Sonnet.

IN SICKNESS.

As in the meadows, or 'mid showery ways
Of forest, flows a softly laughing stream,
Onward and onward in a golden dream,
Trilling the livelong day its song of praise,
And glancing joyous thro' the summer haze.

But suddenly when fades th' Autumnal gleam,
It steals o'er few that darkly saddened seem,
Silent and dead thro' long, long winter days.
Ah, thus my life, 'mid joys and pleasures bright,
Has happily all the years of childhood passed,
But now the Angel, once the fatal blight
Of Israel, flutters in the dreary blast,—
He breathes upon me—the eternal night
Of Death descends upon my soul at last.

William Cullen Bryant.

But a few days since the sad intelligence of the death of William Cullen Bryant, one of America’s most eminent poets, flashed over the electric wire from one extremity of the continent to the other, and caused a pang of sorrow in all literary circles. Mr. Bryant was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, on the 3d day of November, 1797, and had consequently at the time of his death passed his 81st year. At the remarkably early age of thirteen his genius began to display itself, when he published a poem, “The Embargo,” written in rhyming pentameter. This, his first attempt at composition, was a political satire, and had a large and ready sale. The young genius attended school to display itself, when he published a poem, “The Embargo,” written in rhyming pentameter. This, his first attempt at composition, was a political satire, and had a large and ready sale. The young genius attended school...
in the library of American literature one grand and immortal work which would shine most brilliantly among the literary gems of time, perhaps even longer than our nation will endure. He had the power, but he confined himself to the production of scattered though certainly beautiful little poems."

As a journalist, Mr. Bryant was one of the most successful of American editors, and has shown himself to be a master of prose. Space forbidding a more extended review of the merits of Mr. Bryant's works, we may best sum up all by a criticism from America's greatest literary man, Washington Irving: "Bryant's writings transport us into the depths of the solemn primeval forest, to the shores of the lonely lake—the banks of the wild nameless stream, or the brow of the rocky upland rising like a promontory from amidst a wide ocean of foliage; while they shed around us the glories of a climate fierce in its extreme, but splendid in all its vicissitudes." From this we may see what a magic power Mr. Bryant had in describing nature, and this power displays itself in all his works.

A few days ago, an immense crowd assembled to assist at the unveiling of a statue to Mazzini. From this circumstance we know their principles and opinions. Mr. Bryant was unhappily one of the orators of the day, a thing by no means honorable to him, and during the ceremonies he was injured, and, as a result, died a few days after, and on last Friday his mortal remains were taken from All Souls Church, New York city, to Roslyn, Long Island, and laid by the side of his wife. A large censure followed the cortège to the grave with expressions of sorrow and respect. Measures are being taken to erect a life-size statue of Bryant in Central Park, and this is certainly proper, although unnecessary, as the memory of William Cullen Bryant will always remain fresh and green in the hearts of those of whom he was,—the American people.

A. J. H.

A Fable.

FREELY TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

The first species of literature introduced into the mind of the young student of every civilized country is generally fables. The application of these charming stories, wherein dumb animals are presented to us capable of reason and language, dates from time immemorial. Who has not heard of Aesop? and who does not know that the fame of this ancient poet redounds even in modern times upon La Fontaine, the charming writer who made his countrymen acquainted with the sober truths first taught by the Greek philosopher? And in English, how many are the poets who have reproduced Aesop? Most of Aesop's fables have been rendered into German by the poet Gellert, who lived about the time of Frederic the Great; but not satisfied with the translation and versification of the old Aesopian fables, Gellert has almost equalled, to a certain extent, the Greek philosopher by many original fables of his own. The poetry of this German classic is at once beautiful and simple, as the following specimen will show:

Phylax, der so manche Nacht
Haus und Hof getreul bewacht,
Und oft ganzen Diabes banden
Durch sein Beinen wiederstanden.
Phylax, dem Lips Tallian,
Der doch gut zu stellen quaste,
Selbst zweimal weichen musste
Diesen kam ein Fieber an.

Such is the first stanza of our fable, which we will translate, if not literally, at least according to its meaning, in English prose, leaving it to men of more than our modest capacities to render it in English verse.

"Phylax" was a model watch-dog. Undismayed, he routed whole bands of thieves and tramps, and even Lips Tallian, the greatest robber of his time, had twice to yield (his coat-tails) to the intrepidness of our worthy friend. Now this jewel of a dog fell suddenly ill. Before following up the order of stanzas laid out by the German poet, we should remark here, however, that Master Phylax, though excellent in every other respect, had one dark spot in his character: he was very covetous and greedy. Living in abundance himself, for such a noble animal could by no means be a poor man's dog, he had no pity for the necessities of his fellow-dogs. What he could not devour himself he would bury deep in the ground, and vow to the unlucky cur whom he caught unearthing his hidden treasures; only precipitate flight could save such an aggressor. Neither the most insatiable looks of his poor fellow-creatures, nor their miserable appearance, nay not even the most bewitching smiles and tail-wagging of a canine beauty, having a large family of promising puppies to support, could move his callous heart. Phylax was, and remained, a miser to the backbone. Yet there is among animals none more forgiving than a dog, although sometimes he keeps a thing in long remembrance, and takes his chance for dire vengeance. But even Phylax had many friends:

Kauft erschollen die schömmen Post,
Ais von ihrer Mittagskost
Alle Freunde und Bekannten
Phylax zu besuchen rannten.

Thus you see his friends left even their mittagskost, which means their dinner, untouched, to visit their sick companion.

Alle Nachbarn geben Rath
Krumholz- und Mithilsdrat
Mussen sich der Hund begnemen
Wider Willen einzunehmen.

All his neighbors tried their skill in doctoring and drugging our poor canine friend, but this only made him worse.

Pantalon sein bester Freund,
Leckt ihm an dem heissen Munde.

Pantalon, his best friend, licking his fever-heated snout, said: "Oh, my dear Phylax, has it come to this?" "Yes," replied the sufferer; "I think I must go at last. Had I not taken medicine I would be all right; but you may be sure that the many medicines will be the cause of my death," but,

Kömst ich nur so gücklich sein,
Und die schönen Schinkenfleisch
Die ich mir verscharren müssen
For dem Tode noch geissen;
Ach das macht mich kummervoll,
Dass ich diesen Schatz vergesse,
Nicht vor meinem Ende fressen
Auch nicht mit mir nehmen soll.

"Aah! if I could only have the pleasure of enjoying the savory ham-bones which I had hidden before my sickness! Aah! this grieves me to the heart, that I must lose these treasures; that I can neither eat them before I die nor take them with me to the other world. Pantalon, my friend, you will find one buried near the garden
gate, and another near the woodpile. (The greedy miser revealed only a part of his treasures.) But, Pantalon, I beg you not to eat a morsel of these treasures."

Pantalon faithfully fulfilled his commission, and Phylax, with the death-rattle already in his throat, drew a long, long farewel breath, inhaling the odor of his treasures. "But," said he, "Pantalon, this is not all; you shall have the remainder when I die."

"Ja du sollst." Hier stand der Hund.

"Yes, you shall," said the dog, and, with a dying gasp, he was no more.

Our readers will excuse us quoting the final stanza of the German poet:

Der Geizhals bleibt im Tod noch karg
Zwei Blicke wirft er auf den Sarg,
Und tausend wirft er mit Entsetzen,
Nach dem mit Angst bewahrten Schätzen.
Oh schwere Last der Eitelkeit
Um schlecht zu leben schwer zu sterben,
Sucht man sich Schätze zu erwerben,
Verdient ein solches Glück wohl Wahl?

The miser remains greedy up to the hour of his death. A few glances bestowed on his coffins, and a thousand the more—his eyes are fixed in death upon his treasures, so anxiously hoarded up. Oh! height of folly! in order to close a wretched life with a painful death, treasures are coveted and piled up! Does such a lot deserve our envy? Yet the poet very properly describes only the miser's temporal miseries. Phylax, the dog, had no immortal soul to lose; but the miser, as not unfrequently happens, when death knocks at his door, will first think of his money, and having not yet settled his mind on the disposal of his goods, will find himself in the presence of Him who has told us that those who act like Dives will be his companions in the next world: I was hungry and you did not give me to eat; thirsty, and you did not give Me to drink, neither did you give Me covering when I was naked. Away from Me, you accursed, into everlasting fire, since what you refused to the least of these My brethren you have refused to Me.

Let those inclined to be miserly ponder well this truth, that their fate, if they change not, in the next world may be the same as that of so many misers who have been snatched away from this life without having a moment's time to think of their Creator and Judge, whose anger they have incurred during their lifetime by neglecting that for which riches had been given them, namely deeds of mercy and charity.

Supplementary Addenda by Way of Appendix.

BY BETSCHER BOETHOLME D'OULLAIRE.

In my last paper I spoke of the possibility that Aries was originally a Hydraulic Ram. I will now give my reasons in support of this hypothesis.

1. As far as the configuration of the component stars is concerned, the constellation looks about as much like a hydraulic ram as any other kind of ram. In fact, more so.
2. The opposite equinoctial sign is the Balance, the representative of material force. By analogy, we might expect the representative of dynamic force at a corresponding point of the zodiac.
3. As Aquarius appears to be pouring out the entire celestial supply of water, without regard to expense, it is evidently necessary that some apparatus should be provided to elevate it again to its pristine altitude. So, after the fishes have done swimming in it, what could be more eminently proper than to set a hydraulic ram to work, especially as the ensuing month, April, is a severe drain on the supernal standpipe?

But plausible as these reasons appear, they are by no means conclusive, owing to the close relationship which subsists between the hydraulic and the zoologic ram. How remarkably close this is may be judged by the experiment of the late Mr. Smith of Deanston, as quoted by Rankine in a footnote to his chapter on Methods of Water Supply, p. 704, as follows:

"The late Mr. Smith of Deanston rammed and puddled each successive layer of a reservoir embankment by erecting a rail-fence along each side of it, and driving a flock of sheep several times backwards and forwards along it."

It is scarcely necessary for us to inform our readers that the late Mr. Smith of Deanston is defunct. But let us triumphantly ask, if that flock of sheep did not consist essentially of hydraulic rams, what is in the name of Archimedes did it consist of?

While I am on the subject of text-books, it would not perhaps be out of place to animadvert on the utterly idiotic character of some of the questions propounded for the exercise of the student. For instance in Smith's Mechanics, p. 130, example 8, we read as follows:

"A ladder rests against a vertical wall, to which it is inclined at an angle of 45°: the coefficients of friction of the wall and of the horizontal plane being respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and the centre of gravity of the ladder being at its middle round. A man whose weight is half the weight of the ladder ascends it. Find to what height he will go before the ladder begins to slide."

If the coefficient of common-sense in the "man whose weight is half the weight of the ladder" were given, the question would admit of easy solution, as if said coefficient were greater than zero, he would not ascend the ladder at all under the given circumstances. But this view never seems to have struck Prof. Augustus W. Smith, LL. D., who is evidently no relative of the late Mr. Smith of Deanston.

Some of our own Indiana luminaries are about as bad. In the "Questions for the Examination of Teachers in the State of Indiana. Prepared by the State Board of Education. February, 1878," we find the following brilliant interrogations:

"Thirty men can dig a ditch in 20 days; how many more men must be employed to finish it in 4 days?"

The style of finish required is not stated, although it would obviously make considerable difference whether it were to be rammed and puddled, or laid in hydraulic cement, or bound in Russia leather and glazed. Again, the examinee is required to "State two ways in which the value of a fraction may be increased."

The latitude for reply which this inquiry affords is painfully wide and indefinite. So also is that of a subsequent grammatical question:

"Write the possessive case of the following: Duke of Wellington, Henry the Eighth, somebody else —

Now suppose we really can't think of anybody else?"

—During the autumn gales the volume of nature is full of fly-leaves.
Look Upon this Picture and then Upon this.

The Baltimore Sun has a correspondent in London, whose communications are not only very interesting, but they are very instructive, far surpassing the usual correspondence from abroad which so teems in American papers. Between want of intelligence and want of honesty, a large portion of foreign correspondence with which the American people are regaled is made up of temporary stuff, or is fabricated for partisan uses.

Mr. “Mont,” whoever he may be, has great advantages; that is, he has access to means of information which are inaccessible to inferior scribblers; and he has powers of discrimination and of description which command the attention and confidence of intelligent readers.

This gentleman recently attended two meetings in London, at which figured many most eminent Englishmen. At the one the chief lions of literature were assembled; at the other, some Catholic clergymen and lay gentlemen of the Catholic faith. The one group made profession of free thought, and therein, “in that literary galaxy,” are found Lord Houghton, W. E. Gladstone, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Fawcett, Robert Browning, Canon Farrar, Rob. Lowe, Prof. Huxley, etc., and among these distinguished men, “the character of Herbert Spencer stands out in bold relief.” Now, Mr. Herbert Spencer carries out “free thought” and the free expression thereof to the outer limits. He has the secret of making the whole world happy, at least as happy as himself. No Church dogmas shall stand in the way of this consummation so devoutly desired. Let us take a look at him.

“Is that sad face of his looks as if he were saying constantly to himself: ‘No God? What lies beneath these first principles themselves? From what regions come they? What is the un-seen foundation on which the superstructure rests?’ That same sad face answers: ‘The unknowable,’ and whispers: ‘Some essential verity must be looked for.’ A sad man, typical of queer phantasmata and fallacies; of contradictions of Kant, of queer phantasmata and fallacies; of contradictions of Kant, for instance. His eyes are of that luminous, changing color which we think will be of interest to our reader’s.

Why, really, this is not so promising as modern science, psychology would lead us to suppose. Let us pass over to the other assembly, where there is another group of men not unknown to fame. There are Cardinal Manning and John Henry Newman, who is a thinker, too, according to “Mont,” who says, “No man in Europe is a stronger thinker out of theology than Dr. Newman. His mind is strictly logical; his heart perfectly pure, and his thoughts equal to the moving of mountains.” Thus all the thinkers are not on the one side of Herbert Spencer and his friends.

In this goodly company at the Cardinal’s are the Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary Marshal of England, whose “modest, moral character, shines a worthy example for more pretentious and less noble men.” . . . “He is conversing with the Marquis of Bute and Lord Ripon, and neither sadness nor sorrow are on their faces, but ready are their hearts and hands to relieve pain and woe.” It is clear that they are not less happy than the lions of the galaxy of Freethinkers.

Now we will let the correspondent present the chief figure of this group to the reader, and let him decide for himself with which party he would prefer to take his destiny, or his hopes for happiness, either in this world or the world to come.

“CARDINAL MANNING.

“This is his reception day. The entire of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England are at this reception. The majority of the patrician Catholic families of England are at this reception. It is an interesting gathering. What a legion of brain! What a roll of blue blood! The vast saloons are thronged. There is an animation and guileless affability which impresses us forcibly after leaving the iceberg formality around the literary lions named above. In this great group the figure of the Cardinal stands out like a painting of a priest of the medieval times. There are few men in this day who have so firmly and fairly grasped the entire counsel of God as manifested by the Incarnation of His Son, and few men who have so tenaciously held the single place on the Rock of Peter as Cardinal Manning. For this reason his clear and luminous style of preaching, guiding and protecting, under the agency of God, in every walk of moral life, pointing to that kingdom of which ‘there shall be no end.’ For this reason we see the Jew and Gentile in eager silence within the reach of his voice every Sunday in this great world of London.

“The whole men and appearance of this great divine gave me the impression of an earnest man of high moral feeling, purity of purpose and intensely religious sentiment. Of clear intellect and marvellous mental reach, yet as simple as a child, he is a joyous courtier, a ripe scholar, and a Cardinal pre-eminently. He is a tall, thin man, worn by much fasting and many vigils. His head is large, his forehead broad, prominent, hard and dry looking. His face is long and angular, a perfect type of the ascetic monkphysiognomy. His complexion is a dull and dry sallow, his eyes of that luminous, changing color that at one moment is a deep grey, and the next a dark brown, yet how little of sadness is there about this man who knows there is a God!”—Catholic Mirror.

Acknowledgments.

In answer to invitations to the Commencement exercises here this June, the Catholic press have unanimously answered very kindly. We would be pleased to have representatives of all of them here. Besides these acknowledgments, we have been handed the following letters of regret, which we think will be of interest to our readers.

Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, writes:

“Excuse me for not having earlier replied to your kind letter of the 4th inst. You see by the Telegraph how constantly I am occupied. I wrote that I hoped, if his Lordship of Vincennes would arrive in time, to tear myself away and accompany him to Notre Dame for the Commencements. But it seems I cannot have this twofold satisfaction. But I wish you a good time, and a present and future prosperous one.

“With kind regards to all at Notre Dame and St. Mary’s.

“Yours truly,

“J. B. Purcell, Abp. Cin.”

Most Rev. Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, says:

“I thank you for your kind invitation to attend your Commencement exercises, to be held on the 31st June. But with regret I must state that my weakness of health does not permit me to attend. I am forbidden by my physician to travel; indeed, I am scarcely able to attend my appointments for the administration of holy Confirmation in this city and neighborhood. You will therefore excuse me.

“Please to form also the good Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of my reasons for not complying with her kind request.

“Believe me, Rev. and dear Father,

“Yours, truly and devotedly,

“John M. Henni, Abp. of Milwaukee.”
Scientific Notes.

—Dr. W. G. Farlow, of Cambridge; Prof. D. C. Eaton, of Yale; and Dr. C. L. Anderson, of California, are jointly publishing a work on the Algae of North America, consisting of the plants themselves, properly put up and labelled. The second volume has lately appeared.

—Capt. Burtin is so confident that the region of Midian in Egypt is rich enough in mineral wealth to repay capitalists for investigating and working the deserted mines, that it is his intention to solicit the aid of a capital company to form a company in England to take the matter in hand.

—It is announced that Mr. Rasam has found at Nineveh, imbedded in a wall of the palace of Assur Bani-Palo, a round clay cylinder, divided into ten compartments, and containing nearly one thousand three hundred lines of fine inscription. What the inscription means has yet to be determined.

—The reptile-house at the Jardin des Plantes has been enriched with a specimen of a serpent of a size rarely seen in Europe. It is the python molurus, measuring seventeen feet in length, and about twenty inches in circumference, and weighing 78 pounds. It is a donation from Dr. Floom, Director of the Royal establishments of Sindanglaya, in the island of Java, and was sent through M. Garnier, French Consul at Batavia.

—The Smithsonian Institution is preparing for exhibition in the National Museum a series of the largest procurable representatives of each species of American reptiles, carefully colored from nature. In order that the series may be complete, it solicits contributions of specimens of turtles and terrapins, of serpents, with the exception of the poisonous kinds, of lizards or ground-puppies, and the various species of frogs. The largest procurable representatives of each species are desired.

—M. Reziel has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences a description of a new electric lamp with incandescence acting in free air. A thin rod of carbon pressed laterally by an elastic contact and pushed in the direction of its axis against a fixed contact becomes incandescent, and burns when traversed by a pretty strong current. As the end of the rod is consumed the pressure it forward through the elastic slides to the point of fixed contact, where the combustion takes place.

—Speaking of the uses of pain, The Lanced observes that generally it may be set down as an axiom that the chief and most obvious service of pain to humanity is as a deterrent and warning sensation to ward off danger. Pain, however, has a second and educational value as regards the mind and temper, and some sorts of pain may be specially designed for this purpose. In this view, also, pain has a practical interest, because the development of mind as a process governed by natural laws of which science is perfectly competent to take heed.

—The nitrate of lead is now recommended in the medical journals as scarcely second to any substance, in point of cheapness and efficacy, as a deodorizer. For preparation for use it is simply necessary to take, for ordinary purposes, half a drachm of the nitrate, dissolve it in a pint or more of boiling water, pour the two solutions together, and allow the sediment to settle. To purify and sweeten a fetid atmosphere immediately, dip a cloth in the liquid and hang it up in the apartment.

—Arrangements have been made for testing the utmost powers of carrier pigeons, by a flight of 760 miles, from Rome to Brussels, on June 32. There are more than 600 birds entered for the race, but it is not expected that over half a dozen will succeed in making the journey, as on the last test-race for great distances, only about 1 per cent. of the birds arrived at their destination. The line of the projected race crosses Mount St. Gothard, and it is supposed that the successful birds will turn a direct course, which must carry them over the peak, at 10,000 feet above the sea-level.

—The electric light continues to grow in favor. Arrangements are being made to illuminate the Bishop House of Lords by it. An English scientist has been lecturing...
before the Society of Arts on the subject and demonstrates that the electric costs from a half to a twelfth as much as the gas light. He does not consider the two in direct competition, but regards the electric light as peculiarly fitted to do just what gas is incapable of. At the Paris Exposition great attention is being paid to illumination, and the electric light is being experimented upon and tested in various ways.

—An examination of the phonograph record under the microscope has recently been made in England, and interesting results have been described in Nature: "Long E or Say), on the screen, looked like two Indian clubs with the handles together. The same general resemblance is observed in E short, except that, as in A short, the volume of sound being less, the intensity was less, or (what is the measure of intensity) the path of the needle-point was shorter, and it seldom entirely cleared the foil, the consequence being a continuous groove of irregular, but normally irregular, width. "I long and I short are much alike in general form, as also are O long and O short, the coupling of the pairs of the latter being the most striking feature. U long and U short best show the difference in shape produced by intensity differences, the short being drawn out, and more acicular. OI is very interesting. The dipthong consists of short O and short U, while characteristic of the sounds are to be observed. OW presents a composite character, but its derivation has not yet been made out."

—On the railroad connecting Reveil and Marly-le-Roi, France, it is said that the experiment of running the locomotive on superheated water has given very satisfactory results. The water was introduced at a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees centigrade.

—Up to this time Dr. Richardson and others have failed to make the microscope available for diagnostic purposes, in auscultation of the lungs and heart to the extent anticipated. The stethoscope as yet serves the purpose fully as well. But it is thought that the obstacles to the expected use of the microscope in detecting irregularities in the working of the animal mechanism will soon be removed.

—Mr. F. Peppard is the inventor of a curious contrivance for awakening a sleeper at a given hour. The apparatus is to be affixed to an ordinary clock; it is so arranged that when the hour-hand of the clock touches a button, an electric circuit is completed; the minute-hand passes over the button without effect. There are a series of holes for the different hours, into any one of which the button can be pushed, according to the time selected for awakening. The completion of the electric circuit may ring a bell, or sound any number of the ordinary musical instruments of an alarm. But this contrivance has yet a more effective method for arousing a deaf man or any sleeper who is willing beforehand to prepare himself for a shock. A bracelet is prepared which can be put on the wrist at the time of retiring; to this, flexible wires are attached, and the electric discharge will pass through it at the appointed hour. He could lie down to pleasant dreams with such an apparatus fastened to his wrist, would naturally need the violence of an electric shock to awaken him.

Art, Music and Literature.

—M. Villemain has put forth the sixth volume of his "Memoires d'un Journaliste," containing an account of travel and personal experiences during his manhood.

—Sir James Stephen, Q.C., is at work upon a second edition of his "General View of the Criminal Law of England," which will be published in the course of the year.

—M. C. Hippian, who has already written instructive books on public education in the United States and other countries, has now issued "L'Instruction Publique en Russie."

—The latest about William Tell is a laborious historical book by K. L. Muller to prove the reality of the entire tradition of Tell and the liberation of the three forest cantons of Switzerland.

—Karl Blind contributes an essay to the June number of The University Magazine on "Vjera Sassulitch and Constitutional Aspirations in Russia," containing many details of the trial hitherto unknown abroad.

—A London firm are to issue Shakspeare's "King John," together with "The Troublesome Reign of King John," as acted by the Queen's Players c. 1589, edited with notes and introductions, by Rev. F. G. Fleay.

—Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., is about to print in Magazin a new chapter of his work on "New Ireland," called out by the murder of Lord Letrimal and the reopening of the question of power and tenantry.

—The volume of "West-Point Tic-Tacs" which Homer, Lee, & Co., have in press will contain the largest poem yet produced by Bret Harte. It relates the love-life of "Oadet Grey," and is enlivened by three stirring bugle-songs.

—Lord Macaulay said that in his experience of men proficient in oriental tongues, he had never found one who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia.

—"It is not a little funny that Wheaton's great treatise, "The Elements of International Law," has just appeared in Chinese and has been again reprinted in London, while there is not a copy of this American book to be bought in America."

—A work entitled "The Dramatic List," by Mr. C. E. Pascocoe, is being prepared for publication in London. It will give biographical sketches of prominent living actors and actresses, with critical comments on their talent, extracted from the current press.

—The death is announced of Dr. Heiarich Leo, Professor at the University of Halle, Germany. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and for more than a century had been professor of history at the royal University of Halle.

—A Goethe society has been founded at Vienna, after the pattern of the English Shakspeare societies. Its object is to found a Goethe library, and to issue editions of Goethe's chief works at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of all classes.

—"The Suppliant of the Holy Ghost" is the title of a very novel devotional work published by Messrs. Burns & Oates. It is a paraphrase of the Vesi Sancte Spiritus, printed from a manuscript of the seventeenth century. It contains many beautiful prayerful reflections.

—A volume entitled "Characteristics of Leigh Hunt" has been brought out in London by an anonymous author, who in early youth was a correspondent of the essayist. Its object is to present to readers unfamiliar with Leigh Hunt some examples of his writing which best reveal his distinctive traits.

—The original manuscripts of Schiller and Goethe's correspondence have been successively republished at the price of 4,000 thalers by the royal libraries at Berlin and at Munich. They were finally bought by Cotta, the publisher, to save them from being broken up or going abroad, though they have been published before.

—The Home Ministry in Paris is to publish a volume of fac-similes, containing Papal Bulls, diplomas, charters, and autographs from the seventh to the eighteenth century, under the title of "Muse des Archives Departmentales." The documents are drawn from the various provincial archives in France, and they consist of all sorts of documents.

—Prof. Justin Winsor has an article on "A Choice of Cyclopedias" in the June Literary World. His conclusion is that "Almost any fair book of reference, thoroughly understood, and used with a frequency that gives facility of consultation, and a knowledge of what to expect from it, is every way better than the best, slightly comprehended, and rarely used. There is a general lack of acquaintance, among most people, with books of reference. More buy them than use them, at least intelligently.

Books and Periodicals.

—The Catholic Publication Society Co., 9 Barclay St., New York, has sent us The Young Girl's Month of July, by the author of Golden Sands. It is a neat and worthy little
publication, and had the author given us the month of August it would make a most excellent work for young girls amidst their vacation months. As it is, it will accomplish much good.

"German Socialism" is the title of the leading article in the July Catholic World. The two recent attempts on the part of the German Emperor have set all the world speculating about Socialism in Germany. This gives a peculiar value and timeliness to the profound and exhaustive article in The Catholic World. "English Statesmen in Unison" is another article, too. The excellent manner of Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and John Bright. The style of article always attracts attention, and the present paper is one of the best of its kind. "The Newspaper Press of New York" is spicy and caustic, and tells some home truths that will be appreciated by everybody except by those of whom they are told. "The Tractarian Movement in the Church of England," by Mr. Capel, treats in a calm and kindly manner of the present attitude of that movement towards the Catholic Church. "Pantheism versus Atheism" is likely a yet deep review of Professor Stuart Blackie's Natural History of Atheism. The Scotch professor gets some rather hard knocks. "The Principle of Beatitude in Human Nature" holds out much hope to humanity, whose tendency in these days is towards nothingness or despair. The Relations of Judaism to Christianity" is justly famed. "Helen Lee," "Cyrus the Great," and "Peter of Bari," are unusually good stock of fiction. In poetry there is "Created Wisdom," by Aubrey de Vere, and another canto of Dante's Purgatorio, translated by Dr. T. W. Parsons.

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Exercise and Study.

All admit that exercise of the body is necessary for the promotion of health. Physiology and anatomy alike teach this. They show that the human body, a most noble machine, is made to be active—to be exercised, in order to a proper development, and that the different circumstances of life necessitate this exercise or activity. The structure of a machine often suggests to us the use for which it is intended, and in like manner the structure of the human body shows us that it is intended not to be inactive or unemployed, but rather to be used in functions adapted to its peculiar physical structure.

Labor may be considered the chief source whence the body obtains what it most requires. By it the whole body is roused into action, each part or member has its own work to perform, and therefore becomes developed, if not overtaxed, while the others lie dormant, or are in a feeble state of existence. Sedentary occupations generally involve but a few of the bodily powers, and for this reason they are injurious to health if the person thus employed does not take in some way a sufficient amount of out-door exercise. There are, indeed, means left to most people for avoiding any serious injury to the health of body and mind, for but few persons are so constantly employed as not to be able to take the recreation which their system requires some time or other during the day. They are able at least to take a ride on horseback or in a carriage, to walk for an hour or more, during the day. They are able at least to take a ride on horseback or in a carriage, to walk for an hour or more, play ball, row a boat, or engage themselves in some other healthy and refreshing pastime. To the student especially, exercise is of vital importance; he has to spend the greater part of the day, and perhaps a short portion of the night, in hard study, sitting at his desk or in the class-room, thus overtaxing his mind, while the muscular system remains for the most part inactive. Sedentary occupations generally involve but a few of the bodily powers, and for this reason they are injurious to health if the person thus employed does not take in some way a sufficient amount of out-door exercise.

Next to reasonable exercise is sleep, which may be said to be the recuperator of the brain and nervous system, and therefore to those who are engaged in business pursuits, and mental labor, which for the most part overtax
were only sensible enough to adopt the proper means to
sleep of which Shakspeare so admirably speaks, is neces­
sary; what more genuine and solid contentment than the
What more satisfaction can a man have, what more com­
fort, what more genuine and solid contentment than the
consciousness of being well both in mind and body, and
of having given due attention to both!
Man is so constituted that unless he keeps his whole
being in order his life is miserable; he cannot cultivate the
mind to the detriment of the body, nor the body to the detri­
ment of the soul; both must receive their due attention;
otherwise sad consequences may be expected. Let all, then,
know that if they wish to be men—if they wish to be what
they should be, the exercise of both the body and mind is
indispensable.
It is mainly owing to the regularity of their life here—
plenty of exercise, wholesome food in abundance, and a
sufficiency of sleep, that the students at Notre Dame enjoy
such excellent health. The case is different at many other
colleges, both as regards food and regular hours for sleep,
especially in those where the students have their lodgings
outside the college walls. The evening hours spent here in
study are amply compensated for by a sufficiency of sleep,
whereas in the opposite case the student is free to keep late
hours or indulge in dissipation and excitement still more
taxing to his nervous system and bodily and mental health.
The result is that in the one case the young man reaches
the years of manhood with a sound frame and clear intel­
ligence, in the other the years of manhood with a debilitated
constitution; both of which mishaps did not make the young
performer lose his place or even ruffle his temper much,
and this accounts for the small share of attention which piano
pieces usually receive from young and thoughtless hearers. A violin solo
by Master A. Sievers came next, and this also showed great
improvement since we last heard him, especially in expres­
sion, in which on account of his youth he cannot rival
his senior companions. Old Boreas played him a trick by
turning his pages without regard to the rules of the com­
position, now turning to the finale, as if he wished it were
over, and then again with his usual fickleness turning for
a da capo, all of which mishaps did not make the young
performer lose his place or even ruffle his temper much,
and this accounts for the

The Musical Soiree.

The musical examination of the more advanced pupils
as in former years took the shape of a soirée, which was
held on the evening of the 16th, in the large parlour of
the College. Besides the officers of the house, there were
present Very Rev. Father Granger, Provincial C. S. C, Mr.
Keenan, of Ontario, Canada, and a number of teachers, to­
gether with all the musical students. The evening was
balmly and pleasant, and as the doors and windows were
open a refreshing breeze added much to the enjoyment of
the entertainment. The first piece was a trio for brass
instruments by Messrs. L. Evers, J. P. McHugh and J. J.
Houck, all veteran band members, and their playing gave
evidence that they had succeeded in subduing their noisy
instruments and made them fit to be heard with pleasure
indoors and in the most refined company. Perfect time,
purity of intonation, and, above all, that expression which
prove the performer to have not only grasped the true
spirit of his own part but also the proper relation it bears
on the part of the audience, and the applause which followed would
have been taken for an encore had not the large number of
pieces on the programme precluded the possibility of re­
petition. Mr. F. Carroll next played Gottschalk's famous
"Last Hope," and this was the exception referred to above.
We have never heard it played so well by an amateur, and
seldom by professional musicians. To appreciate such a
performance, some degree of musical training is necessary
on the part of the audience, and this accounts for the

On account of the lateness of the hour four pieces were
omitted. Before concluding we must say a word in praise
of the piano accompaniments, played by Messrs. F.
Carroll, T. Fischel and J. A. Burger, which added not a
little to the brilliant success of the young soloists.

Personal.

—Mr. Thomas Keenan, of Lindsay, Ontario, spent the
past week with us.

—Henry Shephard, (Commercial) of '74, is here waiting
for the Commencement.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Dodge are visiting Notre Dame.
Mr. Dodge is the orator of the Alumni.

—Daniel E. Maloney, of '74, and Nathan J. Mooney, of
'77, were among the visitors of last week.

—Rev. Father Heilbuke, of Columbia City, Ind., has
been spending a few days with us. He preached here on the Feast of Corpus Christi.

—Mr. Bonney has on hand a large number of photographic views as an orator qualify him more peculiarly for the legal profession—in which he has already won distinction and success.

—In noticing the candidates for nominations, the Columbian Sunday Herald thus speaks of William J. Clarke, of '74: "W. J. Clarke will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, to be voted for at the primary election to be held June 23, 1878. The above plain, matter-of-fact announcement is the text upon which we desire to make a few disinterested suggestions to the Democracy. Mr. Clarke was born and raised in Franklin county, and consequently is not unknown to our people. He has always been an active worker in the Democratic ranks, having several times canvassed the county during the late important contest. Mr. Clarke is a young attorney, active, energetic and able. He is a gentleman of pure personal character. Indeed, we believe it is not saying too much to assert that his moral standing is unexceptional. He is strictly honest, sober and industrious, and would make a Prosecuting Attorney in whom the people could place implicit confidence."

Local Items.

—The last musical soirée of the year took place on the 16th.

—We hope that our young vocalists will come out in force during Commencement Week.

—Arrangements have been made for the reception of visitors during the Commencement Week.

—Mr. Bonney will be on hand in front of the College, where all wanting photographs will find him.

—All the class-rooms have been converted into bed-rooms for the use of visitors during Commencement Week.

—The Nimrods took their last excursion last week, and enjoyed themselves greatly along the banks of the St. Joe River.

—The hot weather during the past week succeeded in making the yard look somewhat dull. It was too hot for baseball.

—The boat-race will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Both crews are in splendid condition, and a fine race is expected.

—To-morrow the Vesperal is of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, page 158 of the Vesperal. The Mass sung will be Missa Parelorum.

—The Choral Union, under the direction of Prof. Zott, will give a number of solos, duets and choruses during Commencement Week.

—Quite a number of fine arches were erected for the procession on the Feast of Corpus Christi. The rain prevented their being used.

—The Band boys held their annual picnic last Wednesday in Johnson's Woods. They enjoyed themselves during the whole afternoon.

—The next number of the Scholastic will contain a list of the names of those who will have received degrees, honors, prizes, medals, etc.

—Examinations were held during the past week. The general average of each student will appear in the next number of the Scholastic.

—Arrangements have been made for special trains on Wednesday, the 16th, for the Commencement exercises. Trains will leave for Chicago on both the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore roads at 4.50 p.m.

—Thanks to Rev. P. W. Condon for an invitation to the 6th Annual Commencement exercises of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Watertown, Wis. We are sorry we cannot attend.

—On the 16th the members of the Minim Department made up an excursion to the St. Joe Farm, where they had a very enjoyable time. Those in charge of the farm received them in royal style.

—Mr. Bonney has on hand a large number of photographs of societies, classes, etc., which he will have for sale during Commencement Week. Everyone should see him and make their purchases in time.

—The latest addition to our list of exchanges is the Chicago Saturday Evening Herald, a model society paper. All the art, musical, literary, dramatic and social news of the great city is faithfully given in its columns.

—There were two very fine repositories built for the procession on the Feast of Corpus Christi, one at the Novitiate and the other on the road leading from St. Mary's to the church. The rain, however, played havoc with them.

—On Friday, June 21st, the Feast of St. Aloysius, the ex-Mimins now in the Junior Department called upon their former teacher in the Minim Department and read an address full of feeling and wishing many returns of the Feast.

—Everyone should understand that no encore will be allowed at the examination of the Elocution Class next Saturday evening. Indeed those students who attend are requested to abstain from all applause, no matter who may declaim.

—Last Thursday was the Feast of Corpus Christi, and, as in former years, the ceremonies were grand and imposing. The procession from the church was very fine. It was intended to have a procession around the lakes, but a heavy rain prevented it.

—Everyone, no matter whom, who has any books belonging to the Lemmonier Circulating Library should return them to the Librarian. It is at this time of the year that books are lost, and all honest people should see that a loss to the Library is not through their fault.

—As we wish to furnish the reporters of the Chicago dailies and other journals with all the information they desire, we will have our reporters out. We trust that they will be as efficient as last year, and that they will not miss the name of a single one coming from a distance to Notre Dame.

—By mistake a long account of the St. Cecilian Entertainment which appeared in the South Bend Tribune was credited to the South Bend Register. We are sorry that the mistake occurred, and trust that we may never do it again. The Tribune is an excellent paper, and after the trouble the proprietors took to get a good report we regret that the proper acknowledgment was not made.

—At the last soirée there were again a few unruly ones who have no love for music themselves and who think because they came for enjoyment they must amuse themselves in their own way, regardless of the annoyance they give those who come to hear the music. We advise them to stay away in future if they wish to avoid the disgrace of hearing their names called out publicly with a request to leave the room.

—The third game for the championship was played on Monday last (the 17th) by the Mutual and Excelsoir nines.
The game was a closely contested one. One of the best fly catches of the season was made by Ittenbach, right-fielder of the Mutual nine. The game being won by the Excelsior nine they were declared the champions of the Junior department. The score is as follows:

**EXCELSIOR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. O.</th>
<th>Mutual.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donnelly, c.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Walsh, s. s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burns, 3d b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Byrnes, p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walker, t. f</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Burger, c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bannon, s. s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clark, 3d b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugg, 1st b.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baker, c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rietz, r. f</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Crawford, 1f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Widdicombe, 3d b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hagan, 3d b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNellis, c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rulelde, 1st b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, m.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ittenbach, r. f.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>27</td>
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**MUTUAL.**

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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
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The following is the order of exercises for Commencement Week, beginning Monday, June 24th:

**SOCIETY-DAY, MONDAY, 9 A. M.**

- Music: Piano Solo F. C. Carroll
- Latin Address: J. G. Ewing
- Greek Address: J. Rothert
- Violin Solo: J. Fitzgerald
- Commercial Address: P. J. Dougherty
- Band: Music Orchestra
- Archiefraternity of the B. V. M.: T. F. O'Grady
- Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception: J. A. Burger
- Rainbow: W. McDevitt
- Lawrence Band: P. J. Dougherty

**MONDAY, 4 P. M.**

- Music: Piano Solo
- Address: J. C. Coleman
- Address: J. McEniry
- Address: J. A. Burger
- Address: W. L. Dechant
- Address: A. K. Schmidt
- Address: J. J. Quinn
- Music: Piano Solo
- Band: Music Orchestra
- Archiefraternity of the B. V. M.: T. F. O'Grady
- Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception: J. A. Burger
- Rainbow: W. McDevitt
- Lawrence Band: P. J. Dougherty

**MONDAY, 7 P. M.**

- Examination of the Elocution Class.
- Band: Music Orchestra
- Archiefraternity of the B. V. M.: T. F. O'Grady
- Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception: J. A. Burger
- Rainbow: W. McDevitt
- Lawrence Band: P. J. Dougherty

**TUESDAY, JUNE 25.**

- Solemn High Mass: 7:30 a.m.
- Breakfast: 9:30 a.m.
- Annual Meeting of the Alumni: 2 p.m.
- Alumni Banquet: 4 p.m.
- Regatta: 6 p.m.

**TUESDAY, 7 P. M.**

- Opening March: Band
voted to the different grades, beginning with the lower
tones were played at sight by those of a higher grade.

itors present

"La Polka de la Reine"—Caprice (Op. 95) - - (Raff)

"Sonata" in C. Minor (Allegro, Adagio, Allegro

Song—"Batti, Batti" - - - (Mozart)

"Allegro Molto" - - - (Mozart)

"La Polka de la Reine"—Caprice (Op. 95) - - - (Raff)

Song—"Deep in My Heart" - - - (Centimeri)

Miss Elizabeth O'Neill.

Miss Elizabeth O'Neill.

"Reveil du Lion " - - - - - (Kontaki)

Song—"Ave Maria" - - - - - (F. Schubert)

"Polka de Concert" - - - - - Miss Keenan.

Song—"La Zingarella" - - - - - (Campani)

"Aria" — "Captive Knight" (Harp) - - - - (A. Jaell)

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"Vocal Duet—"Happy Swallows" - - - (Kucken)

"Alice" — "Romance" - - - - - (J. Ascher)

Harp Solo

Miss Lulka Bock.

Miss Ellen Galen.

"Rondo Capriccio" — Miss Delia Cavender.

"Ave Maria" — Miss Agnes Brown.

Recollections of Home" — Miss Mary Usselman.

Song—"Sailor Boy" - - - - - (Peters)

"Last Smile" - - - - - (Wollenhaupt)

"Song—"Fliege, Voglein" - - - - - (Kucken)

"Third Meditation" — Miss Sophia Rheinboldt.

Song—"Captive Knight" (Harp) - - - - (Brown)

Lucia da Lammermoor" - - - - (Donizetti)

"Song—"On Song's Bright Pinions" - - - - (Mendelssohn)

Miss Mary Winston.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" - - - - - (Crouch)

"Il Puritani"—Fantasie - - - - - (Sydney Smith)

"Esmeralda"—Waltz Song - - - - - (Levy)

"Norma"—Fantasie - - - - - (Leybach)

"Aria" from "Kinsale" — Miss Hackett. - - - - (Handel)

"The Bridge" — Miss Ellen Galen.

"Song—"Swallow" - - - - - (Pinsuit)

Polka de Concert - - - - Miss Alice Farrell.

"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs" - - - (Kucken)

"Vocal Duet—"Tuscan Girls Crowning the Sea" (Glover)

"Good Night, My Child" - - - - (Abt)

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"On Song's Bright Pinions" - - - - (Mendelssohn)

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"Il Puritani"—Fantasie - - - - - (Sydney Smith)

"Esmeralda"—Waltz Song - - - - - (Levy)

"Norma"—Fantasie - - - - - (Leybach)

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"Miss Mary Roridan.
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Miss Mary Mulligan.

‘Marche des Vivandiers’—Miss Elizabeth Walsh.

Waltz Song—Miss Imogene Richardson.

‘Marche aux Flambeaux’—Miss Mary McGrath.

The examination closed on the 13th.

The following is the programme of the Twenty-Third Annual Commencement:

**TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 3 O’CLOCK P.M.**

1. “Mignon”—Fantaisie de Concert—(Ambroise Thomas)
2. “Illustrations du Prophète”—Two Pianos, (Meyerbeer)
3. Misses Cavenor, E. and A. Kirchner—Accompanied by Miss Mary O’Niell
4. Essay—“The Imperial Power of Genius”—Miss Amelia Harris

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 10 O’CLOCK A.M.**

1. “Harp that once through Tara’s Halls”—(T. Moore)
2. “Prière”—“Hymne Triomphale”—“Marche du Sacre.”—(Chopin)

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Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., Pres't.,
NOTRE DAME, IND.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, December 36, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northward Trains</th>
<th>No. 5.</th>
<th>No. 3.</th>
<th>No. 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Indianapolis</td>
<td>4.35 P. M.</td>
<td>12.35 P. M.</td>
<td>7.05 A. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokomo</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>10.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Peru</td>
<td>8.25 P. M.</td>
<td>11.10 A. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.14 P. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southward Trains</th>
<th>No. 2.</th>
<th>No. 4.</th>
<th>No. 6.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Michigan City</td>
<td>11.10 A. M.</td>
<td>8.05 P. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Porte</td>
<td>10.00 P. M.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Peru</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>6.30 A. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. P. Wade, Gen'l Manager, Indianapolis.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, May 13, 1878, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOING EAST.</th>
<th>No. 4.</th>
<th>No. 5.</th>
<th>No. 7.</th>
<th>No. 8.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave 9.10 A. M.</td>
<td>8.00 A. M.</td>
<td>5.15 P. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>2.46 A. M.</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>2.10 P. M.</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>4.05 P. M.</td>
<td>3.30 A. M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>5.20 P. M.</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>6.55 P. M.</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Leave 12.05 P. M.</td>
<td>7.15 P. M.</td>
<td>4.30 A. M.</td>
<td>6.05 A. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>12.35 A. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orville</td>
<td>12.35 A. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>12.35 A. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>12.35 A. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>12.35 A. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>GOING WEST.</th>
<th>No. 4.</th>
<th>No. 7.</th>
<th>No. 8.</th>
<th>No. 9.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave 9.10 P. M.</td>
<td>8.00 P. M.</td>
<td>5.15 A. M.</td>
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<td>12.35 P. M.</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **GOING NORTH.**
  - Lt. Detroit: 7:00 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
  - Mich. City: 7:10 a.m. 4:50 p.m.
  - Kalamazoo: 7:15 a.m. 4:55 p.m.
  - Jackson: 7:45 a.m. 5:25 p.m.
  - Ar. Detroit: 8:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

- **GOING SOUTH.**
  - Lt. Detroit: 5:40 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
  - Mich. City: 6:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
  - Kalamazoo: 6:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m.
  - Jackson: 7:30 a.m. 5:30 p.m.
  - Ar. Detroit: 8:00 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

- *Sunday excepted.*
  - *Daily.*
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spectrum</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystals and fragments</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ size, insect size</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateurs’ size, 3 in. x 3 in.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Academy size, 3 in. x 6 in.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College size, 5 x 5 in., shelf specimen</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Peoria, Kankuk and Burlington Ex.,....................... 7 30 am 9 00 pm
Chicago and Puduchar Railroad Express,....................... 8 00 pm 9 00 am
Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex 8 40 pm 12 30 pm
Joliet Accommodation,....................... 9 20 am 5 00 pm


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