To Signor Gregori.

Grazioso, 'tis, in truth, an art divine,
Thus on the blank and silent wall to wake

"Admit a God—that mystery Supreme!
That Cause unpaved! all other wonders cease,
Deny Him—all is mystery besides;
Millions of mysteries! each darker far
Than that thy wisdom would unwisely shun,
So weak our reason, and so great our God,
What most surprises in the Sacred page
The seeming presence of the absent face,—
So canst thou nature's double deity form!

Reasonable Mysteries versus Rationalism.

"The mysterious points of religion," says Rev. Father Rutter in the preface remarks to his Life of Christ, "being so highly objectionable to our modern Deists and Freethinkers, and so constantly urged by them as an invincible argument against the belief of revelation, let us see whether such objections are founded in reason, and ought really to prove an obstacle to the progress of Christianity. As to the maxims of morality taught by Jesus Christ, they are so agreeable to reason, say our adversaries, that had He confined Himself to them, mankind would long ago have professed themselves His disciples; a religion without mysteries, they add, is what ought to be announced to men if we would insure their rational submission. But are these pretenders aware that in requiring a religion without mysteries they require a thing totally impossible? This they will find to be the case, if they give themselves time and take the trouble to reflect impartially on the subject. For if they attempt to form for themselves a religion which is agreeable to their own fancy and judgment, it must necessarily comprise something incomprehensible to reason, since whatever system of religion they may adopt they will certainly not exclude from it a Divine Being existing from eternity. Now what is there, I would ask, more inaccessible to reason, and consequently a greater mystery, than eternity? Judge, then, with how little reason they object to the mysteries of our

Religion, since they themselves, with their natural religion, are compelled to bend to the same yoke. We go further, and maintain that to admit things which surpass our understanding is so much in the nature of our present condition, that Atheists themselves are not exempt from the same difficulty. What is more incomprehensible than to make blind hazard, mere chance, the author and preserver of that beautiful order which displays itself in every part of the universe? But perhaps they would have the world to be eternal and self-existent! admitting this to be the case, what will be the consequence? They will fall back again into the impenetrable abyss of eternity. Since mysteries, then, present themselves to us on all sides, it must be extreme folly in man to revolt against them, and to take occasion from them of rejecting the evidences of Christianity. For let man look only into himself and he will discover various mysteries impenetrable to the greatest human wisdom. The union of the soul with the body—their mutual dependence on each other,—the nature of thought—the extent of the memory—the mechanism of the senses—even the production of a blade of grass, the formation of a mushroom, are things incontestable, of which we have daily experience, and yet they are enveloped in impenetrable darkness, and elude our most laborious researches. Why, then, should we be surprised at finding mysteries in religion, since all nature is full of them? The limited understanding of man meets with difficulties at every turn; and there exists only God whose infinite knowledge extends to all things. Man is a mystery to himself—he cannot understand the mechanism of his own being, which takes up so small a part of creation; and yet man, whose finite understanding cannot take in the living, present mystery of his own being, would in his proud self-conceit do away with all mystery! How inconsistent in such a creature to presume to dictate terms to that Supreme Being by whose simple fiat these complicated things were brought into existence, and by whose simple volition they move in the beautiful order in which we behold them! God, having created the heavens and the earth, the sun and the moon, the stars and the planets, and even the animals, in the first instance, finally created man, after His own image and likeness, and appointed him master of the whole earth and all it contained; for all were created, first, for God's own glory and the manifestation of His bounty, and secondly for man's benefit. "Let him [man] have dominion over the fishes of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the beasts, and over the whole earth, and over every creeping creature that moveth on the face of the earth." Man, then, was superior to all the created forces of nature, being, as we read in Holy Scripture, "li-
made him a little less than the angels”—in conformity
Thou hast subjected all things under his feet,"* and the
and I honor, and set him over the works of Thy Hands;
and he is less than the angels": "Thou hast made him a little
weight, because they cannot place Him in the puny scale of their
consistent as is such a procedure, this is nevertheless what is attempted by the materialists or so-called scientists of
to-day, who because they cannot see and understand God,
because they cannot place Him in the puny scale of their
finite understanding and see Him, would ignore Him altogether. If they could convince us that the existence of a picture does not imply a painter, that the existence of a house does not imply a builder, that the existence of the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, does not imply also the existence of some one who placed them in their position and who governs their movements, then we might be tempted to listen to their incongruous reasoning. Blinded by a dense fog of self-conceit—affecting, like Lucifer, a superiority they do not possess—these theorists see nothing beyond the earth, of which they were created and to which they will return. Although impotent, they affect great power; although foolish, they affect wisdom. If the greatest of these so-called scientists, or if all the scientific theorists on the face of the earth were to combine for the study of the simplest insect that we see around us—how ever minute in size or simple in organism—they could not of themselves, with all the forces of nature at their com mand, create one such, nor restore it to life after it has ceased to exist; they cannot of themselves bring forth a single blade of grass, nor renew its life when it has once withered. And yet these same are the men who attempt to make us believe that this grand terrestrial universe of ours, with its mountains, its oceans, and its forests—with the myriad beauties by which we see it decked—that this grand earth of ours, with all the varied species of animated nature that inhabit it, have come by mere chance, have received existence by chance, and by chance will pass away, to exist no more. This would indeed be a mystery—a far more stupendous mystery than the belief in a Supreme Being by whose power all these things exist and fulfill their functions in the Divine Economy.

And, still remaining within the domain of facts, how can these self-styled scientists, who would ignore mysteries and explain everything in a natural way,—how can they explain the mysteries of instantaneous healing performed at Lourdes, at Maringen, and so many other places, before their eyes and those of the whole world—and that, not a hundred or a thousand years ago, but at this very day, in the blaze of the scientific light of this nineteenth century of ours? Let them examine and explain them, if they can, and put their testimony on record against or for them. These supernatural manifestations and above all the forces of that nature, or, "Nature," as they term it, which they attempt to deify, are as patent and self-evident as that the sun shines in the heavens at noonday, and are attested, and sworn to if necessary, by thousands of reliable witnesses. Had they happened a thousand years ago, these materialists might invent a shadow of excuse for discrediting them; but they are of to-day, and the witnesses of them are still living. If materialists cannot explain them on natural grounds—and they cannot—how can they reasonably reject the belief in the Supreme Power from which they emanate—which brought nature into existence, and governs it?

We will now go back a step in that vast series in which can these materialistic casuists explain, according to the ordinary rules of nature, the wonderful works performed by our Divine Redeemer in raising the dead to life, curing blindness, paralysis and all the other ailments that were brought to His notice, casting out devils, etc., and this instantaneously? And if they cannot explain them in a natural way, should they not then acknowledge His claim to supernatural power, to Divinity? and acknowledging His claim to Divinity, should they not also believe the truths that He has taught?—for, being Divine, He could not err or mislead them, no matter how much their poor weak human understanding might infer to the contrary. Here again we come to our starting-point, mystery, but surely mysteries should be accepted when confirmed by the facts above mentioned,—facts which showed a power never before or since possessed by mortal man,—facts which showed a power above and beyond anything in nature, which set aside the laws of nature, and worked independently of them; when mysteries are propounded from such a source, and backed by works so stupendous that they are in themselves mysteries of power, of goodness and mercy, it is surely much safer to accept them and bring the understanding into abeyance to the source whence they emanate, than to listen to the idle theorists who would reject them. The personality of our Divine Lord is as well established a fact as any other in history, and the miracles He performed were witnessed by multitudes who could not, and did not attempt to ignore them. Even Josephus, the Jewish historian, although he would not acknowledge our Lord as the long-expected Mes siahs, could not yet withhold an acknowledgment of His wonderful power; and Pontius Pilate, the pagan Roman Gov ernor who through fear of the Jews condemned Him to death, wrote to the Emperor a graphic account of the wonders performed by Him, and recommended that He be placed among the gods. So great is the weight of human testimony in their favor, apart from Holy Scripture, that even the most notorious of modern sceptics have been forced to give them their acknowledgment. Hear what Jean Jacques Rousseau, an infidel of the worst type, says of the Holy Books and the personality of our Lord, although he judged everything from a human standpoint, and on the mere weight of human testimony in its favor:

"I acknowledge to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration; the sanctity of the Gospel speaks to my heart. Peruse the works of the philosophers, with all their pomp of diction: how mean, how contemptuous,
tible are they, compared with the Gospel! Is it possible
that a book at once so simple and so sublime should be
merely the work of man? Is it possible that the Sacred
Personage whose history it contains should be Himself no
more than a mere man? Is the tone He assumed, that of
an enthusiast or of an ambitious sectary? What sweetness,
what purity in His manners! What an affecting gracefulness
in His mode of instructing! What elevation in His
maxims! What profound wisdom in His discourses! What
presence of mind, what subtility, what exactness in His re-
plies! How great the command over His passions! Where
Is the man, where is the philosopher, who could so live and
so die, without witness and ostentation? When Plato de-
scribes his imaginary good men, loaded with all the shame
of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, He de-
scribes exactly the character of Jesus Christ; the resemblance
was so striking that all the fathers perceived it.

"What prepossession, what blindness must it be, to com-
pare the son of Sophroniscus [Socrates] to the Son of Mary?
What an infinite disproportion between the one and the
other! Socrates, dying without pain, without ignominy,
easily supports his character to the last, and if his death,
however easy, had not done honor to his life, it might have
been doubted whether Socrates, with all his wisdom,
had been anything more than a vain sophist. He invented,
it is said, the system of morals: others before him had put
them into practice. He had only therefore to say what
they had done, and to reduce their examples to precept.
Aristides had been just, before Socrates had defined what
justice was; Leonidas had died for his country, before So-
crates declared patriotism to be a duty; the Spartans were
a sober people, before Socrates recommended sobriety;
Greece abounded in virtuous men, before he had defined
virtue. But where could Jesus learn among His country-
men that pure and sublime morality, of which He alone
hath given both example and precept? The most sublime
wisdom made itself heard amid the most bigoted fanaticism,
and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues did honor to
the vilest people upon earth. The death of Socrates,
peaceably philosophizing with his friends, appears the
most agreeable that could be wished for; that of Jesus,
executed in the midst of agonizing aims, abused, insulted,
and accused by a whole nation, is the most horrible that
could be feared. Socrates, in receiving the cup of poison,
blessed indeed the weeping executioner who administered
it; but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating torments, prayed
for His merciless tormentors. Yes, if the life and death of
Socrates were those of a sage, the Son of Mary loaded
with all the shame of guilt, without witness and ostenta-
tion, the resemblance between these two botanical domains,
that for the long period of 2,000 years the opinion of Theo-
phrastus, an old Greek botanist, that their productions
were due to one and the same cause—vegetal forces—was
accepted by the scientific world. As science progressed,
hower, the theory was investigated, and in 1792 Peysson-
nei presented a paper to the Royal Society maintaining
that these ocean-forests were the productions of little ani-
mal. The question now became one of general interest to
the world of botanists: Réaumur considered the matter too
abundant to be discussed; Linneaus admitted the animal,
but would not deny the vegetable, and named the wonderful
little tellers of the sea animal-plants. But the true position
of the coral-polyp has long since been assigned to it in the
animal-kingdom. The little animal is of a sac-shape, hav-
ing a series of arms or tentacles surrounding a circular
aperture or mouth, and they seize and draw in food upon
which the animal lives and grows. However insignificant
these animals appear, the part they play in nature is as
astonishing as it is grand! They do not content themselves
in the construction of giant trees, as stated above, but their
aim, it appears, is to vie with Terra, and outshine in beauty,
strength and vastness her cavers, grottoes and massive
mountains. Slow in their constructions, yet inconceivable
in numbers, ever busy like the little ant, their power has
been felt like the terrible earthquake; and the upliftings
and depressions of the earth's crust are due in no small
measure to jelly-form polypes. The multitudes of islands
that extend thousands of feet above and below the surface of
the sea, and over extensive beds of lime-stone, were formed
by the secretions of these very animals.

The true polypes are divided into two classes: those
which secrete coral, and those which do not. The latter
have soft, leather-like bodies, and are attached to different
substances upon the bottom of the sea, by a sucker-like
dish, the contraction and expansion of which give them
power of locomotion. The former is fixed to the stone
which they form. In the polype, the stomach or digestive
saec, with its appendages, constitute the whole animal.
The tentacles surrounding the mouth, by their motion,
bring currents of water to the animal, in which are solid
particles to be appropriated to the formation of the calce-
aneous skeleton.

The nimal protects itself by stinging barbs, which cover
its tentacles, mouth and stomach; these are said to produce
a painful sensation, even upon the human hand when
brought in contact with them. The polype constructs its
skeleton somewhat similar to the manner in which an oyster
constructs its shell: the secretions all take place around
and underneath the animal, never in the interior. What
first suggested the idea of corals being of a vegetable nature,
especially the reef-building species, was that the young polyps were produced by buds from the parent. The bud, with its small aperture or mouth, appears on the side of the parent; continually increasing in size, it soon equals the parent. Thus an indefinite number of buds are found, and form a group all connected together by a tissue, through which fluids readily pass. The great work of coral-building is carried on principally by the star polyps, so called from their star-like cells; the brain coral, named from its resemblance to the convolutions of the human brain, and a few others. They are almost all flexible, and are continually changed in position by the moving waters. All the corals are covered with cells, and each cell is the habitation of a single individual; these cells in different species are immense. Agassiz has estimated 14,000,000 individuals in a mass, not more than twelve feet in diameter. Upon examination it is found that the large masses of coral are dead throughout, save a small crust upon the upper surface, not exceeding a half an inch in thickness; in this respect, they resemble our large trees, which grow by layers of wood at the outer margin, the inner portion of the tree being already dead. The coral is also perforated with small holes, which being filled with carbonate of lime and other substances, and aided by chemical changes, the mass becomes solid coral-rock, and ultimately common limestone.

We now come to an interesting feature of corals—their growth. The rate at which corals grow is not at present determined, however, that separate masses will grow more fixed upon, for the want of sufficient observation. It is as certain that more than 1,000,000 years have elapsed since the foundations were laid of some of the great Pacific reefs. The depth at which these submarine builders are found is also an interesting fact; it was long supposed that the different species had their respective latitudes, each forming its particular layer of coral, above or below which it did not proceed; but it is now well known that below a depth of 120 feet no important reefs are formed. To account for the enormous depth of coral-reefs in many places, it is found that the large masses of coral are dead of reef-ground, and along the western shore of New Caledonia there is a reef 250 miles long. Outside the bordering reefs of many islands, patches of coral, varying in size, are very often visible; the corals on arriving at the surface cease their growth upward, and form lateral projections; in this way the trunks of adjacent trees are joined together, forming a floor, as it were, supported by massive pillars, constituting one of the grandest spectacles of the deep. We have already seen that coral-reefs can attain no greater thickness than 120 feet, unless there is a subsidence of the land on which they are based; when such a subsidence takes place, the area of the island diminishes, the sea, with its accompanying corals, closes in, attaining a basin-like shape, and forming a lagoon, as soon as the bottom of the island disappears. The encircling reefs with the lagoon are called an atoll or coral-island, which is beautifully described in the words of Dana: "When first seen from the deck of a vessel, only a series of dark points is descried above the horizon. Shortly after the points enlarge into the plumed-tops of the cocoa-nut trees, and a line of green, interrupted at intervals, is traced along the water's surface. Approaching still nearer, the lake and its belt of verdure are spread out before the eye, and a scene of more interest can scarcely be imagined. The surf beating loud and heavy along the margin of the reef, presents a strange contrast to the prospect beyond. There lie the white coral-beach, the mossy foliage of the grove, and its embosomed lake with its tiny islets."

Before we drop this subject we must consider the coral island in its relation to life. On many of the islands there are about a dozen species of plants, some kinds of fishes, and a few migratory birds. On some of the islands, however, tropical birds and a few rats and mice are found. The coral-made land owes what it has to the winds and waves, which have transported thither many organic germs. Man is here found savage, swarthy, indolent, filthy and barbarous. In a word, a coral island in its most flourishing condition is but a miserable abode for human development, physical, mental, and moral. T. J. M.

Industry.

It is the busy men who keep the world moving; it is the busy men who sustain society; and the busy men are the projectors of progress and improvement. The lazy man is always full of trouble; he is never contented with himself; he never succeeds; he has fault to find with everyone but himself. Besides being a burden to himself he is a pest to society, for he is too lazy to earn for himself, he then begs for charity. Cheerfulness is called the daughter of employment, and it is certainly true that occupation is the necessary basis of all enjoyment. It is related of a sea-captain that one day while lying at anchor in the harbor the deck-hands came to him and told him that all the work was done. He being well experienced in the manners of sailors and the way in which they revel, ordered them to set to work and scour the anchor. Those who are busy at some occupation are not the ones to go around like crazies. No; they put all their energy to their occupation and do not fear that they will be too busy. It is the man of voluntary leisure who mores and pines away in the madhouse or goes to an early grave.

Employment is called by Galen "nature's physician," and he says "any employment, no matter how small, is better than none at all." Who are they who fill our senates and all the high offices of the state? Surely they are not the lazy or unindustrious. No; but they are those who by energy and perseverance have qualified themselves for such stations. Now, the qualifications for any office are to be learned mainly while in college, for there the young man passes the days of youth, and if they are not acquired then there is little hope of ever acquiring them, for the old adage says "as the twig is bent so shall the tree incline."

While we have the opportunities of college days we should persevere and be diligent. But the meaning of
the word diligent should not be taken in too wide a sense. For a young man to be diligent it is not necessary for him to study from the time he rises in the morning until he retires to bed at night,—certainly not; for he should take regular recreation also. Would it not be absurd to think that the mind can always be occupied with laborious efforts, and never have any rest? As the body in order that it may perform its functions and be maintained in a healthy condition must have rest, so also the mind, a much more delicate organ, must have its rest. Literature has suffered much on account of over diligence. Many of the most promising authors have dropped off in the prime of life by too close application. Schiller once said that on the day he swung the clubs for an hour or so, although he did not write quite so much, he gave to his writings a more brilliant style.

The progress of the whole nation depends on industry, and without it would fall into decay. Behold what industry our ancestors practised and what perseverance they underwent when first they undertook to colonize these United States. The mind can better conceive it than the pen can express it in words. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet miserable in the strict sense of the word, although he might have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Discontent arises from want of occupation, and that no man need be without who has received the blessings of health, eyes, hands, and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and occupation lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the very heart of strength, and have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­taste and thistles, of no benefit in themselves, but destructive to are ever looking forward to the day when their labor will be performed. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

The industrious man never fails; he is contented both in the strict sense of the word, although he might have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­content arises from want of occupation, and that no man need be without who has received the blessings of health, eyes, hands, and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and occupation lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the very heart of strength, and have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­taste and thistles, of no benefit in themselves, but destructive to are ever looking forward to the day when their labor will be performed. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

The industrious man never fails; he is contented both in the strict sense of the word, although he might have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­content arises from want of occupation, and that no man need be without who has received the blessings of health, eyes, hands, and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and occupation lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the very heart of strength, and have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­taste and thistles, of no benefit in themselves, but destructive to are ever looking forward to the day when their labor will be performed. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

The progress of the whole nation depends on industry, and without it would fall into decay. Behold what industry our ancestors practised and what perseverance they underwent when first they undertook to colonize these United States. The mind can better conceive it than the pen can express it in words. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

The industrious man never fails; he is contented both in the strict sense of the word, although he might have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­content arises from want of occupation, and that no man need be without who has received the blessings of health, eyes, hands, and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and occupation lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the very heart of strength, and have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­taste and thistles, of no benefit in themselves, but destructive to are ever looking forward to the day when their labor will be performed. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.

The industrious man never fails; he is contented both in the strict sense of the word, although he might have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­content arises from want of occupation, and that no man need be without who has received the blessings of health, eyes, hands, and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and occupation lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the very heart of strength, and have thought himself so in some few idle moments. Dis­taste and thistles, of no benefit in themselves, but destructive to are ever looking forward to the day when their labor will be performed. Motion is nature’s law; action man’s salvation. As standing water becomes a stagnant pool, so on the other hand running water is clear, pure, and sweet. So it is with the whole nation and each individual in it; if there is not industry, it becomes corrupt; but if the opposite, it becomes flourishing and prosperous.
connection with The Tablet, at the same time contributing to other periodicals, both Catholic and secular.

For his work on Christian Missions the Sovereign Pontiff conferred on Mr. Marshall the Cross of St. Gregory, and he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgetown, D. C., in consideration of his services to the Church in America. Mr. Marshall died at Surbiton, Surrey, on Dec. 14th, after a long illness, borne with the most perfect resignation to the Divine will. The funeral took place at Mortlake on Thursday, when a Requiem Mass was said by the Rev. E. F. Murmane, the prayers at the grave being said by the Very Rev. Canon We'nham. May he rest in peace.

Scientific Notes.

—Mr. F. G. Waterhouse, Curator of the Museum of the South Australian Institute at Adelaide, will send to the Paris Exposition of 1878 a collection of specimens of the natural history of Australia, and also of native weapons and implements.

—It has been remarked by Dr. Reichenau that generally the birds which have open nests produce colored eggs, while those which have covered or concealed nests lay white ones. The color of the egg serves as a protective mark and may possibly be due to the action of the principle of selection.

—A splendid specimen of the Pappenheim Archæopteryx, a reptile-like bird, was found a few months ago at Selenhofen. It was at first offered for about $8,000 to the Munich Museum, which failed to purchase the fossil. The price was then raised to $9,000, which was paid to secure it for a Frankfort collection.

—It is a well-known fact that the stamens of the Portulacca, one of the gayest of our garden-flowers, are sensitive, moving upward at the touch. It has recently been observed that the stamens of the common Purslane, a member of the genus Portulacca, possess the same sensitiveness. In this they resemble the flowers of the Opuntia, or Prickly-Pear, a cactus of which one species grows wild in our vicinity.

—The Academy of Sciences has received a telegram from Geneva announcing that M. Raoul Pictet had succeeded in liquefying oxygen, by a pressure of 320 atmospheres and 140 degrees centigrade of frost. M. Cailetet, an iron founder at Chatillon-sur-Seine, reported to the Academy that he himself had liquefied, not only oxygen, but oxide of carbon, thus leaving two gases still resisting liquefaction—hydrogen and azote.

—From three to four tons of Watercresses (Nasturtium officinale) are sold in London every week. The plant was first cultivated in Europe at Erfurth, about the middle of the sixteenth century; but it was not until the beginning of the present century that its cultivation and sale increased. The price then went up to £9,000, which was paid to secure it for a Frankfort collection.

—A sequel to "Etapes d'une conversion."

—It has been remarked by Dr. Reichenau that generally the birds which have open nests produce colored eggs, while those which have covered or concealed nests lay white ones. The color of the egg serves as a protective mark and may possibly be due to the action of the principle of selection.

—The American Art Association has selected the Kurtz Gallery for its first exhibition of two hundred works, which will open early in March.

—The Academy, according to the Univers, has published the discourses delivered over the tomb of M. Le Verrier. All the orators who were summoned to speak on behalf of Science paid the most magnificent homage to "their illustrious brother, the great astronomer who raised the dignity of the Academy and the scientific honor of France to the highest pitch;" to him, of whom the learned editor of the Nautical Almanac, the illustrious Nester of contemporary astronomers, said on hearing of his death—"A great man is no more." Speaking in the name of M. Le Verrier's family and that of the Scientific Council of the Observatory, M. Tresca closed his discourse thus—"The end of this extract, which was illustrated even at an early age, and by which it will be learned, not perhaps without emotion, that the study of the heavens and the field of science had but strengthened in him a Christian's living faith, is an example which will speak eloquently to the public conscience and to the morality of our epoch." In openly proclaiming before the leading representatives of Science the faith of the great astronomer, the learned academicians simply complied with M. Le Verrier's wishes. The illustrious director of the Observatory, feeling that his son's hour was at length near, wished the last sacraments of the Church while he was in full possession of his senses. Without saying a word to any of his family, he told one of his servants to go and call the Cure. The man went straight to the Cure of Saint-Sulpice, who relieved the Cure of Saint-Sulpice by the illustrious patient's bedside. He visited him several times before his death, and had the happiness of administering the last sacraments, which he received with a Christian's faith. M. Le Verrier had had a crucifix placed in the rooms of the Observatory, whistle, sick as he was, he managed to drag himself, going from his beloved instruments to the crucifix, and meditating on death as became a man who had witnessed God in His works.

Art, Music and Literature.

—L'Abbé Edouard has written a work on St. Francis de Sales.

—P. Felix has written a work on "La Guerre aux Jésuites."

—Paul Fervil is about having published "Pierre Blott, a sequel to "Étapes d'une conversion."

—The collection of paintings for the benefit of the Artist Fund was opened last Tuesday in New York.

—The Ladies' Decorative Art Society obtained about $10,000 by the recent loan exhibition in New York.

—William Hunt's "Talk about Art" has been republished in London, with a preface from Millet.

—Henri Lasserre, the author of "Notre Dame de Lourdes," has written "Les Miracles du 16 Septembre 1877 a Lourdes."


—The American Art Association has selected the Kurz Gallery for its first exhibition of two hundred works, which will open early in March.

—John D. Northam, of Newport, has an oil portrait of Okefenoe, the noted Seminole chief, who was only bribed to sit by large gifts of whiskey and tobacco.

—The new book on Mont Blanc, by Viollet-le-Duc, describes with scientific precision the mechanical forces at work in the formation of the Swiss mountains.
The fund for erecting the Burns statue at Kilmarnock has reached upward of $10,000, and a number of competing models for the statue have been received.

Mr. Clermont Ganneau, at a recent session of the French National Antiquarian Society, called attention to a new discovery of great importance to Oriental art and to the evangelical topography of Jerusalem at the time of the Crusades. An Arab peasant, whilst tilling a field situated near Mount Olivet and the ancient Bethania, not far from the gates of the Holy City, brought to light a large block of stone—pentagonal in shape—covered on its five visible sides with paintings, frescoes and Latin inscriptions. Friar Levinus, from one of the Convents in the Holy Land, and Captain Guilmont, hastened to examine this curious monument. Captain Guilmont made some fine copies of the designs on the rock, which has been published by Mr. Clermont Ganneau to the assembly, accompanied with suitable explanations. On the four vertical planes of the block are painted, with remarkable ability, four scenes from Gospel history, two of which are well preserved—the resurrection of Lazarus at Bethania, and the arrival of the Crusaders to indicate the spot upon which our Lord Jesus Christ stood before mounting the ass. This rock, which has fortunately been effaced to a great extent; but the words "Bethphage, Hierosolyma," the name of "Bernardus Witarus," as he had lived, a devout Catholic.

For the cultivation and application of the principles of art in industrial pursuits, and the establishment of an art museum. The brilliant results at South Kensington, the opportunities revealed at Philadelphia, the schools and museums of Boston and New York, are all referred to in their address to the public as examples of what concerted effort may do toward making the study of art in its practical uses minister to the happiness and progress of their own community.

There is an encouraging rumor afloat, to the effect that the artists of New York are exhibiting, in the works engaged in this winter, a decided spirit better than ever before. In many of their pictures, old historical buildings, and country-streets which have a local character and tradition, are brought into prominence. In a word, although these artists have studied abroad and acquired a foreign style of treatment, they are endeavoring to portray distinctively American subjects in a manner harmonizing with their peculiar genius and expression.

The Exhibition of the American Art Association, to be held in March, in the Kurtz Gallery, New York, promises to be a gratifying success. More than one hundred pictures and marbles have been engaged from artists in Europe, among whom are enumerated Dureneek, Chase, Welsh, and other American students. Prof. Weir, the Indian chief Red Jacket is now in the possession of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Cabinet of, Paris, is mainly engaged with the decorations for the Pantheon, but, in his leisure moments, is painting a cabinet-picture, "The Angel of the City," watching the distant toy from being mashed in their hands. The Saturday Review styles Mr. James Parton's book on "Caricature and Other Comic Art," "one of those pretentious specimens of book-making rather than authorship, which are not so common in the United States as in England."

The Cluny Museum in Paris has grown so rapidly within the last few years that it is now found necessary to build an annex to hold some of its recent collections. The new gallery will form a continuation of the present one on the first story.

The improvements in the Lateran basilica continue. The old mosaics have been to a great extent removed and are to be placed in the new tribune. The paintings of Pomerancisco, Nebbis and Nazarri, which have hitherto adorned the Clementine aisle, so called because it was embellished by Pope Clement VIII, will also be replaced.

The death of Rev. Father Caswall is announced. He is well known in the literary world as a poet of considerable power, his sacred poems being much loved in this kind by any in English literature. He died after a short illness at the Oratory, Birmingham, England, where he was revered by Dr. Newman and his community, of which Father Caswall was a member of the illustrious order.

M. Violet-le-Duc, the distinguished French author and architect, has just published a work on Russian Art. It is divided into two parts, which consider respectively the Russian painter and his cell illuminated faintly by the light which streams through the narrow, grated slit in the stone walls which encircle the interior of the chapel of Bethphage, near Mount Olivet and the ancient Bethania, throws now a sufficient light on the subject, hitherto uncertain, of what according to contemporaneous chroniclers was seen in the neighborhood of the native place of Lazarus.

The death of Rev. Father Caswall is announced. He was revered by Dr. Newman and his community, of which Father Caswall was a member of the illustrious order.

The public address to the public as examples of what concerted effort may do toward making the study of art in its practical uses minister to the happiness and progress of their own community.

There is an encouraging rumor afloat, to the effect that the artists of New York are exhibiting, in the works engaged in this winter, a decided spirit better than ever before. In many of their pictures, old historical buildings, and country-streets which have a local character and tradition, are brought into prominence. In a word, although these artists have studied abroad and acquired a foreign style of treatment, they are endeavoring to portray distinctively American subjects in a manner harmonizing with their peculiar genius and expression.

The Exhibition of the American Art Association, to be held in March, in the Kurtz Gallery, New York, promises to be a gratifying success. More than one hundred pictures and marbles have been engaged from artists in Europe, among whom are enumerated Dureneek, Chase, Welsh, and other American students. Prof. Weir, the Indian chief Red Jacket is now in the possession of the Buffalo Historical Society.

The new gallery will form a continuation of the present one on the first story.

The improvements in the Lateran basilica continue. The old mosaics have been to a great extent removed and are to be placed in the new tribune. The paintings of Pomerancisco, Nebbis and Nazarri, which have hitherto adorned the Clementine aisle, so called because it was embellished by Pope Clement VIII, will also be replaced.

The death of Rev. Father Caswall is announced. He is well known in the literary world as a poet of considerable power, his sacred poems being much loved in this kind by any in English literature. He died after a short illness at the Oratory, Birmingham, England, where he was revered by Dr. Newman and his community, of which Father Caswall was a member of the illustrious order.

M. Violet-le-Duc, the distinguished French author and architect, has just published a work on Russian Art. It is divided into two parts, which consider respectively the Russian painter and his cell illuminated faintly by the light which streams through the narrow, grated slit in the stone walls which encircle the interior of the chapel of Bethphage, near Mount Olivet and the ancient Bethania, throws now a sufficient light on the subject, hitherto uncertain, of what according to contemporaneous chroniclers was seen in the neighborhood of the native place of Lazarus.
The public has no such reports of Catholic schools, or if education, is, above all comparison, in favor of the Catholic and religious teaching thrown in; and, besides, that the discipline, moral training, and all which go to form true the contrary, are on a par with and even superior to them. As a consequence, the real workings of that in many cases such is not the real state of things—that their own is very poor in comparison. Now we know the Catholic schools are not generally known even to Cath­
ed by the official reports printed in the daily papers to be­
but the editors of the county papers will only be too glad to publish the report as an item of news. Let the Diocesan Board report annually, and let the report be in the hands of every Catholic father of a family. This will make known to all what the efficiency of the Catholic schools is, and there is no other way in which to do it.

The objection may be made that Catholics have not, like the State, the money wherewith to print reports, and it is an objection worthy of consideration. However, we hold that the people must become interested in the workings of their schools, and will supply the means when they find that their efforts or neglect become known to the whole diocese, when they find that they are worthy of support, when they are urged to emulation by the success of other schools, when in fact the well-being of their schools becomes a personal matter. Parents of families, when they see that efforts are made by the whole diocese to raise the standard of the primary and intermediate schools, cannot but become willing to give their assistance.

Besides, in every diocese there are charitable people who would interest themselves and give assistance in a work of such great importance, either by contributions while living, or by legacies at their death, for the establishment of a school fund.

Ought Catholics, then, not to learn from their opponents? Ought they not to imitate what is good in the public school system, and at the same time retain the many good points that make their own the only schools to which they can send their children? Ought they not, in short, to establish their Boards of Education?

The question of education is undoubtedly one of great, of vital importance, and anything that can materially advance it should not be neglected. This is the great battle-ground between mankind and the powers of darkness, who would either keep our youth in ignorance or infect their minds with the poison of infidelity. "As the twig is bent, the tree will be inclined." The training obtained in early youth is in many cases all that is ever obtained, and the man is saved or ruined for life, for time and for eternity, by the instruction and example of his early childhood. The basis then laid will be what he is to build upon in after-life, good or bad according to circumstances. Therefore, as comparatively ew can receive the advantage of a college education, the parochial schools should be placed upon the best possible footing and their sphere extended as much as possible. With proper measures taken now for their advance­
ment we might even hope that at an early day they would be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, by a light general tax that for each family or individual would amount to almost nothing, and that the schools would be thrown open to the public free, with books and stationery for the pupils. As it is now, the poorer parts of large families are scarcely able to feed, and clothe, and for the pupils use. As it is now, the poorer parts of such great importance, either by contributions while living, or by legacies at their death, for the establishment of a school fund.

Catholic School Boards.

It would be the height of folly to deny that there is much that is good in the common-school system now and for the last thirty years in operation in the United States. With the immense resources derived from taxation, the State is enabled to obtain men of great ability to fill the post of teachers, and by the thorough organization of school boards, teachers' institutes, and normal schools where the art of teaching is imparted, it has brought to its service men who, seeing salaries in keeping with the work they have undertaken, make teaching the profession of their lives. The reports published each year by the State and city Boards of Education, give the people glowing but in many cases not altogether reliable accounts of the profi­
cency of the schools, so that it has come to pass that he who would question the superiority of the public schools is looked upon as little less than a fool.

The public has no such reports of Catholic schools, or if it has anything of the kind they are those which may ap­pear only in the Catholic papers, taken by few non-Catholics, and in some cases only by the minority of the Catho­lics in a diocese. As a consequence, the real workings of the Catholic schools are not generally known even to Catho­lics themselves, who are on the other hand in many cases led by the official reports printed in the daily papers to be­lieve that the education obtained in the public schools is all that is claimed for it by the managers, and that their own is very poor in comparison. Now we know that in many cases such is not the real state of things—that Catholic schools are not inferior to public schools, but, on the contrary, are on a par with and even superior to them in the ordinary curriculum of studies, with the catechism and religious teaching thrown in; and, besides, that the discipline, moral training, and all which go to form true education, are, above all comparison, in favor of the Catholic schools. Yet, we see that the contrary opinion is held, even by many Catholics. Now the question is, how are these erroneous ideas to be dispelled, and the real state of affairs shown up in a proper light? The present miscon­ception is deplorable—how is the evil to be remedied?

There is, we believe, but one thing to be done, and that is to do just what the State does: let there be an organized Board of Education in every diocese, with subordinate Boards in every corner. Let the local Boards report each year, and let the report be in the hands of every Catholic father of a family. This will make known to all what the efficiency of the Catholic schools is, and there is no other way in which to do it.

The objection may be made that Catholics have not, like the State, the money wherewith to print reports, and it is
becomes next to impossible for them to send them. This is why so many sometimes reluctantly, send their children to publics schools, where they lose all chance of religious and moral training which they so much need, and which they will now or never receive. Hence our parochial schools are of vital importance if we would give our children a happy future.

The Semi-Annual Examination.

The Semi-Annual Examinations, a most important college exercise, began this morning, and will be continued on the succeeding class days until all are finished. It is useless to say that the examination will be as thorough as possible, and that each student will have an opportunity to display his ability and give evidence of his progress during the season. At the same time, it is well to say that the childish fear that some may entertain with regard to the examination is entirely out of place and without the least cause. Let each student do the best he can, in a frank, upright way, without ostentation and without fear, and his part will be done. His notes will be assigned faithfully and scrupulously, and should he have the good fortune of deserving excellent notes, which we doubt not, let him be grateful to God who blessed his labors and in the approbation of his professors and of his own conscience, let him derive a new impetus, a new courage to push on forward till he reaches the bright goal which awaits the earnest student.

After the examinations the general average of each student will be published. We would willingly give the standing of each pupil. Besides, the general average will give the standing of each pupil.

Personal.

Mr. J. Rehy was a visitor at Notre Dame on the 23d.
Mr. John Moffat, of '60, is practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas Hansard of '73, is reading law at Youngstown, Ohio.
Rev. John Grogan (Commercial, of '68), is pastor at Lagro, Ind.
James Brown, of '76, is studying medicine at Brownsville, Texas.
H. C. Allen, M. D., of '68, has a lucrative practice at Clinton, Mo.
Frank Ober (Commercial, of '71), is in business at Reading, Pa.
Francis Keller of (Commercial, of '76), is in business at Tiffin, Ohio.
John F. Cotter, of '55, is living in Fredonia, Ozaukee Co., Wisconsin.
Richard Callaghan (Commercial, of '67), is in business in Huntington, Ind.
John McCarthy (Commercial, of '68), is teaching school near Huntington, Ind.
R. J. Mass, of '76, is reading law in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.
Mr. S. L. Halle, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent a few days here visiting his brother.
William Boynes, of '63, is again connected with Pompey's Democrat, Chicago.
Thomas Brady, of '58, is practicing law at Hudson,Mich., so we are informed.
Maitland Cross (Commercial, of '67), is in a wholesale grocery in St. Paul, Minn.

John Keenan (Commercial, of '71), is in the drygoods business in Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Long (Commercial, of '63), is clerking with John Brownfield, South Bend, Ind.
Perley Bell (Commercial, of '68), is in the County Auditor's Office, Terra Haute, Ind.
Mr. John P. Canavan (Commercial), of '70, is in the City Treasurer's office, Scranton, Pa.
George J. Gross, of '77, writes from Reading, Pa., that he is in the best of health and doing well.
Edward J. McPharlin, of '73, is house surgeon in the Long Island Hospital College, Bellevue, L. I.
J. P. Fliherty (Commercial, of '74), visited Notre Dame on the 20th. Mr. Fliherty is in business at Beloit, Wis.
Horatio J. Colvin, of '61, is a partner in the firm of John Alden & Co., Nos. 179 and 181 Randolph St., Chicago, III.
Albert West (Commercial, of '74), is connected with the National Life Insurance Co., No. 157 La Salle Street, Chicago.

John McAllister, of '73, is practicing medicine at Nashville, Tenn. He is the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College in that city.
Hugh J. Gillen (Commercial, of '65) is the proprietor of a large store at Ottawa and one at Marseilles, Ill. He resides in the first named city.
Rev. Richard Magher, C. S. C., has been visiting friends at Monroe, Mich., where on the evening of the 13th he occupied the pulpit at St. John's Church.
We were pleased to see Bro. Marcellinus on Wednesday last. He took a short run down from Watertown, Wis., for the benefit of his health. He reports everything at Watertown as progressing.
Edward Downer, constable, charged with oppression in office and assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, had his case brought to an end this afternoon. The jury came in with a verdict of "not guilty" of charge. The Dodge Bros. appeared for the defence in this case, and it was the first time that Mr. William Dodge ventured to address a jury in the District Court. We congratulate him on his success and good fortune. It was the first jury session that brought in a verdict of "not guilty."—Burlington (Iowa) Daily Gazette, of January 17. Mr. Charles J. Dodge graduated in the Classical course here in '74, and W. W. Dodge in the Scientific course of the same year. We wish them the success to which their talents undoubtedly entitle them.

Local Items.

The skating last week did not last long, nor was it very good.
The regular monthly Conference was held on Wednesday, January, 23d.
It has been proposed that the Cannon be brought out to shoot the Rabbit.
There are a number of very good debaters in the Columbian Society.
The examinations began this morning. We hope that everyone will do well.
There will be a musical soirée in Washington Hall, on the evening of the 31st.
The Philoptagians claim that their meetings are more entertaining than those of any other literary society in the place.
Since the able lecture in Phelan Hall, January 17th, everybody here is convinced that "the music of the spheres" is Plain Chant.
Visitors to Notre Dame should remember that the handle to the name of the worthy Director of the Thespians, St. Cecilians, et alia, is not "Colonel" but "Judge."
The Thespians are already talking about the Entertainment they intend giving on the 22d of February. We hope they will do as well as the Thespians of other years.
On the 20th the first game of ball for the year was played by two picked nine. The captains were Lichtenbach and Long. The score stood 20 to 18 in favor of Itenbach's side.

The contributors to the Scholastic are at the carving of a turkey on Tuesday evening, January 29th, the Feast of St. Francis de Sales. The table will be unproved at 5:30 m.

The psalms sung at Vespers to-morrow are *Dixit Dominus*, page 15 of the Vespers; *Confitebor*, page 15; *Beatitius*, page 2; *Laudate Pueri*, page 16; and *Memento*, page 19. The concert will be Missae de Angelis.

Messrs. Price Kinney, Walters, McKone and Crost have arranged a very nice billiard-table in the Senior hall for their own amusement during recreation. Others of the Seniors should follow the same example.

The February number of *Our Young Folks* Magazine has been received. It contains much good reading and is beautifully illustrated. The subscription is $1.60 per annum. It is published at No. 27 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The St. Cecilia Philanthematic Association held its 19th regular meeting Saturday gentleman. The public in this meeting were read by Messrs. Wildercome and Healy. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Donnelly and Burns.

Is it strange that the fine chime of bells hangs silent in the church tower? The cylinder and machinery need to be put in order, that's all. Then we could have air played on the chimes every hour in the day, as in days of yore.

There have been a number of scrub-games of baseball. Since they can have no skiving or sleighing, some of the boys think they might as well make the best they can of the weather. There was a little snow, however, but it did not amount to much.

At the meeting of the St. Aloysius Philodemic Association held Jan. 23 Messrs. McCullough, Maguire and Arnold read essays, and J. P. Quinn declaimed. Messrs. McHugh, Coleman and Ewing answered interrogations given out at a previous meeting.

The poem entitled "St. Bernard to Our Lord," now going the rounds of the press, was written for the Scholastic by the author, Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, to whom we have been indebted for several little gems of poetry. All ye who copy the poem please credit accordingly.

Those of the readers of the *Scholastic Almanac* who doubted the statement of one of the writers for that he had found pastis blooming in every month of the year at Notre Dame, have our word for it that we were shown a number of them in full bloom in Bro. Peter's garden only number of months since.

The *Scholastic Almanac* for 1878, comes to us from the Italian of Giorgio Vasari, by Mrs. Foster, 5 vols.; European Art, Louis Viardot; Italian Art; Rameses the Great, or Egypt 3300 Years Ago, Lemonnier; Life of Beato Angelico of Piesole, Translated from the French of E. Cartier; A Dominican Artist, Anon.; Painters, Sculptors, and Architects of the Dominican Order, Father Marchese, 2 vols.; English Miscellany in Irish, J. Burke, O. F.; Life of Columbus, Knight; Miscellanies and Interesting Notices of the Holy See, Manning; The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign, H. E. Carey; Turkey and the Turks, J. V. C. Smith; Goldsmith's Poems; Tennyson's Poems; Crabbe's Poems; Campbell's Poems; Scott's Poems; Wordsworth's Poems; Byron's Poems; Coleridge's Poems; Morris' Poems; Burns' Poems; Hood's Poems; Milton's Poems; View of Fox's Book of Martyrs, J. Burke and Andrews; Life of Abraham Lincoln, Bartlett; Rosemary, Huntington; Life of John Paul Jones, Sherburne; Napoleon and His Generals; British and Irish History, Rev. Thos. Planagan. The following were added to the Quarterly Review, last series, 3 vols.; American Catholic Quarterly Review, two sets, 4 vols.; Catholic Record, 13 vols.; Blackwood's Magazine, 21 vols.; *Alle und Neue Welt*, 1 vol.
London Tablet, 1 vol.; McGee’s Illustrated Weekly, 2 vols.; Notre Dame Scholastic, 6 vols.; Franklin’s Complete Works, 10 vols. The Association have received several numbers of Brownson’s Essays on: History of Chicago; Fabiola; Faith of Our Fathers, two copies; Land of the Old; several pamphlets from a Friend; Golden Lion of Grapner, Trollope, from Father O’Neill, for which they return a grateful acknowledgment.

--A large audience greeted Prof. Stace, in Phelan Hall, to hear his lecture on matters relating to astronomy. After a felicitous introduction, the lecturer proceeded to dis­paly the way in which astrology prevails to some extent in our ordinary life. It is impossible for us to give anything like a fair report; it is necessary for one to hear the lecturer, on account of his ability to appreciate its many excellencies. Coming to another question, he beautifully illustrated it on the blackboard and showed how the peculiar order of the names of the planets in the days of the week arose. To the planets by people in ancient times, he preferred the science of astronomy, of its antiquity, and how a knowledge of it was passed from generation to generation through secret societies, he closed by announcing that since the mere approaches to the temple of astronomy present so many objects of interest that we linger in them unawares without the hour assigned to it, he had not yet selected a topic wherein to lecture. The lecture is well worth printing, and we hope shortly to lay it before our readers in full.

Rolll of Honor.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions, which are held monthly.—Director of Students.]

Course of Modern Languages, Fine Arts, and Special Branches.


MINIMUM DEPARTMENT.


List of Excellence.

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

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


The name of S. P. Welty was omitted last week through mistake.

MINIMUM DEPARTMENT.


St. Mary's Academy.

During the evening Miss Blanche Thompson read in admirable style "An Order for a Picture." Miss Galen read a good practical piece, in French, to the effect that every school has a place for everything, and that everything would be kept in its place. Miss Miller, in a very happy manner, read a German poem entitled "The Poor Orphan." The magnificent piece of artist work which has been progressing in St. Luke's Studio is at length completed, and is now on its way to Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington City. The form of the "Toner Art Medal," enlarged about six times, has been reproduced on fine Bristol Board, painted in water-colors, for the purpose of containing an appropriate poem, which is an acknowledgment of Dr. Toner's exquisite gift to the Art Department. On the face of the medal is a bird's-eye view of St. Mary's as it will appear with the plan of the grounds and buildings brought to perfection. The appearance of the picture is that of an exquisite mosaic, and the practiced eye can at a glance perceive the astonishing skill and delicacy of touch required to bring out such a master-piece in so short a time. The amount of labor and skill
lavished upon the work shows evidently that the gifted Prefect of the Art Department regards nothing too choice as a return for the elegant gift bestowed on St. Luke's Studio. Each point of the landscape is brought out in bold relief: the trees, the shrines, the towers, the windows of the various structures, the walks and arbors are marvelous in design. The tints are warm and lifelike, and the entire "acknowledgment" is one of which St. Mary's may well be proud.

**Roll of Honor.**

**ACADEMIC COURSE.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED.**


1st Senior Class—Misses C. Boyle, E. Lange, J. Fisk.


**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


1st Prep. Class—Misses L. Chilton, A. McGrath, A. Geiser.


**LANGUAGES.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED.**


2d German Class—Misses A. Kirchner, M. Usseleman, L. Walsh, D. Gordon.


**HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL DEPARTMENT.**

2d Class—Misses L. Kirchner, A. Kirchner, M. Usseleman.


**ART DEPARTMENT.**

**DRAWING.**

**HONORABLY MENTIONED.**


**GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.**

**JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.**

2d Class—Misses L. Kirchner, S. Moran, M. O'Connor.

Promoted to the 3d Class—Miss G. Welch.


**Tablet of Honor**

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**


**Junior Department.**


**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, 1878.**

**CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**

The examination of the Music Classes commenced on the 9th inst, and will continue until the 20th; one hour each day, from 5 to 6 p.m., in Vocal Hall.

**ACADEMIC COURSE.**

On Saturday the 26th, from 3 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., the French, German and Latin Classes will be examined.

**Christian Doctrine Classes on Sunday, the 27th, from 2 to 4 p.m.**

**ART SCHOOL.**

On Thursday, the 31st, at 2 p.m., the work of the art pupils will be examined in St. Luke's Studio.

**CLOSING EXERCISES.**

A Literary and Musical Entertainment will be given at 3 p.m., on the 31st, by the highest classes in Composition, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The friends and patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

**MOTHER M. ANGELA, Superior.**

**THE “AVE MARIA,”**

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL

Devoted to the Honor of the Blessed Virgin.

(16 pp. Imperial 8vo.)

Published Every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind.

**APPROVED BY HIS HOLINESS Pius IX., and MANY EMINENT PRELATES.**

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

**Abbey De Verre**

**Gracie Ramsay,**

**Henri Lasserre,**

**Rev. A. A. Lamberg,**

**Eleanor C. Donnelly,**

**Lady Fullerton,**

**Eliza Allen Starke,**

**The Author of “Christian Schools and Scholars.”**

**The Misses Howes,**

**The Author of “Tybones,”**

**etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.**

**TERMS:**

One Year..........................$ 2 50
Five Years..........................10 00
Clubs of Ten (and over, at the rate of $2 each).........10 00
A specimen copy sent free to applicants on application.

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

All communications should be addressed to the REV. EDITOR OF THE "AVE MARIA," Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dealers Supplied by the American News Company 39 & 41 Chambers St. New York.
**Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago**

**RAILWAY.**

**Time Table, December 30, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Indianapolis</td>
<td>4:35 P. M.</td>
<td>12:15 P. M.</td>
<td>7:25 A. M.</td>
<td>4:20 A. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokomo</td>
<td>7:10 **</td>
<td>2:45 **</td>
<td>9:00 **</td>
<td>5:45 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>8:10 **</td>
<td>3:50 **</td>
<td>10:15 **</td>
<td>6:30 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Peru</td>
<td>8:25 P. M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10:15 A. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>10:35 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:14 P. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Porte</td>
<td>12:15 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>2:45 **</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td>12:40 A. M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3:30 **</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Indianapolis</td>
<td>5:30 P. M.</td>
<td>4:10 A. M.</td>
<td>9:10 A. M.</td>
<td>4:45 A. M.</td>
<td>5:10 A. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokomo</td>
<td>2:55 **</td>
<td>1:55 **</td>
<td>3:45 **</td>
<td>1:55 **</td>
<td>2:45 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1:05 **</td>
<td>1:05 **</td>
<td>2:35 **</td>
<td>1:05 **</td>
<td>1:35 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>11:24 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>10:25 P. M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10:25 P. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Porte</td>
<td>10:30 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:30 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:30 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td>9:10 A. M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 **</td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**St. Mary’s Academy, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.**

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Holy Cross.

The course of Studies is thorough in the Classical, Academical and Preparatory Departments. No extra charge for French or German, as those languages are run on all through trains of this road.

The Musical Department is conducted on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe, by nine teachers in Instrumental and Vocal Music. In the Art Department the same principles which form the basis for instruction in the best Art Schools of Europe, are embodied in the course of Drawing and Painting. The Musical Department is conducted on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe, by nine teachers in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

For Catalogue, address: MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

---

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago**

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.**

**JUNE 24, 1877.**

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>1:15 P.M.</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12:45 **</td>
<td>10:15 **</td>
<td>2:30 **</td>
<td>7:45 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>12:30 A.M.</td>
<td>5:35 **</td>
<td>11:00 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orville</td>
<td>4:40 **</td>
<td>2:30 **</td>
<td>7:12 **</td>
<td>12:55 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:00 **</td>
<td>5:50 **</td>
<td>10:30 **</td>
<td>8:30 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:05 **</td>
<td>6:15 **</td>
<td>11:25 **</td>
<td>10:35 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4, Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 5, Fast Ex.</th>
<th>No. 6, Pac. Ex.</th>
<th>No. 7, Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 8, Mail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>7:05 **</td>
<td>5:50 **</td>
<td>11:25 **</td>
<td>10:35 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>8:35 **</td>
<td>5:05 **</td>
<td>10:45 **</td>
<td>10:00 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>3:45 **</td>
<td>2:30 **</td>
<td>7:12 **</td>
<td>6:30 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:20 **</td>
<td>3:05 **</td>
<td>7:45 **</td>
<td>6:15 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>8:00 **</td>
<td>4:45 **</td>
<td>9:00 **</td>
<td>7:30 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**THIS IS THE ONLY LINE**

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.

**F. B. STEBB, G. F. & T. A.**

---

**F. P. WADE, G. P. & T. A., Indianapolis.**

Gen'1 Manager, Indianapolis.

---

**C. & N.-W. LINES.**

**THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**

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, Kansas and the Western Territories.

**OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE.**

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...

**CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.**

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.

**LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE.**

Is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Oskaloosa, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota.

**GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE.**

Is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Neenah, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its...

**FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE.**

Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its...

**CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE.**

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.

**PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS.**

are run on all through trains of this road.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 345 Farnham Street; San Francisco, Oeco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices, 63 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 W. H. SYMMETT, MARVIN HIGGITT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Manager, Chicago.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
Founded 1842. Chartered 1844.

This Institution, incorporated in 1844, enlarged in 1866, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred Students. It is situated near the City of South Bend, Indiana, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The Michigan Central and the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroads also pass near the College grounds. In the organization of the house everything is provided to secure the health and promote the intellectual and moral advancement of the students. Three distinct courses of study are established: the Classical, the Scientific, and the Commercial, Optional courses may also be taken by those students whose time is limited.

The Minim Department.

This is a separate Department in the Institution at Notre Dame, for boys under 13 years of age. Thorough and comprehensive instruction in all primary branches is imparted. The discipline is parental, and suited to children of tender years. Personal neatness and wardrobe receive special attention from the Sisters, who take a tender and faithful care of their young charges.

Full particulars are contained in the Catalogue, which will be mailed on application to Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., Pres't., Notre Dame, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 24, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**
- 4.38 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9.50 a.m.; Cleveland 2.20 p.m.
- 11.05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 6.25 p.m.; Cleveland 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.
- 7.16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10.10 p.m.; Cleveland 10 a.m.; Buffalo 6.25 a.m.
- 9.25 a.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo 2.45 a.m.; Cleveland, 7.45 a.m.; Buffalo 1.05 p.m.
- 4.50 and 4.55 p.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**
- 2.43 a.m., Toledo Express, arrives at Laporte 8.35 a.m., Chicago 5.05 a.m.
- 4.02 a.m., Pacific Express, arrives at Laporte 5.50 a.m., Chicago 8 a.m.
- 4.38 p.m., Special Chicago Express; arrives at Laporte 5.25; Chicago, 7.40 p.m.
- 8.42 a.m., Accommodation; arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago, 11.10 a.m.
- 8.45 and 9.25 a.m., Way Freight;

P. G. RAY, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
J. W. CARY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.
J. H. PARSONS, Sup't West Div., Chicago.
CHARLES PAIN. Gen'l Sept.

PATRICK SHICKEY,
PROPRIETOR OF THE NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE
For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.
P. SHICKEY.

The Scholastic Almanac
For 1878
Is now out, and can be had on application to the publisher. The SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC is beautifully printed on tinted paper, and bound in a glazed cover. It contains a hundred pages of excellent reading matter.

CONTENTS:

Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

Address, J. A. LYONS, Notre Dame, Ind.;
or, The Scholastic Printing Company, Notre Dame, Ind.

SAMUEL HARRIS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
AMATEUR TOOLS,
for Amateurs, Boys and Girls.
Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Hand Saws, Saw Blades, Fancy Woods, New and Handsome Small Engine Castings, designs for Brace—Small Tools of all Kinds, etc.
Also, Publisher of
The Amateur Mechanic,
Send Stamp for sample Copy. Address
SAMUEL HARRIS,
15 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
### Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>1st Class</strong></th>
<th><strong>Express</strong></th>
<th><strong>1st Class</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day/Express</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Night/Express</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Shore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 duplicate collections. Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of objects of current interest available.

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 $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 more 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 which will be found the species name, composition, streak of lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallinity.

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. $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $9,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment.

### 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; every Crystalline System, and all the principal ones and every known Element. The collection is labeled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5. and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after which will be found the species name, composition, streak of lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallinity.

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. $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment.

### Table of Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Number of Specimens</strong></th>
<th><strong>25</strong></th>
<th><strong>50</strong></th>
<th><strong>100</strong></th>
<th><strong>200</strong></th>
<th><strong>500</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crystals and fragments</strong></td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students' size, larger</strong></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amateur's size, $2.50 in.</strong></td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High School or Acad. size, $5.00 in.</strong></td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College size, $12.50 in., shelf specimens</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

### Notes

**EDWARD P. FLYNN,** Plain and Fancy Book-bind. er, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Hotels


**THE BOND HOUSE,** A. McKay, Prop., Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House.

**THE MATTESON HOUSE,** Corner of Washington and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteson.

### Book Binders

**EDWARD P. FLYNN,** Plain and Fancy Book-bind. er, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Visiting Cards

**25 CALLING CARDS—no two alike, with name neatly printed for 10 cents.** E. A. WEAVER, Miehawaka, Ind.

**25 CENTS** will obtain you a Copy of THE SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC for 1875. Address J. A. LYONS, Notre Dame, Ind.
GREENBACKS
FOR BOND HOLDERS!
GREENBACKS
FOR GOLD GAMBLERS!
GREENBACKS
FOR NATIONAL BANKERS!
GREENBACKS
FOR THE PEOPLE!
GREENBACKS
FOR ALL PURPOSES!

For which money is used interchangeable at par with Gold and Silver, in a sufficient quantity as to promote industry, invite immigration, and develop the resources of the country, is what the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Claims is the only remedy for the ills brought upon the country by Legislation and Laws, enacted for the benefit of a Monied Class, and the oppression of Labor and Industry. Government Credit sustains our Bonds for the benefit of the wealthy, let the same Credit Sustain Greenbacks For the benefit of the People who sustain the Government.

Daily Enquirer, per year, -$12.00
Weekly Enquirer, " - 1.15
Free of Postage.
Agents wanted.
Send for specimen copies.

FABIAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
CINCINNATI, O.

A NEW SYSTEM
of
German Penmanship.

By the Professor of Penmanship, in the Commercial Course, at the University of Notre Dame, Ind.

Published by FR. PUSTET,
52 Barclay Street, NEW YORK, and 204 Vine Street, CINCINNATI.

This System is adapted to the Analytic and Synthetic methods of instruction, with Principles similar to those adopted in the best English Systems. The copies are beautifully engraved. Explanations and Diagrams are given on cover.

Price, 85 cents per Dozen.

Sets 'Em Up.

HENRY BLUM on hand with a full stock of
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS and TOBACCO at the
"STUDENTS' OFFICE,"
54 Washington Street, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.

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

Great Overland Route to California.
Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

Leaves Arrives
Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express...10 00 a.m. 8 45 p.m.
Fero accommodation 5 00 p.m. 5 35 a.m.
Night Express 19 00 p.m. 6 00 a.m.
A M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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

Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at depot and 128 Randolph street.

Arrives Leave.
Kansas City and Denver Express via Jack-
sonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.............3 40 pm 12 30 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line 8 00 pm 9 00 am
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line.............7 30 am 9 00 pm
Peoria Day Express.............3 40 pm 9 00 am
Peoria, Kookoos and Burlington Ex.............7 30 am 9 00 pm
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express.............8 00 pm 9 00 am
Streator, Wewonca, Lacon and Washington Ex 3 40 pm 12 30 pm
Joliet Accommodation.............3 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, Cochran, Spillard, Nash, McHugh, Brown, Reilly, McGinnis, McOsker, Rumely, Goodhue, Shanks, Hunt and others. Hence

Every MEMBER OF THE ST. CECILIA PHILOMATEAN
ASSOCIATION,
PAST AND PRESENT,
should procure a copy.

P. FOX, Publisher,
14 SOUTH FIFTH ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.