A Little Hymn to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

I.
O Sacred Heart! O Sacred Heart!
So humble and so meek:
Our stormy spirits, full of pride,
In Thee a refuge seek:
O sweetest Heart Divine!
All love and praise be Thine!
Ah! grant us, we implore,
To love Thee more and more.

II.
O Sacred Heart! O Sacred Heart!
So spotless and so pure:
Our weakness and our misery
May rest in Thee secure.
O sweetest Heart Divine!
All love and praise be Thine;
Ah! grant us, we implore,
To love Thee more and more.

III.
O Sacred Heart! O Sacred Heart!
Consumed with purest fires,—
The cross, the thorns, the open wound,
Reveal Thy fond desires.
O sweetest Heart Divine!
All love and praise be Thine;
Ah! grant us, we implore,
To love Thee more and more.


To the student of history it is a well-known and universally admitted fact that everything advanced by historians as true cannot in all cases be accepted as such. Many things, indeed, have been lightly admitted by writers of history, which they themselves might have believed to be true, but which after the lapse of time were found to be directly the opposite of the real facts. It requires many years—sometimes even centuries—before a true judgment can be passed upon certain actions. Only then, as it often happens, documents and records are produced which entirely change the previously accepted state of things. Therefore it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to form a correct judgment of certain persons and events of past times unless information is obtained from unquestionable sources. Yet, many writers of so called history were, we know, men more or less biased by partisan prejudices, and many others were either incompetent for the task or failed to make such accurate researches as would place their writings beyond question.

There is one point in history which has been given even by trustworthy historians, without, we believe, questioning its truth in the least, namely the alleged Bull of Pope Adrian IV to Henry II of England, justifying his assumption of authority in Ireland. This Bull, or rather forgery, for it is now known that no such Bull was ever granted by the Pope, was evidently gotten up by Henry himself, and he produced it to work out his own ambitious designs. By doing so he succeeded in deceiving a few of the Irish Bishops; and the most prominent English chronicler of those times, the venal Cambrensis, set down the event in such a manner as to mislead those who followed him, leaving it to be understood that the alleged Bull was genuine. The fact that Pope Adrian was an Englishman gave coloring to Henry's scheme in afterages, and much undeserved odium has been heaped upon his memory on account of it. That this odium was undeserved the sequel will show.

Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear), the first and only Englishman that ever was elevated to the Pontifical throne, was elected Pope in the year 1154, the same year that Henry II was crowned king of England. At this time, as well as for many succeeding centuries, the Sovereign Pontiff was by common consent appointed general arbitrator between the sovereigns of Christendom, and his voice, as such, was recognized as the highest authority in international affairs by all nations. All disputes, either in Church or State, were therefore, according to the mutual understanding before mentioned, referred to him. Moreover, "all islands, by ancient right and by a donation of Constantine the Great," were considered as under the dominion of the Roman Church, and in this grant Ireland of course was included. Henry II had a wistful eye on Ireland, but as he was acquainted with the relation in which it stood towards the Roman Pontiff he knew he must arrange matters first to blind the European powers, who would undoubtedly support the Pope's prerogative.

According to the statements of the upholders of the Bull, Henry deputed John of Salisbury to go to Rome in order to obtain a letter conferring on him authority to correct the many abuses, both civil and ecclesiastical, which, he represented, then existed in Ireland. Therefore, in order to give the Bull its force, supposing it to be obtained under this plea, as its supporters allege, the real circumstances in Ireland must be such as Henry asserted them to be. Henry claimed that anarchy and all kinds of disorders, both civil and ecclesiastical, existed in that country; but if we examine contemporary history we find that Ireland at that time (1154-5) was in a well-organized and peaceful condition, generally speaking. It had to a great extent recovered from the disastrous wars carried on for several centuries against the invading Danes, and the Irish hierarchy and clergy had almost succeeded in extirpating.
those vices and disorders which are the natural conse-
quence of long wars. Therefore, it is not likely the Pope
could be so far deceived as to grant the Bull in question;
and even were he to grant it, we see that Henry would have
obtained it under false pretenses, making it null and void.

In the Bull, as given by its supporters, nothing can be
found on the authority of which Henry might exercise
the right of sovereignty over the Irish, if they were un-
Willing that he should hold such, and Henry when in Ire-
land did not demand the lands of the natives to be handed
over to him, but required only homage to be paid him.
He did not attempt 'at once to overrun the country and
reduce it to submission, but, having acquired a foothold,
he trusted to time and his own nefarious policy to accom-
plish his object of 'bringing Ireland finally under the sway
of England.

It is stated by some, in support of their opinions, that
Adrian was aware of Henry's intention, as well as that of
his predecessors, to annex Ireland to the English crown;
that he also knew that Henry would undoubtedly invade
Ireland whether the Pope willed it or not, and, therefore,
wishing to have him enter the country with views the
most favorable to religion and the improvement of the peo-
ple, he on these conditions gave him the grant. Moreover,
that he might have intended it as a great blessing, and not
what it afterwards proved, the greatest scourge that ever
was inflicted upon any nation,' This supposition falls of
its own weight. Anyone who is aware of the great au-
thority in temporal matters which the Popes as arbiters
exercised at that time, will see that the Pope's fearing to
exercise his authority over any sovereign would not be a
likely occurrence. If Henry attempted to invade Ireland
during Adrian's lifetime, without that Pope's permis-
sion, all the Pope would have to do would be to call to his
aid the other sovereigns of Europe, and they, especially the
King of France, would most willingly oppose such a meas-
ure by force of arms. To deceive those kings might, there-
fore, have been one of the objects which Henry had in
view when he forged the document, for they were all jeal-
ous of his power and would not wish to see him conquer
Ireland.

Among the writers who assert that Adrian gave the Bull,
the principal is John of Salisbury, who it is claimed was
the person who received it from the Pope. It is mentioned
in a book entitled Mediologius, written by John of Salis-
bury, but it is doubted whether he ever wrote the portion
of the book in which the Bull is mentioned. It is objected
that it was not till after his death this was added to his
work, in the shape of an appendix, by some of Henry's par-
tisans. Giralduus Cambrensis, another historian of that
time, also supports the authenticity of the Bull; but in
connection with this writer (who is, by the way, its prin-
cipal supporter) it might be well to ask how far we can trust
the authority in this matter of a historian whose writings
are noted for glaring errors. Even in his history of Ireland
we find, among other errors, the statement that 'the River
Shannon runs into the North Sea,' which everyone now
knows to be false, for that river runs in the opposite direc-
tion.

On the other hand, we have as authority for denying
such a Bull many writers of high standing and probity.
Among these is the Abbé McGeoghegan, who asserts that
the supposed Bull was nothing more nor less than a forgery.
Commenting on it, he cautiously asks: 'Is it likely that
any Pope would select such a monster as Henry II to effect
a reformation of a nation's morals?' This question is in-
deed a pertinent one, for the more we consider the charac-
ter of Henry, the more evident does it become that the
Pope, knowing his private character, would not appoint a
man to reform a nation who was looked upon with suspi-
cion, and who so greatly needed reforming himself. The
Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, speaking of the
pretended Bull, says: 'Indeed the Irish nation at all times,
as if instinctively, shrank from accepting it as genuine, and
unhesitatingly pronounced it an Anglo-Norman forgery.'
It was the common opinion amongst writers that the
Irish accepted the forged document as genuine: but time,
which divulges the truth of all things, proves that this
opinion is opposed to history, and also to a report of the
Lord Juridiciary and Royal Council of Ireland sent to Rome
in the year 1125, to Pope John XII. In this report,
amongst other crimes the Irish are charged with rejecting
the supposed Bull. 'Moreover, they assert that the King
of England had made false pretenses, and by false Bulls, ob-
tained the dominion of Ireland, and this opinion is com-
monly held by them.'

Some of the reasons advanced for denying the genuinenes
of the disputed Bull are: That it was neither pro-
duced nor heard of for nearly twenty years after the time
it was claimed to have been issued, that is from 1155 to
1174 or 5; and that Pope Adrian at the time it was pub-
lished had been dead for fifteen years. Why did not Henry,
when he was in Ireland in 1172, produce the document if
he had one? But he did not then do so, nor for several
years afterwards, although it would very likely serve him
well to have done so. He was well aware with what re-
spect and obedience the Irish at all times regarded the
mandates of the Pope, and by producing the Bull, if he
had one, the difficulties of conquest would be materially
diminished. This, it appears, was what afterwards in-
duced him, or some of his followers, to forge the Bull and
endeavor to deceive the Irish by it.

If we examine carefully the facts, we may perceive a
reason for Henry's not forging the Bull when he first en-
tered Ireland. At that time he thought his own followers
and these that were already in the country would be able
to conquer the natives; and he endeavored to gain the
country in this way. But in 1174 he was surrounded by
many difficulties. The Scots were pouring down from the
north; his own children were in open rebellion against
him; the barons and neighboring princes had combined
against him. To uphold himself in England he had to
withdraw nearly all his followers from Ireland; but, wish-
ing to retain his hold on the latter country, he caused the
Bull to be forged and read read before a synod of Irish Bishops.
It produced a profound efl'ect upon the assembly; they
were astonished—utterly dismayed to think that the Pope
should give the liberty of the nation into the hands of
their enemy. Many of the Bishops at once perceived the
true nature of the Bull, and rejected it as false; while
others, considering that it might have been obtained from
the Pope, and fearing that in rejecting it they would re-
ject the commands of their spiritual superior, submitted.
In this they were followed by many of the people, who
were accustomed to follow their pastors in all things. So
that we see the forged Bull was not generally accepted as
genuine when brought forward, but, contrariwise, that even
those who yielded to it did so under a kind of protest,
under a doubt, and only until the doubt was cleared. The
troubles which followed in Ireland threw the country into
such confusion that it is not surprising the matter of the alleged Bull was in a measure lost sight of, and in the general wars and persecutions which took place before and after the Reformation many, may most, of the Irish historic records were destroyed.

Another fact that helped materially to screen Henry's forgery was the disturbed state of Italy at the time. During the 12th century we find that the country was involved in insurmountable difficulties, and kept in a state of almost continuous revolution, so that for the greater part of the time the Popes were compelled on account of these disturbances to flee from city to city. As a consequence many valuable papers and public records of the Abbe Miroy, who died the victim of his patriotism.

The following episode of the war was gathered from French soldiers escaped from Montmedy:

We are from the Jura, soldiers of the 4th battalion of chasseurs. Taken prisoners in the battle of Monza, fifty-three of us were spared by a platoon of Prussian cavalry. On the fourth, we arrived in a little village of La Meuse, exhausted with fatigue, as were also our conductors. In order to guard us more closely, the Prussians surrounded with a ring a little church, and we were confined there, the door being strongly barricaded and watched by sentinels, so that we had no hope of escape. The cure projected from a square hole in the wall, which I had taken for a cupola or dome of the church. Do you want to escape from the Prussians?" asked the cure. "Indeed we do. How can we get away?" "Here: make your comrades leave the church, the place where I have lighted on, make no noise, for the Prussians are close at hand." We were soon ready, and one after another we climbed into the opening in the wall. This opening led to an ancient chapel, in which were kept some church furniture. The window, which had no bars, was rather high, but the cure had placed a ladder, by which we descended to the garden of the presbytery, each man carrying his shoes in his hand. Thence a little gate let us out into the country, and the cure said, "Are you here?" "Yes, Father," replied a sergeant. "Well, my friends, put on your shoes, and let us be off!" We followed the good cure in silence, no longer conscious of fatigue, for the idea of freedom gave us new energy. When two miles from the village we were asked by a corporal, "My friends, your route is dangerous from your guards. At dawn you will see soldiers and villagers at every step. You must separate, and try to find clothes. And now, a pleasant journey, and may the good God guide you." "But you, Monsieur le Curé," I said, "will not find me, for I cannot go back." "They will not find me, for I cannot go back." "But they will burn your house—your church." "Is it not worth while to risk my house and my church for the liberty of fifty-three such brave soldiers as you are?" We wept with emotion. The cure embraced us, and we set off. Oh, the brave man! And the rascals say that the cure's brought on the war and the Prussians! Let them ask the 4th Battalion of Chasseurs.

On their entry into Sarrebourg, the Prussians demanded the keys of the church of the cure, the Abbé Mailer. The old man refused. "Monsieur le Curé," said an officer, "your resistance is tiresome. Under the armistice, four days after the general elections.

The cure of Neuvilliers de Riche, for the protection of the French, was returned, saying: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." The city clock struck six. A shot was heard—and the body of the Abbé Miroy rolled bleeding on the ground. He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world." He was allowed to say the customary prayer, with the words: "I desire only to join my father and mother in a better world."
Finally, the Prussians threw him into a ditch by the road, at the beginning of the last war, a strong French column, escaping from the pursuit of the enemy, and trying to rejoin his troops, reached a village of Lorraine. The wooded and broken country, and the number of the inhabitants were gone, but the cure remained at his post, at the top of this little assemblage of Lorraine. The woods and broken country, and the number of the inhabitants were gone, but the cure remained. Where do you come from? Where are you going? Do you wish to fight, or do you wish to avoid it? The General replied to these questions with complete confidence. The cure took a pencil, and traced some lines on the map, then, after a moment's silence, he said to the General: "You and I must hold a little council of war." The cure took his snuff-box, opened it slowly, and taking a pinch, said gaily, "I might remind you, General, that history has often shown us the Church enlightening the councils of sovereigns, and pointing out the best route for their armies. But let us come to the point. What is your aim, General? Where do you come from? Where are you going? Do you wish to fight, or do you wish to avoid it?" The General replied to these questions with complete confidence. The cure took a pencil, and traced some lines on the map, then, after a moment's silence, he said to the General: "You and I must hold a little council of war." The cure took his snuff-box, opened it slowly, and taking a pinch, said gaily, "I might remind you, General, that history has often shown us the Church enlightening the councils of sovereigns, and pointing out the best route for their armies. But let us come to the point. What is your aim, General? Where do you come from? Where are you going? 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eral Ambert remarks that he has observed soldiers are creatures, all that was best in their past lives. Indeed, Gen­

stances of the noble work done by these Sisters, who were long on this side of the Rhine."

pardon them all. Let it be the first and the last time."

man of courage, and after a short explanation understood

summoned the curé to his presence. The General was a

to be suspended, and sent a report to the General, who

was only the best of five young children. At first he seemed to listen with resignation to the words of the priest, but, overcome by despair, he gave way to the most fearful im­

precautions; the passing from despair to tenderness, he bewailed the fate of his children, abandoned to poverty, perhaps to death. After vainly endeavoring to restore peace to this tortured soul, the curé left him and went to

the head of the column. "Monsieur," said the general, "we have given you six hostages, who will be shot if you refuse to

keep the six prisoners. It would be useless to attempt to

guilty men, or six of your inhabitants will be shot for the

sake of the example. Make haste to decide; I will wait

while your village is under military occupation, and I

your village for the Sister of Charity."

I come, therefore, in the name of my august sovereign, to

tell you that the order of his Majesty has been set

upon near your village. Being nearest to the scene of

the crime, you are responsible. You must give up to us the

guilty men, or six of your inhabitants will be shot for the

sake of the example. Make haste to decide; I will wait

eight o'clock to-morrow. The execution must take place

at noon, therefore you have no time to lose; mean­

while your village is under military occupation, and I

keep the six prisoners."

It would be useless to attempt to describe the despair of the poor villagers; with sobs and tears it was agreed that the victims should be chosen by

lot. Those who had fired upon the Germans did not be­

lieve the words of reason, and had followed the Prussian column, to choose a favorable moment for their vengeance. The day passed in discussion, in grief, and in despair. The mayor, the curé, M. de Gondi, and those men of the municipal council who

were still capable of acting, besought the Prussian officer for pardon, proving to him that the inhabitants were strangers to the attack. All in vain.

The six unhappy men who had been carried away by lot were delivered to the Germans at five o’clock in the even­

ning, and confined in the school-room, on the ground floor of the mayoralty. The Prussian officer authorized the curé to bring them to the hospital, without giving any reason. "I am sorry, Monsieur," I cannot make

them in such a state of prostration that they hardly under­

stood his words; two seemed to have fainted, and one was in the delirium of fever. At the end of the line, upright and apparently calm, stood a convict, who declared that he

was the only support of five young children. At first he seemed to listen with resignation to the words of the priest, but, overcome by despair, he gave way to the most fearful im­

precautions; the passing from despair to tenderness, he bewailed the fate of his children, abandoned to poverty, perhaps to death. After vainly endeavoring to restore peace to this tortured soul, the curé left him and went to

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Near Châlons he met a Sister of Charity and a soldier, coming towards Paris. The soldier was blind, in consequence of a

wound in the head. The Prussians had left him on the road, and his comrades, made prisoners, had been allowed to

him. Every door was closed to the wounded soldier, and this

unhappy man, still wearing the French uniform, had been forced to beg a piece of bread to eat and a little straw to sleep up on. He would have perished by the roadside but for the Sister of Charity. The soldier, who had passed a stormy career in Africa, had lost his eyes and his heart became like one of those heroic pages of history, where brave sol­

diers dispute the honor of leading an assault.

An officer relates the following incident:

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wound in the head. The Prussians had left him on the road, and his comrades, made prisoners, had been allowed to

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diers dispute the honor of leading an assault.

A soldier made his way through the crowd of disorderly soldiers, while shot and shells were cleaving the air and spreading

terrible retreat, a young Sister of Charity was seen making

her way timidly among the crowd of disorderly soldiers.

The night had been spent in fear and doubt, and the light of the moon was the only guide to the poor wretches who were

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Scientific Notes.

—The largest diamond hitherto found at the Cape is the "Spalding" diamond, found in the river diggings some years since, which weighed 3856 carats. At Dunhamp field not one diamond has been recently found weighing 244 carats, which is said to be free from flaw, and will cut well.

—Chevreul supports the view of artists and dyers that there are only three simple colors—red, yellow, and blue. By an apparatus having a maximum motion of one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty turns per minute, and a minimum of sixty turns per minute, the complementarity of every color may be produced.

—A new exploration of the vast districts between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Indian Ocean, in the so-called Northern Territory of South Australia, is about being undertaken by Mr. Ernest Giles, the well-known and successful traveller. The object is to carry some 20,000 to 30,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle across the continent to the vast tracts of grass lands along or lying near the Indian Ocean in the Northern Territory. These animals will be divided among several parties, each under its proper head, and all controlled by Mr. Giles. The time occupied on the journey will be at least six months.

—Sig. Matteucci, the commander of the Italian Scientific Expedition which is about to set out for Shoa, was on Nov. 12th received by the Pope, who manifested a keen interest in the success of the enterprise, and bestowed his benediction upon its leader. Cardinal Simeoni, the Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, has furnished Sig. Matteucci with letters for the three Apostolic Vicars in Abyssinia. The Italian Geographical Society has held a meeting to discuss the proposed exploration, and expressed the opinion that the two expeditions under Sig. Matteucci and the Marquiza Antinori respectively should afford each other mutual assistance.

—Gaugain has recorded the curious fact that a bar of steel magnetized at 400 degrees or 500 degrees C. not only loses its magnetism gradually as it is cooled until it becomes zero, but that then magnetism of contrary sign appears, and increases until the bar reaches the temperature of the air, never becoming, however, as the original magnetism. On again heating it the same effects are produced in the inverse order, and they may be reproduced many times without remagnetizing. To account for this the author proposed the hypothesis that the bars which presented the phenomena consisted of two layers of magnetism, one of which were differently modified by the variations in the temperature of the bars.

—Vesuvius hesitates to take any decided step. As at the full moon, so at the new moon there was a flare-up; and as one friend Prof. Palmieri is confidently expected a great eruption. For one or two nights before and after the new moon, there was a brilliant spectacle, so far as the dense clouds on the summit would allow us to see it. But this has all ceased. Still, in that brief period the lava gurgled over and reached the edge of the old crater, over which it threatened to pass and roll down the sides of the mountain towards Somma. It is calculated that upwards of 100,000 cubic metres of lava has accumulated within the old crater. For some time people must dread the capricious of Vesuvius at the changes of the moon.—Athenæum.

—Writing to the London Times, Mr. Richard A. Proctor points out that Kepler was the first person to suggest the probability of moons accompanying Mars. In a letter to his friend Wachenhof, in 1610, Kepler says: "I am so far from disbelieving the existence of the four circumsolar planets that I long for a telescope to anticipate you, if possible, in discovering two around Mars, as the proportion seems to require six or eight round Saturn, and perhaps even more." At first, and even in his later suggestion, no doubt, says Mr. Proctor, that Voltaire and Swift borrowed their guesses; which, however, they preserve such as sounds as if they had really seen the satellites, an idea utterly inconceivable, with possibilities, even if Kepler's original suggestion be overlooked.

—A correspondent of the Washington Post, writing from Cincinnati, says that a Miss McLaughlin, of that city, has discovered the Limoges glaze, as she may lay claiming to the discovery. In the first place, glazes which, in beauty of construction and decoration, are second to none. There are two methods of painting on china, known as underglaze and overglaze work. The former is the original one, and is much diffused. The latter is not so extensive, but in the manufacture of "Limoges," or what is better known as the "Haviland faience." Dech, who applies this method to Persian faience, and Haviland are the only two manufacturers of this underglaze work in the world, and their methods of work are kept strictly secret.

—in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Locker, the writer very strongly questions Dr. Henry Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun. Mr. Locker says he has gone carefully over the whole ground, and finds (1) that the photograph on which Dr. Draper bases the discovery is not one competent to settle such an important question; (2) that he does not find the coincidences between bright solar lines and oxygen lines in the part of the spectrum with which he is most familiar; and (3) that comparing Dr. Draper's photograph with the fine photograph of the spectrum obtained by Mr. Rutherford, he "fails to find any true blue line in the sun whatever coincident with any line of oxygen whatever." Recent observations by Misses Draper and Von H. C. Draper, of the city of New York, have led to a similar conclusion, and the whole subject, so far as the opinions of scientific men are concerned, may be said to be in an unsettled state.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Liszt is said to be at work on adaptations for the piano of some of the movements in Wagner's last opera.

—Mr. Tupper, who still lives, has not been able to find a manager willing to bring out his great drama of "Washington," in eleven acts.

—The life of the late Cardinal Callen will be written by his nephew, Mgr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, who is already collecting materials for his work.


—Within a year or two Jules Verne will publish a history of travel. Three volumes, London and New York. It will differ from his former works in being sober and practical.

—The King of Bavaria has ordered that a certain per centage of the proceeds of every performance of "Fidelio" at the Royal Theatre shall be accorded to Caroline von Beethoven, a niece of the great composer.

—the second Symphony of Brahms, performed at the first Faschienop concert, had been savagely condemned by most of the Paris critics, who find it "without brilliancy or grandeur, and with orchestration colorless, without finesse, and badly balanced."

—Mr. Herman Ritter, a German musician who reconstructed the viola into a new instrument, styled by him viola alta, and which was warmly recommended for orchestral purposes by Wagner, and introduced in the Bayreuth Festival, has written a concerto with which to distinguish the instrument.

—the Eastern papers contain many notices of the wonderful Goode family children, the first edition of whose book of poems, published by the Putnam, was almost instantly exhausted. The two sisters are 15 and 15 years of age respectively, and their poems are much more mature than their ages would indicate. Their promise is something more than that of precocious children.

—an original document relating to the American war of Independence has been discovered in an antiquarian bookstore in Baireuth, Germany. It is the manuscript diary of one of the officers of the Hessian troops who served
in the British army, and embraces the period from Janu­ary, 1778, to March, 1779. The author kept a daily record, not only of events, but also of the news and rumors of the day.

—The English public, says The Academy, will learn with interest that there exists in a Swiss library an album which contains an automatic entry of John Milton's. It is the album of one Johannes Zollikofer, which has found its way into a Swiss Library in St. Gall. It is preserved there under No. 92A. Johannes Zollikofer, who was born in 1688, and died in the year 1702, travelled as a young man in France, Holland, and England.

—A work bearing upon the archaeological and military topography of the Rhine and Weser has just been issued by the Society for the History and Archaeology of Westphalia. The author is L. Heizermann, who was killed at the battle of W ö r t h, and whose labors have been supplemented by O. Preuß. Dr. Falk has contributed 3,100 marks from the public funds towards the expenses of printing this costly work, which forms a large octavo volume, and contains two charts of the seat of war between the Romans and the Teutons, Saxons, and Franks, marking the fortifications that existed between the Rhine and Weser, as well as fifty plates representing various remains of the Roman military roads, camps, etc., and indicating, and deductions drawn thence as to the Roman policy of war. Unfortunately, the work, which is of extreme interest for the knowledge of Roman influence in Germany, only represents a small tract of country.

—At the request of a number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati, the College of Music will reproduce the oratorio of the "Messiah" during Christmas week. That oratorio, it will be remembered, was one of the distinguishing features of the festival last spring. The chorus, it is stated, will number 500. Mr. Whitney has already been engaged, and Marie Van will take the soprano solos. In this connection the following item from Mr. S. S. Churchill's announcements of the concerts will give an idea of his discipline: Each member of the chorus is furnished with a ticket bearing thereon his or her name, and a number clearly printed. This chorus ticket must be presented at the door at each rehearsal, and must be carefully preserved, as it will also admit to the concert. The number of this ticket corresponds to a similar number on a tally sheet. This tally sheet is kept at the entrance to the hall, and is the record of attendance. Absence from two rehearsals deprives the absentee of membership in the chorus. No person will be permitted to sing at the rehearsals who does not intend to sing at the concert. These rehearsals will take place at the Music Hall. No person will, under any circumstances, be permitted to take books of music from the hall.

—The sale of the Oddl Library in New York last week some high prices were reached. There was spirited bidding for Publicius "Oratoris Artis Epitomata." In his Bibliotheca Spenceriana," Dr. Dibdin attempted to prove that this was a work of the first edition. This was the first, and that the edition said to have been printed three years earlier was a myth. The copy sold was a genuine Editio princeps, printed by Erhard Raldnlt, Venice, 1482, containing sixty-seven leaves, thirty-one leaves to the page, with the grotesque letters and woodcuts, and it was sold for $110. —Two or three times its weight in gold. The largest price fetched was for a copy of Halliwell's Shakespeare, in sixteen volumes, for which a buyer giving the name of St. John paid $610. This edition of Shakespeare was limited to 150 copies, each of which were signed by the editor and printers. The third edition in a similar manner fifteen. The 1,630 edition of the works of John Taylor, the water-poet, by Riviere, brought $43. This sale effects the dispersion of part of a library that Mr. Odell once more made an inspection of the little black object which lay on the sidewalk, and poked it timidly with its paw. He perhaps wanted to be able to recognize one of those little things if he should ever encounter one again.
The Christmas Holidays.

We would call the attention of parents and guardians to the great inconvenience and serious loss of time caused by the interruption of studies during the Christmas Holidays. Were it possible, classes would be continued with but little interruption during Christmas week, but since many parents insist upon having their sons spend these holidays at home it becomes impossible to have the various classes go on with regularity.

Even as things are, it would be better for all the students to remain at Notre Dame instead of going home, for the distraction which comes from the holidays unfitts the student for serious work for some time after the classes have begun, and if parents were seriously to consider this fact we believe that the number of those who go home at Christmas time would be largely diminished.

But if parents and guardians will insist upon their sons or wards spending the holidays with them, we trust that they will not give heed to the entreaties of some students who wish to extend the time of their Christmas vacation. We would also call their attention to the fact that classes will continue up to the morning of Monday, December 23d, and that it is the desire of the officers of the house that all who go home this year shall leave on Monday, and not before. It is hoped that no one will ask that their children return promptly, in order to be on hand for class on the 2d of January, and resume their studies.

Catholic College Journalism.

We may be permitted to add of our journalist friends of Notre Dame that they bid fair to reverse the proposal of some of our estimable confères who advertised for college graduates to be instructed in Catholic journalism.—Catholic Universe.

We thank the Catholic Universe for its kind notice and graceful compliment, all the more flattering since it comes from the pen of one who has so thoroughly mastered the art of journalism as Mr. Manly Telio. We are likewise happy to learn that the admiration which the Scholastic entertains for the talented editor of the Universe is shared by the Catholics of the diocese of Cleveland, as is evinced by the hearty support which they extend to his interesting journal.

The contributors to the columns of the Scholastic cannot but feel stimulated to renewed exertions by the words of encouragement and praise with which leading journals like the Boston Pilot, the Catholic Universe, and others, have for some years past been kind enough to greet their efforts. The students of Notre Dame should be fully alive to the importance of the advantage they enjoy in possessing in the Scholastic what competent judges have repeatedly declared to be an excellent school of journalism, and we trust that this feeling will soon have the effect of sensibly increasing our list of regular contributors. There is certainly no reason why the privilege—and we use the word intentionally—of writing for our little journal should be monopolized by a comparatively small number of students. It is a privilege to which all should aspire, and which all should exert themselves to obtain. But if the "gallant few" who have rallied to the support of the Scholastic are to be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of their privilege, they have every reason to feel satisfied with the encomiums which their work has elicited from the leading representatives of both secular and college journalism.

One of our exchanges in alluding to the financial troubles of a contemporary Catholic college journal takes occasion to remark:

"College journalism can afford to lose neither the Journal nor the Notre Dame Scholastic. As to the Scholastic, we have no fear that it will be obliged to suspend from lack of support. Old Notre Dame counts her cherished sons by the thousands—sons who will ever glory in the prosperity of their Alma Mater. They will ever hail the Scholastic as a souvenir to remember her—a link that binds the past with the present. And to others who can appreciate what is beautiful and good, the Scholastic will be interesting and profitable. Catholic college journalism owes a great deal to the Scholastic. It was the first in the field, and at present, in point of neatness and literary ability, is second to none of our exchanges."

These flattering words from one of our spicy contemporaries, The College Message, will no doubt be full of encouragement to our young contributors by showing them how highly their efforts are appreciated, while at the same time they should inspire them with a new zeal never to allow the Scholastic to fall below the standard of excellence which is expected of the pioneer of Catholic college journalism.

We are sorry to be obliged to state that we cannot endorse all of our good friend, the above, says in regard to the enthusiastic support given by our old students that the vast majority of the former students of Notre Dame remember their Alma Mater with the warmest affection is a fact of which we are fully convinced; but, through some unaccountable negligence, many who are constantly reported to us as anxious to hear all the news from their old college home, and as filled with pleasure at learning of her
prosperity, have as yet failed to enter their names on our subscription list. Why this should be the case we cannot well understand, and we trust that all old students will soon begin to find it equally difficult of comprehension. We have always looked upon it as the mission of a college paper not only to promote the progress in literature of the students of the present, but also to keep alive feelings of friendship and affection between the college and the students of the past. If old students could only be brought to consider matters in this light, it is tolerably certain that many an excellent college journal would not, as at present, find the struggle for existence so taxing. Colleges, as well as everything else, have felt the effects of the hard times within the past five years, and very few Catholic college journals have managed to survive. The Georgetown College Journal, the Niagara Index, the College Message, and a few others, constitute our whole exchange list. Granting that their existence is a proof of the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," let us hope that with the coming of the era of prosperity, which is now predicted to be at hand, a brilliant future awaits each and every one of them. We trust that the efficient editorial staff of the Niagara Index will soon be able to realize their wish, to see the paper issued weekly instead of semi-monthly, as at present. Every good thing deserves encouragement; and for an institution like the Niagara Index, we will confess, we have often been presumptuous enough to form, viz., that from the ranks of the college journalism of to-day may be recruited journalists of whom American Catholics may justly be proud to-morrow—that among our own contributors, perhaps, may be found the John Boyle O'Reilly and Manly Tolles of the future.

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Personal.

—Michael Kinsella (Commercial), of '75, is in business at Dubuque, Iowa.

—Louis Heeb (Commercial), of '66, is engaged in business at Dubuque, Iowa.

—Thos. Nelson (Commercial), of '78, is employed in his father's office in Chicago.

—L. E. Spidle (Commercial), of '72, visited Notre Dame on Wednesday last.

—W. B. Walker, of '78, is clerking for his brother, B. Walker, Nos. 318 and 320 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

—Thos. H. Quinn (Commercial), of '77, is keeping books in the office of the Western News Company, Chicago.

—Clarence Faxon (Commercial), of '77, has accepted a situation in the office of the Western News Company, Chicago.

—Among the visitors this last week were Messrs. Jos. Smith, Greensville, O.; J. Finnin, Troy, N. Y.; and M. Brown, Dubuque, Iowa.

—We were pleased to meet with Henry Faxon (Commercial), of '76, a few days ago. Mr. Faxon is still in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago.

—John W. Buchler (Commercial), of '75, is in business at Independence, Iowa. Like a good, sensible fellow, he subscribes for the Scholastic. We are happy to say that Mr. Buchler is prospering.

—Rev. M. Noll, the erudite, energetic and popular rector of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Elkhart, Ind., and who attends the missions of White Pigeon and Sturgis, Mich., dropped in to see us on Wednesday.

—We were pleased to meet, a few days ago, our friend Horatio J. Colvin, of '62. Mr. Colvin is a member of the firm of John Alston & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Paints, Glass, Varnishes, etc., Nos. 170 and 181 Randolph St. Chicago. He is doing a large business and deserves to succeed because he has the true metal in him.

—Among our visitors of the past week was Dr. J. J. Gordon, of Cairo, Ill., who came to see his son at Notre Dame and his daughter at St. Mary's. Dr. Gordon is a most amiable gentleman, and possesses the externum and confidante of his fellow-citizens. A short while before his departure for Notre Dame, the Mayor of Cairo, in the name of the citizens of that place, presented the Doctor with a handsome gold medal in remembrance of his earnest and charitable work in behalf of those sick of the yellow fever.

—The Chicago Times has the following of Prof. Gregori, who painted the decorations in the new Church at Notre Dame: "At O'Brien's there is a large group of the four children of Mr. James M. Seymour, by Prof. Gregori, with landscape surroundings. 'Robbing a Bird's Nest' is the idea on which the group is constructed. The eldest boy, who has evidently stolen the nest from an adjacent tree, stands with his hat in one hand while with the other he is applying a handkerchief to his heated temple. Seated upon the ground at his right are two smaller boys, the younger of which is holding the nestful of fledglings in his lap, the while glancing inquiringly at an elder sister, who, seated on a rock at his right, suspends the process of assorting a lapful of flowers long enough to frown upon the proceeding. At his studio in the Academy building Gregori has a portrait of a little son of Mr. Chapin, of the firm of Chapin & Gore, now dead. The likeness is pronounced perfect by the parents. Gregori is especially happy in small pieces, such as this one, as in his studio representing a mother and child."
Month of December," by the author of "Golden Sands." Price, 10 cts.

—The students in the Junior Department should remember that the prize offered to the one whose name was on the Roll of Honor oftener will be given on the Sunday before Christmas.

—Our typos have made a mistake in setting up in a line a week, a correspondent writes to know whether in the item about the award squall there was not some awkward spelling: Tally one for him.

—At the meeting of the Sodality held Wednesday, the 4th, the ten-minute instruction was given by Rev. P. Johannes. Papers were read by Messrs. James Fenton, Thomas Mahoney and Charles Maley.

—G. Schaufl, of Indianapolis, Ind., had the best Bulletin in the Junior Department for the month of November. J. Kurz, of Dubuque, Iowa, had second best, and F. B. Phillips, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the third best.

—We have received the first number of the La Salle Advance, published at La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa. It gives every promise of being a spicy and readable paper.

—Rev. P. Lauth has introduced Gregorian Chant in St. Patrick's Church, South Bend. He has been very successful so far, having a choir of twenty young men to begin with. The entire Vesper service is now sung in the church.

—All those who are to go home during the Christmas holidays should remember that the Bulletins for December will be sent off while they are at home. It should be the endeavor of all to have good bulletins sent to their homes at that time.

—At the meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception, held on the 2d, the ten-minute instruction was given by Rev. J. A. Zuhl. Papers were read by Messrs. J. P. Magee, E. B. Pickenbrock, and J. M. Scanlan. The meeting was as usual.

—The following subscriptions for the Chapel of the Sacred Heart have been received: Thomas Ewing, of '99, $15; John G. Ewing, of '78, $15; Francis C. Ewing (Commercial), of '78, $15; Neal Ewing, $15; and Edward Ewing, $15. All of which are gratefully acknowledged.

—The avenue leading to the College has been entirely graded. As soon as the weather permits, a large drain will be made from the road in front of the post-office to Mary's lake, through which the water will be carried off in rainy weather. This will secure us a good road to South Bend in all seasons of the year.

—All parents should subscribe for THE SCHOLASTIC directly with our office. We know of many who depend upon their sons for the paper, and we know many students who fall to send home their SCHOLASTIC unless their names are on the Roll of Honor, the List of Class Honors or the List of Excellence. By subscribing parents can see when their sons' names are not on these lists.

—Competitions among the students of the Junior department are becoming quite common. During the month of November Master M. Wolf and another competed for a prize which was presented by one of the Junior prefects. It was presented to M. Wolf by the Rev. Prefect of Discipline on last Friday evening after the notes for the week were read. M. Wolf received during the month only 6 notes. Mr. Wolf's opponent was not disheartened by his defeat, but expressed his desire "to try it again."

—The steam-trap lately put into the boiler-house is now in successful operation. For a time, owing to want of attention to the trap, the water would have been carried into the boiler. Like the ordinary condenser, it works automatically.

—With the number of the Ate Maria for the first week in January, 1879, the editor of that paper will enlarge it four pages. This enlargement will enable him to give greater variety of matter, larger instalments of serial articles, and will allow an extension of each department in the paper. A new feature is to begin with the first number. Lady Georgiana Fullerton will in the course of the year begin a story; Aubrey de Vere will contribute poetry. The author of "The House of Thorne." Henry J. Donnelly, Miss O'Meara, Rev. J. Lambe1g, Eliza A. Starr, Rev. J. Adam, Eleanor C. Donnelly, the Misses Howe, and others, will continue to write for its pages. Altogether, the Ate Maria will begin the year with the brightest prospects and with the promise of furnishing more original reading matter than any Catholic journal in America.

—Last Wednesday the Junior Blue and Red foot-ball clubs procured a new ball, and concluded to test it by playing for a barrel of apples. At two o'clock, m. p., Captain Rogers and his team, the Blues, made their appearance on the Campus; they were soon followed by the Reds, captained by J. F. Mag. An umpire was selected, and game called at 2.15. After a struggle of twenty minutes, a shout went up from the Blues, the ball had entered the goal, and they were credited with first inning. Captain Mag, nothing daunted, gave a few instructions to his men, and the ball was again tossed in the air. Ten minutes the snow commenced falling, and amid a blinding snow-storm the Reds forced the ball within the goal; then a shout went up from the Blues. Disconsolate boys they were, when a correspondent writes to know whether in the paper, and we know many students for the paper, and we know many students who have beenkg that the paper, and we know many students who will be sent off while they are at home. It should be the endeavor of all to have good bulletins sent to their homes at that time.

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early friends still resident of the city were invited, with many others of later acquaintance, to meet him at St. Mary's. A short entertainment had been prepared by the pupils in St. Cecilia's Hall, in honor of General and his distinguished guests, cultivating the following programme:

Overture to Figaro ............................... (Mozart)
Miss L. Kirchner and Silverthorn. Accompanied by Miss Geiser.

Vocal Duet from "Lucia" .......................... (Donizetti)
Miss L. Kirchner and Silverthorn. Accompanied by Miss Geiser.

Address—Senior Department ........................ Miss Russell
Harp Solo ........................................ Mrs. Fitzgerald, of New York
Song .................................................. Miss O'Connor
Oration by Hon. Andrew Anderson, of South Bend Duet—Harp and Piano—from "L'Elisir d'Amore" ........................ (Bochsa). Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Geiser.
Song .................................................. (L'Ar dit i)
Miss Dewey—Accompanied by Miss Silverthorn.
Chorus—from "Semiramide" ........................ (Rossini)
Private Vocal Class. Accompanied by Miss Galen.

Response by Very Rev. Father Sorin, C. S. C., Sup.-Gen'l.
Grand Galop ................................. (Ketterer)
Misses Buck and Kenan.

Refreshments.

Hon. Andrew Anderson of South Bend would not allow his eloquent "speech to be called an oration"; with this he completed the assembly of the speakers, and comprehended in the uninviting log cabin home of the future Superior General and founder of the many grand educational establishments throughout the land. The speaker dwelt upon the growth of the Rod of Cod, and spoke with effect when he bonds his whole energy to one object, of which, the whole life of Father Sorin had been a bright example; that the country had reaped the benefit of that life of abnegation, in the education of the sons and daughters, and all this for the honor and glory of the Master he had imitated, the Founder of the Church to which Father Sorin had given his youth, his manhood, and now waiting the eternal reward. The honorable speaker, while relating many of the early reminiscences of the years of hardship and toil incident in the history of the foundation of Notre Dame, paid a tribute to the first Brothers who accompanied the Father to the Western world—one Brother Lawrence, whose memory he revered for his uprightness and self-denial. Of that devoted band there are but few now living. Amid the applause of the guests whose sentiments he had expressed, the Hon. speaker took his seat. Very Rev. Father General rose to express his thanks and delight to share with all his dear friends present the anniversary congratulations, for they had all co-operated in the work and helped to build those seats of learning which are the pride of their city. "What would he, a poor, simple priest, have done in those days of labor, and fatigue of mind and body, without their encouragement? And every year has only added to the grateful memory of their kindness. Not to him, but to his noble confreeres and faithful friends, is the success due, and to God the glory."

Mrs. Clara Semmes Fitzgerald, sister to Admiral Semmes, a lady who is spending the winter at St. Mary's, added much to the enjoyment of the occasion by her charming performance on the harp. Her execution of a difficult arrangement of "Home" was very fine, but her artistic skill and expression were charming in the duet from "L'Elisir d'Amore", and were highly appreciated by the lovers of music.

To the strains of a lively march, the invited guests, 80 in number, repaired to the refreshment room; sitting informally in groups, everyone enjoyed the abundant repast and the tales of by gone days. The pioneers of South Bend recalled many events of the 30th of Nov., 1842, and thus ended cheerfully the Feast of St. Andrew, Nov. 30th, 1873.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

—Class Honors.

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

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

—List of Excellence.

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

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The name of A. Zahm should have appeared on the Class Honors for the Preparatory Course last week.

MINN DEPARTMENT.

—Saint Mary's Academy.

—The usual religious service on Thanksgiving Day was attended by all the inmates of St. Mary's.

—One evening last week the pupils enjoyed their annual dance. Music was furnished by a Quadrille Band from South Bend. An oyster supper was served afterwards.

—Among the visitors during the week were: Mr. W. D. Condon, Laporte, Ind.; Chas. Bunson, Kingston, New York; Mrs. J. W. Pampel; Miss Mary Grover, Willing ton, Ill.; R. Marcel Clarke, Chicago, Ill.; P. A. Campbell, Washington, Ind.; Mr. F. C. Sullivan, Michigan.

—Impromptu evening entertainments are frequent in the recreation hall, generally gotten up by the "mercy labor" for the amusement of their companion, Tableaux—"Illustrated Scenes in School Life. The "Wood in phonograph," and the famous "Thomas Orchestra," afforded last Friday evening laughter enough to refresh the severe student.

—To commemorate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the arrival of Very Rev. Father Sorin in South Bend, all of his...
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Woodin, Rebecca Neteler, Sarah Hamblont, Zoe Papin, Annie Maloney, Mary Birch, Aurelia Mulhall, Mary Casey.


3D CLASS - Misses Henrietta Rosing, Anna Cortright, Alicia Donelan, Anna McGarth, Adella Geiser, Angella Dillon, Mary Feehan, Anne Jones, Lulu Wells, Ada Clarke, Lulu McDonald, Margaret Carroll, Mary Mulligan, Margaret McNamara.

4TH CLASS - Misses Anna Mae, Kathleen Wells, Mary Fitzgerald, Ellena Thomas, Ina Capelle, Marie Davis, Mary Feehan, Mary Mulligan, Julia Kingsby, Mary Tam, Mary English, Adelaide Baby, Caroline Hopkins.

5TH CLASS - Misses Free Charlotte, Chaves, Ada Clarke.

6TH CLASS - Misses Ada Clarke, Mary McFadden, Margaret Ryan, Catharine Wolfe, Charlotte Van Nance, Elizabeth Schwass, Charlotte Hackett, Ada Clarke, Emma Shaw, Harriet Buck, Mary Casey, Zoe Papin, Eleanor Thomas, M. Mulligan.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

1ST CLASS - Misses Elizabeth Kirchner, Emma Lange.

2D CLASS - Misses Hope Russell, Marie Dallas, Angela Ewing, Teresa Killelea, Jessie Grover, Angela Dillon, Emma Shaw, Harriet Buck, Elise Lavoie, Teresa Walters.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.

2D CLASS - Misses Sarah Moran, Genevieve Welsh, Rebecca Neteler, Sallie Hamblont, Marie Flattenburg, Harriet Buck.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Charlotte Van Nance, Linda Fox, Lulu Wells, Ada Clarke, Annie McGarth, Catharine Campbell, Laura French, Sophie Papin, Margaret Clegar, Ellen Mulligan, Julia Butts, Mary Casey, Mary Feehan, Alice Donelan, Teresa Walters, Emma Shaw, Frances Sunderland, Louisa Neu, Adelaide Kirchner, Alice Farrel, Mary Usselman, Adele Geiser, Clara Silverthorn, Minerva Spier.

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK.

1ST CLASS - Misses Elizabeth Schwass, Mary Tam, Teresa Killelea, Mary Usselman, Eleanor Thomas, Agnes Brown, Aurelia Mulhall, Mary Casey, Anne Jones.

2D CLASS - Misses Mary Lake, Annie Woodin, Mary Sullivan, Alice Hiltman, Linda Fox, Terresa Walters, Annie Purdy, Mary Casey, Teresa Killelea, Teresa Zahm, Anne Herman, Ollie Williams.

FLOWERY SEWING.

Misses Mary Usselman, Emma Lange, Nellie Galen, Nellie Keenan, Annie Maloney, Annie Cavender, Katie Hackett, Mary Mullen, Alice Donelan, Ellen Thomas, Alma Moe, M. Brown, Alice Bolton, Marie Wells, M. Usselman, Mary Sullivan, Adele Gillam, Teresa Killelea, M. Mulligan, Teresa Killelea, Mary Casey, Ollie Williams, Mary Walsh, Mary Sullivan.

For politeness, neatness, order, amiability, and correct deportment the following young ladies are enrolled on the Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Sarah Moran, Hope Russell, C. Silverthorn, R. Neteler, M. Danaher, Teresa Killelea, Annie Maloney, Anne Jones, Mary Brown, Emma Lang, Agnes Brown, Genevieve Winston, Catharine Danaher, Anna Ryan, Adaide Gordon, Adelaide Kerchner, Catharine Hackett, Ada Clarke, Emma Shaw, Harriet Buck, Mary Sullivan, Philomena Wolford, Elizabeth Kirchner, Catharine Ward, Jessie Grover, Grace Glasser, Mary Flattenburg, Mary Usselman, Henrietta Rosing, Margaret McNamara, Mary Catherine, Alta Karme, Lulu Wells, Ada Clarke, Lulu McDonald, Margaret Carroll, Mary Mulligan, Julia Kingsby, Mary Fitzgerald, Katherine Wells, Ina Capelle, Mary Or, Mary Feehan, Martha Doxey, Maud Casey, Mary Garry, Ellen Van Nance, Ellen packet, Minnie Loeber, Genevieve Sunderland, Mary Campbell, Martha Fampell, Elizabeth Welsh, Harriet Buck, Emma Shaw, Frances Sunderland, Ada Clarke, Mary Mullen, Ada Clarke, Caroline Hopkins, Elise Lavoie, Teresa Walters.
man, Blanche de Chantal Garrity, Marie Poquette, Margaret Ivors, and Cleghorn. Misses Blanche, Laura French, Margaret Cleghorn, Julia Wells, Catherine Campbell, Elise Dallas, Marie McN. Garrity, Julia Batta, Josie Fampel, Mary McFadden, Minnie Morris, Alice King.

Felix Mendelssohn was a gifted man, a true genius; and he might have shone in several other fields as well as in that of music had he not solely dedicated himself to that art. He was a good pictorial artist, and made spirited sketches. He was an excellent classical scholar; and once at the house of an English musical Professor, whose son had been brought up for the Church, and had been a University student, there chancing to arise a difference of opinion between him and Mendelssohn as to some passage in the Greek Testament, when the book was taken down to see his gratified look on receiving the gift. It is perhaps to this incident we owe the charming two-part song.

The Best English poets. Once, happening to express a wish to read Burns’ poems, and regretting that he could not get them before he left, as he was starting next morning for Germany, Alfred Stovello procured a copy of the fine masculine Scottish poet at Bickers’, in Leicester Square, on his way down to the boat by which Mendelssohn was to leave, and reached the station in time to put into his hand the wished-for book, and to see his gratified look on receiving the gift. It is perhaps to this incident we owe the charming two-part song, “O wert thou in the cauld blast.”—Recollections of Writers.

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 Dearborn streets, as follows: Leave. Arrive.

Omaha, Owensworth and Atchison Express 10 15 a.m. 4 00 p.m.

Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Express 10 00 p.m. 2 40 a.m.

Night Express 10 00 p.m. 6 30 a.m.

A. M. SMITH, General Superintendent.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway.

Time Table, in Effect MAY 15, 1878.

Leaves. Leave Indianapolis 12 25 p.m. Arrive Peru 3 50 p.m.

Leaves. Leave Peru 6 10 a.m. Arrive Indianapolis 9 35 a.m., 12 00 noon, 2 55 a.m.

Arrives at Laporte 5 40; Chicago 8 pm.


WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING AND PARLOR COACHES

Through to Indianapolis!

Allowing Passengers the privilege of remaining in Car until a Late-Breakfast Hour.

Through to Indianapolis! 81.25. Chairs 50 and 25 cents, according to distance.


INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of WILLIAM OATES, aged about 13 years. Was a Minst in 1864 and 65 at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. Resided in Chicago, Ill.; afterwards in St. Louis, Mo. Please address—"The Scholastic."
To perpetuate the memory of him whose dying words were

"Take care of the Church which I have loved so well and guarded so sacredly."

The Continental Publishing Company have published a beautiful Mezzograph portrait of His Holiness

**POPE PIUS IX.**

Read the following Letter from Archbishop Purcell:

Cincinnati, February 22, 1878.

Archbishop Purcell begs to return to the Continental Publishing Company, his sincere thanks for their highly appreciated engraved likeness of the lately deceased Pontiff, Pius IX. He hopes to see many evidences of like merit from their establishment.

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J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop.

Have also published as a companion-picture to the above,

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**CHROMOS.**

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CHROMOS SENT PRE-PAID ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS EACH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portrait</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cherubs, (new)</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Family</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mater Dolorosa</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick—w/ snak</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecce Homo</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardian Angel</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope Pius IX</td>
<td>18x24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In the Art Department the same principles which form the basis for instruction in the great Art Schools of Europe are embodied in the course of Drawing and Painting. Pupils in the Schools of Painting or Music may pursue a special course. 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.

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D. A. CLARKE, of '70.

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Attorneys at Law.

BROWN & HARVEY (E. M. Brown of '85), Attorneys at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPER & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell, of '75), Attorneys at Law, No. 222 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.


FANNING & HOGAN (D. J. Fanning, of '75), Attorneys at Law, Room 16, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph sts., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. McHugh (of '75), Attorney at Law, Office 65 and 67 Columbus St., Lafayette, Ind.

DODGE & DODGE (Chas. J., Notary Public, and Wm. W., both of '75), Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly made. Office, Hedge's Block, Burlington, Iowa.

ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN (of '61) Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds Office, 58 Main St., Elk Rapids, Ind.

JAMES BONNEY

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Attorneys at Law.

R. A. WILSON, Mishawaka, Ind.

JAMES BONNEY

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Corner Michigan and Washington Sts.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>*Mail</th>
<th>*Day Express</th>
<th>*Rail. Accom.</th>
<th>Atlantic Express</th>
<th>*Night Express</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago...</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City...</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>6:35</td>
<td>7:40</td>
<td>11:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles...</td>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>13:15</td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>9:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo...</td>
<td>12:31 p.m.</td>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>10:35</td>
<td>2:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson...</td>
<td>3:35</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit...</td>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>10:50</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>2:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

Ly. Chicago... | 7:00 a.m. | 9:35 | 4:45 p.m. | 5:50 p.m. | 6:50 p.m. |
| N. Dames... | 8:35 | 10:45 | 5:45 p.m. | 6:55 p.m. | 7:55 p.m. |
| Ar. Niles... | 11:15 | 2:30 | 7:30 | 8:40 | 10:40 |
| Ar. Chicago... | 6:35 | 8:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 5:30 |


Henry C. Wentworth, H. R. Leverett.
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Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

NOV. 10, 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></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh...</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>11:45 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:50 p.m.</td>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester...</td>
<td>12:55 A.M.</td>
<td>10:12</td>
<td>2:55</td>
<td>7:45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance...</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>12:50 P.M.</td>
<td>5:35</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrava...</td>
<td>4:50</td>
<td>12:55</td>
<td>7:13</td>
<td>12:55 P.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansfield...</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>3:11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline...</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td>6:45</td>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline...</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>7:50 A.M.</td>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>9:55</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest...</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima...</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>12:05 A.M.</td>
<td>6:55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne...</td>
<td>1:50 P.M.</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>8:20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth...</td>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>4:46</td>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago...</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>7:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOING EAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago...</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>9:10 A.M.</td>
<td>8:50 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 A.M.</td>
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<td>Plymouth...</td>
<td>2:45 A.M.</td>
<td>11:48</td>
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<td>Ft. Wayne...</td>
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<td>5:05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lima...</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>1:30 A.M.</td>
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<td>2:35</td>
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<td>6:55</td>
<td>4:05</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4:15 A.M.</td>
<td>6:05 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ostrava...</td>
<td>2:25</td>
<td>9:28</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>9:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance...</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester...</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>1:50 A.M.</td>
<td>11:06</td>
<td>2:00 P.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh...</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>12:15 P.M.</td>
<td>3:30</td>
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<td>CITY OF RICHMOND, 4607</td>
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<td>CITY OF MONTREAL, 4400</td>
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