Catholicity throughout the world—inspite of all efforts to efface the work so gloriously begun, it will stand as a beacon upon a mountain, not as footprints on the sands of time.

Personal.

—Harry Fitzgerald, (Commercial) of '88, is city agent for P. O'Neill, State Street, opposite the Palmer House.

—George H. Johnson, (Commercial) of '83, is in company with Mr. John Goedtner. They are proprietors of the Germaine Bank of Mendota, Ill.

—William Cochrane, (Commercial) of '83, holds a clerical position in the Cook County Court House, Chicago, III.

—T. C. Logan, of '71, passed through Notre Dame on his way to the Ann Arbor Law School. He is in good health, and says he will return to Notre Dame on the 22d of February to witness the Theatrical's Entertainment.

Edward McMahon and his brother, who attended class in the Minim department some years ago, are living in Chicago. Edward will return to Notre Dame soon.

—William Nelson, (Commercial), of '76, is keeping books for his father on Adams St. near State, Chicago.

—James E. Hogan, of '75, is studying theology at the Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's of the West, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Matthew Hackett (Commercial), of '83, is in business in Chicago. Mat is now married and settled for life.

—Francis Marks (Commercial), of '75, is clerking in an establishment on North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Louis Marks, of '68, owns a place on Water St. in the same city.

—Daniel E. Egan (Commercial), of '71, is living in Elgin, Ill.

—James Finley (Commercial), of '73, is speculating in live stock, Chicago, Ill.

—Rev. James McGlynn, of '74, is mining in Alabama. The General comes out well in his speculations and is making money.

—Clarence Faxon (Commercial), of '77, is with A. T. Stewart & Co. Wabash Avenue, Chicago. His brother Henry, of '76, is in the same establishment.

—P. L. Garrity, of '57, is with the firm of Towl & Roper, Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

—Among our visitors last week were Messrs. M. Scanlon, Chicago; Ill., M. Coghlin, Toledo, Ohio; Thurs. Kavanaugh, Dubuque, Iowa; and John H. Forth, Webster, Mich.

—W. P. Dickerson (Commercial), of '66, is clerking for Butt & Lawrence, Hillsdale, Mich.

—Rev. James McGlynn, of '74, assistant pastor of St. Bridge's Church, Chicago, Ill., visited us at the beginning of the week. Father McGlynn is in excellent health.

—John O'Connell (Commercial), of '74, now residing at Springfield, Ill., is employed as an operator in one of the offices of the Chicago & Alton R. R. John, they say, can sling lightning with any man on the road.

—John Carmody (Commercial), of '74, is in business
with his father at Springfield, Ill. They carry on a most successful business. This speaks in the highest terms of Notre Dame, and is thinking of returning to enter another course.

—M. Malone (Commercial), of '65, and again of '73, is teaching school at Springfield, Ill. He is spoken of as a most successful teacher, and that his felure is often quite dusty from the want of use.

—G. W. Burbridge (Commercial), of '74, is in business at Alton, Ill.

—A. Chouteau (Commercial), of '72, is doing well in his business in St. Louis, Mo.

—H. Beakry (Commercial), of '69, is doing well in business in St. Louis, Mo.

—W. Sheehan (Commercial), of '77, is in business in St. Louis, Mo.

A friend calling on Jas. Hagerty (Commercial), of '77, in St. Louis, Mo., he was found very busy in his father's office, doing, as his father said, the duties of a first-class book-keeper.

Local Items.

—The SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC for 1878 is having a large sale.

—Who will receive the highest percentage at the examination?

—There was a meeting of the Thespian Association last Thursday evening.

—How about that play from Plautus which the Classicals were to give us this winter?

—What Bishop in the United States is little less than miraculous? Why, Bishop Mack.

—The Scotch game of "Nine Stane Merrell" is got to be quite a favorite game with the Juniors.

—All the students have returned from their Christmas vacation, and classes are well attended.

—There is every appearance of there being fine skating in a few days: a thing that few students regret.

—There were a large number of new students received at Notre Dame when classes recommenced after the holidays.

—B. Leander is under obligations to J. E. Hagerty, of St. Louis, and J. Larkin, of Poultville, Pa., for favors received.

—There is a prize to be given to the Junior that gets the highest percentage in the Preparatory Course at the next examination.

—The readers in the Junior refectory are engaged in reading Abbé Gaume's "Sign of the Cross in the Nineteenth Century."

—We had a heavy fall of snow last week, the first since the little fall last autumn. We may now safely say that the winter has begun.

—The Junior prefects are under obligation to Mr. Singer, of Plymouth, Indiana, for favors received through his son, Frank Singer.

—The Western Democrat, published at Mason City, Iowa, contains a very readable letter, written from Notre Dame, by Mr. James H. McConlogue.

—The proprietor of the Millburn House speaks of the Juniors that visited his place as the most gentlemanly set of students that ever visited Mishawaka.

—A magnificent Seebach Syren was received for the Cabinet of Physics last week. It forms quite an addition to the collection of acoustic apparatus.

—The 16th regular meeting of the Columbian Society took place January 6th. After reports of officers, Messrs. Congar and Hazlett were elected members.

—The Curator of the Museum gratefully acknowledges a donation of specimens to the Cabinet of Geology from Louis and Fias Zahn, of Huntington, Ind.

—The 17th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association took place January 5th. Declamations were given by Messrs. T. Nelson and J. Perea.

—We find Mr. F. P. Wade, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad a most amiable gentleman and energetic officer.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroads, and recommend our friends from Indianapolis and neighboring cities, when visiting, to patronize this road.

—The psalms sung at Vespers to-morrow are Dixit Dominus, page 1 of the Vesperal; Confiteor, page 1; Beatus vir, page 2; Laudate, page 2, and In exitu Israel, page 2. The hymns may be found on page 76. In the morning Misae Angeli will be sung.

—The students met with quite a disappointment last Wednesday. On Tuesday the prospects were good for a day's skating on Wednesday, but a storm of snow, two inches in thickness; but a slight rain during Tuesday night and a thaw on Wednesday made the ice unsafe.

—Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow! Aloft, alow, wherever we go, everywhere feathery, beautiful snow. It covers the house tops, it freezes the trees; it mantles our mother-earth, is blown by the breeze; emblem of pure hearts un tainted by sin,—"Hallo!—don't throw, and I'll never again."

—Very Rev. Father General has again received from Mr. Jacob Wile, Laporte, Ind., a pass on the "Iroquois Line" to Europe and return. This compliment to Father Sorin is highly appreciated by him. Mr. Wile is a most estimable gentleman, and has long been entered on the list of Notre Dame's warmest friends.

—We are indebted to Prof. J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame University, for a copy of his Scholastic Almanac for 1878, now in its third year. It is a handsome volume, neatly printed and compiled with great care, having special reference to Catholic readers. Its literary merits are of a high order.—St. Joseph Valley Register.

—It is hard to say who will receive the highest percentage at the examination, but we think we can safely say that it will not be any of those who frequent the infirmary when there is not just cause for doing so. It may be uncharitable to say that there are any such persons, but the belief seems to be prevalent that such is the case.

—Prof. Lyons, of Notre Dame University, has fairly surpassed himself in getting out this year's edition of his ever popular Scholastic Almanac. Aside from its strictly calendar features, its literary contents are the best that we have ever seen in any similar publication. It is deserving of the wide sales already secured for it.—South Bend Tribune.

—On entering the Junior study-hall one is struck by the beautiful floral decoration just above the prefects' rostrum. It consists of a corner and anchor, which also represent the seal of the Congregation of Holy Cross. It was presented by Master J. R. Lawton, and is the work of his mother, who has great taste in decorative art. The Prefects feel very grateful for the gift.

—There have been many enqui ries for the Scholastic Almanac of 1876, the first issued. As the Almanac for that year was stereotyped, numbers can still be furnished on application. A small number of Almanacs for 1877 are still on hand and for sale, at 25 cts. The three Almanacs, viz.: for 1876-7 and 8 make a very handsome volume when bound together, as we have them now before us.

—The Scholastic Almanac for 1878 (published at the University of Notre Dame, Ind.) is one of the best Catholic Almanacs of the year. This publication has asserted and proved its right to continued existence. Henceforth it will be accepted as a usual and welcome yearly. Prof. J. A. Lyons, the sole compiler, has our congratulations. The Almanac is filled with useful and interesting matter. (For sale by the Pilot Publishing Co.)—Boston Pilot.

—We are glad to see that our article in regard to Parochial Schools continues to go the rounds. This time we find it in the columns of the Luxemburger Gazette, published in Dubuque, Iowa. Strange to say, it seems to find particular favor among our German Catholics, although coming from one who is to the major-born. Have our English-speaking Catholics and the English Catholic press no time to devote to its consideration? For or against,
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

315

FARMERS’ PAPERS.

There is a great difference between the farmers’ papers of today and twenty-five years ago. Then science and "book farming" was decried as tending only to useless expense in trying false theories; and, indeed, so it did, so poor was the so-called science of that time. But now the sciences pertaining to agriculture have become so systematized, and of such immense practical usefulness, that intelligent farmers everywhere are intensely eager to learn the teachings of science; they have become convinced that true “science is knowledge, scientific is knowing: just that, and nothing less or more.” The first of agricultural journals to appreciate this want in its breadth was the Scientific Farmer, of Boston, which, which, lives up to its intentions; and which the editors announce to be published “in the interests of profitable agriculture,”—certainly a kind of agricultural needling development. Judging from its record thus far, it fully lives up to its intentions; and it has recently donned a handsome cover, and begun to illustrate the text. With its departments of Chemistry, Botany, and Horticulture, Dairy and Stock, Veterinary, Entomological, The Field, Conference Corner, and Miscellaneous—all conducted on that idea of correctness which is to increase the farm profits, and lift Agriculture to a higher social position,—it is indeed “A True Farmer’s Paper,” and is well suited to the wants of our progressive farmer readers. Its articles are written in a simple, straightforward style, devoid of hard technical terms, and are easy reading to our intelligent farmers. There are few better uses to which an intelligent farmer can put a dollar, than to send for this Farmers’ Magazine; as $1.00, or 25¢/100 of a cent a day, is all that it costs for a year. The publishers will send a specimen number and premium list for ten cents, or three postage stamps. Their address is, Scientific Farmer Co., Boston, Mass.

De Nomine Meo.

AD DIABOLUM.

My name is but a trifling thing,— Five times smaller, yet I bring
And no dissembler doth it bring
To any one that knows it.

Then why this mad persistent strife

...
To spoil or mutilate it?  
I can't imagine, on my life,  
Why you should so mis-state it.

Not long ago an Upstart rose  
To literary notice.  
And make you devils (blast your eyes!)  
Three letters only now remain  
Not long ago an Upstart rose  
It made it g and never quailed  
The tailor's ticket on it shows,  
Soon after this an almanac  
The penult letter it assailed—  
My penult letter it assailed—  
To help his poor descendant,  
From them can be averted.  
Very Rev. Father L'Etoilunean, C. S. C. accept the  
Not quite so independent.  
Why you should so mis-state it.  
To help his poor descendant,  
A fault I cannot pardon.  
And drive to desperation.  
I can't imagine, on my life.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

A. F. Arnold, W. Arnold, T. Barry, M. W. Bannoon, T. Barrett,  
A. Abrahams, A. Arenz, R. M. Anderson, J. G. Baker, F. W.  
A. A. Miller, J. E. Cooney, J. J. Coleman, I. Chatterton, B. J. Claggett, J.  
A. Sievers, E. S. Walters, F. Weisert.

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A. Coghlin, J. Silverthorne, M. Plattenburg, M. Perfetti, W. A.  
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A. Coghlin, J. Court...
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

THE SUN.

1878.

NEW YORK.

1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere, that it is agai n a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Dally Sun is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, $5.50 a month, or $6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is an eight-page sheet of 50 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid, $1.30 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families grace its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address:

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, December 30, 1877.

Northward Trains.

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BARAN & McLEAN, Publishers, CINCINNATI, O.

Marder, Luse & Co.
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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC is printed from type manufactured by Marder, Luse & Co., and which has been in constant use for over seven years.

Jan 5-3m

PATRICK SHICY EY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE

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

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

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

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

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

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New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 141 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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

Great Overland Route to California

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

Leave Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express.. 10 00 a.m. 3 45 p.m.
Pere accommodation 6 00 p.m. 9 35 a.m.
Night Express......... 10 00 p.m. 6 30 a.m.
A. M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Superintendent

KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

All stations are on the railroad. Ticket offices at depot and 128 Randolph street.

Kansas City and Denver Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo...........8 40 pm 12 30 pm
Springfield and St Louis Ex, via Main Line. 8 00 pm 9 00 am
Springfield, St Louis and Texas Pacific Ex, via.
Main Line.............. 7 30 am 9 00 pm
Peoria Day Express..... 8 40 pm 9 00 am
Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Ex....... 7 30 am 9 00 pm
Chicago and Padsuah Railroad Express... 8 00 pm 9 00 am
Streator, Wewona, Lacon and Washington Ex 3 40 pm 12 30 pm
Jollet Accommodation....... 9 20 am 5 00 pm

A NEW DRAMA.

"THE UPSTART;"

A Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French of Molière's

LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME,

and arranged for MALE CHARACTERS only,

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

This play is dedicated to the Members of the St. Cecilia Philomathean 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, Wile, 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 PHILOMATHEAN

ASSOCIATION,

PAST AND PRESENT,

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**THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN,** published weekly at Elkhart, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, 25 cents per annum. 

D. A. CLARK, of '70.

**THE AVE MARY,** a Catholic Journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.

**THE YOUNG FOLK'S FRIEND,** published monthly at Los Angeles, Cal. 50 cents per year. Subscriptions solicited from the friends and students of Notre Dame.

ARTUR C. O'BRIAN, of '76.

**THE SOUTH BEND HERALD,** published weekly by Chas. Murray & Co., 1223 Belmont Ave., about 2 squares from the Trans-Continental Hotel. For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.

**Hotels.**

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**FLYNN & HIGDEN** Main and Fancy Book Binders, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Visiting Cards.**

**25 CALLING CARDS**—no two alike, with name neatly printed for 10 cents.

E. A. Wilser, Mishawaka, Ind.

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**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

<table>
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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

Lv. So. Bend—4:45 a.m | 6:30 p.m | Lv. Niles—7:15 p.m | 4:15 p.m | N. Dame—7:00 | 4:45 p.m |


**GOING SOUTH.**

My Mineralogical Catalogue of 50 pages, is distributed to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about $900, before 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 most common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, percentage of metal, cleavage, fracture 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.

**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 higher award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to an American for "Collectors of Minerals."

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That runs the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars from Chicago to
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change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the
lowest current rates.

J. W. GARY, Gen’l Supt.
J. H. PARSONS, Sup’t West Div., Chicago.

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

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

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 30, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as
follows:

**GOING EAST.**
- 2:25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:35; Cleveland 2:35 p.m.; Buffalo 8:35 p.m.
- 11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo, 3 a.m.
- 7:16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo 6:25 a.m.
- 9:12 a.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2:05 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:15 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:05 p.m.
- 4:38 and 4 p.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**
- 5:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 5:40 a.m.
- 5:03 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:50 a.m.; Chicago 5:10 a.m.
- 4:38 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:30; Chicago, 7:40 p.m.
- 8:03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago 11:10 a.m.
- 4:36 and 9:25 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. HAY, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
J. W. GARY, Gen’l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.
J. H. PARSONS, Sup’t West Div., Chicago.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago**

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.** JUNE 24, 1877.

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Leave 11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12:53 &quot;</td>
<td>10:15 &quot;</td>
<td>2:50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>12:50 P.M.</td>
<td>5:30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>4:46 &quot;</td>
<td>3:20 &quot;</td>
<td>7:15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:00 &quot;</td>
<td>4:40 &quot;</td>
<td>9:20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>7:30 &quot;</td>
<td>5:15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave 7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>5:40 P.M.</td>
<td>9:50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>9:25 &quot;</td>
<td>7:35 &quot;</td>
<td>12:35 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>10:40 &quot;</td>
<td>9:00 &quot;</td>
<td>12:20 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:20 P.M.</td>
<td>11:55 &quot;</td>
<td>2:45 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly mouth</td>
<td>3:45 &quot;</td>
<td>9:45 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00 &quot;</td>
<td>6:50 &quot;</td>
<td>7:25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>Leave 9:10 P.M.</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>5:35 P.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>3:40 A.M.</td>
<td>11:25 &quot;</td>
<td>9:00 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6:25 &quot;</td>
<td>2:10 P.M.</td>
<td>11:25 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8:50 &quot;</td>
<td>4:03 &quot;</td>
<td>1:30 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>10:10 &quot;</td>
<td>6:00 &quot;</td>
<td>2:45 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Arrive 11:45 &quot;</td>
<td>6:50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave 12:05 P.M.</td>
<td>7:15 P.M.</td>
<td>4:30 A.M.</td>
<td>6:05 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>12:35 &quot;</td>
<td>7:44 &quot;</td>
<td>8:00 &quot;</td>
<td>6:25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>2:20 &quot;</td>
<td>9:28 &quot;</td>
<td>7:10 &quot;</td>
<td>9:15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:05 &quot;</td>
<td>11:15 &quot;</td>
<td>9:03 &quot;</td>
<td>11:20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>6:15 &quot;</td>
<td>2:21 A.M.</td>
<td>11:06 &quot;</td>
<td>9:20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>7:30 &quot;</td>
<td>2:30 &quot;</td>
<td>12:35 &quot;</td>
<td>3:30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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