The Lesson of the Season.

What comfort now, when summer days have fled,
Have you, O heart, that in the sunshine basked—
Have ye, O hands, that held all that was asked?
For all your fruits and flowers lie frosted, dead.

You did not dream amid the roses red,
Gold-hearted, scented, which your green bowers masked,
That cold would come, and with it wild winds tasked
To tear away the garlands from your head.

O lover of red roses and red wine,
O soorer of red blood, to whom a prayer
Brought thoughts of dying, shudders and vague fear,
Will dreams of pleasure and past joys of thine—

Make dreary winter hours more bright and fair
Amid your dust and ashes? Death is here.

—Maurice F. Egan in the "Ave Maria."

The Poems of Tasso.

Of all the heroic poems written in a language other than our own, the best known is the "Jerusalem Delivered." All the different translations that have been made have so popularized the action, the progress, the ideas and the beautiful proportions of this poem, that it is known to those ignorant of the language of which this is one of the masterpieces.

When the Jerusalem was published, the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto enjoyed the greatest and widest popularity; and at the same time, notwithstanding the care Tasso took to follow a route entirely opposed to that of Ariosto, his enemies accused him of presuming to set himself up as a rival. The most bitter attacks on the author of the Jerusalem were made by the Accademia della Crusca, which had been just established at Florence (1583). This brought on a very bitter controversy, in which Tasso defended himself by an apology in the form of a dialogue, the moderation and spirit of which gained for him all hearts. Among the most violent critics of the poem was a young man who no doubt did not foresee either his future greatness or his misfortunes, the famous Galileo. Professor of mathematics, at the age of twenty-six years, in the University of Pisa, he did not neglect literary studies, to which he had always been devoted; he loved poetry, and delighted in making verses; he was passionately fond of Ariosto's productions, and it is said he knew them entirely by heart. In 1590, Galileo wrote an extremely bitter criticism on the Jerusalem Deliver'd; this work was found towards the end of the last century, and printed for the first time in 1778. The attacks of the young Professor are made alike on the style, the invention, the conduct and characters of the poem. The exaggeration of the critic shows his wonderful predilection for Ariosto: "I am sometimes dumbfounded, when I see the degraded things that this poet undertakes to describe." Again: "It has always seemed to me that this poet was poor, miserable, entirely devoid of expression, while Ariosto is rich, magnificent and admirable." These passages serve to show the spirit of the time, and prove that Tasso was subject to that law from which Galileo himself did not escape, of seeing his genius ignored by his contemporaries. On the other hand, Tasso met with defenders as enthusiastic and zealous as his enemies. In France the fate of the poem was more happy than in Italy. Although it was known only through bad translations, yet it excited great admiration.

The principle defects in the Jerusalem are: abuse of allegory, too great length and minuteness in many descriptions, sentimental subtility, and jeux de mots, which may be excused by the time when the poet lived. "But," says Ginguerti, "the choice of subject, the plan, the characters, the sustained and graduated interest, the episodes, the combats, the enchantments, the elevation of thought and eloquence in language, the style always poetic and animated—all these qualities united contribute to maintain the poem in the rank to which it has been assigned."

At the age of eighteen years, Tasso in ten months composed the epic poem of Rinaldo. The hero of this poem is Rinaldo, son of Aymon and cousin to Orlando. His love for the beautiful Clarissa, sister of Yvon, king of Gascony; his first deeds in arms to gain her, the difficulties that separated them, and, finally, their union, form the subject of the story of denouement. The action takes place in the time of Charlemagne. The style of this first epic production is more simple, less affected, and also less poetic than what afterwards became the style of Tasso. Still we find already in it harmony, a happy phraseology, fine construction, eloquence in the language, abundance in the descriptions, comparisons and images.

Tasso was never satisfied with his Jerusalem Deliver'd, and formed the design of re-composing it; this he carried out in his Jerusalem Conquered. We shall point out the principal differences between the latter and the former. The first change that we perceive is in the Invocation: it is not now the immortal muse of Helicon that is invoked, but the celestial intelligences and their chief. Rinaldo has disappeared from the army of the Crusaders, and in his stead appears the young Richard, son of one of those Guicares of Normandy who reigned at Naples. To explain this modification, we must understand that Rinaldo had been chosen as one of the heads of the house of Este, and Tasso revenged himself on this house for the bad treatment he had received, by cutting off from his second poem one of those ancestors in whom it gloried. In the second canto, the episode of Olivado and Sofronia was struck out. Sofronia was the portrait of the princess Eleonora d'Este.
with whom Tasso had been in love, but was afterwards cured of his passion. Erminia is changed to Nicia. The whole episode of Armida is the same, except the denouement, in which Tasso suppressed the magic used by the enchantress to free herself from the cavaliers. Cantos XVII and XVIII have been replaced by an entirely new act—the attack by the fleet of the Crusaders. This addition corrects a defect in the Jerusalem Delivered, where there is too little mention of this fleet, so important a part of the forces of the Christian army. One would wish to be able to transfer this combat from one poem to the other; it is almost lost in the second and would have been very beautiful in the first. We would also preserve almost entire the vision of Godfrey in Canto XX; the picture of the ancient Sion and the new Jerusalem; God on His throne and in His glory; the angels and saints, their songs and praises; the prediction to Godfrey, by his father, on future events; the revolutions of great and small empires.

In this last piece we find a passage on the absolute supremacy of the Popes. In 1595, an edition of the "Jerusalem Conquered" was brought out in Paris, but was condemned and suppressed by act of Parliament. The reasons were the verses of this passage—condemned according to the act, as "containing ideas contrary to the authority of the king and the good of the kingdom, and as attacking the honor of the late King Henry III and the present King Henry IV."

It is not surprising that the "Jerusalemme Conquistata," which retains all the beauties of the first and contains so much that is new, should have the preference of the author, and meet with such favor when it appeared; but it is still less surprising that the "Jerusalemme Liberata," with all its imperfections, should be more favorably received.

The genius of Tasso shows itself, sometimes brilliantly, in his poem, "The Seven Days of Creation." This was composed under the following circumstances. He was at Naples, with his friend the Marquis Mauso, to whom we owe an interesting biography of the poet. The mother of the Marquis was very devout, Tasso very religious. His conversations with this lady turned upon subjects of piety. She engaged him to treat in verse some grand subjects of this kind, and he chose the creation of the world. He composed the first two books in the midst of this delightful retreat, in a passable state of health, and in perfect repose of mind. He was himself unable to tell how it came about.

As soon as it was day he hastened to Dietrich's and requested him to reassemble those that had been present the previous evening; they came. Rouget de l'Isle seated himself at the harpsichord, and performed his composition amidst universal acclamations.

It was immediately written out for the military band, and the volunteers marched off singing in chorus:

"Aliens, enfans de la patrie, Le Jour de gloire est arrivé."

Never was popularity so rapidly achieved. In a few months all France was familiar with the new chant, and the battalion of the Marseillais called forth with it the
echoes of the Tuileries on the ever memorable day of the
insurrection of the 10th of August. There it received its
name, the Marseillaise.

The Marseillaise was the song of the French Revolution. When they came to the verse:

Amour sacré de la patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs;
Liberté, liberté éclate,
Combats avec tes défenseurs!

all heads were uncovered, knees were bent, and involuntary tears were shed. It is so deeply inscribed in the
national heart of France that it burst forth again spontaneously in 1850: the children had all learned it from their
fathers.

Such is the result of one hour's generous inspiration in a man of otherwise ordinary abilities, and who at the
very time was far from being an enthusiast of the Revolution.

That he was a man not above ordinary abilities is testified by the obscurity in which he remained, both in the
literary and the political world. No other production of his was of sufficient merit to escape oblivion; and he himself, whose immense popularity would have opened to him an easy entrance into any career, was still living with a new generation, who gloried in his name without suspecting his existence.

That he was no enthusiast of the Revolution the following anecdote will show.

After the revolution of the 10th August, which suspended the royal power and sequestered the person of Louis XVI, the Legislative Assembly sent commissioners to the army to receive their adhesion to the changes that had been made.

Carnot was sent to the army of the Rhine, which he found most favorably disposed. Still, a small number of officers, led by the Duke d'Aiguillon and the Prince Victor de Broglie, amongst them Rouget de l'Ise, refused to take the oath. Carnot tried in vain to conquer their resistance by persuasion. A man of genius himself, he addressed himself in particular to Rouget: "Will you compel me," he said, "to remove the author of the Marseillaise from the aristocratic party of his friends, and persisted. And Carnot, to give them time for reflection, ordered a second appeal to the assistants; then they surrounded the grave, and in the tones of a religious chant they sang the Marseillaise. As on a former occasion, when they came to the words that we quoted above, all fell on their knees on the newly moved earth.

The life of Rouget de l'Ise is calculated to strengthen this idea: It is unjust to consider too exclusively the part played by the individual, even in individual works. Great circumstances give rise to great productions, and great circumstances are brought about by the action of the masses. Even a man of medium abilities may then become the voice of a people, because it is from the people that he receives his inspiration.

Seal-Fishing.

Of the many dangerous occupations undertaken by man for the accumulation of wealth, none are more so than that of seal-fishing amid the ice of the North. Before describing the dangers incident to hunting, a word or two about seals may not be out of place.

About the middle of February the seal casts its young on those huge ice-fields that are borne along our shores by the great northern current that sets southward out of the Greenland seas. For nearly a month after birth, the young remain on the ice, fed by their mother's milk. About this time they are very fat and in perfect condition, and the object of the seal-hunter is to reach them about this period, as they are then readily taken, and the oil is finer and purer than that of the old ones.

There are four species of seals in our seas. The bay seal, so called from its frequenting the mouths of rivers and harbors, and which is never found among the ice. The harp seal has a broad curved line of connected spots from either shoulder and meeting on the back above the tail, thus forming the figure of an ancient harp. The male alone has this figuring, and it is not visible till his second or third year. The hooded seal is much larger than the harp. The male, called the doghood, is distinguished from the female by a singular bag of soft flesh on the nose. When attacked he swells up this hood with his breath, so as to cover the face and eyes and resist the shots of the hunters. The seal-hunters say that it is impossible to kill one of these animals, even with a sealing gun, so long as his head or tail is turned away; and the only way to kill them is to aim at the side of the head so as to strike it at the base of the skull. The hooded seals bring forth their young three weeks later than the harp seals, and keep further to the north. The "square-tipper" is the largest of all, but is rarely taken on the coast. The white-coats, that is, the young of the harp seals, are the most desired by seal hunters, their oil and skin being the finest.

Having given an idea of the different kinds of seals, let us picture to ourselves seventy or eighty robust seal-hunters on board a small sealing vessel of one hundred and sixty tons, ready for their excursion on the far distant fields of the Arctic Ocean; and in order to form a better idea of the perils and excitments of a "swite hunt," let us in imagination go with them. The vessel, having shoved off from the shore, steers northward, endeavoring to keep in the open water, if such can be found; but it will not be long before it encounters the ice. Then the scene becomes dreadful; howling night hangs brooding over the Arctic field, and the vessel, caught amidst the ice, is contin-
ually threatened with destruction. Now monstrous floes come grinding and sweeping by the vessel, causing every thing to fall before them, like blades of grass that fall before the reaper. The wind, like a lion, roars through the shrouds, driving on sleet and snow, before which only men of iron can stand. Thus beset and locked in the embrace of the floes, the luckless vessel is at times drifted helplessly hundreds of miles past the harbor from which it started. Then suddenly the scene changes; soft westerly breezes blow, unfolding a lovely sky studded with bright stars, adorned by the presence of the moon, and brilliant with the flickering aurora; calmly the vessel’s prow ploughs through numberless islets of glittering ice shining with pinnacles and fantastic forms, realizing all the youthful dreams of fairyland. The scenery on such a night is beyond de scription.

The enchantment of such a scene is suddenly dissolved by the welcome whispering of young seals, resembling much the cry of an infant in distress. The vessel has at last touched the seal meadows. Now the bloody work begins; not a moment is to be lost, for the wind may change and the treasure drift far away. If the ice be firm the men eagerly leap upon it, armed with “gaff,” towing-line, and sculping knife. If it is broken, the word is given, “Out with the purlets (boats), boys!” and from “pan” to “pan” they pursue their prey. The slaughter is terrible. The shouts of the hunters, the blows of the gaffs as they dispatch their victims with a stroke on the nose, the blood-gouts that cover the hands and arms of the hunters and stain the virgin snow, the carcasses denuded of skin and fat, and yet pulsating with warm life as they are flung on the ice—what a scene of death amid these ice solitudes of the ocean, with the bright sun in the heavens lighting up the glittering pinnacles, and far-spreading fields of ice! In the mean time the vessel keeps moving through the ice; the men follow, gathering up the seals on each side as they pass along. In skinning the seal, a cut is made through the fat to the flesh, a thickness generally of about three inches, from the throat to the tail. The legs and the head are then drawn out from the inside, and the skin is laid out flat and entire, with the layer of fat adhering to it; and in this state the skin is called the “pelt” or “sculp.” The hunters nick two holes along the edge of each side of the skins, and then lay them one over the other, passing the rope through the nose of each pelt, and lacing it through the side holes in such a manner that when pulled tight it draws them into a compact bundle. Fastening the gaff in this bundle, they then put a rope over the shoulders and haul it over the ice to the vessel. Then what a scene the deck of the vessel presents as the seal skins are piled there, previous to being stowed under decks! The men move about knee-deep in fat and blood—the deck, with gore, is slippery as glass. The seal-hunters snatch a moment to drink a bowl of tea or eat a piece of biscuit and butter—their hands and bodies reeking with blood and fat—and then hurry off in search of new victims. The poor mother-seals, now cubless, are seen popping their heads up in the small lakes of water and holes among the ice, looking for their snow-white young, and refusing to believe that the bloody carcasses on the ice, stripped of their warm coverings, are still that remained of their tender offspring. With a moan of distress, they plunge into the water, as if anxious to escape from a scene polluted by the ensanguined trail of the hunters.

Sea fishing is full of perils and excitements. Sometimes, when the men are a few miles from their vessel, a blinding snow-storm sets in; and as they stagger along, trying to regain their ship, they fall through a hole in the ice, covered by the treacherous snow, and go down to the ocean's depths, "unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown." Sometimes, too, the field of ice on which they are at work separates into fragments, and they are fastened off to the ice and die on the ice unless picked up by some passing vessel. At times their sufferings are very great, and in some seasons there is a serious loss of life. On the whole, however, such is their skill and fortitude in meeting all emergencies, and such their knowledge of the ways and manners of the ice, that comparatively few mishaps occur.

It is very probable that playing-cardes were invented by the Arabs, and that through them they became known to the Byzantines. Their introduction into Western Eu rope was owing more or less to the Crusaders. Thus cards were introduced into England by Edward the First, on his return from a crusade in the year 1273. In the diary of this king mention is made of a play called "The Four Kings," which seems to be nothing else than "playing at cards.

As early as the year 1388, Charles I, King of Castile, prohibited in all his realm playing at cards and at dice. Although the Spaniards were not the inventors of cards, still they made many and great improvements in them, and from the Spaniards originated many names used even now in playing at cards, like Primero, Spadille, Manille, Mata dore, Basto, etc.

The almost general opinion that Jaquemin Grignon neur invented cards is disputed, for Charles VI, who was suffering from debility of mind, seems not to be very well grounded. It is true that in this king's list of expen ditures there were found three packs of cards, gilded, variegated, and adorned with emblems and mottoes, but this only goes to prove that at that time cards were already in use at the French court. Of the cards of Grignon neur there are seventeen still kept in the library of Paris, and it seems that they doubtless belonged to a larger deck; they are 9½ inches long and 3½ inches wide. In regard to figures they very much resemble the cards now in use. As paintings, these cards are of very little advantage for the study of the customs of those times. The pictures represent the Pope, the Emperor, hermits, the sun, the moon, power, temperance, justice, death, and other similar allegories, and they are executed with great naiveté. Thus, for example, power is represented by the form of a mighty woman breaking a big club as one would a reed; temper ance pours wine out of a bottle into another without tast ing it herself; death rides on a ghost-like steed, mowing down all who come within his reach; the sun shines on a hard-working peasant-woman, whose sweat, pressed out by her hot rays, falls in big drops upon the ground. Under Charles VII, who died in the year 1461, piquet was invented, and those were the first cards of the now usual size and form. The figures, too, received at that time a symbolical meaning. The trefoil (now club), that useful plant for women, was to remind the general that she should not lead his troops to regions where the horses would find nothing to eat.

Pique (spade) and carreau (diamond) were symbols of arms; the former of the spear, the latter of the crossbow.
Carreau was the name of that kind of arrows which, in shooting, were placed upon the breastplate. Cœur (heart) signified the courage and valor of the warrior. The as (as) was the first card, higher even than the king, for it represented money, without which not even kings can wage war. For a long time David, Alexander the Great, Cesar and Charlemagne figured as kings. Then followed Argine, the queen of clubs, with the portrait of Mary of Anjou; Rachel, the queen of hearts, with the portrait of Agues Sorels, the beautiful friend of Charles VII; Pallas, the queen of spades, with the portrait of Jeanne d’Arc; Judith, the queen of diamonds, with the portrait of the wife of Louis the Pious. The valet or knave represented the nobility of France; this appellation was by no means a humiliating one, for before the act of knighting everybody was a valet. The knaves were painted in the attire customary among the soldiers of those times. The characteristic marks and division of cards have since remained much the same.

In Germany, playing at cards must have been in extensive usage as early as the fourteenth century, for in documents of those times we find laws and constitutions restraining and even forbidding it. There, too, martial spirit had considerable influence upon the figures on the cards. The bells which used to hang on the cloaks, shoes and collars of dukes, were the marks of nobility. Trump is supposed to be derived from triomphe (victory). Ace represented the state; the king, the princes; the knave, the different ranks and officers of the empire; and the other cards, the common people.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century playing at cards was not only known in Vienna, but it had degenerated into an abuse, which may be seen from a decree of the Emperor Albert II, forbidding anybody "to lose at play his wife, or child, or a part of his own body." The society of Card-Limmers in Vienna dated from the year 1444.

At first, all cards were hand-work, free drawings and paintings; and it is evident that in this way the manufacture of a deck required considerable time and that the price of the same was very high. Hence we find a deck of cards among the dowry of the daughters of dukes and even of princes.

In the year 1474 Barbara of Mantua, spouse of the duke of Württemburg, received as a nuptial present a dozen of playing-cards, which are preserved to this day in the chamber of antiquaries at Stuttgart.

After the invention of xylography, cards were multiplied by means of a press, and only the coloring was done by hand. The oldest cards were made of parchment, and were glued on the back with a colored paste to make them durable. It has been objected against the antiquity of cards that paper was not known previous to the middle of the fourteenth century, and that for a long time after its invention it was very imperfect. The simple answer to this is that before the invention of paper cards were made of parchment, leather, thin boards and other materials.

In the library of Rouen, in France, some Hindoo cards are kept. They are pieces of a kind of Japanned paper, and are adorned with very peculiar figures. In the collection of the Belveder, in Vienna, there are likewise preserved four very old decks of cards. The first is of extraordinary size, and on one side of the cards are paintings of various animals, trees and flowers; on the other is the coat-of-arms of the Duke of the Austrian Tyrol. The second deck consists of small wood-cuts, representing the coat-of-arms of several princes; on the back are apothegms. The third deck is nicely colored and most interesting. In it we find pictures of the king and queen, and of all the dignitaries at the courts of France, Germany, Bohemia and Hungary. It dates from the end of the 15th century. The fourth deck contains figures of falcons, falconers, dogs and hunters. It is very remarkable that an old sample of cards has been kept for so many centuries, for the now common commoner figures are an imitation of the first piquet figures four centuries ago.

Thoughts on Art.

From the German of Goethe.

We speak of nature and its imitation; and then add there should be a beautiful nature. We must then choose—and without doubt choose the most perfect. But how are we to know this? According to what rule are we to make our choice? Where is this rule? Not in nature. And, supposing that the object is given; that it is, for example, a tree, the most beautiful in the forest, and acknowledged the most perfect type of its species. In order to transform this tree into its image I turn around it, I seek to seize it on its most beautiful side; I place myself at a suitable distance in order perfectly to take in the whole; I await a favorable day; and after all that, do you believe that much of what belongs to the real tree is passed over to the paper? The crowd may believe it; but the artist who possesses the secret of his art should not fall into the same error.

That which pleases the most, as nature pleases the multitude, in a work of art, is not exterior nature, but man, interior nature.

The world interests us only by its relation with man. And in art we taste but that which is the expression of this relation.

More merit is due the unsuccessful attempt to satisfy the highest requirements of art than the perfect fulfillment of the inferior conditions. We are very well convinced of the necessity of studies from nature for the sculptor and the painter; but we confess that we are often troubled at seeing the abuse that is made of this laudable exercise.

There exist in nature many objects which, if considered separately, present the character of beauty. However, talent consists in discovering the harmonies, and, consequently, in producing works of art. The butterfly that has just lighted upon a flower, the dewdrop that moistens its cup, the vass that contains it, make it still more beautiful. There is not a bush, not a tree that cannot be made interesting by the neighborhood of a rock, a fountain—and to which a well-arranged perspective does not lend a great charm. It is the same with the human figure—with the forms of animals of every kind.

The young artist will find more advantage in following this direction. He will first learn to reflect, to combine, to seize the relations between objects that harmonize together. If in this way he composes with talent, what we call invention, that is, the art of drawing a crowd of ideas from a single particularity, will not be wanting to him.

Man, originally gifted with the most happy dispositions for knowledge, must necessarily be formed by education. His faculties can be developed only by the care bestowed upon him by his parents and his masters, by an experience acquired with labor. The artist is not born at once formed but simply with the germ of talent. Nature can give him a happy sight to take in the forms, the proportions, the
movements; but for lofty composition, the distribution of light and shade, the choice of colors, natural talent alone would fail him.

If he does not feel disposed to learn from the great masters of past ages, or from some of his own time, what he needs to become a true artist, misled by the false idea of his own originality, he will remain behind and below himself. For it is not only that which is innate, but also that which we acquire, that belongs to and forms part of ourselves.

Sci entific Notes.

Edison’s telephone is working wonders in England, and the scientific journals say it is decidedly the telephone of the future.

The remains of a prehistoric village on piles have the same kind which has been found in the Bavarian mountains), much like the Swiss lake dwellers’ habitations.

Mr. Crossley of Halifax, in England, has succeeded in hearing the tramping of a fly from a distance twice as great as that between London and Halifax—that is, over some twenty miles of telegraph wire.

The three rare and remarkable metals, cerium, lanthanum, and didymium, are now traced by M. Cossé through the saccharoid marble of Carrara and the lime-stones of Avellino. He considers them to be widely diffused in nature, and that they enter into the composition of organized beings.

A correspondent from the Smithsonian Institution, who is ready to receive reports from scientific men (and women), both professionals and amateurs, detailing the work done by them during the current year, for publications. Here is a chance for everybody who is engaged either in scanning the heavens or plodding the earth to become measurably immortal.

In the Zooplastic Museum at Soleure, Switzerland, there is now to be seen a white chamois, with red eyes, white horns and hoofs, and a snow-white fleece. It seemed to be about two years old, and was shot in the Barmsee (a small Lake in the Bavarian mountains), much like the Swiss lake dwellers’ habitations.

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In the Zooplastic Museum at Soleure, Switzerland, there is now to be seen a white chamois, with red eyes, white horns and hoofs, and a snow-white fleece. It seemed to be about two years old, and was shot in the Barmsee (a small Lake in the Bavarian mountains), much like the Swiss lake dwellers’ habitations.

Mr. Crossley of Halifax, in England, has succeeded in hearing the tramping of a fly from a distance twice as great as that between London and Halifax—that is, over some twenty miles of telegraph wire.

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—Besides a German version of Glinsky’s “A Life for the Church,” Dr. Vosper has produced a translation of Berlioz’s opera “Le Beau Danube,” When Dr. Liszt was director at Weimar he brought out this opera in German for the first time.

—The Messrs. Longmans are the publishers of the second part of the “Fac-Similes of the National Manuscripts of Ireland.” This volume contains ninety specimens in colors of the chief existing MSS. connected with Ireland from A.D. 1100 to 1299.

—It is expected that the manuscript for the new edition of “Poole’s Index to Periodical Literature” will be ready at the end of another year. The completed work will contain, besides a biographical introduction, a carefully bracketed annotation prefixed to nearly every poem, song, epigram, epitaph, and impromptu. The edition will be large, and as far as possible the poems will be arranged in chronological order.

—Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, whose long connection with the Pilot and the Catholic book trade has made him well known to the public, is about to re-enter the field of journalism. He means to give no less than thirty-eight monthly numbers, probably called Donahoe’s Magazine, which will be devoted to the interests of the Irish race at home and abroad. The first number will appear early in December.

—An Italian has written an article which he calls “The Solitude of Byron,” and in it he contrasts Byron’s conception of solitude with Cicero’s and Petrarch’s, on the one hand, and Shelley’s on the other. His conclusion is that Cicero and Petrarch sought for repose and freedom from the cares of life, while the solitude of Shelley was delirium, and that of Byron a continuous struggle to escape from the disastrous consequences to his soul’s life which came from contact with society.

—The first number of P. Justin O’Byrne’s “Lives of the Cardinals” has appeared in London. The plan of the work is to give, complete in weekly numbers, short biographies, with portraits and autographs, of all the Cardinals who were summoned to the last Council, or who may figure in the public life or literature of the state. Pope Leo XIII forms the subject of the first number. Of his literary capacity the author says: “The turmoil of his time left him little opportunity for literary pursuits. An elegant Latin poet, his imaginative power found expression in Latin hymns—models of purity and eloquence, and impromptu.”

—During the negotiations at Kissingen Prince Bismarck’s big dog struck up quite a friendship with the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Masella, whom he followed everywhere, fawning on him and licking his hands. “Your dog seems to have taken a fancy to me,” said the Nuncio one day to Prince Bismarck. “He is a very friendly member of his household,” said the Prince, courteously. The Prince’s temper and disposition seems to have undergone quite a change lately; it is hard to say, whether it be real or simulated.

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The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the twelfth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

1. choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.
2. Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.
3. Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

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

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

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all,

OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

Terms, $1.50 PER ANNUM, POSTPAID.
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Notre Dame, Indiana.

The Commercial Department at Notre Dame.

Many people who are not familiar with the workings of the College seem under a false impression as to the extent and importance of some of the courses of study here, and especially those of the Commercial Department. The Catalogue, too, is not as explicit as could be desired on this point, owing probably to want of space, for it would take a small pamphlet in itself to describe fully the advantages possessed by students in this department for acquiring a thorough business education.

In the first place, then, the course of studies in the Commercial Department here is complete in itself, being arranged somewhat on the plan of the best business colleges of our large commercial marts, and with such changes and additions peculiarly its own as throughout the last thirty years have been suggested by a corps of well-disciplined and experienced teachers. Those who have the department in charge are men in every way qualified for the task, and we believe there is no danger of exaggerating when we say that the superiors of many of them cannot easily be found anywhere. Furthermore, neither pains nor expense have been spared in the grading of the classes in this course, and under the personal tuition of Prof. L. G. Tong, LL.B., M.A., an idea of the routine of study may be obtained when we say that the Course of Book-Keeping embraces, in one scholastic year, Preparatory Instructions and Definitions; Initatory Sets by Double Entry; 1st Series, Buying and Selling of Merchandise on Private Account; 2d Series, On Account of Others; 3d Series, Buying and Selling the Same on Joint-Account; 4th Series, Importing and Exporting on Private Account, on Account of Others, and on Account of Ourselves, and Others in Company; 5th Series, Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise, the Management and Settlement of Executors' Accounts, Buying and Selling, Remitting, Collecting, Discounting, Accepting and Paying Bills of Exchange, Banking, Private and Joint Stock; Steamboating, Railroading, Retailing by Double Entry, Farming, and Mechanics' Accounts—the whole course illustrating the Opening, Conducting and Closing of Stock and Partnership Books, Gaining and Losing Business, etc., etc. One day in each week is devoted to Commercial Law, particular attention being paid to Negotiable Paper, etc.

So much for Book-Keeping. Of another important item in a good business education, namely, penmanship, it is scarcely necessary for us to speak, as, lately, the Professor in charge of this branch has become widely and favorably known through his series of German Penmanship books in eight numbers, published by Pustet of New York and Cincinnati, which has received the unqualified approbation of competent judges and pronounced by them to be the best published in this country.
The classes of Mathematics in the Commercial Department are in charge of men who make mathematics a specialty, some of whom have taught these branches here for nearly a quarter of a century, and who therefore excel in this particular branch of education.

From the foregoing it may be inferred that when a student has finished his studies in a satisfactory manner in the Commercial Department here, he is fully qualified to enter upon practical duty, no matter to what sphere he may be called; and that if a student is not so qualified, after sufficient time having been given him to complete his studies, the fault lies chiefly with himself.

Thus far the Commercial Course proper. Other advantages, outside of the course, are possessed by those who choose to avail themselves of them, as the literary, debating and dramatic societies, the use of the extensive libraries of the institution, public reading in the refectory, etc. The literary societies are open to all students possessing the necessary qualifications for entering them, whether classical, scientific, medical, or commercial. Such students as have time and wish to take music lessons may do so at a merely nominal cost, without interfering with their regular studies, thus giving them a means for social home enjoyment in after-life that cannot easily be over-estimated. Therefore it will be seen that many advantages are possessed by our Commercial students that are not obtainable at colleges elsewhere.

Personal.

T. Hooley (Commercial, of '78), is in business with his father in Chicago.

John L. McParland (Commercial, of '73), is cashier in his father's bank at Boone, Iowa.

Bro. Francis Regis left Notre Dame for Boston on the 28th, where he will canvass for the Ave Maria.

John G. Ewing, of '78, was elected President of the Irving Literary Society at Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Ewing is preparing himself for the bar.

Among the visitors of the past week were: Mr. and Mrs. P. Cavanagh and Miss Angela Dillon, of Chicago; Mrs. Owen Cavanagh and Miss Ellen Cavanagh, of Philadelphia.

William J. Clarke, of '74, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, Ohio, at the October elections. Bro. Clarke is one of the most promising young lawyers in Columbus.

George J. Gross, of '77, is reading law at Reading, Pa. He would be admitted to the bar, but is under age. George, as all good students are, is a subscriber to The Scholastic.

Mr. George Spencer, of Detroit, the agent for Edison's lights, is in charge of men who make mathematics a specialty, some of whom have taught these branches here for nearly a quarter of a century, and who therefore excel in this particular branch of education.

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Among the visitors of the past week was Hon. George R. Wendling. Mr. Wendling is the distinguished lecturer whose masterly replies to the attacks on Christianity by Bob Ingersoll have excited such universal interest. He is indeed an eloquent speaker, one of the most forcible, impressive and entertaining in the country. He is, besides, a gentleman worthy of the highest esteem. His visit to Notre Dame was unavoidably short, but we hope he will repeat it soon. His career as a lecturer has been one of continued success, and he has now two hundred engagements. Rev. Mr. Perkins, the worthy Episcopal clergyman of South Bend, accompanied Mr. Wendling to the College.

Hon. John Gibbons, of '69, has recently written a letter in regard to the political muddle in Iowa. The Dubuque Herald says: "The letter of Hon. John Gibbons of Keokuk upon the November election muddle will commend itself to all right-minded people for its good sense. Every dictate of prudence and policy seems to us to be against a second election. If the question is raised in Congress, it can decide upon the purely legal points, unembarrassed by the claims of those who might be chosen at a second election, and the will of the people fairly expressed at the October election would thus be respected. The most that Congress could do would be to order a new election."

Mr. Gibbons was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Attorney-General.

Local Items.

A Solemn Requiem Mass was sung this morning.

The retreat was well preached by Rev. Father Toohey.

The Philopatris were first organized by Prof. Lyons in 1673.

The Juniors have their tables set up for the winter in their hall.

The exercises of the retreat were well attended by all the students.

There ought to be a velocipede club started in the Junior department.

All the Catholic students went to Holy Communion in a body on All Saints' Day.

The Thespians Association was organized by the late Rev. N. H. Gillespie, in 1861.

The Philodemons were organized in 1849. We do not now remember who it was that organized them.

To-day is All Souls' Day. May the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

Vespers to-morrow are from the Common of a Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception. The Missa Proprium will be sung.

On gloomy recreation days the Seniors trip the light fantastic to the soft strains of the music of the courtesans and ever accommodating Senior Orchestra.

A regular meeting of the Thespians was held Saturday evening, October 26. At this meeting Messrs. A. J. Burger and H. S. Russell were elected members.

On Sunday last, Oct. 29th, the first snow of the year fell. It is curious, but it is a fact, that the first snow always falls at Notre Dame on a Sunday.

On account of the annual retreat taking place this week, and the interruption of classes occasioned by it, there are no Class Honors, nor is there any List of Excellence.

The anniversary of the death of Rev. N. H. Gillespie will be commemorated by the St. Cecilians. It was Prof. Lyons and Father Gillespie who organized the St. Cecilians just twenty years ago.

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The Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception was first organized at Notre Dame some two years ago by Very Rev. A. Granger and Rev. T. Collins. It is now, and was last year, directed by Rev. T. E. Walsh.
—The SodaIty of the Holy Angels was first organized in 1857 by the late Rev. N. H. Gillespie. In 1859 it was reorganized on a new basis by Prof. J. A. Lyons. In 1876 it was changed from the Junior to the Minin Department.

—The annual retreat began last Tuesday evening and lasted until Friday morning, the Feast of All Saints, when all the Catholic students approached Holy Communion. The retreat was preached by Rev. J. M. Toole in a highly satisfactory manner.

—the next meeting of the Academia the editor of The Scholastic will lay before the members the MS. of the late Mr. Blous, of the Glencoe Institute. He will give a prize to that member who will read it, and he gives it as his candid opinion that the prize will be given to no one.

—We were shown, the other day, a photograph of the Archbishops and the Bishops of this (the Cincinnati) province, taken while the last National Council was assembled in Baltimore. The oldest of the prelates in the group is Archbishop Purcell; but, strange to say, the six Bishops have all gone to their eternal rest and the Archbishop alone remains alive.

—The regular meeting of the Senior Archconfraternity was held on Tuesday evening, near their former meeting place, others honored the Society by their presence. The ten—minutes' instruction was given by Rev. Father Walsh. Mr. M. McCue explained the “Origin of the Division of the Gridiron.” Gorrisk followed with an interesting description concerning “The Veneration of Saints.”

—Among the many tributes of affection which decorated the resting place of Rev. Father Lemonnier on the anniversary of his death, two were sent from a distance. One, a beautiful basket of white immortellas under a glass globe, was forwarded by a kind friend in Indianapolis. The other was a beautiful basket of natural flowers, cullod from plants sent for this purpose by Mrs. M. Foote, of Burlington, Iowa.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Sun. The Sun is without doubt the best paper published in the United States. There is not a paper published in New York city that has the enterprise of this lively little daily. Besides, the editorials are better written than those of any of its contemporaries. It is, moreover, the fairest of papers, and denounces fraud wherever it may be found.

—Work has begun on the avenue leading from South Bend to the College. This last spring the city of South Bend graded the street as far as the corporation line, about a quarter of a mile from Notre Dame. The College authorities are now grading and graveling the remainder. When the work is finished, Notre Dame Avenue will be greatly improved. The travel between the College and the city made much more agreeable.

—The Archconfraternity was organized by Very Rev. A. Granger in 1845, who remained director of it, with the exception of a short time, up to the last year before last. During the year 1862-3 Rev. J. C. Carrier had charge of it. In 1877-78 Rev. P. J. Colvin became director. This year Rev. T. E. Walsh has charge of it. We have every reason for believing that this year will be one of its most flourishing epochs.

—Two Juniors whose names never figured on the Roll of Honor for the month of September entered into an agreement to the effect that whoever got on first should give the other a present. The presents were present when the agreement was made and they promised to reward the victor. The result was, one got on every week while the other got on once, but his record for October is 100 per cent. better than for September.

—The 12th of this month is the anniversary of the death of Rev. N. H. Gillespie, at Notre Dame, for eight years editor of the Ave Maria, and for seven years manager of THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—The prayers of all old students are requested for the repose of his soul. Eternal rest give to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. May his soul, and the souls of all the faithful departed, rest in peace. Amen.

—Persons writing from abroad to the University here, or to St. Mary's Academy (a mile distant from here, but whose local address is at Notre Dame) should send their letters direct through the Notre Dame post-office, as they will thereby prevent unnecessary delays and, sometimes, trouble. Those, on the other hand, writing from the College or Academy would do well to state, in requesting an answer, that their post-office address is Notre Dame, Ind.

—The best game of foot-ball played this season took place last Tuesday between the Blues and the Reds of the Junior Department. The game was for a barrel of sweet cider. It was the best three in five heats. The five heats had to be played before the game could be decided. After two hours of hard work a shout of victory went up from the Reds. Frank Clarke, of Columbus, Ohio, acted as captain for the Blues, and handled his men well, as did also Captain J. Frank Mug, of Lafayette, for the victorious Reds.

—As green vestments, in which the sacred ministers were vested last Sunday, are not frequently used in those dioceses following the Roman Office, a word in explanation of them may not be out of place. The church emblems of the Holy Thrones and of the good which he accomplished at Notre Dame. The speech-making was followed by an hour spent in dancing, music being furnished by Mr. J. P. Quinn. Just before returning to the College, Mr. A. J. Heritz proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Edwards for the interest he has taken in the Society, but especially for this last proof of his regard.

—On Tuesday Prof. Wm. Ivers addressed the Columbia Literary and Dramatic Club. It was the anniversary of the death of the late Rev. A. Lemonnier, and the lecturer gave a eulogy of the Rev. gentleman. He spoke of the organization of the Club by Prof. Lyons and Father Lemonnier, and of the encouragement given it by the Rev. Father during his lifetime. He also alluded to the interest taken in all the College societies by Father Lemonnier, and of the good which he accomplished at Notre Dame. The lecture was greatly appreciated by the members of the Club and was received with frequent applause.

—The Rev. preacher at High Mass last Sunday, in announcing the death of Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, and recommending his soul to the prayers of the congregation, said that of this great and good Bishop may be truly said as was said of our Divine Lord: "Bone emnia fest—He hath done all things well,"—and his edifying death was the echo of a salutary life. From the very moment that the light of Catholic truth dawned upon him, he followed it with all the energy of his soul, and now we may hope he enjoys its eternal fulness. It is related of Bishop Rosecrans that he once walked eight miles fasting in order to receive Holy Communion. What faith! what piety! and though he was a most learned man, he taught the little Catechism to the children of the parochial schools up to the very last week of his life. What humility! what zeal! of personal property there remains after his death only a watch. What singleness of heart! The simple narration of such traits of character as these is Bishop Rosecrans's biography. Let us learn one lesson of such a life and such a death as his be lost to us.

—On Friday evening, Oct. 25th, Rev. Father Zahn gave the first of his series of Science Lectures for the current year, his subject being "The Phonograph, or Edison's Talking Machine." The lecture, as a whole, was one of the most novel that we have yet had the pleasure of attending. The lecturer, as an introduction to the exhibition of the phonograph, spoke of the origin and nature of sound. Sound, he stated, is merely a sensation resulting from vibrations of sonorous bodies. When these
vibrations are periodic or equal, a musical sound is pro-
duced, but why and under what conditions is the result.
When there are less than sixteen or more than thirty-eight or forty thousand vibrations per second, they are inaudible. The range of hearing, however, varies for different individuals, being much more extended for some than for others. Some are insensible to the noise of a cricket or the chirrup of a house-sparrow, whilst others are deaf to even the higher notes of the piano. The laws of the pitch, loudness, and quality of a sound were not previously understood.

Pritch, said the lecturer, depends on the rapidity, and intensity on the amplitude of vibrations. The quality or timbre of sound, however, is owing, among other things, to the complex nature of the vibrations themselves. The quality of a musical sound depends on the vibrations of the air, which are composed of a fundamental and a certain number of overtones known as harmonics. To the number and relative intensities of these harmonics are due in a great measure the variations in the quality or timbre of sound characteristic of different instruments. After touching on the media for the transmission of sound, he spoke of sympathetic vibrations, and gave a beautiful illustration of the same by means of two line tuning-forks which he had on the table beside him. On exciting one by means of a bow, the other, although not touched, would perceptibly begin to vibrate. With these preparatory remarks he proceeded to explain the construction and working of the phonograph—an instrument equally wonderful for its simplicity and the marvelous effects which it is capable of producing. Composed only of a revolving cylinder covered with tin-foil, and a small diaphragm to which a small needle is attached, it is nevertheless capable of reproducing, with all the variations of pitch, intensity and quality, any sound whatever. It repeats faithfully, although with a peculiar metallic sound, the tone of any instrument or the words of any person, so wonderful is its fidelity and the skill of its mechanism. The instructor could laugh and cry perfectly, and cough and sneeze and whistle in a way that is really astonishing. After various persons had spoken and laughed into the instrument for some time, a couple of corncobs and a flute were brought forward. "Yankee Doodle," "Auld Lang Syne," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," etc., were repeated by the thirty-eight or forty thousand vibrations per second, they produced, but when unequal or confused a noise is the result.

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devotional spots in the University grounds. It is impos-
sive, in a brief space, to give more than a vague idea of
such a place as Notre Dame; it must be seen slowly and
carefully to be thoroughly understood and appreciated as
it deserves. Each and every one of the buildings I have
mentioned, besides others that I did not have-time to visit,
are interesting in one way or another, and the grounds are
very beautiful, especially about the two lakes, where the
boys have plenty of boating in summer and skating in
winter.

Roll of Honor.

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

senior department.

R. M. Anderson, W. H. Arnold, J. F. Arnett, J. B. Bertel-
ing, Jas. Brie, A. J. Burger, M. T. Burns, J. M. Byrne, T. C. Burns,
James Buchanan, M. H. Bannon, Thos. Barrett, J. T. Coleman,
E. E. Collins, A. B. Congar, G. F. Cassidy, T. Conlin, W. Con-
Clarke, C. E. Cavanagh, D. C. Coddington, T. Chaffant, J. M.
Carroll, F. W. Cavanagh, E. Calkins, C. J. Devries, E. J.
Dempsey, M. Doyt, J. H. Delaney, D. Donohue, L. E. Evers,
J. R. English, M. English, J. Eberhart, A. J. Hertzog, J. F.
Johnson, J. T. Jones, P. E. Kline, F. E. Kean, E. Keenan, J. R.
Kelly, M. Laughlin, F. R. Larkin, A. A. Lent, R. P. Mayer,
Thos. McDevitt, F. W. B. McGrath, Miss D. C. Maloney, M. J.
McCue, J. J. McElraine, J. M. McElroy, H. W. Nevans, Wan-
burn, O. B. O'Brien, R. C. O'Brien, L. N. Proctor, S. B. Pery
Joy, J. Quigley, E. D. Rainbow, E. R. Saug, R. E. Stewart,
T. S. Summers, J. J. Shugrue, T. W. Simms, A. Schel-
er, J. Sluzak, C. L. Stuckey, F. Shee, J. S. Smith, F. C. Smith,
J. S. Terry, C. H. York, J. Williams, E. A. Watkins, F. Wall,
E. Ward, J. F. Berry.}

junior department.

M. J. Burns, J. G. Brady, P. C. Becker, J. Brickman, F. W.
Boyle, W. J. Cavenagh, C. D. Case, J. W. Chase, W. A.
Clark, J. F. Creeden, W. H. Cullen, G. D. Doherty, W. P. Dono-
Dowd, J. H. Doyle, J. Z. Drury, J. A. Dunn, J. F. Duggan,
A. C. Allen, John W. Allen, C. H. Allen, H. A. Allen,
J. S. Allen, J. F. Allen, B. M. Allen, R. C. Allen,
A. A. Cavenagh, F. C. Cavenagh, J. F. Cavenagh,
A. J. Cavenagh, E. J. Cavenagh, J. C. Cavenagh,
J. S. Cavenagh, J. J. Cavenagh, J. P. Cavenagh,
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J. J. Cavenagh, J. J. Cavenagh, J. J. Cavenagh,
1st CLASS—Misses Eleanor Keenan, Mary McGrath, Clara Silverthorn, Emma Weiss, Adella Geiser, Rebecca Neteler, Anna Jones.

2d Div.—Misses Ellen Galen, Henrietta Rosing, Mary Dallas, Aurelia Mullhal, Elise Lavoie.

2d CLASS—Misses Jessie Grover, Emma Shaw, Lucile Chilton, Grace Glasser, Zed Papin, L. Kirchner, Mary Casey.

2d Class—Misses Louise Neu, Annie Cavenor, Anna Maloney, Mary Danaher, Alice Hackett, Maria Gallagher, Margaret Cunningham, Mitchell Walsh, Julia Fox, Laura French, Julia Butts, Genevieve Winston.

3rd CLASS—Misses Kitty Williams, Mary Sullivan, Philomena Wolford, Mary Fechan, Frances Sundermann, Emma Gerrish, Catharine Daunser, Catharine Wells, Anna Jones, Mary English, Adella Mckirrie, Catharine Lloyd, Margaret Cleghorn, Johanna Baroux.

GERMAN.

1st Class—Misses Adelaide Kirchner, Clara Silverthorn, Elizabeth Kirchner, Minerva Spier.

2d Class—Misses Ellen Galan, Eleanor Keenan, Mary T. Tsnellman.

2d Class—Misses Ada Gordon, Harriet Buck, Angels Dillon, Mary Weissman.

3rd Class—Misses Louisa Neu, Teresa Killelea, Henrietta Rosing.

4th Div.—Misses Mary Brown, Adelaide Kirchner, Alice Farrell, Mary Campbell, Aurelia Mullhal, Mary Sullivan, Anna McGrath, Elizabeth Walsh, Mary McGrath.

5th Class—Misses Marie Dallas, Catharine Hackett, Mary Mellen, Anna Corthright, Jessie Grover.

5th Div.—Misses Alice Wells, Caroline Gall, Genevieve Winston, Mary English, Catharine Campbell.

6th Class—Misses Josephine Baroux, Agnes McKinnis, Lucile Chilton, Julia Kingsbury, Catharine Lloyd, Anna Orr, Mary Fechan, Martha Doxey, Elise Dallas, Manuiey Case, Mary Carey.

7th Class—Misses Alice Donelan, Grace Glasser, Mary Fitzgerald, Mary Tan, Mary McGrath, Margaret Ryan, Catharine Ward, Philomena Wolford, Roberta McNamara, Julia Butts, Mary Zimmermann, Catharine Ward, Mary Carey.

8th Class—Misses Alicia Donelan, Grace Glasser, Mary Fitzgerald, Mary Tan, Mary McGrath, Margaret Ryan, Catharine Ward, Philomena Wolford, Roberta McNamara, Julia Butts, Mary Zimmermann, Catharine Ward, Mary Carey.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.

Henrietta Rosing, Minnie Fisk, Mary Lloyd, Martha Zimmermann, Anna Herman, Maggie Cleghorn, Anna Jones, Anna McCarthy, Mary Hake, Jennie and Fannie Sunderland, Anna Herman, Maggie McNamara, Mary Tan.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Catharine Campbell, Laura French, Sophie Papin, Julia Butts, Maude Casey, Teresa Killelea, Mary McGrath, Johanna Rose, Annie Morgan, Mary Sullivan, Maggie McNamara, Maggie Maloney, Mary Cartwright, Maggie Cleghorn, Anna Jones, Anna McCarthy, Mary Sullivan, Maggie McNamara, Mary Tan.

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 1037, 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. 23, 1878. It gives me pleasure to state that Prof. Emil Zott, bearer of present, gave perfect satisfaction as an organist and as a gentleman to his employers, and to me in particular, during the five or six years that he was organist at the Holy Family Church in this city. From my own experience and that of others, I know him to be very competent to teach the Fine Arts of 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."
The Catholic Alumnus for 1878. Address visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteson. A pi whose price, $2.50.

The BOND HOUSE, A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Mich. Ins and friends solicited. Terms, $2 per annum.

The Matteson House, Corner of Wa-
bash Ave. and Jackson St., Chicago, III. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteson.

Edward F. Flynn, Plain and Fancy Book-bind-
er, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Calling Cards—no two alike, with name neatly printed, for 10 cents.

25 CENTS will obtain you a Copy of The Alumnus for 1878. Address J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame, Ind.

Attorneys at Law.

Brown & Harvey (E. M. Brown of '65), At-
torneys at law, 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Speer & Mitchell (N. S. Mitchell, of '72), Attorneys at law, 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Thomas B. Clifford, of '69 Attorney at
Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to
Depositions.

Fanning & Hogan (D. J. Hogan, of '74, At-
torneys at law, Room 26, Ashland Block, N. R. Cor. Clark and
Randolph st., Chicago, III.

John F. McHugh (of '72, Attorney at Law. Office 65 and 67 Columbus St., Lafayette, Ind.

Dodge & Dodge (Chas. J., Notary Public, and
Wm. W., both of '72), Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly
made. Office, Hodge’s Block, Burlington, Iowa.


McBride & Millard (Jae. E. McBride, of '68, Att'y at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Ad

William J. Clarke (of '74, Attorney at Law, Room 6 & 6, Law Building, No. 67 S. High St., Columbus, O.

James A. O'Reilly—of '92—Attorney at Law of Court Street, to 20, P. Collections promptly attended to.

John D. McCormick—of '73—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lancaster, Ohio.

Daniel B. Hibbard, Jr., of '70, Circuit
Court Commissioner, Law and Collecting Office, 63 Griswold Streeet, Detroit, Michigan.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convic-
tions of duty. That is the only kind of policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for
this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider consti-
tuency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the
resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be lib-
erally employed.

The present discontented condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary sig-
cance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the
press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of
the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct
bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which
must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patri-
otic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To
send an extra copy free. Address is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will
send an extra copy free. Address is I. W. England, Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

JAMES BONNEY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
University of Notre Dame, INDIANA.

Founded 1842.
Chartered 1844.

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

The Minim Department.

This is a separate Department in the Institution at Notre Dame, for boys under 15 years of age. Thorough and comprehensive instruction in all primary branches is imparted. The discipline is parental, and suited to children of tender years. Personal neatness and wardrobe receive special attention from the Sisters, who take a tender and faithful care of their young charges. Full particulars are contained in the Catalogue, which will be mailed on application to

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

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.

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

Great Overland Route to California.

Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows: Leave. Arrive.
Omaha, Lebanonworth and Atchison Express...10 15 a.m. 1 45 p.m.
Springfield and Chicago Express..............2 45 p.m. 9 45 a.m.

A. M. SMITH, A. KIMBALL,

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 7 30 a.m.; Cleveland 10 55 p.m.; Buffalo 4 03 p.m.
11 05 a.m., Mail over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5 25 p.m. Cleveland 10 10 a.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.
12 10 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5 40 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.
9 12 p.m. Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2 40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7 05 a.m.; Buffalo, 11 10 p.m.
4 30 and 4 p.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

3 43 a.m. Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3 35 a.m., Chicago 6 a.m.
5 05 a.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 50 a.m.; Chicago 8 30 a.m.
5 30 p.m. Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 40; Chicago, 8 30 p.m.

S 03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 05 a.m.; Chicago, 11 30 a.m.
7 30 and S 03 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. RAPY, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.
CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, December 26, 1877.

Northward Trains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Southward Trains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
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<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lima Express</td>
<td>G. P. &amp; T. A., Indianapolis</td>
<td>Chicago, 11 30 a.m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Information Wanted

Chicagos, Alton and St. Louis and Chicago KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at Depot and 123 Randolph street.

Kansas City and Denver Express via Jack. souville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. 3 30 pm 7 30 am
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line..8 00 pm 9 00 am
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line..5 00 pm 6 00 am
Peoria Day Express...3 40 pm 9 00 am
Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Ex..7 30 am 9 00 am
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express..5 00 pm 9 00 am
Streator, Wabeno, Lacom and Washington Ex 3 40 pm 12 30 pm
Joliet Accommodation..9 20 am 12 30 pm


Look to Your Health.

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

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

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

| Agents, apply to Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Einzie Streets. Son Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Einzie and Canal C2 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison and Washington Street; Chicago Ticket Offices—State Street; Omaha Office, 345 Kalamazoo Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices.

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>Pittsburgh</th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>11:45 A.M.</th>
<th>9:00 A.M.</th>
<th>1:50 P.M.</th>
<th>6:00 A.M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>12:50 A.M.</td>
<td>10:15 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
<td>12:30 P.M.</td>
<td>5:30 A.M.</td>
<td>12:30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gervais</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>9:05 A.M.</td>
<td>1:45 P.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:00 A.M.</td>
<td>4:40 A.M.</td>
<td>9:30 A.M.</td>
<td>3:11 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 A.M.</td>
<td>5:45 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:50 A.M.</td>
<td>5:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:55 A.M.</td>
<td>1:40 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>9:35 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>11:30 A.M.</td>
<td>10:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>9:45 A.M.</td>
<td>6:30 A.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>11:35 A.M.</td>
<td>1:40 A.M.</td>
<td>1:40 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>3:45 A.M.</td>
<td>6:10 A.M.</td>
<td>11:35 A.M.</td>
<td>8:15 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:00 A.M.</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>6:45 A.M.</td>
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GOING EAST.

| Chicago | Leave | 9:00 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. | 5:15 P.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Plymouth | Leave | 8:45 A.M. | 11:20 A.M. | 11:20 A.M. | 9:00 A.M. |
| Ft. Wayne | Leave | 6:30 A.M. | 2:10 P.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 2:10 P.M. |
| Lima | Leave | 5:45 A.M. | 4:00 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 2:30 A.M. |
| Forest | Leave | 10:10 A.M. | 5:30 A.M. | 4:00 A.M. | 4:30 A.M. |
| Crestline | Leave | 11:45 A.M. | 6:55 A.M. | 4:30 A.M. | 4:30 A.M. |
| Crestline | Leave | 12:05 P.M. | 4:50 P.M. | 5:00 A.M. | 5:00 A.M. |
| Mansfield | Leave | 12:30 P.M. | 7:44 A.M. | 5:00 A.M. | 5:30 A.M. |
| Gervais | Leave | 1:30 P.M. | 8:00 A.M. | 5:30 A.M. | 8:30 A.M. |
| Alliance | Leave | 4:00 A.M. | 11:15 A.M. | 9:00 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. |
| Rochester | Leave | 6:55 A.M. | 1:20 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Pittsburgh | Leave | 7:30 A.M. | 12:15 P.M. | 10:30 A.M. | 12:30 A.M. |

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INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Every Thursday or Saturday.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>CITY OF BERLIN</td>
<td>5491</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITY OF RICHMOND</td>
<td>6048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OF CHESTER</td>
<td>4956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OF MONTREAL</td>
<td>4890</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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