One of Life's Pictures.

The doors were thrown open wide—
They entered one and all,
Where paintings, hung in golden frames,
Adorned the noble hall.

And scenes of misery would cause
A sudden tear to start,
Where'er the artist's hand had touched
Sealed fountains of the heart.

Yet God had sketched a picture there,
That man paused to see,
In life's own misery.

The tear-stains dimmed the sunken cheeks;
Well had she learned to weep,—
The open hand was still outstretched.
She begged e'en in her sleep!

Dream on, poor child, ah soon enough
To restless life you will
Awake, and find that open hand
Empty as ever still.

And yet, 'tis always thus in life,
For man will ever feel
Compassion for imagined wrong,
The Ideal, not the real.

Ah, charity is easy taught,
Poets may paint, and those
Historians of the human heart
May sing of human woes,

But who will practices? Who will raise
The Lazarus?—Few, I trow,—
But many, many preach or write—
Even as I do now.

Conrad von Bolanden.

Seldom has a modern author contributed more to oppose successfully the errors of the day than Conrad von Bolanden. His real name is Bischoff. His writings, generally set forth in the shape of pleasing romances, have made him the favorite Catholic author of Germany. Like an inspired prophet of old, his soul-stirring words go directly to the heart and mind of the people, and, to use the language of one of his opponents, "he does not write with ink but with fire and flames, urging the Ultramontane host to stubborn resistance." This author's rare vigor has its foundation in the directness of his perceptions, and his sway over the human mind in the art of reproducing in true colors from everyday life the results of his own experience.

The main tendency of his works is to oppose the infidel and pernicious doctrines of the day, and the modern statecraft based upon these doctrines. So much has his influence been dreaded by his opponents, that the Prussian Government has forbidden the sale of his books within the kingdom, and books purchased years before this edict was issued have been confiscated from private families by the underlings of the police. These men are generally discharged soldiers, and since their literary abilities are of very doubtful quality, many ludicrous scenes have occurred on such occasions. Bolanden can boast, like the celebrated Professor Joseph von Görres, that his literary productions are one of the great powers in Europe. Napoleon I himself called Görres, who was his implacable enemy, the sixth great power, and Bolanden stands in the same relation to Bismarck that the great German professor did to the French Cesar.

In most of his works two distinct groups are easily recognized, the children of light, and the children of the world. One time it is the sphere of politics, another that of education; sometimes it is commercial, industrial, or artistic pursuits which are the chosen battle-grounds of his fiery pen. It may be asserted by some that works of fiction, even so-called Catholic novels, do in the end more harm than good, as human love is the mainstay of the plot of the story. Some are also shocked at his boldness in clearly explaining the depravity of vice. For those who hold these views we quote from number 53, volume III, of the Deutscher Hausschatz the following sentences from the celebrated author himself: "What God has laid in the human heart cannot be a source of impurity when perception and description are in keeping with the intentions of God. And God did say: The husband will leave father and mother for the sake of his wife. Hence human love is desired by our Creator, to exist and is laid like a ruling power within the bosom of man. Love emanates from God, be it even sexual, as long as the latter moves within the limits of the Divine will. Anyone contradicting this is in error, and moves no more upon the soil of Catholic dogma, since the Church at the benediction of marriages lays a particular stress upon the duty of conjugal love, and does by no means forbid the tender inclinations of bride and bridegroom. What has been created by God within the human heart, and what is expressly taught by the Church, could this be forbidden to the poet to furnish a subject for his ideas? Is he not allowed to treat of it in noble form, without inclining to gross lasciviousness? Such views would cease to be Catholic, and would be akin to the sickly bigotry of ancient sects, who but too soon fell into the other extreme of the most shocking carnal disorders. If such enthusiasts want to be consequent, they should erase many passages from holy writ, and denounce marriage as a
sin, which indeed has been done by the false mental sway of former centuries. Indeed when such madness (reken) should be Catholic doctrine, poetry, as far as she treats of purely human things in all modesty and decorum, would no longer have any right to exist. But the whims of some crack-brained heads are far from the spirit of Catholicity, and the astridivatic views of narrow-minded critics will make 'Raphael' as little a heretic as become a guide to the Catholic poet in his compositions of the true, the good, and the beautiful."

The English readers of the Catholic World and of other leading Catholic periodicals are aware that many of Bolanden's works have been translated into our own language, as has also been done to our knowledge in French. We ourselves have seen "Angela," "The Progressist" (Die Fortschrittslichen), "The Infallibles" (Die Unfehlbaren), "Frederick Barbarossa," and "Queen Bertha," translated into English. We must regret, however, that these translations fall very far short of the beauty displayed in the original German, which is in fact poetical prose. There is a seeming unreality generally noticed in the character of his virtuous heroes and heroines, but when we consider the precepts of true Christianity practically illustrated and followed up to the very letter, we must admit that Bolanden's heroic characters, superhuman as they appear, are in many respects what saints should be, and if we do not understand them, it is that we do not know how to appropriate saintly men and women, now so rarely to be met with. His villainous characters are, on the contrary, brought before our eyes with a frightful reality. Passages from Godless newspapers, demagogic lectures or pernicious pamphlets and books, are quoted by these bad men and women, and the effect of this upon the reader is really startling. In describing the movements of the human heart and mind, Bolanden equals, if he does not surpass, even Shakespeare, and we dare say he does surpass this great English poet in many respects, since the German author writes in the spirit of true religion, or, to use his own words, "within the limits of the Divine will." May the noble author continue to wield for years to come his mighty pen in the defence of all that is sacred to the human heart and pleasing in the eyes of God.

H. S.

Reading.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Reading is a most useful exercise. Bacon once wrote: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." In reading we should be careful in the choice of books. We should be careful not to bother our heads with novels and other trashy reading. We should choose a work upon history, biography, philosophy, religion, poetry, or something which will benefit us, and improve our minds.

In reading we should be careful to avoid the habit of skimming what we read, as books perused in this manner are forgotten as soon as finished. There are liars among book-writers and authors, as well as in other professions, therefore, we should not consider books infallible. On the contrary we should be careful, in reading books, discussing politics or any disputed topic, not to believe implicitly every statement made by the writer.

Bacon writes: "Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider." We should not read merely to profit by the thoughts and opinions of others, but also to lay a foundation upon which to build up our own edifice of original thought.

Different books should have more or less study expended upon them according to their worth, for, as Bacon again writes: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

I will now try to show the different kinds of knowledge to be derived from the reading and study of the two most important species of prose composition, History and Biography.

HISTORY.

A person who reads a great deal of history, both ancient and modern, and reads it attentively, noticing carefully what may be called the causes and effects of history, becomes endowed with a kind of prophetic power. He is well acquainted with the measures and policy of all governments up to the present period, and with the results of these different policies and measures. He is therefore capable of judging of the policy and measures of the governments of his day, and of the fruits they will bear.

God has given men freedom of will, and if I am acquainted with the results which have emanated from the exercise, in different ways, of that freedom of will, by men and nations of ancient times, I am, to a certain degree, capable of judging what will be the results in the future, of acts committed now, through the exercise of that freedom of will. This I can do by comparing them with similar acts committed by men and nations passed away, and the results thereof.

There can hardly be a measure introduced in governing a country of which there cannot be found something parallel or nearly so in history. To use a well-worn phrase, "history repeats itself."

To use an old figure, the study of history is like travelling. A person may travel for a lifetime and know very little of what he has seen. He has merely glanced at a few fine buildings and cities, admired the Alps, can tell you all about the beauty and grandeur of St. Peter's, etc., but he knows nothing of the languages, customs, fashions, turn of thought, and character of the peoples and nations among whom he has travelled.

So it is with the study of history. A person may know thousands of dates, circumstances, and dry details, but does he know anything concerning the languages, customs, fashions, and characters of these nations among which he, like the traveller, has been sojourning? He knows the facts and events, but does he know the reason and cause of these facts and events? Does he know what caprices, passions, or blunders of the governments or governed led to these events? He knows the dry details of a great revolution. Does he know what little events, incidents, and causes had been working upon the mind of the people for two hundred years, and which little things in time effected this great revolution? If he does not, he has not a thorough and useful knowledge of history. A true knowledge of history is a grand thing. What does it teach us? It opens to our view a scene commencing, and at first hidden, far back in the mist of ages. It shows to us the advance and progress of human knowledge. If we commence with the creation, and read and understand the history of the human race up to the present time, at first we behold human knowledge as a mere spark hard to be distinguished, hidden as it is in the appalling and dreadful darkness of ignorance. History shows us how this mere spark was ignited. How it grew gradually brighter and larger, and brighter and brighter, until all other objects were rendered indistinct by its beauty.
and grandeur. How it spread like a great fire sweeping everything before it. As this sublime fire of the human intellect advanced, men began to open their eyes, at first with difficulty, to the dazzling light of true knowledge. Still it advanced; the idols of ancient days began to melt and crumble before it.

As this fire advances every means is used to stop its progress. Men collect to defend their ancient gods against its attacks, but the fire overcomes them. Their efforts are futile. Their gods of brass crumble and fall. Wicked and designing men throw obstacles in its road: superstition, atheism, unbelief, gods of mammon and lust, but to no purpose. Those who promote this fire and add fuel to its flame, we see burned at the stake, beheaded, and hung as incendiaries, and plotters against the welfare of the human race. Yet it advances, growing every moment brighter and brighter, until at last it shall eclipse every other light except that which beams from the countenance of God, that light of all knowledge both finite and infinite, of all that is, that ever was, or ever shall be.

We learn from history that knowledge does not impede true religion, but rather aids it in its course heavenward, and that it is only ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism that disclaim God and true religion.

Lord Bacon writes: "Histories make men wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtle, natural philosophy deep, morals grave, logic and rhetoric able to contend." Would you be wise? read history.

History teaches us mainly of nations, governments, and their progress; of religions, and the progress of knowledge and humanity in general.

**Biography.**

Biography on the contrary gives us a knowledge of men taken separately. That is, of the nature, thoughts, aims and character of single men. By reading biography a person becomes acquainted with the aims and characters of great men, of men whose names shall live forever. We also see how these great men carried their aims into execution. How they labored, studied and disciplined themselves; never for an instant turning aside from the one grand object of their lives. How their aim was to them truly a star in the firmament never to be lost sight of.

Biography teaches us that men of mediocre intellect who aim at great things generally fail, and that men of great intellects generally aim at small triumphs and accomplish great ones. Benjamin Franklin aimed only to become a comfortably situated printer, able to support his family, and best known American of his time. Daniel Webster wished to become a city attorney, well situated, and acquire some note in his locality as a good lawyer. He became, next to Washington, the greatest, most popular, and best known American of his time. Damiel Webster, Pitt or Fox, and keeps the whole dormitory awake every night for a week, with his somnambulistic attempts at oratory. The next week, after reading the life of Nelson or Paul Jones, he rolls out of bed in the midst of a "salt-water" dream, imagines he has fallen from the main-top, yells "Man-overboard, pirates!" and gives a few indistinct orders about "throwing the powder overboard," sets the boys in an uproar, and then wakes up to find that instead of an admiral or commodore in the United States Navy he is only a—poor dreamer! who has not sense enough to set his mind down to one commonplace ambition and drudge away at it until he succeeds.

Lucky is this poor fanatic if he is, even then, sufficiently awakened, to view in a true light his thousand-and-one aspirations, any one of which would have been entirely too gigantic a task for his feeble brain to accomplish.

In reading biography as it should be read, a person learns that as a general thing a good, honest, straightforward man triumphs in the end; that is, if he does not attempt something beyond his power; and that a dishonest, bad, crafty man generally fails in the end. Otherwise (provided these men hold positions of importance), if the honest man fails, he gains life, in two-years history vindicates him, while when the crafty and dishonest man succeeds during life, history and posterity will denounce him. In exceptions to this rule (as men who do not hold high positions, or whom historians misjudge) the good man receives his reward in heaven, and the bad man, vice versa.

In reading the life of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams we find that Franklin with his honest, straightforward and unsuspecting policy and dealing with France and England at the close of the American Revolution would have succeeded in having Canada included in the treaty of Independence had it not been for the interference of the envious, crafty, and self-important Adams. This man imagined that Benjamin Franklin was too honest in his policy towards France and England; that fair and straightforward dealing was out of question in treating with foreign nations.

Biography teaches us that the men most successful in gaining the riches of this life are not those who inherit wealth, not those who acquire it easily, but those who acquire it by hard, steady labor, on the lookout for the pennies but never losing sight of the pounds.
Those who inherit wealth generally abuse their inheritance, squander it, and often die poor. Those who acquire wealth with ease, spend with still more ease. Those who earn it by hard labor and toil know its worth. By this we do not mean that they are necessarily penurious, but that they live happily and give freely, but within their means.

So it is with knowledge. It is true, knowledge cannot be inherited, but the talent to acquire knowledge can be. Where this talent is inherited, like inherited wealth it is within their means. Those who inherit talent, like those who inherit wealth, die poor—in knowledge.

Byron is a lamentable example of this. He inherited a grand genius and talents. Before he arrived at the age of thirty he had ruined both mind and body by his excesses, and died without learning what true knowledge and virtue are.

Those who acquire knowledge with ease soon abuse their power by wasting it. They merely skim what they read, and therefore derive no benefit from it. If schoolboys, they do not look at their books until class is called; and, then read the lesson over on the way to the class-room, stumble through it, and forget it forever. They cram for a week before examination simply for the honors to be obtained, not for the knowledge, which they forget in a week. Those who acquire knowledge only by hard study are the persons who generally succeed in life. They cannot learn their lessons on the way to the class-room, but are obliged to drudge for hours to get them. Once learned, however, they are learned forever. Having to study hard, they have no time to dissipate, and, like more talented prodigals, ruin themselves.

Thus, from a more careful study of biography we learn how to judge of ourselves, how to govern and discipline ourselves. We almost learn to read the secret thoughts of our friends and companions. We learn to judge of the conduct, understand the characters and abilities, the virtues, passions and faults of those with whom we are acquainted. We acquire a correct knowledge of ourselves and those about us.

From history we learn in the same way of our nation and people in general. How to judge and govern our nation. How to understand the conduct, characters and abilities, the virtues, caprices and faults of the masses of the people of our nation; and to have a just estimate of our national character and knowledge, compared with that of other nations.

Biography gives us, to a certain extent, the power of judging the destiny of persons; history, the destiny of nations.

Notre Dame de Boulogne.

The Editor of The Scholastic is indebted to Col. R. King, of Chicago, for a copy of a little work published at Boulogne-sur-Mer entitled "An Abridged History of Notre Dame de Boulogne." As many readers of this paper may not have heard of the famous church and crypt, we take advantage of our friend's kindness to give a short account of them. Col. King visited Notre Dame de Boulogne in 1876, which, he says, is one of the most ancient tabernacles ever raised in France to the service of Almighty God. The present Church of Notre Dame," he continues, "is very large—and, taken altogether, a very beautiful realization of architecture and art; but no word-pictures can begin to do sufficient justice to the solemnity and majesty of the enormous Crypt, about which I wandered for more than five hours."

An old chronicler, the Archdeacon Le Roy, as is related in the little book above mentioned, has given of the arrival of the famed image of the Blessed Virgin on the shores of Boulogne, an account which is acknowledged to possess the merit of authenticity.

"About the year 633 (or 636 according to some historians), in the reign of King Dagobert, a small vessel, without oars or pilot, conducted solely by the hand of God, or by the ministry of angels, was seen to enter the port of Boulogne. The inhabitants were at that moment assembled in a chapel of the upper town, which had but little to recommend it save the sanctity of the place, being simply thatched with furze and reeds found on the shore. Whilst the faithful were engaged in their pious exercises, the Blessed Virgin appeared to them in a visible form, adorned with all the sweetness and majesty inseparable from her person. She announced to them the arrival of a vessel in the port, containing her image, which it was her desire should be placed on the very spot where they were then assembled, that she might there receive the homage of their religious veneration, and extend to them in return the most striking marks of her favor and protection. In addition to this gratifying announcement, she pointed out to them a place where, beneath the surface of the earth, they would find all that was necessary for the construction of an edifice more worthy than their poor chapel to inclose a deposit so precious and so gracious a pledge of her affection. The anxiety of the people to avail themselves of these glad tidings may well be imagined. They hastened to the port with feelings of mingled joy and astonishment. A deep calm slept on the waters, whilst a brilliant halo encircled the bark, which had just then drifted to the shore. They drew near, and entering it with the respect due to an event so novel and so wonderful, they discovered an image of the Blessed Virgin, about three feet and a half in height, made of wood, sculptured in relief, bearing the Infant Jesus on the left arm. There was something in the countenance so singularly sweet and majestic that the least pious beholder could not but be impressed with feelings of respect and veneration as she looked upon it. The people assembled in crowds, and nothing was omitted which could do honor to this happy event. The sacred image was carried in procession by the clergy to the spot destined to receive it, accompanied by the people, who made the shores resound with hymns of gladness."

So far the old chronicler, who adds in another place: "Tradition, supported by strong conjecture, attributes this image to the hand of St. Luke. The size, the material of which it is formed, and the general resemblance of the features to those of the miraculous image at Loretto, afford strong reasons for supposing that they are the work of the same artist." According to tradition the image, which it is said came from Jerusalem or Antioch, was accompanied by two relics of our Lord and His Holy Mother, and a manuscript Bible in Latin. The image was placed in a little chapel, around which a magnificent church was soon built.

From the year following, pilgrims from all parts of the world visited Boulogne. The city being well fortified, and looked upon as a place of security against the invasions and sacrilegious profanations of the Normans and other maudresses, relics were brought thither from all parts of
the Christian world. Bodies of Saints, relics of our Lord from Jerusalem and other countries, were deposited in the church. Popes, Bishops, kings and princes visited the city, and made large donations to be used in the embellishment of the church and shrine. It was there that the daughter of Philipp-le-Bel of France was married to Edward II of England, and the ceremony was witnessed by four kings, four queens, and an immense number of the nobility.

It would take up too much space to recount all the grand pilgrimages made to the city, the valuable gifts from famous men, and how the church had been sacked by marauders and revolutionists. Suffice it to say that though in 1783 a mob of red republicans cast the statue into the flames, plundered the Cathedral and left it in ruins, the edifice has been restored and an imitation of the statue placed in it.

In closing, it may not be out of place to mention that most remarkable act of devotion made towards Notre Dame de Boulogne in the fourteenth century by King John of France:

"This prince having been taken prisoner, by the English at the battle of Poitiers, on the 19th September, 1356, his son made a vow before the image of our Lady, to obtain his deliverance. John having recovered his liberty landed at Calais, and immediately came on foot from that town to Boulogne,—a journey of about twenty-four miles long,—with the intention of making a pilgrimage to Notre Dame, in order to pay her her homage and grateful thanks for his safety. He was accompanied in this voyage by three of the sons of Edward III, namely the chivalrous Black Prince, Lionel Duke of Clarence, and Edmund Earl of Cambridge, who availed themselves of the vicinity to perform the same pilgrimage in the same manner. At Boulogne they were all received with great joy by the Duke of Normandy, who tarried there for them, and after dinner the French King and all the great princes and lords of England there present went on foot to the church of Our Lady, where with great devotion they made their offerings, and then returned to the great Abbey, which was furnished to receive the French King and the lords of England."


Kindness.

"Since trysts make the sum of human things And half our misery from our foibles springs;— Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease, And few can eave or serve, but all can please, O let the ungentle spirit learn from hence A small unkindness is a great offence."

If we look carefully into the history of great and good men we shall find that in most cases they were charitable, and performed acts of kindness towards all. There is not in the pages of history a character more worthy of admiration than that of Washington, and we find that he was noted for his kindness to all with whom he came in contact; to his slaves, to his officers, to his compatriots in arms, and to his fellow-citizens generally. We doubt not but that this was one of the secrets of his greatness, and merited for him the title of "First in the hearts of his countrymen."

Throughout life we should take the greatest care that in our conversation and actions we wound the feelings of no one, and when it becomes necessary to persuade them to the practice of virtue or remove them from evil we will have the greater influence over them. I became acquainted with a distinguished and holy missionary who spent ten years amongst the Indians. He was one who considered "a small unkindness a great offence."

The teacher who taught me to read that book, whom I might say with Goldsmith, "I knew him well, and every truant knew"—if that man were to go as a missionary among the Indians he would lose his scalp before a fortnight; kindness would not be in his favor, nor plead for his life, for he knew not the meaning of the word. I don't know whether he believed, with Solomon, that if he spared the rod he would spoil the child, but I am well aware if there were a child spoiled it was not for the want of the rod, for he seemed to have adopted the motto of the renowned school trustee of Flat Creek District, "No lickin, no learnin."

When any one is unfortunate it seems to be the great delight of many persons to throw blame on him. It would seem as though the greater part of mankind are happy when they may believe evil of others. This shows a mean and degraded spirit. Pity towards the unfortunate and even towards the guilty is always a beautiful sentiment. The law may be justified in condemning them, but man has not the right to exult in their pains, or depict them in colors blacker than the reality. There is no greater consolation than in being merciful, and in being the instrument of relieving the misfortunes of others and in speaking words of kindness to them. Kindness is a fundamental virtue of Christianity, which is established upon these two laws, "Love God above all things, and your neighbor as yourself." As students we should be courteous, and practice acts of kindness to others and never speaking of our classmates' faults—for we all have faults—but rather of their good qualities. If we notice wherein a chum or classmate errs, let us point out to him kindly his defects, and not speak of them to others. It is related of a pious Bishop who possessed great ability, was well read in the Scriptures, and among other praiseworthy habits was courteous and kind to all who visited him, that a nobleman passed that way and spent a few days with him. The agreeable manners of the Count gained for him the esteem and commendation of the Bishop, but he had one little bad habit of which the Bishop became aware, and he thought it his duty to inform his guest of it lest it should be prejudicial to him. When the Count was about to take his departure the Bishop addressed him as follows: "My lord, I return you infinite thanks for the honor you have done me by entering and sojourning at my poor house; and as a return for so great a courtesy I wish to make you a present and pray you will receive it with a cheerful mind. You are one of the most graceful and polished gentlemen that I have met; for this reason I have attentively observed
your manners, and examining them particularly have found nothing which is not in the highest degree agreeable and commendable except an ugly motion of the mouth and lips when eating, accompanied with a noise very disagreeable to hear." The Count, who had never been aware of this bad habit, blushed a little at the reproof; but, like a brave man, taking heart, he said: "If all the gifts which men make to one another were like this, men would be much richer than they are. For this great courtesy and liberality to me I return you infinite thanks, and assure you that I will hereafter diligently guard against my bad habit."

If we were to act towards another as the Bishop towards his guest we would no doubt have many friends—friends whereof the Wise Man speaks when he says: "A faithful friend is a strong defence, and he that hath found him hath found a treasure." JUNIOR.

Prof. Morse.

Samuel F[inley] Morse, whose name and fame is so indissolubly connected with the magnetic telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Mass. April 27th, 1791. From his earliest years he displayed great aptitude for study, and having entered Yale College he graduated at the age of nineteen. From his boyhood he showed great talent for drawing. His father, finding him much attached to art, having a great taste for art, after he had completed his studies sent him to England, in order that his son might fit himself for the practice of his favorite profession. While in England, Morse made rapid progress; so that everyone predicted for him a brilliant future as an artist. He obtained the prize both for painting and sculpture offered by the Royal Academy. His greatest desire was to compete for the prize offered for historical painting, for in this branch he took especial delight. But circumstances would not permit him to remain long enough to complete his works; affairs at home in the mean time demanded his attention there. On his arrival in America he settled in Boston, but here he was so poorly patronized and his works so little appreciated that he removed to New Hampshire. Thence he was induced by his friends with the hope of improving his condition, to remove to Charleston, S. C, where he remained until the year 1829, when he went to New York.

In New York, Morse had a much larger field to display his artistic genius. A few years after his arrival in that city he painted a life-size portrait of Lafayette, who was then making a tour through the United States. About this time the National Academy of Design was founded, and Morse was elected its first president. He read before the New York Athenæum the first lectures on art ever given in America.

In the year 1829 Morse undertook his second journey to Europe, where he remained several years. It was on the return voyage that he received his first idea of the magnetic telegraph. On board the ship he heard a gentleman describe some experiments made with the magnet in Paris, which he had witnessed, and the question arose among the assembly as to how long it would require the fluid to pass over the wire (which was about one hundred feet long) The answer was that it would be instantaneous, and it was also suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark might yet be the means of conveying messages. This remark took deep root in Prof. Morse's mind, and so he set to work and endeavored to develop the idea. Accordingly, before the trip was over he had drawn and written out the general plan of the telegraph, but when he endeavored to put his invention into practical use he found it would not work. He was not discouraged, however, but persisted in his undertaking: and after many trials, and by repeated experiments, he at last invented a machine which answered his purpose.

The public at first looked upon Morse's invention as chimerical, and thought that nothing like what he was trying to do could be got from it. To prove to them the practicability of his plan, Professor Morse constructed and put into operation a model of his Recording Telegraph, which worked with great satisfaction and convinced many of the value of the invention. He now abandoned painting in order to devote all his time to the perfection of his invention, in which his mind was so wholly taken up that he could scarcely think of or apply himself to anything else.

In that same year (1837) Morse filed his patents at Washington. It is somewhat singular that during the same year both in England and Bavaria patents were filed for the telegraph. All greatly differed from each other, but for practical use Morse's invention held the first place.

He determined to build a somewhat extended line, and for that purpose solicited a grant from Congress. It took a long time before this was given, as it was still believed by many that the invention was of little value. At length the aid was given, and in the year 1844 the first line of the Electric Telegraph of any length was erected between Baltimore and Washington. The nomination of Polk for President was the first public message that was transmitted on the wire. Thousands of miles of wire have since been stretched across the land, running in every direction and forming a network embracing the civilized world.

Many improvements have been made on the telegraph since its invention, but that does not detract from the merit of the original inventor, and at present the name of Prof. Morse stands foremost as one who did his country a great service.

It is but a few years since Prof. Morse died. There is little doubt that if he had followed his early profession he would have acquired considerable renown as an artist.

* We fear that the writer is giving too much credit to Prof. Morse. It is now generally admitted that to the late Prof. J. C. J. Henry is due the honor which has so frequently been given to Morse. In this connection the Scientific American says in a late number: "In relation to the electro-magnetic telegraph, it has been clearly shown that Professor Henry was the originator of the only practicable method of sending telegraphic signals through long distances, and that he was the first to put into actual operation a telegraph of this kind. The inventions of Henry are all embodied in the Morse instrument, and if the former were to-day discarded it would be impossible, in a commercial sense, to send telegraph messages. Morse's instruments, on the other hand, might be withdrawn from use without serious difficulty. Indeed, this is already the case. The entire outcome of the question of reading by sound is preferably employed. The honor of originating the telegraph undoubtedly belonged to Professor Henry, and if Congress, as it well might have done, granted him a patent for his invention, although he never applied for this protection, at the time of his death he would have enjoyed a monopoly, patented, of all the telegraphs, railway signals, fire alarms, and electro-magnetic machines of every kind now in the United States, for he was the father of them all. It is hardly necessary to point out how enormously wealthy this would have made him, but he preferred to take his reward in the knowledge of having benefitted humanity, and in the enduring renown which posticity will accord to him."
which though not as great as that he now enjoys, would still be sufficient to give him a place among the eminent men of his time.

F. C.

Scientific Notes.

—The Tombigbee River, in Mississippi, has been stocked by the United States Commission with 30,000 young shad. May 18, 30,000 were deposited in the stream at Aberdeen, 90,000 at Fulton, 50,000 at Demopolis.

—Dr. Rudolph Fal, a Viennese naturalist, who is exploring the earthquake-region of South and Central America, was at last accounts preparing to ascend the Volcano of Mount Ariquipa,—a mountain supposed to be 17,000 feet high.

—A law has lately been passed by Congress, authorizing the purchase of alcohol free of tax, for scientific purposes, by any university or college created as such in any State or Territory, although not incorporated or chartered as required by the first enactment.

—Mr. E. J. Williamson, Jr., states, in a letter to the Smithsonian Institution, that the whip-scorpion (Thelyphoncodes laevicaudatus) emits an arrow-shaped odor from its tail. The specimen observed was found under stones, near Chihuahua. He was captured after considerable difficulty, writes Mr. Wilkinson, "but not, however, until I had cut off several doses of his powerful effluvia, which obliged me each time to retreat and catch a fresh breath."

—Dr. Asa Gray states that, upon the best evidence, it is now believed that the weeping-willow *is a native of China or Japan; and that, although it may have been brought across the country to Persia and Assyria, in comparatively modern times, it was not there in the days of the Captivity. This statement overturns the popular idea that the trespasses being their larges on this species of willow. Dr. Gray adds that "The tree referred to in the noble Psalm, and which the uninspired translators have called willows, were probably poplars (Populus Euphratica)."

—P. C. The Hartford Times states that Mr. H. D. Willard, Newington, found on his farm a large and handsome box-tortoise, off the under shell of which he inscribed the date of its discovery, 1838, and his own initials. In 1838, or twenty-four years after, he met with the same tortoise half a mile west of the spot where it was first encountered. The animal had in the interval crossed two bridges, or forded the streams, and three railroad tracks. The first inscriptions being their larges on this species of willow.

—Art, Music and Literature.

—Mr. Browning's new volume of poems is in the hands of English critics and readers.

—Mr. T. Visiter Johnson has compiled a book of "Play-day Poems," for the "Leisure Hour Series."

—R. Worthington, of New York, will issue an American edition of Swinburne's new volume of "Poems and Ballads."

—An exhibition of books, periodicals, maps, and music, representing modern Bohemian literature, was opened at Prague, May 10.

—W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker of Washington, is about to start in that city a liberally endowed art school in connection with his art gallery.

—Miss Anna L. Ward, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, announces that she has in her possession the largest list of Pseudonyms ever collected. It is her purpose to publish them, and, in order that the list may be complete, she invites authors who wish their pen-names included, to send them to her address.

—A history of painting, edited by Dr. Alfred Woltmann, the biographer of Holbein, is among the forthcoming literary productions of Germany. The history of Egyptian and classical painting will be written by Dr. Karl Woltmann, and that of the Middle Ages and of modern times will be prepared by the editor.

—A monument is to be erected to Cervantes in Central Park, New York. The design includes a bronze statue of the famous author, and a bronze group of Don Quixote seated on his steed Rosinante, with Sancho Panza by his side. A bas-relief will also be added, representing the battle of Lepanto, in which Cervantes was wounded. The stone comprising the monument will be brought from the birthplace of Cervantes, and other localities in Granada.

—The Berlin Museum has lately purchased six valuable works of art from the Strozzi Palace, at a cost of 190,000 lire. They include a portrait of Guilliano de Medici, by Sandro Boticelli; a portrait of a young daughter of Roberto Strozzi, by Titian; and a portrait of Simonet on marble. The bust of Marcella Strozzi, supposed to be by Mino da Tisole; and a small bronze statue of St. John the Baptist, said to be by Donatello.

Books and Periodicals.

—From Messrs. Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay Street, New York, we have received "The Portrait in My Uncle's Dining-Room, and Other Tales," No. 6 of the Vatican Library, price, 10 cts., and "Tyburne, and Who Went there in the Days of Queen Elizabeth," No. 7 of the Vatican Library," price, 20 cts. Both volumes contain excellent stories, the latter being well known for years to the Catholic reading public, and needing no special praise from us. We are glad to see that the publishers go along steadily in their work of furnishing good reading at low prices. Success must crown their efforts, since they labor in a good cause.

—We have received from D. T. Ames a lithographed copy of the "Centennial Picture of Progress" which attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exposition. The original has been designed and executed by the above-named artist, in a truly ingenious and skilful manner. It is a history of our country for the past century, and shows in a number of pictorial scenes the state of the country at the time of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the same number of scenes illustrating the state of the country in the centennial year, exhibiting great cities, railroads, canals, bridges, public and private institutions, forts, battle-fields by sea and land in the late Rebellion-commence, etc. The picture is 28 by 40 inches, and when framed will make a fine ornament for the Commercial room here.

—Kindred with, or the "Good of Children," is the title of a very useful and interesting little book recently published, in the German language, at the office of the Waisenfreund, Columbus, Ohio. It is written by a learned and saintly secular priest of the diocese of Cleveland, and is intended for the use of parents who have at heart as well the spiritual welfare as the temporal interests of their children. Good parents know and will always consider it their first and most essential duty to provide, as far as lies in their power and their means will permit, a good education for their children. Of course not all can undergo extraordinary expenses for this purpose; but whatever their financial circumstances and conditions of life may be, all are in conscience bound to make their children practical Christians and useful citizens. The present work is one especially adapted to this purpose, containing as it does, in clear and concise language, the most necessary instruction, which should be given at the present time and under existing circumstances to raise their children for God, and thus make them happy for time and eternity. The book contains 154 pages and costs only 30 cents; four copies for one dollar.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame Ind., and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the eleventh year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains: choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.

Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

All the weekly local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.

A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all, OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

The St. Cecilians.

The Entertainment given by the members of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association on the evening of Tuesday, June 11th, was one of the most successful of the year, whether we look to the excellence of the performance or to the number of the people attending.

At seven o'clock people began pouring into Washington Hall, and a half an hour later, when the performance began, a large audience had assembled, and continued to swell until it had reached a point when standing room was the only thing left in the hall.

The Entertainment began with music by the Band, followed by a very pretty vocal duet by Messrs. Frank W. Bloom and August Sievers, so well rendered that we felt sorry they did not sing oftener during the evening. The part of "Benedict Arnold" was taken by Master Chas. Walsh, and it was well assigned. Mr. Widdicombe gave such a rendition to the part that made it entirely new to those of the audience familiar with the play. "Sir Henry Clinton" was personated by Mr. Frank W. Cavanaugh, and in such a manner as to reflect great honor on him. "Major Andre" was the role assigned to Mr. W. A. Widdicombe, and it was well assigned. Mr. Widdicombe played with grace and feeling. C. J. Clarke made an excellent "Washington," the make-up of his costume, etc., gave him much of Washington's look. Frank W. Bloom as "Putnam" made a brave and blunt old soldier, while Thomas Nelson as "Gen. Green," George Cassidy as "Lafayette," E. J. Pennington as "St. Clair," J. F. Arantz, as "Hamilton," G. J. Baker as "Knox," W. B. Walker as "Stuben," and M. H. Bannon as "Parsons," all rendered their parts faithfully and well; "Col. Clinton," "Major Talmage," and "Col. Jameson" found excellent personators in D. Coddington, G. Donnelly and J. Lemarie. The roles of "Paulding," "Van Wert," and "Williams" were taken by Messrs. R. F. Mayer, M. T. Burns, and R. Keenan. These three young gentlemen gave to their parts that freedom on the stage which is always enjoyed, and with Mr. J. L. Healy, who acted in an admirable manner the part of "Smith, the Tory," were the cause of much fun and amusement. Mr. A. Sievers as "Knyphausen," Frank G. Carroll as "Robertson," and K. Reynolds as "Admiral Graves," all did well. Master Geo. Sugg took the role of "Col. Tarleton" in a manner most creditable. The part of "Benedict Arnold" was taken by Master-Chas. Hagan, and rendered with much spirit and fire. Master Frank McGrath made a very good looking little page. Messrs. G. H. Cochrane, G. W. Jones, G. Crawford, A. Hatt, Chas. Walsh, J. T. Matthews, J. Byrne, and G. Ittenbach took the remaining parts of the play. "Major Andre" had a good showing, and the play was highly successful,—a verdict unanimous among the students.

The second play of the evening was the "Virginia Mummy," in which Master Frank McGrath took in a capital manner the part of "Ginger Blue." Master Charles Hagan took well the role of "Dr. Galen," and Master Geo. Sugg made a dashling "Capt. Rifle." Master Frank Carroll looked and acted the artist, "Charles," and Master Robt. Keenan was an excellent "O'Leary." The other characters were taken by Messrs. D. S. Coddington, Kirke Reynolds, J. Lemarie, and A. Sievers, all acquitting themselves in a highly creditable manner.

The whole entertainment was enjoyable and was well appreciated by the large audience, all of whom went from the hall with pleasure beaming on their countenances. The St. Cecilians have reason to feel proud of their Association.

-A number of committees have been appointed to receive visitors during Commencement Week. Of course the officers of the house will endeavor to see all, but the great number of people coming here render it necessary that they receive assistance, and the members of the committees will endeavor to supply the wants of everybody.
Personal.

Rev. D. J. Spillard, of '64, lately arrived at Notre Dame, from Austin, Texas, where he has a fine large parish.

—Rev. F. Dibnah, of Avilla, and Rev. F. Thomas, C. P. P. S., were among the visitors to Notre Dame last week.

—Rev. F. W. O'Mahoney and Rev. J. Gleeson recently arrived at Notre Dame from the East, where they have been engaged in giving missions.

—Among the solosists at a concert given by the Detroit Catholic Musical Society—Prof. G. Freytag, conductor—was Mr. George Riopelle (Commercial) of '72.

—Hon. John Gibbons, of '68, has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Iowa for Attorney General. Mr. Gibbons lives at Keokuk, Iowa, and has a large law practice. We trust that he may be elected to the office for which he has been nominated, though the State is overwhelmingly Republican.

—Among the many who attended the St. Cecilian Entertainment on Tuesday were Rev. A. B. Oechtering, Jno. Lauth, R. Shortis, D. Spillard, and Messrs. Judge Stanfield, Ex-Mayor Miller, J. Wile, J. Sugg, F. Murphy, Miller, of the South Bend Tribune, Fassett, of the Tribune, T. A. Dailey, and a great many others whose names we failed to get.

—James F. Ireland (Commercial), of '73, died at his home in Cincinnati, O., on the evening of the 6th of this month. Mr. Ireland, with his brother Thomas A., of '75, was well known and liked at Notre Dame. He was a member of the Band, and of a number of literary and religious societies. Before his death he received the last Sacraments of the Church and expired as the litanies were finished. May his soul rest in peace.

—Prof. T. A. Dailey, who for two years past has been associate editor and third owner of the Herald, has sold his interest to C. L. Murray, and severed his connection with that paper. Mr. Dailey has many warm personal friends in this city and county who regret exceedingly his resolve to discontinue business, as he is now free from bondage and may leave us. Prof. Dailey is a thorough scholar and combines in a rare degree the wisdom of the schools with the easy grace and polish of the world. He is peculiarly fitted to adorn any society which he may choose to enter. Aside from being an honorable, intelligent gentleman, Mr. Dailey is an editor of rare information and ability, energetic and fully alive to the issues of the hour. His journalistic experience will be useful to him wherever he goes and we wish him the abundant success he merits. We fear the Herald will suffer by his departure.

—South Bend Sunday News.

Local Items.

—The Cecilians return thanks to the Senior Orchestra.

—The wheat-fields are already beginning to turn yellow.

—The music at the St. Cecilia Entertainment was very good.

—The lawns in front of the College building have been mowed.

—Washington Hall has been re-decorated for Commencement Week.

—The house-sparrows are increasing in numbers over at the Professed house.

—Next week we will print in full the programme of Commencement Week.

—There will be an abundance of flowers for the Feast of Corpus Christi this year.

—The programme of the St. Cecilian Entertainment, different as it was from others during the year, was carried out without any changes.

—Chas. Walsh, Chas. Hagan, R. Mayer and Geo. Sugg, the Censors of the St. Cecilia Philomatheans, attended to their work well during the preparations for the Entertainment.

—The Junior Department ought, under their chief prefect, Bro. Leander, feel very proud when they consider that the Philopatrians and St. Cecilians have given the best Entertainments of the year.

—Next Thursday is the Feast of Corpus Christi. In the morning Missa Regina will be sung. Vespers may be found on page 98 of the Vesperal. The procession will be at the usual hour in the afternoon.

—A curiosity may be seen by visiting the Manual Labor School. Two nests comprised in one in a tree not three steps from the door. One of the nests is occupied by a robin, the other by a chippy. Boys, learn a lesson of harmony.

—We received from Mr. Herbert S. Fassett, of the South Bend Tribune, the Secretary of the Editorial Association of Northern Indians, an invitation to attend the Convention of the Association at Rome City on the 13th. We are sorry we were unable to attend.

—At the 33d regular meeting of the St. Cecilian Association the following persons were given a note of thanks: the Editor of the Scholastic, Bros. Leander, Paul, Laurence, Stanislaus and Simon, Prof. Stace, Howard and Edwards, Messrs. A. K. Schmidt and M. Regan.

—The members of the Boat Club held their annual picnic in Johnson's Woods this last week. The viands were excellent and in abundance. The members enjoyed themselves very much. The picnic was equal to those of former years, from which fact old members of the Club can easily infer that the eattibles were first-class.

—An admirable entertainment was given at Washington Hall, Notre Dame, last evening, by the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association. The programme included declamations, songs, the historical drama "Major John André," and the "Virginia Mummy." Excellent dramatic power was evinced by the Thespian aspirants, and the songs and other features were rendered in an artistic manner. The plays were elaborately presented, the scenic effects being unusually good, which greatly augmented their realism.—South Bend Herald.

—The exercises of Commencement Week are as follows: Monday morning, June 24th, orations by the representative Societies; Monday afternoon, orations of the Graduates; Monday evening, declamations by the Elocution Class; Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock a. m., Mass of the Alumni; at 9 o'clock a. m., meeting of the Alumni; at 2 o'clock p. m., banquet of the Alumni; 4 o'clock p. m., boat race;
7 o'clock p.m., poem and oration of the Alumni, followed by a dramatic entertainment, given by the Theatrical Association. At 6 a.m., the Commercial Department at Notre Dame and published an Illustrated Penmanship gotten up by the Professor of Penmanship in the school-book business and who from time to time, perusing the copy-books or text-books, gets into a number of schools; others made a little trip not long ago, and found that they had already made their way into a number of schools; others said they intended to introduce them in September.

Last evening was the occasion of the twentieth annual exercises of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association of Notre Dame, which were held in honor of Very Rev. Father Granger, of the University. It was largely attended by persons from the city and abroad, among them being Hon. T. S. Stanfield, Ex-Mayor Miller, and Mr. Sugg, of Indianapolis. The drama of "Major John Andre" was given, the parts being taken by students at the University, and the whole concluded with the farce "Virginia Mummy," composed of the more advanced of the pupils, lends an additional charm to the entertainments at that place. It was as a whole a most enjoyable affair, and we regret that we have not the space to give it a more extended notice.

The following is the programme of the musical soirée to be given June 16th:

1. Trio, from "Bellarico"—Cornett, E. Evers; Tenor, J. P. McHugh; Baritone, J. J. Houck.
2. Violin Solo—"Violette," by Carafa—J. P. McHugh
3. Piano Solo—"Last Hope" (Gounod)—E. Carroll
4. Violin Solo—"Letzter Gedanke" (Weber)—A. Sivers
5. Piano Solo—"Old Folks at Home" (Challoner)—A. Crumrine
6. Violin Solo—"O Cara Mora" (Gara)—F. Fischel
7. Piano Solo—"Overture Tamerlan" (Rossini)—T. Fischel
8. Flute Solo—"Blue Danube" (Strauss)—J. English
9. Piano Solo—"Dein Eigen" (Lange)—F. Hellmaan
10. Violin Solo—"Tyroler und sein Kind"—J. A. Burger
11. Piano Solo—"Roussel" (Cherubini)—R. Keeler
12. Piano Solo—"Fantasie"—E. Evangeline—J. D. Montgomery
13. Violin Solo—"Ernani" (Verdi)—J. Ciaggett
14. Piano Solo—"La Marseillaise"—A. Morrissey
15. Piano Accompaniments will be played by F. Carroll, T. Fischel and J. A. Burger.

A meeting of the resident members of the Associated Alumni was held at 7 o'clock, in the President's parlour, Notre Dame University, Very Rev. WM. Corby, C. S. C., presiding. Prof. Stace was unanimously called to act as Secretary. Very Rev. Presidents Corby stated that he invited the Associated Alumni to a banquet on the usual day, Tuesday, June 25th, and he put them in a position to review itself into a committee of ways and means for the consideration of matters respecting time, place, etc. After much deliberation, the following programme was agreed upon: (1) That the Mass of the Alumni shall be celebrated at 8 a.m. on the Tuesday morning, Very Rev. W. Corby, celebrant; Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, deacon; Rev. Christopher Kelly, subdeacon. (2) That the meeting of the Alumni shall take place at 9 a.m., in the Hall of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association. (3) That the banquet shall take place at 5 p.m. in the usual place, thus giving the members time to attend the boat-race at 4 p.m., and the subsequent Dramatic Entertainment. Professors Edwards and Stace were then appointed as a committee to receive the Alumni and their friends. The Secretary was then directed to write out the form of the invitation, and after some discussion in regard to badges, etc., the meeting adjourned.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated South Bend, Ind., June 11, says: "The twentieth annual exercises of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association of Notre Dame University, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Lyons, took place in the University hall this evening, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, among which were Hon. T. S. Stanfield, Ex-Mayor Miller, Mr. Sugg, of Indianapolis. The Entertainment, which consisted of literary, musical, and dramatic exercises, was complimentary this year to Very Rev. A. Granger, Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States. The justly celebrated brass band of the University opened the exercises with a joyous burst of music. Then followed songs and excellently delivered addresses by John Healy, F. W. Cavanaugh, and others. The prologue by the young and talented Master F. W. Bloom was especially well received, and introduced the play of "Major Andre," which embodied the romantic era of our country, and which the name would suggest. The principal characters were sustained by C. J. Clarke, T. Nelson, G. Cassidy, F. W. Cavanaugh, R. Keenan, W. A. Widdicomb, J. B. Berkeley, K. Reynolds, C. Hagan, J. L. Healy, and Frank McGrath, with much animation and propriety. It is seldom a corps of juvenile amateurs are so well trained in elocution. A piano piece by G. H. Cochrane then attracted our attention, and showed both taste and skill in execution. An excellent orchestra, composed of the more advanced of their pupils, lends an additional charm to all the entertainments at Notre Dame. The soirée concluded with a racy farce, "The Virginia Mummy," well rendered by Frank McGrath, C. Hagan, G. Sugg, Frank Carroll, R. Keenan, D. S. Cuddington, K. Reynolds, and a numerous band of supporters, altogether one of the most pleasant and enjoyable evenings we have passed in some time. Prof. Lyons deserves great praise for his talents and devotion as a director.

The literary organization at Notre Dame University is the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association; and last evening they gave their twentieth annual summer entertainment to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Washington Hall. There were guests present from Chicago, Indianapolis, this city and elsewhere. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, festoons and wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and a number of choice plants in front of the orchestra burdened the air with the sweet perfume from their blossoms. The programme, which was given in honor of Very Rev. A. Graeger, Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States, opened with an excellently rendered number by the N. D. U. Cornet Band. This was followed by addresses by John Healy, F. W. Cavanaugh, J. P. Perkins, R. P. Mayer, T. Nelson, and C. Hagan, all well delivered and especially the last mentioned, who was called before the curtain. An amusing French Dialogue by J. Leman and E. Pennington was sandwiched between two of the addresses and then came the event of the evening, the historical drama of "Major John Andre." The prologue was read by young Frank W. Bloom, one of the most talented young men at the University and the best reader of his age we ever had the pleasure of hearing. The leading parts in the play were played by C. J. Clarke, G. Sugg, T. Nelson, J. B. Berkeley, F. W. Cavanaugh, R. Keenan, W. A. Widdicomb, K. Reynolds, C. Hagan, G. Sugg, J. L. Healy, Frank McGrath, M. T. Burns and others. So well trained were they that on any other than a university stage they would not have been taken for amateurs. Prof. Lyons, who has few equals in this specialty, may well be proud of his pupils and the plaudits with which they were greeted last night. Other points in the extensive programme worthy of special mention were the overture, "Semiramis," by the orchestra, a piano piece by J. H. Cochrane, and the extremely laughable farce of "The Virginian Mummy." All who go to university exercises may be sure of being well entertained. Those who went last night were doubtless, thanks to Prof. Lyons and the members of the St. Cecilia.—South Bend Daily Register.

**Sem-A nnual Examination, June 17th-22d, 1878.**

**COMMITTEES OF EXAMINATION.**

- **CLASSICAL COURSE.**
  - Very Rev. W. Corby, President; Rev. T. E. Walsh, Rev. N. Stoffel, Secretary; Prof. A. M. Lyons, Rev. P. Hurth, Mr. A. Morrissey, Prof. A. J. Stace.

- **SCIENTIFIC COURSE.**
  - Rev. A. M. Kirch, President; Rev. T. Carroll, Prof. T. E. Howard, Prof. A. J. Stace, Secretary; Prof. W. Ivers.
And sooner Arcturus and Vega shall blend
Their beams in one centre of light,
Than shall we prove reluctant to fight to the end
Or lay down our arms in the fight.
Yes; till hydrate of potash and sulphur combine
To form deuterioxide of zinc,
We'll be true to our colors, in rain and in shine.
But here, now, perhaps you may think
These comparisons somewhat far-fetched and unbacked
By usage poetic to be;
But we wish to impress on your notice the fact
That students of science are we.
Yes, we, your devoted Cecilian boys,
Will endeavor to learn what we can
At the fountains of knowledge, where he that employs
His time, becomes truly a man.
Our twentieth spring time that beams on us now
Beholds us united and free,
And while we exist we will never allow
Disunion among us to be.
But you probably think I have stayed here too long,
Though you've patiently heard till the end,
For poetry's tiresome unvaried by song,
So I'll make my congé and descend.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

COMMENICIAL COURSE.
Rev. C. Kelly, President; Bro. Philip Neri, Secretary;
Prof. C. E. Tong, Prof. J. A. Lyons, Prof. Wm. Ivers, Prof.
J. F. Edwards, Prof. O. M. Schnurrer.

PREPARATORY COURSE.
Rev. P. Scholl, President; Prof. T. McNamara, Secretary;
John Chrysostom, Bro. John de Matha.

FINE ARTS.
Rev. E. Lilly, President; Rev. M. Fallize, Rev. M. Lauth,
Bro. Pali, Bro. Leopold, Bro. Albert, Bro. Celestine,
Prof. O. M. Schnurrer.

MODERN LANGUAGES.
Philip Neri, Bro. Maximilian.

DEDICATORY POEM.
TO VERY REVEREND FATHER PROVINCIAL, C. S. C.
Delivered at the Twentieth Annual Celebration of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association, June 11th, 1878, by
F. W. Cavanaugh.

Very Reverend Father, we greet you to-night
With feelings of gladness and joy;
And we hope that you also will view with delight
The plays that our time will employ.
Your own festival day, as we find to our cost,
In vacation is fated to fall;
And though a recreation thereby we have lost,
But since 'tis our lot not to welcome you then.
On that day which our joy ever after would make
Let us offer our congratulations again,
And the just execration we heap on his name
And if once to his country a traitor became.
Who the proud declaration of liberty signed
And this time, as then, it will put us in mind
We have two little plays to present you to-night—
"Major André"—we've played it before;
Yes; sooner the Apteryx, winging its flight.
And sooner the Ornithorhynchus shall dwell
Where the blue Tradescantia blooms.
While the vine blossoms breathe their perfumes,
While the blue Tradescantia blooms.
And while we exist we will never allow
Disunion among us to be.
But you probably think I have stayed here too long,
Though you've patiently heard till the end,
For poetry's tiresome unvaried by song,
So I'll make my congé and descend.

ROLL OF HONOR.

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

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
E. F. Arnold, W. H. Arnold, T. Barrett, J. E. Cooney, A. B.
Coggan, N. L. Chatterton, W. L. Dechant, E. O. Davenport, P. J.
Doucherty, A. A. Dorson, C. K. De Vries, E. J. Dempsey, J. G.
Horeck, M. Hogan, J. S. Hoffman, F. J. Holland, A. Hutingter,
O. J. Hamilton, F. Holtman, A. W. Johnson, F. Keller, J. Krebs,
F. C. Luder, A. A. Lent, P. W. Mattimores, W. J. Murphy, H.
Maguire, J. D. Montgomery, E. Maley, C. F. Missner, F. V. Mc-
Kinnon, J. P. McHugh, J. J. McEniry, M. J. McCue, F. P. Mc-
Cullough, O. McKennan, B. W. Nevanus, T. F. O'Grady, J. G.
Quinn, J. P. Quinn, M. J. Regan, J. J. Rothert, E. W. Robinson,
J. Rabbi, J. J. Shugrue, J. S. Sheridan, P. H. Vogel, F. W.
Williams, E. S. Waites, F. J. Walter, L. E. Vee, J. English.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Bannon, J. A. Burger, J. J. Byrne, J. B. Bertelling,
C. J. Brinkman, C. O. Burbeck, H. E. Canoll, T. F. Clarke, W.
D. Czarnecki, J. E. Cottrell, C. P. Cassidy, F. W. Cavanaugh, G. H.
Cochrane, D. S. Coddington, J. C. Castard, G. W. Donnelly, R.
French, J. L. Healey, M. F. Hirsch, J. L. Halle, G. Ittenbach,
J. H. Ittenbach, R. E. Keenan, F. W. Lane, J. L. Lemaitre,
J. D. McNeff, W. L. McCarthy, R. F. Mayer, F. T. McGaugh,
Pennington, K. Reynolds, A. Rizzi, W. Ritz, K. L. Scanlan,
J. M. Scanlan, C. F. Van Mourick, E. S. Waiter, W. A. Widdi-
combe, F. E. Weisert, G. Sugg, A. W. Sievers.

MINOR DEPARTMENT.
A. Coghlin, G. Lamblin, G. Rohus, W. McDevitt, J. Seeger,
O. Ferrell, W. Coolbaugh, J. Inderlined, W. Reibrands, R.
Castaile, C. McGrath, W. Coglin, J. Brooks, G. Garrick, Jas.
Courtney, F. Berry, Jos. Inderlined, C. Long, H. Kitz, P. Fitz-
gerald, T. O'Neill, J. McEniry, T. McGrath, T. Barrett,
J. Crowe, J. Devine, M. Devine, C. Welby, F. Ferrell, L. Young,
J. Chavs.

CLASS HONORS.

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

COLLEGIATE COURSE.
L. Dechant, M. J. McCue, A. Herriges, L. Evers, H. Maguire,
P. F. McCullough, J. D. Montgomery, J. P. Kinney, J. A.
Burger, W. A. Widdicomb, J. Quinn, J. P. Quinn, F. W. Bloom,
On Pentecost Sunday Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Shortis, C. S. C., with Rev. Father Snauler as deacon and Rev. Father Dudden, as subdeacon.

The weekly Academic reunion met after the distribution of points. The Rev. Chaplain made some practical remarks on the Festival of the day (one of the greatest of the year), and explained in a few words the Gifts of the Holy Ghost, which are received in the Sacrament of Confirmation.

The grounds around the Academy are looking very beautiful. From the frequent rains, the foliage is full, and the pupils enjoy sketching or reading under the grateful shade. Numerous ornamental urns and vases, filled with flowers and trailing vines are scattered here and there, which take away the monotony of the surrounding green, lovely as it is with all the shades from pale to dark. Encircled by the River St. Joseph, St. Mary’s appears to strangers from the busy world an earthly paradise.

On Wednesday was the last Nocturnal Adoration for the Catholic pupils this year. All received Holy Communion in the evening, and assisted at Benediction, of the Blessed Sacrament. June being the month particularly devoted to our Lord’s Most Sacred Heart, everything around partakes of the spirit of the time; the floral decorations have changed to a ruddy hue, expressive of the Love of God, and, blended with white and green, marks plainly that a pure and faithful heart is acceptable to our Divine Saviour.

The visitors during the past week to the Academy were Rev. Michael Horgan, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Patrick Gibbons, lady and family; Rev. Father D. J. Spellard, C. S. C.; Mr. Wile, Laporte, Ind.; Miss Olivia Tong; Mr. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Mr. F. L. Natchitoches, La.; Mrs. Brett, South Bend, Ind.; Miss A. Sturges, Mishawaka, Ind.; Rev. Father D. J. Spellard, C. S. C.; Austin, Texas; Rev. J. Lauth, C. S. C., South Bend; Mrs. Sherland; and Mrs. Cassidy.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.

[The editor of the Scholastic is not responsible for the spelling, of the names in these lists. As there is no rule of the house—so proper names are printed as given by the young ladies themselves.]

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Bay Reynolds, Mary Cooney, Elizabeth O’Neill, Minerva Spier, Pauline Gaynor, Anastasia Henneberry, Mary O’Connor, Amelia Harris.

1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses Cecil B. Yates, Hope Russell, Sarah Moran, Ida Fisk, Mary Ewing, Emma Lang, Bridget Wilson, Stephen Wallace, Miss Nettie Coughlin, Keokuk, Iowa; Miss Olivia Tong; Mr. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Mr. F. L. Natchitoches, La.; Mrs. Brett, South Bend, Ind.; Miss A. Sturges, Mishawaka, Ind.; Rev. Father D. J. Spellard, C. S. C.; Austin, Texas; Rev. J. Lauth, C. S. C., South Bend; Mrs. Sherland; and Mrs. Cassidy.

2D SENIOR CLASS—Misses Eleanor Keenan, Mary Way, Clara Silverthorn, Mary Lake, Mary Danaher, Zoe Papin, Ellen King, Mary Brown, Elizabeth Keena, Mary McGrath, Blanche Thomson, Mary Birch, Mary Casey.


1ST PROF. CLASS—Misses Mary Cleary, Anna McGrath, Lucie Chilton, Adelaide Geiser, Louise Neen, Sophia Rineboldt, Henrietta Heasey, Ellen Mulligan, Margaret Hayes, Blanche Parrott, Mary Uselman.

2D PROF. CLASS—Misses Mary Mullen, Ellen Kelly, Mary White, Imogene Richardson, Elsie Williams, Alice Barnes, Mary Ludwig, Julia Barnes, Mary Lambin.

1ST TEACHERS' CLASS—Misses Laura French, Margaret O’Connor, Misses Mary Inskeep, Julia Butts, Emma Ewing, Fisk, Brown, Winston, Mary Bird, Ellen Mulligan, Julia Butts.

2D DIV.—Misses Lois Reynolds, Cooney, Mary O’Connor, Burgart, Annie McGrath, Geiser, Golen, Moran, Ewing.

2D CLASS—Misses Pauline Spier, Zoe Papin, Catharine Barrett, Ellen Wright, Ellen Mulligan, Julia Butts.

2D DIV.—Misses Kingsfield, Shaw, Casey, Danaher, Chilton, Fox, French, Mulligan, Usselman.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN FRENCH.

1ST CLASS—Misses McGrath, Ellen Keenan, Clara Silverthorn, Maria Flatenburg, Mary Lake.

2D CLASS—Misses Fisk, Geiser, O’Riordan, Burke, Robertson, Ewing, Keenan, O’Neill, Neen, Annie O’Connor, Annie Reising, Mary O’Connor, Mary Keenan, Mary Way, Mary Lambin, Ellen King, Mary Brown, Emma Lang, Bridget Wilson.

2D DIV.—Misses Minerva Loebner, Alice Farrell, Charlotte, Van Names, Imogene Richardson, Blanche Parrott.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Thecla Pleins, Bridget Wilson.

1ST CLASS—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Clara Silverthorn, Elizabeth Kirchner.

2D CLASS—Misses Minea Spier, Ellen Golen, Amelia Harris, Ellen Keenan, Elizabeth O’Neill.

2D DIV.—Misses Gordon, Leota Buck, Frances Kingsfield, Delia Cavener, Anna Reising, Angela Ewing, Mary McGrath.

2D CLASS—Misses Lousia Neen, Matilda Whitehead, Julia Burgart.

2D DIV.—Misses Annie O’Connor, Alice Farrell, Emma Lang, Adelaide Kirchner, Mary Brown, Mary McGrath, Elizabeth Walsh, Annie McGrath, Caroline Ortmayer.

3D CLASS—Misses Ellen King, Anna Reising, Alice Morgan, Pauline Gaynor, Mary Cooney, Catharine Hackett, Annie Malone.

2D DIV.—Misses Richardson, Mary Winston, Mary Way, Carolay Gall, Mary Mullen.

4TH CLASS—Misses White, Genevieve Winston, Martha Wagoner, Catharine O’Riordan, Annie Cavener, Emma Shaw, Zoe Papin, Catharine Barrett, Florence Cregier, Mary Danaher, Anna Woodin.

2D DIV.—Misses Henrietta Heasey, Blanche Thomson, Laura French, Ellen Hackett, Maria Flatenburg, Lola Utto, Mary Cleary, Louise Wood, Charlotte Van Names, Mary Halligan, Elizabeth Miller, Angela Ewing, Cecilia O’Riordan.

4TH CLASS—Misses 1da Fisk, Sophia Rineboldt, Elizabeth Schwartz, Elizabeth Thomas, Rebeccas Nettelor, Catharine Lamb, Mary Ewing, Linda Fox, Mary Casey, Mary Lambin, Marcia Van Namee, Agnes Brown, Mary Mulligan.

2D DIV.—Misses Kelly, Blanche Parrott, Mary Birch, Mary Hale, Lucie Chilton, Ellen Wright, Elizabeth Mulligan.

3D DIV.—Misses McKinnis, Julia Kingsbury, Lorena Ellis, Sarah Hambleton, Mary Cox.

5TH CLASS—Misses McFadden, Lucile McCreef.

5TH CLASS—Miss Alice King.

HARP—Misses Della Cavener, Ellen Galen.

ORGAN—Misses Blanche Thomson, Catharine O’Riordan.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.

1ST CLASS—2D DIV.—Misses Elizabeth Kirchner, Della Cavener.

2D CLASS—Misses Adelaide Kirchner, Delia Cavener.


3D CLASS—Misses Silverthorn, Geiser, Rineboldt, Richardson.

4TH CLASS—Misses Julia Burgart, Mary Winston, Anna Cavener, Matilda Whitehead, Gan, Farrell, Casey.

5TH CLASS—Misses Minnie Metcalf, Mulligan, Mary McGrath, Ewing, Hale, Peak, Keenan, White, Angela Ewing, Schwartz, Heasey.

GENERAL CLASS—Misses King, Miller, Fox, Van Names, French, Butts.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.

2D CLASS—Misses Delia Cavener.

2D CLASS—Misses Marie Plassenburg, Leota Buck, Julia Burgart, Sarah Hambleton, Alice Farrell, Adelaide Kirchner.


PAINTING IN WATER-COLORE.

2D CLASS—Misses Elizabeth Kirchner, Emma Lang.
THE "AVE MARIA,"
A CATHOLIC JOURNAL
Devoted to the Honor of the Blessed Virgin.

BLESSED BY OUR LATE HOLY FATHER PIUS IX, CONFIRMED BY POPE LEO XIII,
AND ENCOURAGED BY MANY EMINENT PRELATES.

Among the many contributors to the "Ave Maria" may be mentioned
AUBERT DE VERS, GRACE RAMSAY,
HENRI LASSERRE, ANNA H. DONELLY,
REV. A. A. LAMBING, ELIZABETH C. DORSET,
LADY FULLERTON, ELIZA ALLEN STARR,
The Author of "Christian Schools and Scholars,"
The Misses Howe, The Author of "Tithorne,"
etc., etc., etc., etc.

Published Every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind.

Price, 25 cents per Dozen.

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. FUSTET,
32 Barder 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, 25 cents per Dozen.

Look to Your Health.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is the best Spring remedy for impoverished blood, physical exhaustion, or impaired digestion.

Ladies troubled with ailments incident to delicate constitutions will find it invaluable.

Depot, Boland's Drugstore,
53 CLARK ST., opposite Sherman Hotel,
Chicago, Illinois.
Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>9:25 a.m.</td>
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**Niles**

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**Kalamazoo**

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**Ar. Detroit**

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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**SOUTH BEND—**

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**NILES**

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<td>9:05 a.m.</td>
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**SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL BOOKS, Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.**

The Naturalists' Agency has been established at 1223 Bolton Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections.

**Collection 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 specimen was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying index all species may be verified. The price is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and their more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the specific number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after which it will be found the species number, the specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

**Catalogue of Shells**

A Catalogue of Shells, 250 species, 3 cts. each, printed on heavy paper, on one side accompanied with Genera List, 10 cts. in 1 ct.

**Catalogue of Birds**

A Catalogue of Birds, 250 species, 3 cts. each, printed on heavy paper, on one side accompanied with Genera List, 10 cts. in 1 ct.

**COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS**

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

The collection of 160 illustrate all the principal species and all the principal minerals in Dana's compendium. The specimens are labeled with a printed label that can only be removed by breaking. The labels of the $5, and higher valued collections give Dana's specimen number, the locality, and in most cases, the composition of the mineral. All collections accompanied by my illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

**Number of Specimens**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<th>High or Office, smaller</th>
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**Crystal and Fragments.**

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**Amateur's size.**

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Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D., 1223 Bolton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Scholastic Scholastic, a Catholic journal devoted to the study of the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, $2 per annum.

**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

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A. E. FOOTE, M. D., 1223 Bolton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
PATRICK SHICKLEY,  
PROFESSOR OF THE  
NOTE 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.  
F. R. SHICKLEY.

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:

Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express. 5.20 a.m. 4.50 p.m.
Per accommodation 12.15 a.m. 2.15 a.m.
Night Express 10.00 p.m. 7.15 a.m.
A. M. SMITH,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.  
MAY 12, 1878.

TRAIN LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,  
Cor. Canal and Madison Sts. (West Side). On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

No. 1.

Pittsburgh,.. Leave 11.45 P.M. 9.00 A.M. 1.50 P.M. 6.00 A.M.
Rochester,  12.30 A.M. 10.15  2.30  7.45
Alton,  7.30  12.30 P.M.  2.30  11.00
Orrville,  4.45  7.30  11.15  1.00
Mansfield,  7.00  4.40  9.00  8.15
Crestline,  
Arive,  7.30  15.15  9.45  3.00

Crestline,  Leave 7.50 A.M. 5.40 P.M. 9.55 P.M.
Forest,  10.40  9.00  12.25 A.M.
Lima,  11.30  4.30
Ft. Wayne,  1.30  11.55
Plymouth,  2.45  12.45 A.M.
Chicago,  7.00  6.03  7.30

GOING EAST.

No. 2.

Chicago,  Leave 9.10 P.M. 5.00 A.M. 5.15 P.M.
Plymouth,  2.46 A.M. 11.35  9.00
Ft. Wayne,  5.55  10.10 P.M. 11.45
Lima,  8.35  4.05  1.30 A.M.
Forest,  10.10  5.20  2.45
Crestline,  Arive,  11.45  6.55  4.25

Crestline, Leave 12.05 P.M. 7.15 A.M. 4.30 A.M. 6.05 A.M.
Mansfield,  12.30  7.44  5.00  6.05
Orrville,  2.20  9.38  7.10  9.15
Alliance,  4.00  11.15  9.00  11.30
Rochester,  6.55  12.45 A.M. 11.00  3.00 P.M.
Pig Chicago,  7.20  2.30  12.15  3.30

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

L S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1878, 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 a.m.; Cleveland 2.30 p.m.; Buffalo 8.05 p.m.
11 05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5.23 p.m.; Cleveland 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.
12 15 a.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5.40 p.m.; Cleveland 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.
9 15 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 2 a.m.; Cleveland, 7.15 a.m.; Buffalo, 11 p.m.
7 30 and 8 a.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.  
2 43 a.m., Toledo Express, arrives at Laporte 3.35 a.m., Chicago 6 a.m.
5 05 a.m., Pacific Express, arrives at Laporte 5.50 a.m.; Chicago 9 a.m.
8 00 p.m., Special Chicago Express, arrives at Laporte 5 40; Chicago, 8 p.m.
9 03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9.05 a.m.; Chicago, 11.55 a.m.
7 30 and 8 03 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. RAY, Ticket Agent, South Bend.  
J. W. CAHAN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, Sup't West Div., Chicago.
Lessons in Music.

PROF. EMIL ZOTT, having now taken up his residence in South Bend, is prepared to receive pupils or give private lessons in Music, Vocal or Instrumental, at moderate charges, in South Bend; Niles, Mishawaka and the surrounding neighborhood. Persons wishing to engage his services may apply at his residence or address him through P. O. Box 1027, South Bend.

To those who desire the services of a competent Music Teacher the following testimonial from Rev. M. Oakley, S. J., Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Chicago, will be a sufficient guarantee:

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, CHICAGO, Feb. 20, 1878.

It gives me pleasure to state that Prof. Emil Zott, bearer of present, gave perfect satisfaction as an organist and as a gentleman to his employers, and to me in particular, during the five or six years that he was Organist at the Holy Family Church in this city.

From my own experience and that of others, I know him to be very competent to teach the Piano, and especially Vocal Music. He is an excellent director of music and trainer of a choir.

Ever since he ceased his connection with the Holy Family Choir he has always enjoyed the reputation of a good moral man and a perfect gentleman.

M. OAKLEY, S. J.

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 126 Randolph street.

Kansas City, od Denver Express via Jack. sexville, 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 East Ex. via Main Line. 7 30 am 9 00 pm Peoria Day Express. 3 40 pm 9 00 am Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Ex. via Main Line 7 30 am 9 00 pm Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express. 8 00 pm 9 00 am Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex 8 40 pm 12 30 pm Joliet Accommodation 8 20 am 5 00 pm J.C. McMullen, Gen. Supp. J. Charleston, Gen. Pass. Agt.

EDWARD BUYSE, DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, and JEWELRY.

All Kinds of Engraving Done.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

STUDENT'S OFFICE, No. 54, Washington St., South Bend, can be found the best stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes, etc., to be found in Northern Indiana. Remember the place.

BLOOM'S OLD STAND.

E. & E. T. Ivins.

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, Academic and Preparatory Departments.

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