The following exquisite lines, which we find going the rounds of the Catholic press, were originally written by a nun for a young girl's album.

A maiden said to a lily,
"I go to the dance to-night;
Wilt thou nestle among my tresses,
0 lily, so pure and white?"

But the lily answered: "O, maiden,
I should droop in the heat and glare,
And die in thy shining ringlets;
Place the glowing carnation there."

A bride saw the lily blooming:
"I go to the altar to-day;
In my bridal garland, sweet lily,
I will twine thy pale, beautiful spray."

"Why sadden thy bridal, lady,
By wearing my cold, white flowers?
Sweet roses and orange-blossoms
Should gladden thy joyous hours."

A mother wept o'er the lily:
"In thy pallid beauty rare,
Thou shalt lay on my dead child's bosom,
For surely thy place is there."

"Oh, mourning, sorrowful mother,
Thou hast seen one blossom fade,
On the shroud, on thy broken lily.
Be a wreath of immortelles laid."

A young girl whispered: "O, lily,
Let me place thee on my breast,
For the sweet Lord Jesus cometh
To-day in my heart to rest."

And the lily answered: "Yes, maiden,
On thy heart let my blossoms be,
That my pure white petals may wither
Near the Lord of purity."

The Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Thomas of Aquin is not only the author of the Pange lingua but of the whole Office of the Blessed Sacrament, which he composed in 1263 or 1263. This hymn cannot now date back as far as 1260,—since the Feast of the Blessed Sacrament was established two years later, and celebrated for the first time in the whole Church on the 19th of June, 1264. The history of this Office we find in the French, and cannot resist the temptation to give it in English.

When Urban IV had decided upon instituting the Feast of Corpus Christi, he wished that its office be composed by the most learned and pious men. He ordered before him two of the greatest geniuses of the age, the angelic Thomas and the seraphic Bonaventure. "Brothers," said he, "I wish to establish throughout the whole Church the grandest and most touching solemnity: the festival of the Sacrament of love and mercy." Immediately he made known his plan to the two monks, and ordered them to set to work. The humility of these men of God was ascribed at the choice of the Pontiff; they resisted, but in vain. At a fixed time they were to submit their work to one who, better than any other, was capable of pronouncing judgment.

On the day fixed by Urban IV, Thomas and Bonaventure appeared before him, modesty in their appearance and distrust in their hearts. "Begin, Brother Thomas," said the Pope.

The holy religious read first the antiphons of the different parts of the Office, the lessons and the responses, all taken from the Sacred Scriptures, and admirably selected Urban was silent; Bonaventure could not restrain a gesture of approbation, soon repressed through respect.

Thomas passed to the hymn of matins, Sacris Solemnibus, and came to this beautiful strophe:

Panis angelicus fit panis bominum;
Dat panis coelicus figuris terminum.
O res mirabilis! manducat Dominum
Pauper, servus, et humilis.

Tears came to the eyes of Bonaventure; the tearing of paper was heard, and the fragments fell to the ground.

What majesty in the opening of the hymn at Lauds:

Verbum supernum prodiens
Nee patris linquens dexteram.
Ad opus suum exiens
Venit ad vitam vesperam.

What faith, what sweetness in this verse:

O salutaris hostia!
Quae celli pandis ostium;
Bella premunt hostila,
Da robur fer auxilium.
Qui vitam sine termino,
Nobis donet in patria.

Brother Bonaventure could with difficulty restrain his rapture; other small pieces of paper fell at the feet of the Saint.

The reading of the Prose seemed to fix the attention of Urban. Himself a learned theologian, he found in the Laudae Sion a complete treatise of the highest and most sublime theology on the mystery of the day.

Thomas finished by the Pange lingua, the fourth and fifth verses of which were a resume of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. He ceased speaking; still they listened. Finally the Pope said:

"Now, Brother Bonaventure, it is your turn."

The religious threw himself at the feet of the Pontiff, and cried out:
"Most Holy Father, when I listened to Brother Thomas, it seemed as if I heard the Holy Ghost. He alone could have inspired such beautiful thoughts, revealed to Brother Thomas through a special grace of the Most High. Holy Father, I would have deemed it a sacrilege did I permit my feeble work to be placed beside such wonderful beauties. Behold what remains." And the monk showed the Pope the pieces of paper that covered the floor.

The Pontiff admired the modesty of Bonaventure as much as the genius of Thomas. Such were the grand figures of those middle ages, so often depreciated; such the saints of that divine Church which has civilized the world in causing the true light to shine before its eyes.

"See what took place in the thirteenth century. Six hundred years have passed away, and the wonderful work of St. Thomas still adorns the Roman Breviary. Perpetuity belongs only to the works of God."

The Enchanted Hostelry; or, The Seven Travellers.

**Dramatis Personae:**

**TRAVELLERS.**

- **Lord Aubrey:** Splendid crimson suit. Cap and feather. Sword, etc. Second dress: A brown habit of sackcloth. Hood and cord.
- **Aloysius:** White and Gold. Cap and feather. Sword, etc.
- **Peter:** Rusty Black suit. Formal cut. Satchel of Books.
- **Bill, the Blacksmith:** Red and Black suit. Flowered vest.
- **Tom, the Drover:** Drab Corduroy suit. Long whip.
- **Jack, the Butcher:** Light Blue and Silver suit.
- **Joe, the Gardener:** Green and Flesh color. Large Bouquet.
- **Teddy, the Tinker:** Dirty Rags. Kettle, etc.
- **Job, the Gardener:** Olive Velveteen suit. Alpaca hat and feather. Hunting horn.
- **Melancardios:** Black and Red robes. Wand. White vest.
- **Landlord:** Black and Red robes. Wand. White vest.

**COSTUMES.**

- **A MELLOW DRAMA, IN THREE ACTS.**

**PROLOGUE.**

(The Enchanted Hostelry) was written in the fall of the year 1863, at the request of Mr. Francis D. DeReuck (since deceased) of the Thespian Society at Notre Dame University. It was produced by the same Society on the eve of the festival of Very Rev. Edward Sorin, but not in such a manner as to satisfy the author, who was present. In the Umbrella Dance, which is one of the most effective accessories of the drama, only four umbrellas were used, thereby diminishing the grotesque appearance of the dance by more than half. "Mysticus" was a black spirit, not a fiend in angelic form, as was intended, and he was not made to descend from above, but he simply walked in and out like the other characters. As so little in this drama depends on the declamation, and so much on stage effect and acting, it will be seen at once how these deficiencies must have marred the whole performance. The Columbians, in their Exhibition at the beginning of the Christmas holidays in 1876, did much better. They showed that it was quite possible to go through the figures of a quadrille correctly with eight open umbrellas, and the effect was pronounced splendid. The "Mysticus" of Mr. Alfred Horne was sylph-like and altogether satisfactory. The spirits in the temptation scene were excellent dancers also, and all the performers contributed to achieve a grand success. The drama was also produced in Valparaiso, Indiana, by the pupils of St. Paul's School, under the direction of Mr. P. O'Sullivan, on the occasion of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1876. The school not being able to secure for either sex, young ladies were introduced as fiends in the temptation scene, it is said with a very pleasing effect.

For the due performance of this drama, great attention should be paid to the scenery and properties. "Aloysius" should be able to sing and play the guitar; "Teddy" also should be a good singer of the comic order. All the travellers, with the landlord, should practice the quadrille, with umbrellas, so as to need no "calling off." The landlord should be a good jig-dancer, and the spirits for the various costumes selected with judgment, this little play will not fail to be well received.

In a comic opera, entitled the "Brook," which made its appearance in the spring of 1877, an umbrella dance is introduced at the conclusion. The idea originating with the Enchanted Hostelry is there introduced with no further modification, except that the umbrella is of various colors—saffron, yellow, purple, etc., as they might be in the present play. The author hereby claims whatever merit there may have been in originating the idea.

The following are the names of the performers who took part in the representation of this drama on the two different occasions upon which it was produced on the stage of Washington Hall:

**Thespians.**

- Lord Aubrey, Aloysius, Peter, the Poor Scholar, Bill, the Blacksmith, Tom, the Drover, Jack, the Butcher, Joe, the Gardener, Jim, the Forester, Teddy, the Tinker, Landlord, Melancardios, Mysticus.

**Columbians.**


**Thespians.**

- Lord Aubrey, Aloysius, Peter, the Poor Scholar, Bill, the Blacksmith, Tom, the Drover, Jack, the Butcher, Joe, the Gardener, Jim, the Forester, Teddy, the Tinker, Landlord, Melancardios, the Enchanter, Mysticus, Spirit of Unreality and Hallucination, Evil Spirits and Ghosts.

**COSTUMES.**

- Lord Aubrey: Splendid crimson suit. Cap and feather. Sword, etc.
- Aloysius: White and Gold. Cap and feather. Sword, etc.
- Bill, the Blacksmith: Red and Black suit. Flowered vest.
- Tom, the Drover: Drab Corduroy suit. Long whip.
- Jack, the Butcher: Light Blue and Silver suit.
- Joe, the Gardener: Green and Flesh color. Large Bouquet.
- Teddy, the Tinker: Dirty Rags. Kettle, etc.
- Starry crown. Trident.
- Spirits, as Sylphs in White and Gold; as Gnomes in Black and Gold; as Fiends in Red and Black, and as Pariahs in Purple and Gold.
- Ghosts: in White sheets, with lighted tapers.

**PROPERTIES.**


**PROLOGUE.**

(Enter, before the curtain, Tom, the Drover, cracking his whip.)
AuB.—I know not whether I be free from blame.

Peter.—Wherefore not?

AuB.—"Tis true, if thieving were their worst design;
More than suspected is th' inhuman crime.

Peter.—Pooh, pooh! dear friend, put by that anxious look,
Thou canst not well avoid it, but beware!

AuB.—Farewell, with many thanks.

Peter.—Ah! not for me
These lordly recreations were designed.

AuB.—Thou knowest my ambition, noble friend—
The aspirations of my inmost soul;
And that my hopes can ne'er be realized
As a "poor scholar," to pursue my way
To make thy journey smooth.

Peter.—Nay, I must beg
You pardon me; for it is my delight
As a "poor scholar," to pursue my way
To confess it to you, why
Thou knowest my refusal doth not spring
Sent to the heart from Heaven!

Peter.—I feel 'tis true;—

AuB.—Much shall I miss thy friendly company;
But pray for me, and take this glittering trash
To the mountain pass leads by its very door.

Peter.—Ah! not for me
Thou knowest my refusal doth not spring
From proud ungraciousness.

AuB.—I will not force my gold, my cares upon thee.
Would that my heart were free as thine!—
But one care must be thine. Beyond the wood
Through which thy journey lies, there stands a house,
A hostelry, according to its sign.

Peter.—What! yon're jesting sure?

AuB.—Cautabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

Peter.—He of whom you speak, I hope you are mistaken.

AuB.—And so, my friend, thou wilt no longer stay?

Peter.—What! yon're jesting sure?

AuB.—"Tis true, if thieving were their worst design;
More than suspected is th' inhuman crime.

Peter.—Nay, I must beg
You pardon me; for it is my delight
As a "poor scholar," to pursue my way
To confess it to you, why
Thou knowest my refusal doth not spring
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To confess it to you, why
Thou knowest my refusal doth not spring
Sent to the heart from Heaven!

Peter.—I feel 'tis true;—

AuB.—Much shall I miss thy friendly company;
But pray for me, and take this glittering trash
To make thy journey smooth.
O monstrous sustenance! And yet some lived,—Their fatal appetite, thus formed, increased Until no other food would please them. Such The evil power of habit! Worse and worse With every repetition of the sin Becomes the sinning soul. No longer famine Or other cause caused by famine they allege In palliation of the monstrous crime; But simply habit—Irresistible.  

**Peter**—Well, well, I will be cautious. Even should They secrete from us, in the cloister these bones, My circumspection shall outrun their art. But Surely these crimes have not been proven? Else Why doth not justice raise her powerful arm?  

**Aub**—Naught is yet certain; but I wait my time And proofs to overthrow th' accursed nest. Meanwhile, enchantment's aid is used to lure Their victims and to shield their wicked doers. Access is made too easy to the weak And difficult to those that would avenge.  

**Peter**—Trust me! I'll hurry by them! Now, farewell; Again farewell! I tear myself away, But I must go.  

**Aub**—Then farewell, dearest friend; God speed thee on thy journey. (Exit Peter.) Yet my mind Misgives me that some mischief is to come. But let me banish all such childish thoughts. I'll to the hunt, and drive them from my heart.  

**Scene II.**  
**The Hostelry.**  

(The **Landlord** and **Melandardios**.)  

**Landlord.** I find spectator points too strongly towards our hostelry, Melancardios. We no more get any customers; and we must soon decamp. And yet I hate to leave this situation. It is the best I ever had. The road across the mountains passes close by our inn, and it is the only practicable pass for very many miles. Even though travellers are warned against our designs, still necessity compels them to approach so near the house that they come within reach of your enchantments.  

**Melandardios.** Yes; and by the use of potent spells I have commanded the services of a spirit whose influence can attract from afar. This morning I made by oaths a pact with him; and he now tells me that ere night seven of your enchantments.  

**Landlord.** What sayst thou now? Dost still boast of thy familiarity?  

**Melandardios.** What sayst thou now? Dost still boast of thy familiarity?  

**Landlord.** No; ah, no! I knew not half thy power. Good Melandardios, spare me!  

**Melandardios.** Withdraw then, Mysticus. (Mysticus disappears. Stage lightens.) Rise, my good friend, and never rashly tempt my power again.  

**Landlord.** I knew not what I said. But, Melandardios, thy friendship unto me is sworn—secure!  

**Melandardios.** By all means! (Aside.) I need the fool's assistance for awhile, and when I have done with him, I will feast upon his enormous carcass. (Aloud.) Well, shall we remain here longer and try the power of Mysticus?  

**Landlord.** But are we safe?  

**Melandardios.** From what impending danger?  

**Landlord.** The officers of justice are upon our track.  

**Melandardios.** Fool! pooh! We'll eat them.  

**Landlord.** Thou'rt bold!  

**Melandardios.** Bold; but not rash! Depend on me, as I on Mysticus.  

**Landlord.** I must perforce! (Aside.) And yet, methinks, the spirit of hallucination may deceive him as well as his victims. (Exeunt, severally.)  

[End of Scene II, Act II.]  

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**J. J. Callanan.**  

Perhaps there is no other country in the world so prolific in bardic legends and inspiring themes for poetic fancy as Ireland. It has been happily called the "Cinderella of nations." While poetry and the fine arts were flourishing in other countries, she was scourged and gagged by her usurping rulers, lest the indignant voice of her bards should burst forth to thrill her down-trodden children.  

A nation's defeat or a nation's glory sways the poet more than the soldier, for he yearns to sing of her while struggling against oppression, to sympathize in her woe, or rejoice in her fame. Ossian was the Homer of Ireland, and his wild legends of the heroic exploits of the ancient Fenians are yet preserved in mystic legends throughout the highlands of Erin.  

When a price was set on the head of the Irish priest, he had to resort to the caves and mountains to celebrate his religious ceremonies. The ancient bard did not fare better—he too had to fly to avoid the prosecuting edicts of English rulers. In some peasant cot or lowly cave he turned his cleitsach or some enraptrung group of outlawed peasants and chieftains, who were seeking shelter from their tyrannical rulers. Ireland fell, but instead of being consolod in her desolation by the songs of her bard's, she was crowned with ignorance and persecution. Her halls of learning were demolished or defiled by the soldiers of her invaders, who destroyel her bardic orders, burnt her historical records, and wrote her bloody history with the torch and the sword.  

Thus it happened that the true poetry of Ireland was preserved in old manuscripts and legendary lore among the humblest of her children. But the aristocracy of Ireland were driven from their baronial halls, to find safety in her mountain fastnesses, or, in the expressive words of an old English chronicler, "to h—l or Connaught," to be replaced by the scum of Strongbow's hordes and Cromwell's murderers. Those wished to obliterate all records of their bloody reign and usurpation, but the spirit that has so long warred against them preserved the only national heritage left it, that is, the poetry of a nation's wrongs and sufferings. The national beauty and fertility of the country, the grandeur of its mountains, and the unsurpassed
loveliness of its beautiful rivers and fair women stirred a
chord even in the heart of her enemies.
Sir Walter Raleigh, while crushing her with his iron
hoel, became imbued with the spirit of her sons, and sang
of her beauty. Spenser borrowed the wild legends of
Munster and stamped them with the gorgeous colorings of
his "Faerie Queene"; and, making full allowance for his
English prejudices, the prostrate state of the country is
fully exemplified in his book entitled "View of the State
of Ireland."

In that Elizabethan age, the poetry and chivalry of Eng-
land borrowed new lustre from the romantic strains of
Spenser, Raleigh, and the gifted Shakespeare, while poor
Ireland, deluged in blood, writting in the grasp of her re-
 lentless persecutor, was overrun with war, pestilence and
famine. Her sanctuaries of learning and religion were
razed to the ground, her philosophers, poets, and ministers
hunted down like the wolves of the mountains. Had Eng-
land been so persecuted by a merciless conqueror, she
could never have produced a Shakspeare to immortalize
her literature or her language, or a Sidney to emblazon her
chivalry, or a Milton to sing of the war of angels. Still,
the literature and poetry of Ireland struggled on through
the blackest oppression that strove to crush out her history
and her poetry. Cromwell's unmerciful prescriptions of fire
and sword followed, and what he left undone the penal
laws tried to complete. Edmund Burke, speaking of this
barbarous code, says:—"It had a vicious perfection; it was
a complete system—full of coherence and consistency—
well digested and well disposed in all parts. It was a ma-
cine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted
for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a
people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself,
as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

It is thus that Ireland's poetry and her history are to be
found, not so much in her written records as in stray bal-
lads and legends, and in the manuscripts of her banished
monks. With this preface on the poetry of Ireland we now
come to the subject of our present sketch.

Jeremiah Joseph Callanan was born in Cork in the year
1795. His parents, were of the Roman Catholic faith,
and intended their son for the priesthood, educating
him accordingly. He attended the best schools in Cork,
and, after going through a preliminary course, was sent to
Maynooth. Though of a religious turn, young Callanan had
no vocation for the Church. He was of a restless, unset-
tied disposition, and felt within him a strong desire of ac-
quiring military reputation.

It is hard to confine a poetic spirit to the mere details
of the ordinary routine of life. While a schoolboy in Cork,
he had acquired some reputation by writing for the
local journals and current periodicals of the day. The
poetic fire could not be controlled by college discipline,
and the combat between his natural inclinations and a
sense of duty preyed on his naturally delicate constitution.

The restless, unquiet spirit, and he breathed his last in the
thirty-fourth year of his age.

In 1839 he joined an Irish family in Lis-
bon as tutor, but in the same year his frail body yielded to
the restless, unquiet spirit, and he breathed his last in the

he became a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine. He also
wrote for several periodicals. He was of a romantic turn,
and spent most of his time rambling through the country,
picking up the floating ballads and legends among the
peasantry. Some of these he translated from the old
Gaelic language, and others he wrote into his own compon-
He frequently strolled along the coasts of Cork
and Kerry, admiring the wild and magnificent scenery of
that section of the country. The lakes of Killarney, Gou-
aune Barra, and the rock-bound coasts of Clare, were his
favorite resorts. In 1839 he joined an Irish family in Lis-
bon as tutor, but in the same year his frail body yielded to
the restless, unquiet spirit, and he breathed his last in the
thirty-fourth year of his age.

As a poet, Callanan does not claim as high a rank as
Mangan, Davis, or Walsh. Some of his translations are
spurred and faithful. His original poems show a great
deal of brilliancy and genius, while others are deficient in
conception, design, and finish. But, then, we are not to
judge him by men who lived to have their judgment ma-
tured and the sweet poetry of imagination pruned down by
reason. He died before his genius was matured, yet leaving
behind sufficient to entitle him to a proud place among the
poets of Ireland. Had he lived a few years longer, what
might he become? We are not to judge him by what he
has left, but by what he might have produced had he ar-
ived at the full noon of manhood.

Of all Callanan's poems, there is not one so generally
known or universally admired as his "Gougaune Barra."

The Lake of Gougaune Barra, &c the hollow or recess
of Saint Finn Barr, in the rugged territory of Dhu-Laoighsair
the O'Leary county), in the west end of the county Cork,
is the parent of the River Lee. Its waters embrace a small
but verdant island, of about half an acre in extent, which
approaches its eastern shore. The lake, as its name im-
plies, is situated in a deep hollow, surrounded on every
ele side save the west, where its superabundant waters are dis-
charged by vast and almost perpendicular mountains, whose
dark invered shadows are gloomily reflected in its still
waters beneath. The names of those mountains are: Dereens
(Little Oak Wood), where not a tree now remains; Madagh,
which signifies a county—a region—a map, per-
haps so called from the prospect which it affords; Nad an
uillar, the Eagle's Nest, and FaoUte na Gougane, &c the
cliffs of Gougaune, with its steep and frowning precipices,
the home of a hundred echoes—

There is a green island in lone Gougaune Barra,
Where Allua of song rushes forth as an arrow,
in deep-valleyed Desmond. A thousand wild fountains
Come down to that lake, from their home in the mountains.
There grows the wild ash, and the time-stricken willow
Looks chidingly down on the mirth of the billow;
As like some gay child that sad monitor scorning,
It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning.

And its zone of dark hills—O, to see them all brightening,
When the tempest flings out its red banner of lightning,
And the waters rush down, 'mid the thunder's deep rattle,
like clans from the hills at the voice of the battle;
And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming,
And wildly from Mullach the eagles are screaming,
O, where is the dwelling in valley or highland
To take clans from the hills at the voice of the battle;
When the tempest flings out its red banner of lightning,
And the waters rush down, 'mid the thunder's deep rattle,
like clans from the hills at the voice of the battle;
And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming,
And wildly from Mullach the eagles are screaming,
O, where is the dwelling in valley or highland
So meet for a bard as this lone little island?

How oft when the summer sun rested on Clara,
And lit the dark heath on the hills of Ivera,
Have I sought thee, sweet spot from my home by the ocean,
And trod all thy wilds with a minstrel's devotion,
And thought of thy bards, when assembling together,
In the cleft of thy rocks, or the depths of thy heather,
They fled from the Saxon's dark bondage and slaughter,
And waked their last song by the rush of thy water! 

High songs of the lyre, O, how proud was the feeling,
In the cleft of thy rocks, or the depths of thy heather,
I, too, shall be gone;—but my name shall be spoken
And gleaned each gray legend, that darkly were sleeping
And trod all thy Trilds with a minstrel's devotion,
Where the mist and the rain o'er their beauty were creeping!

I only awoke your wild harp from its slumber.
And waked their last song by the rush of thy water!

And the land that was darkest be brightest in story.
And send her strong shout over mountain and valley;
The fire of thy harp, and the wing of thy spirit.
Least bard of the hills 1 were it mine to inherit
The songs even echo forgot on her mountains;
And mingled once more with the •voice of those fountains
When freedom's young light on his spirit is beaming.
Some minstrel will come, in the summer eve's gleaming,
The star of the west might yet rise in its glory.

abruptly ceased, and has not since resumed.
O'er the heart, and the harp, that are sleeping forever.

Scientific Notes.

—It is stated that upon the day of the recent solar eclipse the run of salmon in Fraser River, British Columbia, abruptly ceased, and has not since resumed.

—in the rivers of Canada, it is said, are varieties of fish originally from salt water, which can swim by zig-zag movements from the bottom to the top of a sheet of falling water fifty feet high.

—a circular has been issued by Drs. Magnus and Pechuel-Loeschke, of the Ethnological Museum of Berlin, requesting information as to the influence of colors on the uncivilized races of mankind.

—the late Father Socchi, the distinguished Jesuit, employed the last few months of his life in collecting materials for a work intended to form a part of the Archæological and statistical monograph of Rome and the Roman Campagna proposed to be presented at the Paris Exhibition.

—Cinderellas will soon be numerous. A Vienna firm is now making a beautiful slipper of woven glass. The effect, when worn, is quite as novel as the material, for, with the motions of the foot, the various hues in the glass threads blend and intermingle in a most magical manner, especially under gas-light.

—Avalanches rarely fall when the sky is overcast. In winter, the St. Bernard monks contain a few houses, near Quarata, in the province of Arezzo, the earth has gradually fallen until it is now twelve or fifteen feet below the original level. In consequence of this strange freak of nature, which no one explains, the houses of the village have lost their equilibrium, and threaten to fall asunder. The authorities have ordered the inhabitants to remove to huts which have been set up in the field, and thither they have fled with their families. What seems still stranger is that about two hundred yards from Ortall the earth has risen instead of fallen off, and the raising of the ground has been visible at times.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Gustave Doré, the artist, it is said, will soon visit this country.

—Dr. Ward has resigned the position of editor of the Duikin Register, which he has filled for sixteen years.

—Anything will make a book now-a-days. Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., has published a volume on Weston's walking.

—a man in Milan has devised a system of music phonography. He is already able to take down some airs, as sung, without a mistake.

—the first performance of a new symphony by the Russian composer Tschakowski has taken place at Warsaw, directed by Herr Bilsé. The work is entitled "Francesca da Rimini."

—the operatic managers of Germany, Austria, Russia, and France have of late done a losing business, and are about to combine for a reduction of the high pay of the principal singers.

—Edward Bond, the new Librarian of the British Museum, has served a long apprenticeship as keeper of the manuscripts. The officers of the museum have arduous duties and by no means high pay.

—the big picture of the Berlin Congress by Director Werner, painted to the order of the city of Berlin, is under way. The artist took separate sketches in water-color of all the members of the Congress.

—the residence of the great French poet and dramatist, Pierre Corneille, near Rouen, is being repaired. It is two hundred years old. A museum of articles owned by Corneille will be established in the house.

—the daughter of Gilbert Charles Stuart has, it is reported, placed her father's papers and correspondence in the hands of a gentleman in Newport, who will prepare a biography of the great portrait painter.

—Prof. Perry's "Elements of Political Economy" is issued in a new and improved edition, dedicated to John Bascom. Prof. Perry aims especially at the instruction of young men just entering into college or business.

—the only yet remaining sister of Franz Schubert died on the 5th of August. Therese Schubert, was born in 1804, the year of her father's death, and is now seventy-one years of age. She had, when she died, a fortune of 6,000 florins, and the Government of Austria has decided to erect a statue in her memory.


—Ireland has lost one of her most remarkable scholars, Baron MacGucken de Slane, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in Paris, and one of the greatest of modern Orientalists. He was born in Ireland, but lived the greater portion of his life in Paris.

—Professor Clifford, of Exeter, England, has joined the Catholic Church. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took high honors and was second wrangler of his year, and a short time ago became professor of applied mathematics and mechanics in University College, London.

—a charming story entitled "Natalie," is being published in the Ave Maria. The author, who writes sometimes under the name of Mathilde, sometimes as Milita of the Ave Maria, is a Roman Catholic writer of high rank.

—the Rev. Father Gadd, Secretary to the Bishop of Liverpool, has just published a little book entitled, "A short account of the Apparitions and Miracles at Marple."

The work is an exceedingly interesting one, and a
worthy composure to the author's narrative of the miracles of Lourdes.


—The Weekly Register. The Wagner bibliographer, has just issued a new work, entitled "Die Sprache in Richard Wagner's Dichtungen," and a large octavo volume, entitled "Wagner Katalog," has just appeared at Offenbach. Complete, chronological index of all the writings of and on Wagner, criticisms on his works, and biographical details.

—M. Wilhlemi, the distinguished violinist, said, upon his arrival the other day, that the person he most wished to see in America was Theodore Thomas. His wish was most pleasantly fulfilled by an interview of several hours with our American musician. M. Wilhlemi is an agreeable and cultivated man, with a stately figure, and a face German in contour and lighted by genial dark eyes.

—John Boyle O'Reilly has in press a volume of his poems under the title of "Songs, Legends and Ballads." Mr. O'Reilly is one of the most original and imaginative poet of the day. His "Songs from the Southern Seas," published some years ago, have given him a wide-spread reputation among men of culture. By the way, Mr. O'Reilly recently received from the Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The announcement is made that the young Hungarian violinist Edouard Remenyi, who has been creating such a furore in the Trocadero at Paris, has been engaged to appear in concerts in this country during the present season. He is known in Europe as "The Lest of the violin," and as a solo violinist he has performed before the Emperor of Austria. He is recognized as the greatest living interpreter of Hungary's national music.

—Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley lies with her mother in a grave at Bournemouth, and near them is the grave of William Godwin. The inscription referring to Mrs. Godwin — a very much just now. "The Aliscamps" is a delightful bit of wayside sketching, though it covers awe-inspiring ground. The Bollandist Acta Sanctorum contains a chronological index of all the writings of and on Wagner, criticisms on his works, and biographical details.

—A musical festival was celebrated at Stuttgart on the 19th ult., the "inauguration" of the monument to Schubert having taken place on that day. An occasional cantata was performed under the direction of Prof. Spieidel, and in this work the leading choral societies of Vienna coalesced with those of Stuttgart. The festival terminated with a grand banquet, at which speeches in honor of the great composer of the nine symphonies and of the Lieder were given by the ritualistic clergyman who now controls the Bourne-mouth churchyard. The present Lady Shelley, a woman of the intellectual tastes, managed to conquer his prejudices and had the record cut. This lady and her husband, Sir Percy Byshe Shelley, live at Chelsea in a comfortable and unpretentious mansion within sight of the Thames. Lord Shelley is not a great reader, but his husband has no special literary proclivities.

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—Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.
Behavior in Church.

There is often a disposition among young people to show levity—a thoughtless levity it may be, and undoubtedly is in many cases—in church, by words and looks. Every slight incident is by some made an occasion of distraction—say, even of a smile, or a titter, and a whisper to their neighbors.

All levity in church shows plainly that the one guilty of it has not a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the place, and he is therefore worthy of rebuke.

What is a church?

It is the house of God, because it is a place of prayer. It is the state-room of God, where He listens to our petitions; if, then, we would have these petitions granted, we ought to avoid even the semblance of levity in our conduct, and deport ourselves with all the respect possible. But to Catholics, the church is a most holy place of prayer. It has been consecrated by the ministers of God to His use alone, and in it God dwells, residing day and night in the tabernacle of the altar. Believing in the real presence in the Blessed Sacrament, the Catholic ought, then, to behave with the same reverence and respect as he would were he to see Christ, no longer under the form and appearance of bread and wine, but in human form on the altar as on a throne of state.

Those who by word or look display levity of conduct in this holy place show that they are at least forgetful of the great mystery of the altar, and offer an insult alike to the believers assembled in the church and to God who dwells therein.

All persons, then, should show the utmost respect while in church. Their devotion should, in the first place, be interior, by having a will and an endeavor to please God. But it should at the same time be exterior, by a decent behavior, becoming at once to the place in which we kneel and the Person in whose presence we are. Hence talking and laughing, whispering and gazing about, dozing and inattention while services are going on, are entirely out of place. No one should enter a church in unbecoming clothes, and it is not befitting to walk precipitately or negligently, to spit upon the floor or pavement, or to make the least noise that might trouble the silence and recollection of the assembly.

We speak of the respect to be shown in church, not because we have noticed any breach of decorum this year, or heard such reported, but in order that all may know what is expected of them while in church, that they may govern themselves accordingly, and not through inadvertence, and more particularly through design, offend in this regard.

He shows himself a man of gentlemanly instincts who by his actions on all occasions gives no offence to the feelings of his neighbors; and he who would willingly not only wound the feelings of his neighbors while in church, but would insult God in His own house, in nowise displays the manners of a true gentleman.

The Pilgrimage.

The third annual pilgrimage of the members of St. Joseph's Church, Mishawaka, to the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame, took place on the 23d, the Feast of the Seven Dolors. The pilgrimages have now become a permanent thing, and with each year the number of people attending them greatly increases. When the first pilgrimage was made there were some six hundred people assembled in the church; the year following the number was somewhere in the neighborhood of twelve or thirteen hundred, this year fully two thousand people visited the church during the day.

The pilgrims left Mishawaka in the morning, and arrived at Notre Dame in time for High Mass, at half-past ten o'clock. As they walked along, the Rosary was recited, and other prayers repeated. At Lowell large accessions to the ranks were made, while people might be seen in every direction wending their way to the church. Arriving at Notre Dame, the church was filled by devout people, and there was soon left but very little standing-room.

Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Louis J. L'Etoit-neau, assisted by Revs. Thomas E. Walsh and Christopher Kelly as deacon and subdeacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Oechtering, who, taking his text from the Gospel of the Sunday, delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the growing infidelity of the day.

Rev. John Oechtering, of Laporte, was to have preached, but was prevented by sickness from attending. The Mass sung by the choir of St. Joseph's Church was Kaim's In Hon. S. Hierici. Kaim is one of the finest composers in the Cecilian ranks in Germany, and is pre-eminently liturgical in all the compositions we have heard from him. The Mass was sung by a well-balanced choir of fine voices with great skill and feeling, without organ accompaniment, and adds to the high and well-deserved reputation of this excellent choir and its leader, Mr. Winkeler. At the Offertory were sung Kornmüller's "Recordare," and Schüldy's "Emittis Spiritum," in seven parts.

After Mass the pilgrims visited the Chapel of Our Lady of the Angels, the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, the Mortuary Chapel in the cemetery of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, the Grotto of Lourdes, and other places. In the afternoon a sermon was preached, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The music was
an "Aae Verum" by Rev. Father Witt, Mus. Doc. and President of the St. Cecilia Society of Germany, and a "Zuntum Ergo" by Prof. Singenberger, President of the American branch of the Society. After the Benediction, the last congregation took in "Grosser Gott wir loben Dich," and sung it with a will. While the voices of the congregation were uttering the words of praise, the great bell thundered forth, and the chime of twenty-four bells pealed in joy. After this singing was over, the pilgrims returned home, reciting the Rosary as they went.

The pilgrims will ever receive a hearty welcome at Notre Dame.

Personal.

—Sheehan Monahan, of '76, is farming near Louisville, Ky.
—M. Skilling, M. D., is practicing his profession in Philadelphia.
—H. D. Rodman, M. D., of '68, is practicing medicine at New Haven, Conn.
—Louis Eisenman (Commercial, of '78) is keeping books in Louisville, Ky.
—Mr. P. L. Garrity, of Chicago, was among the visitors of the past week.
—James Quinn (Commercial, of '77) is keeping books in Philadelphia, Pa.
—T. J. Crochane (Commercial, of '77) is in the cigar business in Chicago, I11.
—H. Neumark (Commercial, of '73) is with Taylor, Kilpatrick & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
—James Crumney (Commercial, of '73) and wife, and Miss Riopelle, are spending the autumn at Oconomowoc, Wis.
—T. A. Logan and L. D. Murphy, of '77, after graduating in law at Ann Arbor, Mich., have started in business at Pincneyville, I11.
—Dr. John Cassidy, of '64, still remains attending physician at Notre Dame. Dr. Cassidy resides at South Bend, Ind., where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.
—Capt. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Wyoming Ter., visited Notre Dame on the 28th. He was accompanied by his wife and son. The son will remain at Notre Dame.
—John Faherty, (Commercial, of '75), is in the carpet department at the West-side store of Carson, Pierce & Co., corner of Peoria and Madison Sts., Chicago. He is also a member of the Union Catholic Library Association of Chicago.

In January, 1888, our editorial corps, consisting of a large name of students, took charge of The Scholastic, three of the corps taking turns in editing the paper. This arrangement was found to be inconvenient, and was discontinued the next scholastic year. We have made inquiries concerning the different members, with the following result. W. T. Johnson is practicing law at Sodala, Mo. He at one time held the office of Probate Judge. John Fitzharris is pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New York City. Of George Davis we can learn but very little. We are told, however, that he is living in Cincinnati, Ohio. John Rogers is practicing law in Pittsburgh, Pa. Joseph D. Murphy is proof-reader on one of the Philadelphia papers. Our informant is not certain, but he thinks it is the Times. H. C. Allen is dealing in drugs at Clinton, Mo. W. R. Spalding is in business at Lebanon, Ky. Of B. H. Thomas we can learn nothing. H. B. Kerber is in the real estate business at St. Mary's, Kansas. James McBride is practicing law at Grand Rapids, where for several years he held a judicial position. James F. Edwards is teaching at Notre Dame. Thomas Ewing is now living at Girard, Ohio. For a year or two he was editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Sunday Herald. We can learn very little of James W. Watts. He is living in some part of Louisiana. John C. Keveny is now a member of the Society of Jesus. He has lately returned from Europe, where he had been prosecuting his studies, and is now stationed at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. James A. O'Reilly is practicing law at Reading, Pa., where he has a large and growing practice. Stacy B. Hibben has lately removed from Albion, N. Y., to Chicago. A. J. Reilly is freight agent for a railroad in Chicago. James Quinn is banking at Morris, Ill. Of M. C. Peterson, all that we can learn is that he is living in Chicago. John Gibbons has a large law practice at Kookuk, Iowa. He is the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of the State. Thomas F. O'Mahony is teaching in the High School in Chicago. Roger A. Brown is in Philadelphia. Dennis A. Clarke is manager of the Catholic Columbian, at Columbus, Ohio. Nataniel S. Wood is in business at Lafayette, Ind. Francis Gutierrez became a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. He is now dead. William F. McClain is practicing law at Evansville, Ky. He is a professor in the medical college in that city. Of A. B. White we can learn nothing but that he resides somewhere in Illinois. If our information was correct, we should also be a consolation to them and all his friends to know that their amiable friend died like a hero at the post of duty, and that he takes his place on the "Roll of Honor" with the many others that have laid down their lives in that noble cause.

Bro. Cyprian's name in the world was Thomas Flanigan. He was a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, where for a number of years previous to his joining the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame he had charge of one of the principal religious Confraternities attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, Gardiner street, Dublin. There, as here and at New Orleans, his amiable manners and unassuming piety attracted all hearts towards him, and on his departure for Notre Dame he was presented by the members of the Confraternity with a touching address in which they expressed in a beautiful way their feelings of regret at his departure from their midst. He arrived at Notre Dame in 1872, where he resided until his transfer to New Orleans two years ago.

Bro. Cyprian is dead; at the early age of twenty-nine, and in the fifth year of his religious life, he has gone to receive the reward of a good life. We have had no particulars of his death other than that conveyed by the telegram, that he died after five days' illness. In simple justice to his memory we may say of him with the poet:

"A soul more spotless never wept a tear,
A heart more tender, open and sincere,
A hand more ready to benedict,
By friends regretted, and without a foe;
How prized in life by those who knew him well,
How wept in death the orphan's tears can tell."

In obituary.

—The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the Manual Labor School was reorganized on Wednesday, the 24th, and now numbers about twenty-five members. Very Rev. Father Granger and several other priests, and a number of the Brothers, were present at the meeting, which was quite an interesting one. After the opening prayer and singing of a hymn the business of the meeting was dispached. Essays were read by Masters A. F. Spangler, D. Glue, and T. O'Hara.
Local Items.

—The Minims have a number of velocipedes.
—There were quite a large number of pilgrims to Notre Dame last Sunday.
—The sermon of Rev. A. B. Oechtering last Sunday was worthy of great praise.
—The boys are all getting along well. There are few cases of homeliness.
—A new room is being prepared for the exhibition of the mineralogical specimens.
—The Philopatrians have now fully reorganized. A full report will be given next week.
—The religious society in the Senior department will be reorganized to-morrow evening.
—By mistake the name of C. P. Van Mourick was omitted last week from the Junior Roll of Honor.

—The Minims have a very active baseball secretary. When the club does not play at all their ever-awake secretary imagines they do, and sends in the report to The Scholastic. But the most curious thing about it is that he always imagines that the Minims win the most tallies.

—The Scholastic Press Club will be reorganized next Wednesday. After the organization, the members are invited to attend a lunch at which oysters will be furnished. The lunch will be given by the Rev. Director of Studies, who takes great interest in The Scholastic and all writers therefor.

—The report of a game of baseball in The Scholastic last week, in which the Juniors were defeated by the Minims by a score of 4 to 3, is incorrect. The Juniors had to quit at the end of the second inning to enable several of their players to meet engagements with their regular club, who were to play that afternoon.

—The Minim Department has its quota of forty students. Thirty members were formerly considered the average number, but owing to the high reputation and good management of the department of late years the number has increased. Now it is withstanding the depressed state of the times. So writes a Junior correspondent.

—On being called up at an early hour to see the planet Mercury.

—Hermes, if true the records that we keep, put Argus, with his hundred eyes, to sleep.

—He's changed his tactics since those days of yore, and wakes the boys up now at half-past four.

—The St. Aloysius Philodemic Society reorganized Tuesday, Sept. 17th. The following are the officers for the ensuing session: Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C., President; J. Coleman, Vice-President; M. J. McCoy, Recording Secretary; W. J. Murphy, Corresponding Secretary; J. Quinn, Treasurer; A. Herzog and J. J. Quinn, Censors.

—The fat-boys' race that came off last year was a tie.

—O-e of the contesants is now a Senior, while the other still remains in the Junior department. Would it not be well if they were to meet again on St. Edward's Day, and decide which is the fleetest of foot? The Junior says he gained thirty-five pounds within three months, and don't believe in anti-fat medicine.

—The first regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club was held Sept. 18th. The following officers were elected: Prof. J. F. Edwards, President; Prof. J. A. Lyons, Honorary President; Prof. A. J. Slocy, Dramatic Reader; Rev. Jno. English, 2d Censor; Prof. H. Theodore, President; Capt. C. J. Walfe, Vice-President; S. K. Devries, Corresponding Secretary; G. S. Walters Recording Secretary; B. J. Claggett, Treasurer; W. McCorbe, 1st Censor; A. M. Keenan, 2d Censor; Jno. Stewart, Secretary; Bro. Edouard, Promoter.

—The Archiconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary was reorganized last Sunday evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. T. E. Walsh; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Donnelly and J. A. Gibbons; Corresponding Secretary, K. L. Scanlan, Recording Secretary, Frank T. McGrath; Treasurer, W. Jones; Censor Frank Clarke; Organist, Ed. Walter; Sergeant-at-arms, John Nelson; Standard-bearer, Frank Weitzert. Bro. Leander has consented to act as Promoter.

—That convention of Catholic editors is always going to be held. The newspaper keeps tabs of it as always about to be. Though the New York Tablet editor ruled all college papers out of the convention when it should be held, it seems to us that the only practical promoter of the idea is a college paper in the Near, DAME SCHOLASTIC. Next January at its "carving of a turkey" will be the time and place for those who favor the convention to meet and go to work to decide what the Irish people are to be taught. The other papers always say, "Let the convention be held." The Scholastic said once and repeats it, "Come to the carving." If Baltimore won't call the great men to strengthen their cities by enjoying its oysters, let them hear the call of "Come to Notre Dame for the turkey." But the passes—that's the sticking point. If The Scholastic will secure these it can put on another turkey or two.—J. C. B. U. Journal.

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 63

Role of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.


CLASS HONORS.

PREPARATORY COURSE.


Saint Mary's Academy.

—Our thanks are due to Miss Marion Faxon of Chicago, post-graduate, who arrived laden with the most exquisite floral offerings, which added much to the decoration of the chapel. While the high mass was being sung, the happy Mixeep students sang, "Ave Maria", with a fervor that was both touching and beautiful. Miss Faxon was a member of the same class as the late Miss Susie de Lacy, and the St. Mary's Academy is proud of the fact that she was a resident of the city for several years and a graduate of the academy. The students were most grateful for the beautiful presentation, which was a fitting tribute to the memory of their late classmate.

—During the week of the funeral, the students of the academy were most thoughtful and kind. The church was filled with priests and laymen, and the funeral was a great success. The students were very attentive, and the singing was beautiful. The funeral was a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Miss Susie de Lacy, and the St. Mary's Academy is proud of the fact that she was a resident of the city for several years and a graduate of the academy.
Children of Mary and other pupils, all carrying appropriate banners. Then the statue, borne on a tastefully decorated stand and carried by Misses Galen, M. Casey, M. Usselman, and H. Hearsay; next came the reverend clergy in surplices and stoles, visitors, ladies, the choir, postulants, novices and the professed, all bearing lighted candles. The Litany of Loreto was sung in two choirs while the procession wound round the avenues and parterres near the Academy and along the bank of St. Joseph's River. Passin near Mount Carmel, the procession was chanted, and here the long procession halted and opened the line; the clergy and those bearing the statue passed through to the small sanctuary of Loreto, and the statue was deposited at the foot of the altar. Very Rev. Father General gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Then burst forth the glorious sound of the Church, always ancient, always new, O Salutaris Hostia; all joined in its grand, prayerful tones, and amid blazing lights the image coursed aloft, symbolical of the prayers ascending from hearts filled with love and gratitude to God, while all heads bowed in reverence. Many were present who had often joined the immense processions of their native land in honor of the Protectress of Luxemburg, the Mother who ever since the 16th century has given so many proofs of her watchful care over that city, guarding it from pestilence and the dangers of war. Many who had beheld her marvellous beauty, and had before her the prospect of a happy home, a field for the exercise of their talents, and a chance to realize their creation, and consequently enjoy their Creator for eternity.

Obituary.

Thursday evening Mother Superior received a telegram from Chicago announcing the almost sudden death of Mrs. John F. Finerty. Monday she was well, and Thursday, the 19th, at half-past one, she expired. The sad news moved all hearts to prayer, that consoling tie which binds the earth to the heavens. The people, who have been familiar with the original statue of Our Lady of Luxemburg has appeared in the Ave Maria, and the miraculous aid rendered to the inhabitants of the city and Grand Duchy of Luxemburg through many centuries up to our own times, is one of the undisputed facts of history.

The Conservatory of Music.

We give this week the names of the pupils according to the dates of entrance, between Sept. 1st and 31st. As new arrivals are daily, we defer the mentions this week: Misses Ellen Galen, Adelina Gordon, Ada Schwaab, Elizabeth Neumayer, Anna Cartright, Mary Fitzgibbon, Marie Dallas, Mary Sullivan, Elizabeth Neumayer. The history connected with the statue of Our Lady of Luxemburg has appeared in the Ave Maria, and the miraculous aid rendered to the inhabitants of the city and Grand Duchy of Luxemburg through many centuries up to our own times, is one of the undisputed facts of history.

Table of Honor.

Senior Department.

Misses Clara Silverthorn, Anna Woodin, Rebecca Neteler, Anna Maloney, Mary Danaher, Aurelia Mulhall, Theresa Walters, Adelina Gordon, Ada Schwaab, Catherine Hackett, Clara Silverthorn, Adelina Geiser, Alice Farrell, Anna Woodin, Eleanor Keenan, Mary and Annie McGrath, Angela Ewing, Henrietta Hearsay, Sarah Purdy, Aurelia Mulhall, Emma Shaw, Mary Sullivan, Elinna Thomas, Della McElroy, Anna McElroy, Mary Maloney, Alice Farrell, Louise New, Leota Buck, Mary Plattenburg, Mary Birch, Minna Fisk, Blanche and Mary Garry, Emma Bernstein, Sarah Coleman, Aurelia Mulhall, Mary Danaher, Catharine Danaher, Louise Kelly, Minerva Spier, Zoe Papin, Emma Shaw, Mary English, Annie Jones, Maude Casey, Elise Brown, Kate Casey, Linda Fox, Julia Cleary, Mary Hake, Annie Ores, Elise Papin, Genevieve Winston.

Academic Course.


1st Senior Class—Misses Ellen McGrath, Clara Silverthorn, Eleanor Keenan, Jesse Grover, Misses Anna Cartwright, Emma Garrish, Henrietta Rosing, Lucile Chilton, Adelina Geiser, Annie McGrath.

2d Senior Class—Misses Elizabeth Killelea, Jessie Grover, Mary Maloney, Louisa Neu, Mary Sullivan, Anna Ryan, Philiomena Woford, Catherine Ward, Lucile Chilton, Adelina Geiser, Mary Usselman, Alice Doan, Margaret McNamara, Anna Calcium, Emma Garrish, Mary Sullivan, Elinna Thomas, Almina Moeh, Kathleen Wells, Mary Mullen, Elizabeth Neumayer, Anna Purdy, Mary Campbell, Della McElroy, Teresa Zahn, par excellence.

2d Class—Misses Jennie Russell, Ida Fisk, Louise Kelly, Elen Keenan, Theresa Killelea, Elizabeth Neumayer, Catherine Lloyd, Elizabeth Walsh, Mary Plattenburg, Leota Buck, Grace Glasser, Margaret Carr, all wearing black dresses and white caps.

Junior Department.

Misses McGrath, Marie Dallas, Johanna Baroux, Charlotte Van...
The bird of paradise, magnificent creature as it is, belongs to the crow tribe; with all its marvel of plumage, it has to compete with the crows to have its own name. The immense feet of the bird of paradise are adapted for a bird of carriage. The New Guinea natives are accustomed to cut the feet off, and so the dense soft plumage concealing the foot of amputation, these creatures found their way into Europe as the foœilés birds.

—Swans occasionally show a certain amount of instinct. It is told of a pair that bred near Windsor locks one year that, when they found the water rising so fast as to swamp their nest, the male and female were seen busily raising the nest by shoving sticks under it just below the eggs, and by this means the level of the eggs was raised several inches, and out of harm’s way.

—The Norwegians complain that foreign sportsmen, especially English, are likely to exterminate the reindeer and wild fowl. More than fifty reindeer are now seldom seen on Hardanger table-land, where 300 or 400 could formerly be found; and Prof. Friis, the greatest Norwegian sportsman, says there are only 6,000 or 8,000 in the whole country. A couple of sportsmen, moreover, are said to have shot 1,200 wildfowl in a week.

—Throughout Northern Africa and the drier portions of Western and Central Asia the date is the staff of life to millions. The date-tree flourishes where agriculture is impossible, and is the source of large profit as well as common sustenance wherever it is cultivated. It is proposed by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington to make the date a staple American product. The centre of this new enterprise is to be the now useless desert regions of Southern California and Arizona. Seed has been procured in Egypt itself, where the Savlik geological deposits contain immense fossil terebinth woods, and has been successfully planted in India itself, where the Savlik geological deposit contains immense fossil terebinth woods. A consideration of the distribution of the gigantic land tortoises of the world, living and extinct, has led Professor P. Martin Duncan to some interesting conclusions. These huge turtles are now found alive in the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, off the west coast of South America, and on the Aldabra, in the Indian Ocean, North of Madagascar. Extinct species occur in Mauritius and Rodriguez, and not only in these islands of the Indian Ocean, but also in India itself, where the Savilk geological deposits contain immense fossil tortoises. On assumption that the allied species had a common origin, we infer that the lands in which we now find them were once united, forming a vast continent. Here Professor Duncan thinks the great turtles were so numerous, until principal man almost exterminated them by hunting, except in a few places which were left as islands when a great part of that pre-historic continent subsided into the sea.

—The naturalists’ Agency has been established at 1223 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections. Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 16 pages sent free.

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 past satisfaction as an assistant 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 church he has always enjoyed the reputation of a good moral man and a perfect gentleman.

M. Oakley, S. J.
St. Mary's Academy,

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The course of Studies is thorough in the Classical, Academic, and Preparatory Departments. 

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Those who have passed creditably through the Academic and Classical course receive the Graduating Gold Medals of the Departments. Graduating Medals are awarded to the students who have pursued a special course in the Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department. 

Gold Medal for German, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne. 

Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. 


Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Mrs. M. Phelan, of Lancaster, Ohio. 

Number of teachers engaged in Preparatory, Academic and Classical Departments, 14; Modern Languages, 6; Drawing and Painting, 5; Instrumental Music, 10; Vocal Music, 2; Dress-making, plain and fancy needle-work, 7. 

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Court Commissioner, Law and Collecting Office, 98 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan. 

sep 14-77
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 8 30; Cleveland 8 50; Buffalo 6 45 p.m.

11 02 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5 25 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo, 1 45 a.m.

2 25 a.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo 3 50 a.m.; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 30 a.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 4 50 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 50 and 4 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 35 a.m., Chicago 6 45 a.m., Peoria 4 30 p.m.

3 05 a.m., Pacific Express, arrives at Laporte 5 50 a.m. Chicago 6 50 a.m.

4 00 and 5 a.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 4 40; Chicago 5 a.m.

No 2 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 05 a.m.; Chicago 11 30 a.m.

7 30 and 9 03 a.m., Way Freight.

Charles Pink, Gen'l Ticket Agent, South Bend.

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

J. H. Parsons, Sup't West Div., Chicago.

Charles Pain, Gen'l Sup't.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, December 26, 1877.

Northward Trains.

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<td>&quot; London</td>
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<td>Ar. Peru</td>
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<td>Lv. Peru</td>
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Southward Trains.

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<th>No. 1</th>
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<th>Chicago, Ft. W., Toledo, and Detroit Ex.</th>
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<td>Lv. Michigan City</td>
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Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains at 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:

Leave Arrive.

Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express 10 15 a.m. 3 10 p.m.

Fare accommodation 10 45 a.m. 3 45 p.m.

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sville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.3 40 p.m. 7 30 p.m.

Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line. 6 00 p.m. 9 00 a.m.

Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via 8 00 p.m. 11 00 a.m.

Main Line 9 00 a.m. 12 00 a.m.

Pewa Day Express 9 00 a.m. 12 00 a.m.

Peoria, Rock Island and Burlington Ex. 11 00 a.m. 2 00 p.m.

Peoria and Pachin Railroad Express 12 00 p.m. 3 00 p.m.

Streator, Wenonah, La Crosse and Chicago Ex 3 00 p.m. 6 00 p.m.

Joliet Accommodation 4 00 p.m. 7 00 p.m.


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

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

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<th></th>
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<th>Day Express</th>
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<td>4:24</td>
<td>3:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>7:40</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>6:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. So. Bend—4:45 a.m. 6:30 p.m. Ar. Niles—7:05 a.m. 10:45 
'D N. Dame—7:55 a.m. 11:45 a.m. Ar. So. Bend—7:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m.

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted.


C. & N.-W. LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and Northwest, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories.

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

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE

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

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

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

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

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

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

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

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnam Street; San Fran, cisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices—22 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

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


Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

MAY 12, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>12:55 a.m.</td>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>2:05</td>
<td>7:45</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>7:13</td>
<td>12:55 a.m.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>3:11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>3:50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:50 a.m.</td>
<td>5:40 p.m.</td>
<td>9:55 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>3:45 a.m.</td>
<td>4:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>7:35</td>
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GOING EAST.

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<th>No. 5</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Wayne</td>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>4:15 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>6:35</td>
<td>2:10 p.m.</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlville</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>1:30 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>7:03</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>4:35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:15 a.m.</td>
<td>4:30 a.m.</td>
<td>6:05 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>12:05</td>
<td>7:44</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlville</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>6:25</td>
<td>7:25 a.m.</td>
<td>11:06</td>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
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<td>12:15</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trains Nos. 2 and 6 run Daily. Train No. 1 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Sunday. All others daily except Sunday.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

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

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