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Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi cras moriturus.

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Parachute Poetry.

If bathos, as a figure of rhetoric, be deserving of commendation, it is certainly the most admirable feature in the poems of C. S. Calverley, as published in a volume of the "Leisure Hour Series" under the title of "Fly Leaves by C. S. C." Written originally, if we mistake not, for "Punch," they ape the sublimities of the modern British poets—Tennyson, Browning, or Tupper,—until a sudden precipitous descent to the absurd betrays the caricature. In rhyming, too, Calverley is singularly felicitous, as is to be noticed especially in the pieces entitled "Play," "Under the Trees," and others, while there is a peculiar raciness,—a facility for bringing the conventional phrases of modern society into unexpected juxtapositions,—which constitutes the main charm of his writings. But they must be read to be appreciated. As a perfect example of bathos, take the "Arab," beginning:

On, on, my brown Arab, away, away!
Thou hast trotted o'er many a mile to-day.
And I trow right meagre hath been thy fare
Since they roused thee at dawn from thy strawpiled lair,
To tread with those echoless unshod feet
Yon weltering flats in the noontide heat,
Where no palm tree proffers a kindly shade
And the eye never rests on a cool grass blade;
And lank is thy flank, and thy frequent cough,
Oh! it goes to my heart!—but away, friend, off!

And yet, ah! what sculptor who saw thee stand,
As thou standest now on thy native Strand
With the wild wind ruffling thy uncombed hair,
And thy nostril upturned to the od'rous air,
Would not woo thee to pause, till his skill might trace
At leisure the lines of that eager face;
The collarless neck and the coal black paws
And the bit grasped tight in the massive jaws;
The delicate curve of the legs, that seem
Too slight for their burden—and, O, the gleam
Of that eye, so sombre and yet so gay!
Still away, my lithe Arab, once more away!

So far, the conclusion seems inevitable that the poet has been describing a spirited but ill-used Arabian horse. With what a shock do we come down to the fact that this whole description applies with equal fidelity to that neglected specimen of the *genus homo*, the "Street Arab"! for as he concludes:

"Thy swarthy hues
Are due not to nature but handling shoes;
And the bit in thy mouth, I regret to see,
Is a bit of tobacco-pipe—Flee, child, flee!

As good as this, perhaps, is a piece entitled "Sad Memories," beginning:

They tell me I am beautiful; they praise my silken hair,
My little feet that silently slip on from stair to stair;
They praise my pretty trustful face and innocent grey eye;
Fond hands caress me oftentimes, yet would that I might die!
A sentimental exordium verily, and one calculated to call forth the inmost sympathies of every susceptible heart, and yet reading on we find that they have been evoked in behalf of a cat, whose woes are the calumnies to which she is exposed, thus:

Should china fall or chandeliers, or anything but stocks—
Nay stocks, when they're in flowerpots—the cat expects hard knocks;
Should ever anything be missed—milk, coals, umbrellas, brandy—
The cat's pitched into with a boot or anything that's handy.

But from the comic he rises again to the tragic as he describes the hero of a cat-fight:

He stood, an ebon crescent, flouting yon ivory moon;
Then raised the pibroch of his race, the Song without a Tune:
Gleamed his white teeth, his mammoth tail waved darkly to and fro,
As with one complex yell he burst, all claws, upon the foe.
It thrills me now, that final Miaow—that weird unearthly din;
Lone maidens heard it far away, and leaped out of their skin.
A pot-boy from his den o'erhead peeped with a scared wan face;
Then sent a random brickbat down, which knocked me into space.

* * * * *
For me they fill the milk bowl up and cull the choice sardine;
But ah! I nevermore shall be the cat I once have been!
The memories of that fatal night they haunt me even now;
In dreams I see that rampant he, and tremble at that Miaow.

Our limits do not permit extended quotation, or we should like to give the "Ballad" written apparently after Tennyson,—after him indeed, in more senses than one; "The Schoolmaster Abroad with his Son," which is didactic as well as lyric; "Forever," which must be read entire to be appreciated; "Motherhood," which equals the Arab in bathos, and the "Cock and the Bull," which emulates that celebrated spittoon story which has lately been so thoroughly engrafted on the memories of a certain classic circle which revolves in an eccentric orbit not many million miles from the asterism of Notre Dame.

But we cannot dismiss him without giving a specimen of his Latin, for he is a University man too, and evidently inured to hexameters. He is describing a familiar scene in winter; and we ought to explain perhaps that *galero* is not the classic helmet but the more familiar "stovepipe":

Parte senex aliâ, prærepto forte galero,
Per plateas bacchatur; eum chorus omnis agrestum
Ridet anhelantem frustra, et jam jamque tenentem
Quod petit; illud agunt venti presumque resorbent
Post, ubi compositus tandem votique potitus
Sedit humi; flet crura tuens nive candida lenta
Et vestem laceram, et venturas conjugis iras.

The outdoor as well as the indoor recreations of the season are happily described:

Mille modis reliqui fugiuntque feruntque laborem
Hic vir ad Eleos, pedibus talaria gestans,
Fervidus it latices, et nil acquirit eundo:
Ille petit virides (sed non e gramine) mensas,
Pollicitus meliora patri, tormentaque flexus
Per labyrinthos plus quam mortalia tentat,
Acre tuens, loculisque pi'as immitit et aufert.

Let us here explain that what we call "caroms" are called "cannons" in England, for which therefore "*tormenta*" is an apt classic equivalent. *Plus quam mortalia* is very descriptive of some caroms that we have seen attempted by amateurs that shall be nameless. By the *loculis* we must infer that Calverley's friends played the old pocket game. But all his friends were not so dissipated:

Sanctius his animal, cui quadravisse rotundum
Musæ suadet amor, Camique ardentis imago,
Inspicat calamos contracta fronte malignos,
Perque mathematicum pelagus, loca turbida, anhelat.

But it is impossible almost to select passages free from local allusions to the notabilities and public resorts of Cambridge, for which University the poem was evidently written. Our readers will understand, however, the allusion to setting the river Cam on fire,—a familiar proverb enough, leaving out the name of the river. The *Eleos latices* we ought also to have mentioned before, are the skating ponds of Ely, a small place near Cambridge—skating ponds which, however, do not appear to have afforded very remarkable facilities for the prosecution of the favorite pastime, if we may judge from the author's note on "*nil acquirit eundo*," which is as follows:

"Aqua enim aspera, et radentibus parum habilis. Imersum hic aliquem et vix aut ne vix quidem extractum refert schol."

We trust we have given enough to awaken an interest in Calverley, and to enable our readers (to many of whom he has probably been hitherto a stranger) to estimate the place he holds in modern English literature; and we do not doubt they will find in his poems the means of pleasantly whiling away a leisure hour. S.

Thales.

Thales the Milesian seems to have been the first who bore the name of sage. He was of Phœnician descent, and counted Cadmus, the son of Agenor, among his ancestors. His father's name was Exumius, and his mother's Cleobula. In consequence of the indignation which they had conceived against the tyrants by whom the populace were continually oppressed, they left their native country and fixed their residence at Miletus, a town of Ionia, where in the first year of the 35th Olympiad (640 B. C.) Thales was born. The wealth which he inherited, and his own superior abilities, raised him to distinction among his countrymen, so that he was early employed in public affairs and passed rapidly to the highest offices of the state. During his magistracy he consecrated all his free time to the study of nature, and at an early period, extricating himself from the embarrassment of public affairs, he, like many of the ancients, travelled in quest of knowledge, and for some time resided in Crete, Phœnicia and Egypt. At Memphis he devoted several years to intercourse and conversation with the priests, the depositaries at that time of the knowledge of their country. Here his mind was stored with a

knowledge of the mysteries of their religion, and, it is said, given an insight of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. It is probable, however, that he never attached himself to any one master, and that he was more indebted to his own ingenuity than to the instructions of others for that valuable stock of knowledge with which he enriched the field of science and philosophy. On the contrary, we are told that whilst among them he taught them, to their great astonishment, how to measure the height of their pyramids. It cannot be supposed that Thales could acquire much mathematical knowledge from a people incapable of solving so easy a problem. The method pursued by Thales was this: at the termination of the shadow of the pyramid, he erected a staff perpendicular to the surface of the earth, and thus attained two right-angled triangles, which enabled him to infer the ratio of the height of the pyramid to the length of its shadow, from the ratio of the height of the staff to the length of its shadow.

Upon his return to Miletus, Thales lived very retired, spoke little and thought much; and so great was his love of wisdom that he preferred the repose of celibacy to the cares of matrimony. When he was but twenty-three years of age, an advantageous match presented itself, and which his mother warmly urged him to accept. "When a man is young," replied Thales, "it is too soon to marry; when old, too late; and between these two periods he ought not to have the leisure requisite to choose a wife."

A true philosopher, he was altogether indifferent about the riches and honors of the world; study was his only delight, and we know how his continual efforts met with success. In mathematics, he is said to have invented several fundamental propositions which were afterwards incorporated into the elements of Euclid, particularly the following theorems: that a circle is bisected by its diameter; that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal; that the vertical angles of two intersecting lines are equal; that if two angles and one side of one triangle be equal to two angles and one side of another triangle, the remaining angles and sides are respectively equal; and that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle.

Astronomical science also received considerable improvements from Thales. His observations on the different motions of the sun and the moon were great and ingenious. According to Eudemos, he was the first of the Greeks who discovered the solstices and equinoxes, and Callimachus says that he was the first who made any discoveries concerning the Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, of which the Phœnicians availed themselves in navigation. He supposed the earth to be in the midst of the universe, to revolve round its own centre, and to be placed upon the waters of the sea, by which it was agitated in such a manner as to produce its motion. He was so well acquainted with the celestial motions that he was able to predict the solar eclipse which took place B. C. 609, though probably with no great accuracy as to time; for Herodotus, who relates this fact, only says that he foretold the year in which it would happen. He supposed the sun to be a luminous body, one hundred and twenty times larger than the moon. The moon he supposed an opaque body, of which one side only was capable of reflecting the light of the sun; and on this hypothesis he solved the phenomena of the moon's different phases. He also taught the Greeks the division of the heavens into five zones, and in the solstitial and equinoctial points approached so near to the knowledge of the true length of the solar revolution that

he corrected their calendar and made the year to consist of 365 days. The month he limited to thirty days, and to every twelfth month added five days more to complete the solar year. This method he had learned from the Egyptians.

When on one occasion he went out to contemplate the stars he through inadvertency fell into a ditch. An old female domestic immediately ran up to him, and, having disengaged him, said to him in jest: "What! Thales, do you suppose yourself capable of discovering what is going on in heaven, when you cannot see what is even at your feet?"

Like Homer, he looked upon water as the principle of all things. The earth is condensed water, and the air rarified water. All things continually undergo a change, and at last everything is resolved into water. It is probable, however, that by the term water he meant to express the same idea as is expressed by the word *chaos*; the notion annexed to which was a turbid and muddy mass from which all things were produced. He made similar conjectures concerning the origin of winds, from the matter of which thunderbolts consist, and the cause of thunder and lightning.

Thales was the founder of the Ionian sect, which distinguished itself by its deep and abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, among whom we count Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, this last the master of Socrates.

Thales used to say: "There is nothing more ancient than God, for He has not been created; there is nothing more beautiful than the world, because it is the work of God; there is nothing quicker than the mind, it passes in an instant over all the world; there is nothing greater than space, because it contains all beings; there is nothing stronger than necessity, because it accomplishes every purpose; there is nothing wiser than time, since there is nothing, however secret, which it does not discover; there is nothing more agreeable and lovely than to gratify inclinations; there is nothing so base as to see a tyrant allowed to grow old; in misfortune it is a great consolation to learn that our tormentors are as unhappy as ourselves; a man ought never to do that himself which he would blame in others; of our friends we ought to be equally mindful whether they be present or absent; we ought to assist our parents that we may deserve the assistance of our children; truly happy is he who enjoys perfect health and a moderate fortune and spends his life free from effeminacy and ignorance; hope is the only thing that is common to all; there is nothing more hurtful than malice, it wounds even the good man when it touches him; to talk much is no mark of superior understanding."

To Thales nothing appeared more difficult than self-knowledge. This consideration led him to that excellent precept which was afterwards engraved on a plate of gold in the temple of Apollo and which Juvenal attributed to the god himself:† *KNOW THYSELF*. He also taught the immortality of the soul, and maintained that there was no

difference between life and death, and having been asked why then he did not kill himself, he replied, that since to live or to die was the same thing, there was no motive left to induce him to choose the one in preference to the other.

There are several other stories told about our Milesian philosopher. He used to thank the gods for three things: that he was born a rational creature rather than a brute; a man rather than a woman; and a Greek rather than a barbarian.

There came to him one day a man who asked him whether we could conceal our actions from the gods? "To them," he replied, "even our most secret thoughts can never be unknown."

Some young men of Miletus intending one day to ridicule Thales, told him that his science must be very barren, since it had left him in indigence. The philosopher endeavored to show them that if wise men did not amass great riches, it was through pure contempt of them, and that it was easy for them to acquire things on which they set no value. By his astronomical observations he foresaw that the year would be very productive. He bought up before their season all the olive fruits in the neighborhood of Miletus. The crops proved abundant, and Thales made considerable profit; but being quite disinterested, he assembled the merchants of Miletus, and among them distributed all his gains.

Mandretus of Priene, who had been his scholar, having come to Miletus to pay him a visit, said to him: "What reward, Thales, would you have me bestow upon you, in testimony of the gratitude which I feel for all the excellent precepts for which I am indebted to you?" "When you have an opportunity of teaching others," said Thales, "let them know that I am the author of the doctrine you teach. In you, this will discover a laudable modesty; and to me it will be a valuable reward."

Thales maintained a very high degree of respectability during his whole life. He was consulted on the most important affairs. Cræsus, having engaged in a war against the Persians, advanced at the head of a numerous army to the banks of the river Halys, and found himself much embarrassed how to pass it. He had neither bridges nor boats, and to ford it was impossible. Thales, who happened at that time to be in his camp, assured him that he could enable his army to pass the river without either boats or bridge. He immediately engaged men in digging a large trench in the form of a crescent, beginning at one end of the camp, and terminating at the other. Thus was the river divided into two branches, both of which were fordable and the army passed without difficulty.

Thales would never allow the Milesians to make an alliance with Cræsus, who earnestly desired it. The prudence of Thales was the safety of his country; for Cyrus, having conquered the Lydians, sacked all the towns which had joined the confederacy, but spared Miletus, which had taken no active part against him.

When feeble with age, Thales caused himself one day to be carried to the amphitheatre, to witness the combats. The excessive heat had such an effect upon him that he died suddenly on the spot. This happened in the fifty-eighth Olympiad, the ninety-second of his age, about 550 years before the Christian era. His funeral was celebrated with the greatest pomp by the Milesians. On his tombstone was written the following epitaph: "As the tomb of Thales here below is small, so the glory of this prince of astronomers is great in the starry regions." Diogenes Laertius wrote in his honor an epigram alluding to the

* We must remember that these are the sentiments of a pagan, who was not enlightened by the sublime principles of Christianity. We ought to excuse Thales, but at the same time not to forget the precept of Him who said: "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that calumniate and persecute you."

† Juvenal. *E cœlo descendit to gnothi seautón.*

circumstance of his death, and ending with the following words: "It is a great kindness of Jupiter to have taken into heaven an old man, whose eyes, obscured by age, could no longer from such a great distance observe the stars."

S.

A Glance at the Stars.

When the uneducated man looks at the beautiful stars which glisten in the clear night, what does he see? what are his thoughts? He sees many lights seemingly suspended from heaven. He knows not what they are, and hence they are of no particular interest to him, except as far as beauty goes, and even this he cannot fully appreciate, since he does not know its origin. His thoughts do not take in their origin or history. He cannot perceive their fantastic shapes, from which they were divided into numerous constellations, and which form one of the many attractions of the delightful study of Astronomy. With what different feelings does the learned student gaze upon them! A sense of awe comes over him as he thinks of their enormous distance, their vast size, their history, and, greatest of all, the powerful Hand of Him who placed them in the firmament—revolving in endless space, without other support than the will of the Creator—a brilliant evidence of His power. When the student, first commencing the study of Astronomy, is able to trace out the constellations of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Cygnus, Scorpio, and perhaps Taurus, a new interest is awakened in his breast and he becomes eagerly desirous of learning more. So fascinating is this study, that, once commenced, it is very difficult to discontinue it and take up another, no matter how delightful,—as, for instance, Geology. Every time the scholar glances up at those bright orbs suspended from the blue vault of heaven, he recalls to mind the trials and misfortunes of the ancient astronomers, and the great length of time occupied by them in the solution of a single problem, such as discovering that the course of the earth about the sun is in the form of an ellipse. When we think of Virgilius, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and other celebrated astronomers of the olden time, we may truly say that they were gifted with a remarkable degree of perseverance.

The uneducated man knows nothing of all these things; he sees those little twinkling orbs dotting the beautiful canopy of heaven, and thinks, no doubt, that they look very pretty, that is all. He knows nothing of their wonderful magnitude—does not for a moment think that some of them are far greater in size than this Earth which we inhabit, being dwindled down to a mere point in our eyes by the immense distance separating them from us. He may know that they do not always retain the same position in relation to our Earth, but he is unacquainted with the regularity of their movements or the relation of one heavenly body to another. All these facts, which make the study of Astronomy so interesting, are hidden from the uneducated man; whereas the astronomer reads the heavens like a book, and as he beholds so large a number of bodies whirling in space, without any apparent support, yet moving in regular order, each in its own orbit, he cannot help admiring the omnipotence of God, who created all these things by His word, and who by a simple act of His will supports them in boundless space.

F. W. B.

The Elizabethan Drama.

In glancing over the literary annals of a nation, we are forcibly struck with the fact that in the rude time of its early history—when the people were comparatively unlearned, and the resources of art less cultivated—poetry flourished more, and reached a loftier standard of general excellence than it afterwards attained when the sun of science and education had cast its resplendent rays upon the nation and refined the people. In England this fact is particularly noticeable in regard to dramatic poetry, which, from the middle of Elizabeth's reign until the end of that of James the First, was the most dazzling not only of the poetry of the period, but of any in our literature. No other age presents such a splendid array of dramatic writers—no other possesses dramas so pre-eminent for originality and poetic sentiment. During this era Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Ford, Shirley, Webster, and others, form a brilliant constellation, and their gigantic powers of thought marvellously developed the English drama, and produced compositions which are among the rarest poetic gems in the casket of literature. Their style is singularly beautiful. Their diction is marked by a fascinating simplicity, while their scenes abound with intensely rich creations of fancy.

In selecting figures of speech, they do not confine themselves to any particular range, but they draw them indiscriminately from the inexhaustible fountain of nature. When we compare the narrowed manner of the French dramatists in choosing their embellishments according to classic rules, with the wide-spread ramblings of the Elizabethan school, we are forced to acknowledge the vast superiority of the compositions of the grand old English masters. Another charming peculiarity in the works produced by these seemingly inspired writers of this golden period, is that their characters discourse in unsteady and irregular dialogue, like real men and women; while in the Continental drama every speech is ostentatiously set forth in pompous declamation.

French dramas are inferior, in as much as their studied and digested speeches are not characteristic, since they are not natural. As works of "eloquent argumentation" we do not deny them the first place; but as true representations of nature—as exact portraits of human character—as vehicles of the virtues and passions—we hold them inferior to the effusions of the old English dramatists. But although the composition produced by the Elizabethan masters abound in excellencies which cause them to far outshine the dramas of any other period, although they are masterpieces, displaying elegance of diction, rich creations of transcendent genius, extended flights of poetic fancy—yet they have faults, and that these faults are numerous and glaring cannot be denied by any one not carried away by an idolatrous love. They sometimes allow their florid passages to degenerate into downright bombast; again, they are often sometimes heavy and inelegant; but by far their most unpardonable fault is the employment of low, vulgar and obscene expressions and allusions; for although we may make some allowance for the customs of the age in which they wrote, we cannot by any means deem these customs an entire excuse for their maleficence in these respects.

But if the faults of those writers are to be severely condemned, their excellencies are to be highly extolled; and the common verdict of critics is that their works are among

the most imperishable monuments ever reared by dramatic genius. The judgment of Lord Jeffrey is so just and impartial a criticism of the age about which we are writing that we have been tempted to quote it: "When we look calmly and candidly," he says, "to the works of our early dramatists, it is impossible, we think, to dispute, that after criticism has done its worst on them—after all deductions for impossible plots and fantastical characters, unaccountable forms of speech, and occasional extravagance, indelicacy and horrors—there is a facility and richness about them, both of thought and of diction—a force of invention, and a depth of sagacity—an originality of conception, and a play of fancy—a nakedness and energy of passion and, above all, a copiousness of imagery, and a sweetness and flexibility of verse, which is altogether unrivalled in earlier or later times; and places them, in our estimation, in the very highest and foremost place among ancient or modern poets. E. F. A.

Perseverance.

It is related that at one time the abbot of a certain monastery interrogated his brethren as to which is the greatest virtue a man can possess. One answered meekness; another, chastity; and a third one, voluntary poverty; in this way did they all answer, until finally one very old and holy monk being asked his opinion, replied that the great of all virtues is perseverance. A man may possess all the cardinal virtues, but if he lacks the grace to persevere in those virtues, all will avail him naught. So it is with regard to the attainment of any object. Although a young man is endowed with great talent, a bright intellect, and all the prerequisites of genius, he never will succeed without perseverance.

Perseverance is, as it were, the motive power which propels the human mind onward in the acquisition of knowledge; that gives to mediocrity a higher place than genius unaided by perseverance can obtain; in short, perseverance is like a crown of great magnificence, and genius and talent are the gems which adorn it. That was a happy reply, indeed, that Archimedes made to the tyrant of Syracuse, Dionysius, when desired to instruct him in geometry by an easier method than the common: "I know of no royal road to geometry." There is, however, a royal road to geometry, and alike to everything else—that is, the road of perseverance. What is the cause of this seemingly vast intellectual superiority of one student over another? For instance, two young men enter college together and in the course of a few years they go out into the world; one is a young man of well-developed mind and superior education, the other is scarcely above mediocrity.

The one of average intellect has surpassed the bright and talented young man. Now, to what is this attributable? Undoubtedly to the perseverance of the one, and the negligence or lack of energy of the other. Who does not at once see a similarity between these two young men and the tortoise and the hare? The one, over-presumptuous and confident of his own powers, lies napping; while the other, in his slow but steady pace, wins the race.

If we glance over history, we find that all the great men, both of ancient and modern times, were men of great perseverance, of the most undaunted courage, and who were never disheartened by obstacles—in fact, seemingly acquiring fresh energy the more obstacles they had to sur-

mount. Perseverance is, indeed, the characteristic of greatness. Demosthenes was the greatest orator the world produced—he became so by perseverance. Hernando Cortes, with a few thousand men, by the most unexampled perseverance, combatted and defeated Montezuma and the millions at his command. In our own country do we not behold proofs of what can be accomplished by perseverance? are not the greatest of our men self-made men? men who by the power of their untiring energy and industry have raised themselves to the high and honorable positions they now occupy? Yes: and we may say without fear of contradiction that there is not a country in the world where perseverance and merit are so well rewarded as in our own. What an incentive this should be to young men to use their time and talents to some purpose—not to waste those precious moments of the seed-time of life; but to work assiduously and earnestly, that they may gain the end for which they are destined. Like the faithful servant mentioned in the Gospel, there are so many talents entrusted to us, and with this faithful servant we should be able to answer, when the Master comes and reckons with us, "Master, Thou didst deliver to me five talents; behold I have gained other five over and above."

B. C.

Rare Books in Trinity College, Dublin.

When Mr. Gladstone visited the College in October, 1877, some very old and interesting books were shown him. He was much amused at seeing 64 vols., all finely bound, of his own writings. He was shown the first book ever printed in Ireland, it being Edward VI's first Protestant prayer-book; Humphrey, Powell an Englishman, was brought over expressly to print it (Ireland had been so long under the tyrant's heel that there were no native printers—least of all Protestant ones); its date is 1551; Caxton (an English Catholic) had his press at work in Westminster in 1477. There were also two vols. of Edward VI's second Protestant prayer-book, of which there is but one vol. more in existence.

There are also beautiful Venetian editions of Virgil, Ovid and Lactantius, of 1474, the "Faerie Queen" of 1609, John Elliott's translation of the Bible into an American Indian dialect, which, with the tribe that used it, is now extinct. Also Mary Queen of Scots' copy of Sallust, with her autograph.

When the party came into the librarian's room some of the real treasures of the College were exhibited, in manuscript. First of all, in order of time and of value, came the Book of Kells, which with the gorgeously illuminated Roman Missal, dates from 1459, and is considered to be one of the most elaborate and exquisite specimens in the world. Mr. Gladstone particularly noticed in the Book of Kells the pictures representing "the procession" and the likeness of God the Father, as being very remarkable productions of the iconoclastic 6th century. The Book of Durrow compiled in 916; the Book of Armagh, the original of the "Senchus Mor," containing the Brehon Laws; the Codes Montfortianus, which is remarkable for containing the passage relating to the "Three that bear witness in heaven," from the first Epistle of St. John; and the "Codex Rescriptus," one of the very few recovered manuscripts of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone made many enquiries about it, and truly called it a palimpsest.

It is many a long day since the treasures of Trinity Col-

lege got such an overhauling, and it is equally long since Old Trinity entertained so illustrious a guest or one so capable of appreciating the literary feast that was laid out for him.

It is supposed there are 200,000 volumes in the library.

Scientific Notes.

—It seems that in Germany there is a regular trade in furnishing dissertations to students desirous of obtaining honors at the universities.

—M. Faye, the celebrated French astronomer, recently addressed the quarterly meeting of the five Paris academies, taking for his subject "The non-existence of any lunar action on weather.

—The conditions under which diamonds are found in Australia and Africa have led to the conclusion that they have been formed in volcanic vents opened in sandstones and shales in which thin coal seams are intercalated.

—A Dumfriesshire (Scotland) gentleman protests against ravages caused by botany classes. He says that the intense desire to obtain specimens will lead, by and by, to the actual extinction of many British flora.

—Prof. Colladon insists that most of the metallic wires used as lightning conductors on buildings are by far too slender. He says that they should be at least 500 millimetres in section, otherwise they are more likely to do harm than good.

—The French government is to begin work for the utilization of the Rhone in irrigating the departments of the Mediterranean, and it is expected that the loss sometimes resulting from drought will not only be prevented, but the general fertility of the region will be greatly increased:

—The celebrated French aeronaut, M. Gaston Tissandier, and his brother, recently made a balloon ascension for the purpose of collecting cosmic dust in the atmosphere. The method employed has been to condense the moisture of the air and analyze the water and ice thus obtained with a microscope.

—Blind fish are found in some Swiss lakes, but they are not as large as similar animals obtained from subterranean waters. This fact is explained by the fact that in the illumination of the open lakes they encounter a rivalry from their better-furnished brethren that prevents them obtaining a full supply of food.

—The wonderful magnitude of the least operations in nature is illustrated by the quantity of honey that can be gathered from flowers. Two hundred thousand pounds have been taken from bees kept within an area of ten miles, and on this basis it is plain that our continent might be made to produce thousands of tons yearly, and the honey crop outdo the sugar crop.

—A stretch of 120 miles of the River Indus has now for the first time been explored. It extended from the northwest of Kashmir to the India frontier of Derbend; and although lying very near the boundaries of Hindostan, has been hitherto a totally unknown region.

—During a hot term in England in the last summer, the honey-dew was noticed in several places to be remarkably abundant. It dropped from the trees, especially the sycamores, like rain; and to stand under one of them was to run the risk of having the clothes thickly sprinkled with the clammy shower.

—A catalogue of Wisconsin plants, made by Mr. T. A. Bruhin, of Centerville, mentions 450 species which are common to Wisconsin and Europe. Of these, 239 species are supposed to have been originally common to the flora of Wisconsin and Europe, the remaining having been introduced from one country to the other.

—It is stated in the *Naturalist* that some specimens of the mollusk *Littorina muricata* were found to be alive two months after they were collected, although kept in a dry place. A few survived a month longer. Specimens of the *Littorina irrorata* were still living in the cans in which they had been placed, four months after their capture.

—Some seeds of the *Guilandina Bonduc*, that were borne by ocean-currents from the West Indies to the shores of England, were planted by the finder, and proved their vitality by sprouting. It is supposed that they were at least three months afloat on the sea, and soaked with the briny water. The *Guilandina* belongs to the bean family, and its seeds are as large as those of the Kentucky coffee-tree.

—An English paper lately gave an interesting account of the productiveness of different species of bulbs. Some produce annually a large number of offsets, while others yield but few. The tulip named "Goldham's Mary" makes but one new bulb each year; other species make a dozen or more. One variety of *Gladiola*, called "*Brenchleyensis*," multiplies a thousandfold in the course of half-a-dozen years.

—A note on the change in color of the common frog is published in *Hardwicke's Science-Gossip*. A gentleman noticed, at the time of feeding a pet specimen in his vivarium, that he was of a beautiful lemon color, with drab spots and markings. The frog at the time had been in a secluded spot in the vivarium; but, an hour after his meal, which was followed by a bath, his color changed to a dark drab bordering upon black.

—The singing of mice is a phenomenon which was affirmed by Dr. Bernier in a letter to *La Nature*. A distinguished herpetologist, M. Laraste, suggested that he may have made confusion with the singing of the raniform batrachian, the *ombinator igneus*, but Dr. Bernier said there was no marshy ground near the room in which he had heard it, and he stuck to his assertion. His observation has been confirmed at a recent meeting of the French Societe d'Acclimation, by M. Brierre, who stated that he, with several others, had heard mice sing at Saint Michael-Sur-l'Herou (in Vendee), in 1851-1853. The singing—which at first was attributed to reptiles—came from a cupboard bought in a market-place, and concealing mice. It was about sunset that the sounds generally commenced. M. Brierre soaped the joints of the wood so that he might open the cupboard suddenly without noise. He did the latter one evening soon after the sounds had commenced, and succeeded in observing, for about a minute, the movements of the throat of a mouse, which emitted a song like that of a wren, the snout being elongated and held up in the air as a dog does when he howls. He seized the animal with his hand and called others to see it, but it got off. The singing was resumed the same night and those following. M. Brierre is unable to attribute the singing of the mice—as Dr. Bernier does—to imitation of that of canaries, for he had no birds in the house, nor had the previous proprietor of the cupboard any.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Paul Feval, a recent convert, has written a defence of "The Jesuits."

—It is proposed to make a fac-simile reprint of the Mazarine Bible, the edition to be limited to 300 copies.

—M. Horoy has written "*La Cle du Syllabus. Nouveau Commentaire Historique et Doctrinal d'apres les Acta.*"

—L'Abbé Vacandard has just written a study of St. Bernard—the sources, the principles and the effects of his eloquence.

—Hachette & Cie., of Paris, have just published Bourgault-Ducondray's "*Etudes sur la Musique Ecclesiastique Grecque.*"

—The seventh edition is announced of Alph. Chassant's "*Paleographie des Chartes et des Manuscrits du XIe au XVIIe Siecle.*"

—The second edition of Père Ledoux's "*Les Sept Bienheureux Fondateurs de l'Ordre des Servites de Marie*" has just been issued.

—Signor Verdi has, on the plea of "prior engagements," declined to act as musical commissioner for Italy at the Paris exhibition.

—The sonnets of Michael Angelo and Thomas Campanella have been translated into English rhymed verse for the first time by John Addiston Symonds.

—Urbano Lucchesi of Lucca is at present the most

promising young sculptor of Italy, ranking third to Monteverde and Dupré, who are much older in the profession.

—M. Paul Baudry, who executed the paintings in the foyer of the Grand Opera at Paris, is to decorate the Church of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon) with twelve frescoes representing deeds of Joan of Arc.

—"Une Colonie Feodale en Amerique" is the title of a book by M. Rameau (Paris, Didier), which recounts the history of the French colony of Acadia, on whose misfortunes Longfellow built his poem "Evangeline."

—"Nero," Rubenstein's new opera, calls for three first tenors and many leading singers. There are also said to be lingual difficulties in the way of its production. It has been written in French, translated into Russian, published in German, and will be performed in Italian.

—There has lately been printed in England for private circulation a very curious collection of Jacobite ballads, songs and satires, which have been dug out of the library at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, the seat of the Towneleys of Towneley, one of the half dozen oldest Roman Catholic families in Lancashire.

—The following objects of *virtu*, collected at great pains and cost by the late Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, in her villa of Quarto, near Florence, were sold at auction on the 1st inst.: Modern and ancient furniture, tapestries, rare leathers, majolicas, bronzes, porcelains, crystals, embroideries, carpets of sundry patterns and dates, paintings, and statues. Amateurs from a distance vied with each other in securing specimens.

—The admirers of the late Theresa Titiens in England are discussing plans for doing honor to her memory. A monument over her grave in Kensal Green Cemetery was first discussed, but, we believe, abandoned, because of a request of Mlle. Titiens to the effect that a simple stone alone should mark her resting-place. A movement to found a musical stipend in her honor has therefore been substituted. A portrait bust of the great singer will be placed in the vestibule of her Majesty's Theatre.

—Concerning John Rutherford's Book, "The Secret History of Fenianism" (London: C. Kegan Hall & Co.), the Dublin *Irishman* says: "With the exception of a few facts picked out of the newspapers, the narrative is purely a work of fiction. Even these facts are distorted and discolored, and so veiled in exaggeration that they are barely traceable." It denounces the book as libellous, full of inaccuracies, misstatements and falsehoods, and to be regarded as a "monstrous farrago of fiction."

—A photographer of Bologna, by dint of importunity, obtained the signal favor of the Pope sitting to him. After two unsuccessful attempts, his Holiness was waxing impatient, but the artist besought him to give him a third trial. The trial was allowed, and the result was a good likeness. A few days later the photographer reappeared before the Holy Father with the specimen of his skill; but the Pope was still somewhat displeased, and said: "You tried my patience too hard, but it will be the last time." Then he took one of the photographs and wrote under it: "L'ultimo mio ritratto (my last portrait). Pio IX." A French Ultramontane offered four thousand dollars for the negative of the photo, but the artist would not part with it at any price.

—The stage manager, Rudolph Waldman, at Dortmund has lately begun a series of plays in the low German (*Plattdeutsch*) dialect with unexpected success. More than two thousand spectators were present the first evening, October 8th, and the applause was incessant. Since Frederic Renter, and others, have published works both in poetry and prose in this idiom, more attention has been paid to it. Philologists have taken an interest in the Saxon roots of the English language, and the study of this dialect is of peculiar importance, since the sound and meaning of a great many low German words are very much like words in English. This is the reason why in the United States the emigrants from Northern Germany generally learn the English language much sooner and have a better pronunciation than their "landsmen" of Southern Germany. That the low German dialect is much in vogue even in this country, is evident from a recent advertisement in a leading German daily at Chicago, offering situations for commercial

travellers, who, among other things, are required to be familiar with the Plattdeutsch idiom.

—Mr. W. W. Story, the sculptor, is now on a visit to this country, and has given to the New York *Tribune* some facts regarding his recent works: "The last work on which I was engaged prior to my departure for this country," said Mr. Story, "was Clytemnestra,—that is, the last work of importance. I did a little Eros in bronze just before leaving Rome. Clytemnestra is represented standing with folded arms after having committed the murder of Agamemnon. She is shown glorying in the deed. This work is now being transferred from the clay to marble. I also did recently an Electra. She is represented at the tomb of Agamemnon. Another work which I completed recently is an Alcestis being brought back from the lower regions by Hercules. The figure is draped. All these works are of heroic sizes." Mr. Story is now 58 years old, and is described as "a handsome, well preserved gentleman. . . . whose well-shaped head, covered with frosty hair, pointed mustache and goatee, and sparkling eyes set in a bronzed oval face, strongly call to mind some mousque as painted by Meissonier."

Books and Periodicals.

—One of our most welcome monthly visitors is *Barnes' Educational Monthly*. It is a magazine which must be of incalculable service to the teacher, more especially to the mathematical teacher, for the excellent problems which it contains are just what he wants.

—The November number of the *Catholic Record* is entertaining as could be wished. We would suggest to the publishers that with the coming year the cover of the magazine be changed for a better one. The contents of the *Record* are: I, The Conclave. How the Pope is elected; II, The Three Canticles of Divine Love, by St. Francis, of Assisium; III, Not of the Earth, Earthy; IV, St. Paul on Rationalism; V, The Voice of Conscience; VI, Light in the Dark Ages. Manners and Customs; VII, A Ray of Sunlight; VIII, Eudoxia. A Picture of the Fifth Century; IX, The Ocean Bed; X, Some French Churches; XI, The Reider Alp; XII, Editorial Notes; XIII, New Publications.—New Ireland. Miniature Lives of the Saints. The Christian Reformed in Mind and Manners.

THE LIVES AND TIMES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN. By Thomas Clarke Luby, A. B., T. C. D. New York: Thomas Kelly, 17 Barclay Street. 1877.

"The main and primary idea of this most striking and interesting work," says the author, "is the selection of those representative Irishmen, whose careers may be said to embody and impersonate, as it were, all the constancy and heroism of Ireland's unparalleled resistance to foreign domination, and also those whose lives illustrate whatever is striking and noteworthy in the varying phases of Irish manners and intellectual progress, especially since Irish intellect had to contend with the manifest disadvantage of having to incarnate, so to speak, its thoughts and fancies in an alien tongue. Thus the reader of these lives, without being obliged to wade through the tedious and uninteresting portions of Irish history, will have unfolded to his view a series of life-like pictures of Ireland's glorious struggles, against fearful odds, for her freedom; of all the principal periods and critical turning-points of Irish story; while, in addition to the achievements of the men of action, the work will give entertaining and instructive biographies of those intellectual giants—literary, artistic and scientific—who have vindicated the intellectual claims of Ireland's sons, in every age, from that of Brian Boromhe down to the most recent times." The writer has done his work in an excellent manner; his style is strong and vigorous, and at the same time there is an elegance which captivates the reader. The publication is by subscription, on these conditions: The work will be completed in about twenty parts, at fifty cents each. Each part will contain about fifty pages of letter-press. There will be two engravings in every part. The parts are payable on delivery, the carrier not being allowed to give credit, or receive money in advance. No subscriber's name received for less than the entire work.

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Notre Dame, December 1, 1877.

The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame Ind., and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the ELEVENTH year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

Choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.

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

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

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

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

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

OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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No Taxation Without Representation.

For this did our fathers rise in their power as a people; for this right most sacred was their blood shed on the battle-fields of our land, and they fondly imagined that by their death this truth was firmly planted on our soil, and would ever abide in the hearts of the people. Yet is not this privilege—foundation as it is of our liberties,—is it not violated in our day? Can we not point to a most flagrant violation of it? Is not our present School System a standing denial of this truth? We propose to discuss, not the violation of this right as seen in the secularization of our schools, but the violation as seen in what are known as the High Schools, which form the greatest injustice on not only the Catholic, but also the poor man.

We lay down, in the beginning, three evident truths to which we would invite the attention of all our readers. It is the design of a free government to legislate for all; and public institutions—such as the Public Schools—are not to be directly for the sole advantage of certain classes. Secondly, moneys raised by taxation for the public good should be applied so as to satisfy the conscientious demands of all citizens. Thirdly, taxation otherwise directed than for the good of all, is a violation of the maxim, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." These three truths are at the base of all the outcry against our present school system. Each and every one is violated in the case of the poor men of the land, and also in the case of the Catholic, be he poor or rich. These are evident truths, and need no proof: all that is necessary being to apply them to the case of our High Schools. As the last is but the foundation of the other two, we will consider them first, and then show, or rather point out, for no demonstration is necessary, that the High Schools are a violation of our fundamental rights.

That government should legislate for all, is to Amer-

icans a self-evident truth; and that public institutions should be conducted for the general good, must also be allowed. The High Schools of America in this respect violate the rights of the poor and the Catholic. It violates the rights of the Catholic, for if he were able to use the temporal benefits these schools hold out (as he generally is not, on account of poverty), he yet cannot, on account of his belief that they destroy the morality of their inmates, and hence violate in his eyes, and we trust in those of every true American, the second truth laid down. They violate the rights of the poor man, for he cannot use them and yet must support them. As poor here understood, we include our working men and laborers, every one who has no support but the daily earnings of his labor, and in this class must we rank at least three-fourths of our people. They cannot use these schools, owing to their inability to keep their children at them, and therefore they are taxed for the good of the rich. What use to the child of humble parents to learn Latin, music, drawing, and the sciences? It but cultivates a dislike for work, and unfits it for its station in life. "We have but few American laborers now. Our children are educated above it, and the industry of America is given up to foreigners," who believe in education of the heart, not the head, for the poor man. But the vast majority of poor children cannot afford to attend these schools. They can go to the primary schools, and then when they have risen to our High Schools, certainly never into them, they are old enough to work, and their parents are obliged through poverty to place them at some trade for life. They do not enjoy what is good in our High Schools, and thus they have the injustice of legislation for the few placed on them. As Horace Greeley says, they, the High Schools, offer "studies intended for the children of the rich at the expense of the public"; and of that public the poor man is the most oppressed tax-payer; for capital adds the tax on its articles, and thus places the burden on the consumer. Therefore we contend that our High Schools are an injustice on the poor, and an evident violation of the rights of legislation for the good of all.

Our High Schools violate in a most unjustifiable manner the second truth, that taxes must be applied to satisfy the conscientious demands of all citizens. All our people believe in the necessity of morality for the preservation of the State, and do not our High Schools sap this morality and destroy it in the mind of their pupils? Let us take the opinions of men of note in the world, of statesmen. Lord Derby says: "Public education should be considered as inseparable from religion; and the contrary system is the realization of a foolish and dangerous idea." Mr. Gladstone: "Every system of education which places religion in the background is pernicious." Lord John Russell: "Religion should regulate the entire system of discipline in schools." Guizot: "It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observations should penetrate all its parts." This is, then, the opinion that the most enlightened minds outside of the Church hold in regard to religious influences on education. Do not our High Schools violate it? Nay, do not even the primary schools also violate it? Says Professor Taylor Lewis, in the *Christian World*:

"But what shall the child read? It would be very difficult to find a mere reading book—unless its contents were an empty gabble, like the nonsense Latin verses of some schools—that would not somewhere and in some way, betray moral or immoral, religious or irreligious ideas, according to the judgment of some minds." * * * A lower dogma was never main-

tained than this of a wholly secular education, or one more utterly *impracticable*."

Speaking of the higher branches, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is all in vain to say that geography, arithmetic, history, botany, etc., may be taught as sciences without any necessary connection with religion, true or false."

Thus do the High Schools pretend to teach morality without religion against the opinion of all ages and men, and yet our nation upholds them in it. "Are ye then men alone, and shall wisdom die with ye?" We have in this violated the right that citizens possess, of having taxes applied so as not to conflict with their conscientious demands.

But it may be said our schools are a public charity to the poor. Close them up, and what will be the result? We saw above the fallacy of this objection. The poor must pay for them, and cannot use them. Is the rich man the only tax payer? "Thousands of children would grow up in ignorance that are now afforded the means of becoming intelligent and useful citizens." Intelligence and education are here confounded. Education makes a good and useful citizen, not intelligence. The schools do not, as alleged, place rich and poor on a common ground. The truth is that in no nation is there such a gulf between rich and poor. Again, it is a fallacy to suppose all men should be made equal in intellectual development. Some men must be leaders, and others must be led. Consider the folly of a nation of leaders. "The State must educate for its own protection, and for the public good, or the good of the community." True. But is the State educating for its own protection when it educates without religion? "Only church towers prop the domes of State." Is it educating for the public good when it educates only for a class, not for the public, and when it educates against the opinion of enlightened men and ages? No: the State is not the educator, but it should have its citizens educated.

We are not of those who would destroy our free school system, founded on the taxation of property for their support—we would retain it, but freed from the unjust system of High Schools, and the pernicious system of no religion, and therefore no morality. Let us have no High Schools, for they are a burden to the poor man, and makers of useless men and women. Let us have morality in schools, and therefore religion, for the absence of religion will prove the downfall of the State. Give us only Primary Schools, supported by public taxation, in which morality, the safeguard of States, is taught. For higher education let each pay and receive as much or little as he or she may need. Remove the injustice of High Schools, and of the absence of religious training. Let us no longer have the Government taxing *all* for the support of the *few*, using such taxes against the conscientious demands of its citizens, and violating the fundamental truth of our Nation that we shall have "No Taxation without Representation."

The Musical Soirée.

We cannot say that we are entirely satisfied with the musical *soirée*, given on the Feast of St. Cecilia. Perhaps we expect too much at this time of the scholastic year; but we feel that with a little more effort the *soirées* of last week might have been vastly improved, and we might as well say it now, as to wait later in the year to make the observation, that enthusiasm and hard work on the part of both

pupils and teachers are necessary in order that our musical entertainments be entirely successful. Where either of these two things is wanting there must be drawbacks in an entertainment to mar, if not destroy, the effect it is designed to produce.

We do not mean to say that the *soirée* was a failure; on the contrary, there was much of the music really excellent, and none that could be called bad; yet, taken altogether, it did not come up to the high standard which we have a right to expect and which we know can be reached.

The quartette of string instruments was an excellent thing. Kreutzer's "Night in Granada" was rendered with a feeling and expression which are worthy of great praise. The violin solos by Messrs. A. Sievers, J. P. McHugh and A. K. Schmidt were given in a manner highly creditable to the young performers, and were really worthy the generous applause bestowed upon them. Messrs. L. Sievers, Carroll, and Fischel were felicitous in rendering their parts on the piano, and we hope to hear them frequently during the year.

Of the singing, some of it was given very well. We fear, however, that in the choruses the parts are not quite evenly balanced, and some young gentlemen do not pay attention enough to *expression*; the softer passages were lacking in sentiment—owing, probably, to a disregard of the teacher's instructions in regard to expression. We have sympathized with music teachers at rehearsals when, after dining the words "*piano*" or "*pianissimo*" for an hour at a time, and giving and repeating over and over again the signs for depressing or swelling or diminuendo, some of the class would nevertheless seem to think it a duty to give everything *forte* or *fortissimo*. With a little more attention to these points the singing would be much better enjoyed. The *forte* passages were given with fine effect.

A pleasing variation in the programme was the recitation of Dryden's "Ode to St. Cecilia," by Master Frank McGrath, though we must regret that the young gentleman was not satisfied with the good effect his first effort had produced, and therefore saw fit to supplement it with a thoroughly worn-out selection. By the way, would it not be well for our Juniors to give up the habit of encoring everything in the shape of a declamation? Now that the first *soirée* of the year has been given, we trust that all concerned—knowing how much good can be accomplished by such musical reunions, and seeing the weak as well as the strong points in their work, may be incited to renewed exertions, so that the *soirées* may not only be frequent but also first-class.

Personal.

—Denis Gorman (Commercial, of '74,) is living at Arcola, Ind.

—Henry Borden (Commercial, of '71,) is living at Muskegon, Mich.

—Dr. J. Lavelle, of '69, is practicing medicine at Logansport, Ind.

—M. Blackburn (Commercial, of '76,) is teaching school near Lincoln, Ill.

—Henry Cooney, of '76, is clerk of one of the Catholic Indian Agencies, in Dakota.

—Louis Loser (Commercial, of '74,) is cashier of the Nashua Bank, Nashua, Iowa.

—William R. Hibbard, of '60, has a large horticultural establishment at Jackson, Mich.

—We were honored with a visit from Mr. Jos. Rumely, Sr., of Laporte, Ind., on Tuesday.

—Edward Davis (Commercial, of '72,) is the proprietor of a large ranche near Austin, Texas.

—We were pleased by a visit of our friends Rev. Fathers Shortis and Sulnier, of St. Mary's.

—Joseph P. Beegan (Commercial, of '76,) is deputy clerk of the Superior Court, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Wm. P. Breen, of '77, is reading law with Messrs. Coombs, Morris & Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—John Mahon (Commercial, of '66,) is at the head of the Tile Manufacturing Co., London, Ontario.

—John P. Broderick (Commercial, of '69,) is keeping books for the firm of Haliday Bros., Cairo, Ill.

—James Mahon (Commercial, of '66,) is one of the proprietors of the Globe Foundry, London, Ontario.

—James M. Dinnen (Commercial, of '67,) is reading medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. Mr. Dinnen is a brother of Rev. John R. Dinnen, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Local Items.

—Good notes this week.

—The various classes are visited regularly.

—The boats have now been put in winter quarters.

—Scrub games of baseball, etc., continue to be played.

—The rain spoiled most of our Indian Summer this year.

—The Band was out serenading on Thanksgiving Day.

—Alley ball is occasionally indulged in in the Senior yard.

—The weather at the beginning of the week was very disagreeable.

—Very Rev. President Corby lectured before the Juniors on Monday evening.

—The trapezes, rings, etc., now furnish most of the athletic amusements in the Junior department.

—There are a good number of subscribers to the reading room, and all take much interest in it.

—Some of the new-comers have introduced a new game amongst the Juniors. It is a field game.

—Prof. Gregori is at work upon his portraits of General Sheridan and Very Rev. President Corby.

—A number of the students received boxes on Thanksgiving Day. Of course they felt thankful.

—It is said that A. Widdicombe and M. Bannon are the champion racket players of the Junior department.

—The Juniors have the required number on the Roll of Honor this week and will, no doubt, receive the promised reward.

—We understand that the tables will be put up in the Junior hall. Quite a number of clubs will be started in a short while.

—Next Saturday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the members of the religious societies will receive Holy Communion in a body.

—The Bulletins were made out last Wednesday. All should endeavor to have a good bulletin for the month of December. End the year well.

—There is a great deal of work going on at the tailorshop and shoeshop for the students. With good workmen there, the trade is made quite brisk at this season.

—A small package was found on the SCHOLASTIC box in the college corridor. Anyone owning it should call upon the head Prefect of the Senior department.

—The following are the officers of the Academia for the ensuing year: President, John G. Ewing; Secretary, Patrick J. Cooney; Treasurer, Joseph P. McHugh.

—It is said that the moot courts held every Saturday morning are finely carried on, and are a source of much instruction to the members of the Law Class.

—The competitions given this past week in the Collegiate department show great improvement in all the classes. Some of the competitions are worthy of particular praise.

—Solemn High Mass was sung by Very Rev. President

Corby on Thanksgiving Day. After the Gospel, the Rev. celebrant preached a short sermon on the duty of thanksgiving to God.

—The St. Cecilians will give their Entertainment about the 20th of December. They will play "The Father's Revenge," a play originally written for them, and they will, no doubt, do it full justice.

—The members of the St. Aloysius Philodemic Association are preparing their orations and essays for the coming literary Entertainment which they will give some time about the second week of December.

—At the farm-house here at Notre Dame there is a goat which is getting into bad habits. Among other things he has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco, and may be seen almost every day quietly chewing his quid.

—Very Rev. President Corby is under obligation to Mr. Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, for favors received. Mr. Mueller is a man of fine taste, and will always receive a courteous welcome at Notre Dame.

—The psalms sung at Vespers to-morrow are from the Common of a Confessor not Bishop, page 50 of the Vespers. Next Saturday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, they are from the Common of the B. V. M., page 36.

—The 13th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association took place Nov. 24th. At this meeting declamations were delivered by Masters J. Burger, A. Widdicombe, J. Healy, F. Cavanaugh, G. Cassidy, M. Burns and G. Sugg. Essays were read by Masters F. Carroll, R. Keenan, C. Hagan, R. Mayer, C. Clarke, J. Baker, and F. Bloom.

—At the 13th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club, held Nov. 25th, Messrs. Bannon and Shugrue were elected members. Declamations were delivered by Messrs. Keenan, Barry, Gintz and Fischel. Essays were read by Messrs. McConlogue, Guy Williams, Claggett and Fitzgerald. The President congratulated the Society on its prosperity, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The 12th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society was held Nov. 26th. After a very stirring debate, the following declaimed: Masters K. Scanlan, A. J. Burger, L. Sievers, F. Clarke, E. J. Pennington, J. O'Hara, A. Abraham, F. Lang, C. Van Mourick, A. J. McCarthy, F. Pleins, and A. Rietz. Master A. Heikam was elected a member. A vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. Leander, C. S. C., for his kindness to them on their festival.

—An old student writes: "I remember well while a student at Notre Dame how we would rush for the office on Saturday afternoons for our SCHOLASTICS, especially if our names were on the Roll of Honor, or if it gave an account of a victory for our baseball club. Those happy days are gone, and with them many of our school-day companions; but the SCHOLASTIC has lost none of its charms for me. In fact it is more interesting to me now than then. I find every column entertaining and instructive."

—We would state, for the benefit of parents having sons here, that classes will be called until Saturday, December 22d, and that the day selected for students to leave for the Christmas vacation is Monday, Dec. 24th. It is to be hoped that no one will ask to have his son leave before that time, as it may seriously interfere with classes and study here. We would also call the attention of parents to the fact that this announcement is official, and that they need pay no attention to any rumors or reports different from this.

—The Junior Roll of Honor has reached its premium number this week. We are glad to see this. The steady, stately and serious Seniors have a long list every week—one that does them much honor,—but the Juniors have heretofore only occasionally made a "home-run"—if a well-known phrase be allowed in this case. They have made a good one this week; and we hope—now that they see how easy it is, when one is really determined, to get on the roll of honor—those who have heretofore been backsliding will put on as good a front as the rest.

—The meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Sunday evening was well attended. Besides the regular members (some fifty in number), there were many of the clergy and professors of the College pres-

ent. The hymns were sung in a manner which showed that the students of the Senior department ought to take more part in the singing in the church. The ten-minutes' instruction, given by Rev. D. E. Hudson, was well appreciated. Essays were read as follows: "The Rosary," Jos. P. McHugh; "The Scapular," Ambrose Hertzog; and the "Life of St. Liguori," S. Spalding. All were excellent. Before the close of the meeting Very Rev. Father Granger made a short address, and after singing a hymn the meeting adjourned.

—Some weeks ago we spoke of a valuable collection of skeletons which Very Rev. President Corby had purchased for the Museum of Natural History, and promised to give a more detailed account of them in a future issue. They were received here some time ago, and in a few days will be placed in the beautiful cases which have been made for them, where they can be seen by all. In order that our scientific friends and others interested in such matters may be able to form an estimate of their value, we will give the list of them as it has been handed to us: 1 Human skeleton; 1 Gorilla—*Troglodytes Gorilla*; 1 Chimpanzee—*Troglodytes Niger*; 1 Black Spider Monkey—*Ateles Paniscus*; 1 Brown Spider Monkey; 1 Weeper Monkey—*Cepus Capucinus*; 1 Pig Tailed Macaque, *Macacus Nemestrinus*; 1 Tee-Tee Saimiri, *Callithrix sciureus*; 1 Marmosett, *Jackus vulgaris*; 1 Potto; 1 Serval, *Felis Serval*; 1 Common Cat, *Felis domestica*; 1 Gray Wolf; 1 Beach Marten; 1 Brown Coati Mundi, *Nasua fusca*; 1 Fisher, *Mustella Canadensis*; 1 American Sable, *Mustella Americana*; 1 Ferret, *Mustella Furo*; 1 Mink, *Putorius Vison*; 1 Weasel, *Putorius Neoboracensis*; 1 Skunk, *Mephitis Mephitis*; 1 Otter, *Lutra Canadensis*; 1 Black Bear, *Ursus Americana*; 1 Raccoon, *Procyon Lotor*; 1 Mole; 1 Fox Squirrel, *Sciurus ludovicianus*; 1 Chipmunk; 1 Cappyhara; 2 American Beavers, *Castor Canadensis*; 1 Muskrat, *Fiber Libethicus*; 1 White-Haired Porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*; 1 Porcupine—not identified; 1 Jackass Rabbit, *Lepus Callotis*; 1 Gray Rabbit; 1 Pocket Gopher, *Geomys Bursarius*; 1 Prairie Dog, *Cynomys ludovicianus*; American Bison, *Bos Americanus*; 1 Common Sheep, *Ovis aries*; 1 Wapiti, or American Elk, *Cervus Canadensis*; 1 Common Horse, *Equus Caballus*; 1 Collared Peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus*; 1 Opossum, *Didelphys Virginica*; 1 Two-Toed Sloth, *Cholepus didactylus*; 1 Chicken Hawk; 1 Condor; 1 Emeu, *Domuvis Nova Hollandia*; 1 Whistling Swan, *Cygnus Americanus*; 1 Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*; 1 Black Swan, *Cygnus Atratus*; 1 Chicken Hawk; 1 Condor; 1 Silvery Spoonbill, *Platalea Argentatus*; 1 Bald Eagle; 1 Green Turtle, *Cheloma Mydas*; 1 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra Serpentina*; 1 Mud Turtle; 1 Alligator, *Alligator lucius*; 1 Boa Constrictor; 1 Toad, *Bufo Americana*; 1 Bullfrog, very large; 1 Gray Parrot; 1 Red and Yellow Macaw; 1 Blue and Yellow Macaw; 1 skull of Sun Bear; 1 Babyrusca skull; 1 Lynx skull; 1 Marmosett skull; 1 Crane skull; 1 Owl skull; 1 Alligator skull; 1 Elephant's tooth, very large. Besides the above there are a number of skulls of monkeys, carnivores and others, not yet identified. All the skeletons are artistically mounted on beautiful black walnut pedestals with bronzestandard, and, on the whole, constitute, with what the Museum already contained, one of the most select and complete collections of specimens of Comparative Osteology possessed by any college in the country. Many of the specimens, as will be seen by inspecting the above list, are as rare as they are valuable. The number of Gorillas, for instance, that have been brought to this country can be easily counted on the fingers; indeed it would not be a matter of very great difficulty to give, at least approximately, the total number ever captured. To the student of Physiology, Zoölogy, Comparative Anatomy and Paleontology such a collection is invaluable, and renders his studies, at times dry and often difficult, comparatively easy and interesting in the extreme. Indeed it is only quite recently that the necessity of studying Comparative Osteology in order to acquire a proper understanding of the above branches has been realized, and the advantage of having a well-arranged collection of typical skeletons appreciated. Formerly it was thought sufficient to have a collection of stuffed specimens illustrating the different classes, and it may be genera, of the animal kingdom; but this is not enough to give that accurate knowledge of the mechanism of the animal frame demanded by the present generation of students of biological science. They are no longer satisfied with ex-

ternal appearances and a general knowledge of the form and structure of the various organs of the body, but direct their attention rather to the studying the relations of the various animals, and parts of individual organisms, to each other, and to the chemical combination of the anatomical elements of which the body is composed. As in chemistry and the cognate sciences, the student is not satisfied until he has decomposed and analyzed the various forms of matter presented to him, so in biology nothing short of a detailed examination of the homologous parts of the different species, orders and classes of animated nature, the relations which they bear to each other, the functions peculiar to each, and the composition of the various tissues, will satisfy his searching and exacting mind. This direction which the teaching and study of natural science has recently taken renders, it is evident, the possession of a collection of preparations and specimens not only valuable but indispensable. As the student of Geology and Mineralogy can make little or no progress without a well-arranged collection of fossils, crystals and minerals, so neither can one study intelligently the comprehensive science of biology without a typical collection of skeletons, alcoholic preparations, shells, etc., which he may examine and compare for himself. For these reasons we rejoice in the above mentioned addition to the already extensive Museum of the University, and note with pleasure the rapidity with which the Cabinets of Mineralogy and Geology have been enlarged and enriched by the numerous collections of fossils and minerals lately obtained by purchase or donated by friends of the Institution. The Curator of the Museum, Rev. Father Zahm, feels proud, and well he may, of the treasures which the liberality of the authorities and the generosity of friends, among whom are many of the old students, have contributed to his department, which he confidently hopes, with the co-operation of those who have heretofore aided him so materially, to make at no distant day the most valuable and extensive in every respect possessed by any institution in the West.

Roll of Honor.

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

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

E. F. Arnold, T. Barry, T. Barrett, M. W. Bannon, J. E. Cooney, J. J. Coleman, I. Chatterton, B. J. Claggett, J. Carroll, W. L. Dechant, E. C. Davenport, J. M. Devine, E. Dempsey, J. J. Dougherty, J. G. Ewing, F. C. Ewing, L. J. Evers, J. Fitzgerald, F. Fulkerson, R. Francis, J. Feuerstein, E. Gramling, E. Gooley, S. Gooley, P. Hagan, J. J. Houck, W. Hoyt, M. Hogan, L. Horn, J. Hoffman, F. Hoffman, A. J. Hettinger, J. O. Hamilton, J. Q. Johnson, A. W. Johnson, J. P. Kinney, F. Keller, A. Keenan, J. Kueble, J. Krost, J. Kelly, J. J. Kotz, F. C. Luther, P. W. Mattimore, L. D. Murphy, W. J. Murphy, J. J. Murphy, H. Murphy, J. D. Montgomery, H. Maguire, J. P. McHugh, J. J. McEniry, M. McCue, P. F. McCullough, O. McKone, F. McMullen, J. P. McConlogue, T. F. O'Grady, W. L. Prudhomme, J. L. Perea, E. Poor, J. J. Quinn, J. P. Quinn, M. J. Regan, E. W. Robinson, J. Rogers, J. Roibert, A. K. Schmidt, L. C. Stuckey, S. T. Spalding, C. H. Taylor, F. Walter, J. Smith.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. Arentz, J. G. Baker, F. W. Bloom, M. T. Burns, M. H. Bannon, J. A. Burger, A. J. Burger, H. E. Canoll, F. T. Clarke, W. D. Cannon, F. E. Carroll, C. E. Cavanaugh, G. P. Cassidy, F. Cavanaugh, G. H. Cochrane, D. S. Coddington, G. H. Donnelly, E. Donnelly, R. French, L. Garceau, H. A. Gramling, J. L. Healey, J. Halloran, G. Ittenbach, W. Jones, R. Keenan, J. Lumley, J. McNellis, W. J. McCarthy, R. P. Mayer, T. F. McGrath, J. Matthews, T. Nelson, F. P. O'Hara, G. Orr, F. T. Pleins, S. S. Perley, J. L. Perea, E. J. Pennington, K. W. Reynolds, A. Rietz, K. L. Scanlan, F. J. Singler, E. S. Walter, S. P. Welty, W. A. Widdicombe, F. Weisert, C. F. Walsh, A. Sievers, C. Van Mourick, J. Berteling.

Class Honors.

[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.—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

J. G. Ewing, Jos. P. McHugh, Jno. Coleman, J. McEniry, W.

Dechant, A. Hertzog, L. Evers, H. Maguire, J. P. Kinney, J. A. Burger, J. D. Montgomery, J. P. Quinn, J. J. Quinn, A. Widdicombe, G. Cassidy, P. F. McCullough, F. Bloom, A. K. Schmidt.

List of Excellence.

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

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Latin—J. G. Ewing, A. Hertzog, Jno. P. Quinn, F. Bloom, J. A. Burger, J. Healy; Greek—J. P. McHugh, J. G. Ewing, L. Evers, H. Maguire, A. Hertzog, F. Bloom, J. P. Quinn; English Literature—C. Clarke, L. Evers, H. Maguire; Rhetoric—P. F. McCullough; Essays and Criticism—L. Evers; English Composition—J. Fitzgerald, W. Murphy, R. P. Mayer; Algebra—W. A. Widdicombe, J. D. Montgomery, J. J. Houck, G. Cassidy, F. Bloom; Geometry—P. F. McCullough, I. Chatterton; Trigonometry—J. P. Kinney; Calculus—J. J. McEniry; Descriptive Geometry—J. Coleman; Astronomy—J. Coleman; Civil Engineering—J. Coleman; Mechanics—J. McEniry, W. Dechant; Physics—J. Coleman, J. A. Burger; Chemistry—J. A. Burger; History—J. P. McHugh, J. J. Quinn.

The following names should have appeared on the List of Excellence for Book Keeping in last week's SCHOLASTIC: O. McKone, A. Ginz, A. Sievers, I. Chatterton, J. Feuerstein, J. Pembroke, J. Hoffman, W. Van Valkenburg, J. J. Houck, J. Q. Johnson, F. Hellman, A. Hettinger, J. Baker, C. Walsh, F. Hoffman.

Saint Mary's Academy.

—By mistake of the reporter, the name of M. Hake was omitted from the Tablet of Honor last week.

—A lovely bouquet was left in the Confraternity Room on Thursday. The recipient presents thanks to the donor.

—In the eighth paragraph of last week's report, please read for "M. W. B. Thompson," "M. Way, B. Thompson, etc."

—Recreations are now spent in planning pretty preparations for the Thanksgiving Entertainment, to come off next Wednesday evening.

—The St. Cecilians celebrated the Feast of their patron with great satisfaction to those most interested in getting up the memorial entertainment.

—A beautiful tribute to the great St. Catherine of Alexandria, the patroness of science, was paid by Very Rev. Father General after Mass in Loreto on Monday morning.

—The Minims presented a programme, all their own, in presence of their confidential friends, one evening last week. The report is that it was more than creditable to the young performers, that it was excellent.

—On Sunday evening the readers of the English selections, were Misses D. Gordon and F. Cregier. The French selection, read by Miss J. Burgert, was *Lamour de la Patrie*, by Bossuet; that in German, read by Miss N. Davis, was "Barbarossa," by Buckert. Mother Superior read a very amusing article when the young ladies had completed their share of the reading for the evening.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses J. Cooney, B. Reynolds, A. Piet, P. Gaynor, A. Henneberry, M. Spier, M. O'Connor, L. O'Neill, A. Reising.

1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses H. Russell, M. Ewing, S. Moran, E. Lange, C. Boyce, B. Wilson, I. Fisk.

2D SR. CLASS—Misses A. Dopp, C. Silverthorne, L. Keena, M. Luce, N. McGrath, M. Way, H. Hoag, L. Keenan, S. Hamilton, N. Davis, M. Birch, A. Woodin, M. Danaher.

3D SR. CLASS—Misses J. Burgert, C. Ortmeier, L. Schwass, H. Millis, L. Otto, M. Plattenburg, L. Hoag, L. Papin, T. Pleins, A. Thomas, M. O'Neill, M. Wagner, L. Tighe, K. Riordan, E.

Shaw, H. Buck, K. Hackett, A. Brown, K. Lloyd, M. Sullivan, M. Galen, A. Farrell.

1ST PREP. CLASS—Misses J. and M. Winston, L. Neu, S. Rheinboldt, M. Usselman, M. Hayes, M. Cleary.

2D PREP. CLASS—Misses E. Miller, E. Thomas, M. Whiteside, A. Peak, J. Barnes, N. White, O. Franklin, E. Richardson.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

3D SR. CLASS—Misses A. Kirchner, A. Ewing, A. Morgan, A. Gordon, M. Mulligan.

1ST PREP. CLASS—Misses L. Chilton, A. Geiser, A. McGrath.

2D PREP. CLASS—Misses J. Kingsbury, M. Lambin, F. Fitz.

JR. PREP. CLASS—Misses M. Hake, L. Fox, A. McGinnis, F. Sunderland, L. Van Namee, L. Wood, M. McFadden, L. French, M. Lyons.

1ST JR. CLASS—Misses J. Butts, E. Wootten.

2D JR. CLASS—Misses N. Lloyd, L. McFarland.

LANGUAGES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

1ST LATIN CLASS—Misses J. Cooney, A. Piatt.

2D LATIN CLASS—Misses C. Silverthorne, M. Luce, M. Plattenburg, M. O. Franklin, H. Hoag.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

1ST FRENCH CLASS—Misses C. Silverthorne, A. Harris, H. Russell, B. Wilson, N. Keenan, N. McGrath.

2D CLASS—Misses J. Cooney, M. O'Connor, B. Reynolds, A. McGrath, J. Burgert, H. Millis, A. Geiser, S. Moran, M. Ewing, N. Galen.

4TH CLASS—Misses A. Dopp, M. Casey, E. Shaw, Z. Papin, M. Danaher.

GERMAN.

2D CLASS—Misses A. Kirchner, A. Gordon, M. Usselman, L. Walsh.

2D DIV.—Misses C. Ortmeier, S. Henneberry, A. Reising, L. O'Neill, S. Rheinboldt, K. Barrett.

3D CLASS—Misses M. Way, S. Hamilton.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

1ST CLASS—Misses B. Wilson and T. Pleins.

3D DIV.—Misses A. Geiser and C. Silverthorne.

2D CLASS—Misses A. Harris, N. Keenan.

2D DIV.—Misses L. O'Neill, M. Spier, E. Miller.

3D CLASS—Misses N. Galen, H. Buck, M. Usselman, T. Whiteside, A. Henneberry.

2D DIV.—Misses A. Gordon, L. Neu, J. Burgert.

4TH CLASS—Misses H. Millis, A. Kirchner, E. Lange, A. McGrath, A. Reising, N. McGrath.

2D DIV.—Misses J. Cooney, A. Farrell, K. Hackett, P. Gaynor.

5TH CLASS—Misses M. Winston, M. Mullen, B. Anderson, M. Danaher, H. Hoag, F. Cregier.

2D DIV.—Misses J. Winston, M. Way, M. White, L. Papin, M. Cleary, K. Riordan, L. Hoag, B. Thompson, K. Barrett, E. Shaw, E. Richardson, L. Otto, L. French.

6TH CLASS—Misses N. Hackett, C. Van Namee, A. Ewing, S. Rheinboldt, O. Franklin, C. Boyce, M. Ewing, M. Halligan, A. Thomas, M. Plattenburg, E. Thomas, L. Schwass, M. Mulligan.

2D DIV.—Misses F. Brazelton, E. Wright, M. Hake, B. Parrott, I. Fisk, A. Brown, E. Tighe, M. Casey, A. Peak.

7TH CLASS—Misses S. Hamilton, L. Fox, A. McGinnis, L. Chilton, M. Burch.

8TH CLASS—Misses E. Mulligan, L. Ellis, J. Kingsbury, L. Wood, L. McFarland.

9TH CLASS—Misses E. Wootten, M. McFadden.

GUITAR—Miss B. Anderson.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL DEPARTMENT.

2D CLASS—Misses L. Kirchner, A. Kirchner, M. Usselman, A. Reising.

3D CLASS—Misses A. Gordon, A. Brown, K. Hackett, L. Otto.

4TH CLASS—Misses K. Reardon, J. Winston, M. O'Neill, A. Farrell, S. Rheinboldt, E. Richardson, A. Geiser, M. Casey.

5TH CLASS—Misses B. Anderson, M. Mulligan, M. Hake, L. Schwass, E. Galen, M. and A. Ewing.

CHORUS SINGING—Misses B. Thompson, N. Hackett, B. Parrott.

GENERAL CLASS—Misses J. Butts, L. Van Namee.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.

3D CLASS—Miss M. Spier.

Promoted to the 3d Class—Miss N. Davis.

4TH CLASS—Misses T. Whiteside, S. Rheinboldt, M. Plattenburg.

5TH CLASS—Misses J. Burgert, A. Kirchner, S. Hamilton, A. Farrell, E. Thomas, J. Butts, L. McFarland, E. Mulligan, L. French.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses M. Winston, E. Shaw, B. Thompson, L. Neu, M. Luce,

C. Ortmeier, K. Hackett, M. Way, L. Otto, B. Parrott, L. Keena, Z. Papin, L. and H. Hoag, A. Dopp, A. Brown, B. Wilson, M. Birch, M. Cleary, M. Danaher, M. Wagner, N. Galen, E. Thomas, K. Lloyd, N. McGrath, K. Barrett, F. Cregier, E. Wright, M. Sullivan, J. Barnes.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses A. McGrath, A. Ewing, L. Ellis, A. Morgan, D. Gordon, N. Hackett, M. Hake, F. and J. Sunderland, F. Fitz, E. Wooton, E. Mulligan, L. McFarland, M. Lambin, M. McFadden.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.

3D CLASS—Misses S. Moran, L. Kirchner.

OIL-PAINTING.

2D CLASS—Misses B. Reynolds, P. Gaynor, E. Lange.

3D CLASS—Miss M. O'Connor.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK.

1ST CLASS—Misses M. Usselman, C. Ortmeier, H. Millis, L. Neu, L. Otto, J. Kingsbury.

2D CLASS—Misses M. Winston, L. Schwass, M. Mullen, D. Gordon, B. Anderson.

DRESS-MAKING.

Misses B. Thompson, L. Kirchner, K. Barrett, M. Plattenburg, L. Tighe, L. Walsh, M. Halligan, M. Cleary, A. Harris.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN PLAIN SEWING.

Misses E. Shaw, O. Franklin, K. Lloyd, L. Chilton, L. Ellis, A. Kirchner, M. Lambin, A. McGrath, A. McGinnis.

Tablet of Honor

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Deportment.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses J. Cooney, L. O'Neill, B. Reynolds, A. Piet, M. Ewing, S. Moran, C. Boyce, C. Silverthorne, A. Dopp, M. Way, M. Casey, S. Hamilton, M. Luce, M. Danaher, K. Reordan, M. Halligan, L. Otto, M. Brown, T. Pleins, K. Hackett, J. Burgert, M. O'Neill, L. Schwass, L. Papin, M. Sullivan, M. Galen, A. Farrell, J. and M. Winston, M. Hayes, L. Tighe, M. Cleary, L. Neu, E. Wright, E. Thomas, 100 *par excellence*. Misses A. Henneberry, M. Spier, M. O'Connor, P. Gaynor, A. Reising, B. Wilson, N. McGrath, B. Thompson, N. Keenan, H. Hoag, N. Davis, M. Burch, L. Kirchner, L. Keena, K. Barrett, E. Shaw, F. Cregier, H. Millis, M. Wagner, M. Plattenburg, A. Brown, L. Walsh, L. Hoag, C. Ortmeier, F. Brazelton, A. Thomas, S. Rheinboldt, M. Usselman, B. Parrott, T. Whiteside, E. Miller, J. Barnes, M. Mullen, O. Franklin, N. White.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses A. Ewing, L. Chilton, A. McGrath, A. Geiser, J. Kingsbury, N. Hackett, L. Fox, M. McFadden, M. Hake, A. McGinnis, F. Sunderland, L. French, L. Van Namee, L. Wood, E. Mulligan, M. Lyons, E. Wooten, J. Butts, L. McFarland, B. and T. Haney, 100 *par excellence*. Misses A. Gordon, A. Morgan, A. Kirchner, L. Ellis, J. Sunderland.

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For further particulars concerning this Institution, the public are referred to the Twenty-Second Annual Catalogue of St. Mary's Academy for the year 1877-8, or address

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JOHN F. McHUGH [of '72], Attorney at Law. Office 65 and 67 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

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JAMES A. O'REILLY—of '69—Attorney at Law, 527 Court Street, Reading, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

JOHN D. McCORMICK—of '73—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lancaster, Ohio.

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C. M. PROCTOR [of '75] Civil Engineer of City and Co. County of Elkhart. Office, 67 Main St., Elkhart, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE [of '61], County Surveyor for St. Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

Weekly Newspapers.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, published weekly at Columbus, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, \$2 per annum. D. A. CLARKE, OF '70.

THE AVE MARIA, a Catholic journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, \$2.50.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' FRIEND, published monthly at Logansport, Ind. 50 cts. per year. Subscriptions solicited from the friends and students of Notre Dame. ARTHUR C. O'BRIAN, OF '76.

THE SOUTH BEND HERALD, published weekly by Chas. Murray & Co. (T. A. Dailey, of '74) \$1.50 per annum.

Hotels.

CIRCLE HOUSE, On the European plan, Indianapolis, Ind., close to Union Depot, best in the city. English, German and French spoken. Geo. Rhodius, Proprietor; E. Kitz, Clerk.

THE BOND HOUSE, A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Michigan. Free Hack to and from all Trains for Guests of the House.

THE MATTESON HOUSE, Corner of Wash Ave. and Jackson St., Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteson.

Visiting Cards.

25 CALLING CARDS—no two alike, with name neatly printed, for 10 cents. E. A. WILKIE, Mishawaka, Ind.

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—June 24, 1877.

	*Mail	*Day Express.	*Kal. Accom.	†Atlantic Express.	‡Night Express.
Lv. Chicago.....	7 00 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	3 45 p.m.	5 15 p.m.	9 00 p.m.
“ Mich. City..	9 23 “	11 10 “	6 25 “	7 35 “	11 15 “
“ Niles.....	10 46 “	12 15 “	8 20 “	9 00 “	12 35 a.m.
“ Kalamazoo..	12 35 p.m.	1 38 p.m.	10 10 “	10 26 “	2 17 “
“ Jackson.....	3 35 “	4 05 “		12 50 a.m.	4 5 “
Ar. Detroit.....	6 25 “	6 30 “		3 35 “	8 00 a.m.
Lv. Detroit.....	7 00 a.m.	9 35 a.m.	3 15 p.m.	9 50 p.m.	6 05 p.m.
“ Jackson.....	10 20 “	12 15 p.m.	6 10 “	2 45 a.m.	9 30 “
“ Kalamazoo..	1 15 p.m.	2 40 “	9 00 “	12 53 “	12 16 a.m.
“ Niles.....	3 11 “	4 07 “	7 00 a.m.	4 24 “	2 35 “
“ Mich. City..	4 40 “	5 20 “	8 10 “	5 47 “	4 05 “
Ar. Chicago.....	6 55 “	7 40 “	10 30 “	8 00 “	6 30 “

Niles and South Bend Division.

*GOING NORTH.			*GOING SOUTH.		
Lv. So. Bend—	8 30 a.m.	6 30 p.m.	Lv. Niles—	7 05 a.m.	4 15 p.m.
“ N. Dame—	8 37 “	6 35 “	“ N. Dame—	7 40 “	4 48 “
Ar. Niles—	9 10 “	7 15 “	Ar. So. Bend—	7 45 “	4 55 “

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, H. B. LEDYARD,
G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill. Gen'l Sup't, Chicago, Ill.
G. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, South Bend, Ind.

Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.

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Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue, of 50 pages, is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is profusely illustrated, and the printer and engraver charged me about \$900, before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak of lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

Owing to an increase in stock, it has become necessary to obtain a larger and more convenient location. This has been found at No. 1223 Belmont Avenue, about 2 squares from the Trans-Continental hotel.

Over 38 tons, and nearly \$35,000 worth of Minerals on hand. \$19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were over \$1,500 and cash receipts over \$1,200.

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	in box	in box	in box			
Crystals and fragments.....	\$ 50	\$1	\$1 50	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3
Students' size, larger.....	1 50	3	6	5	10	25
Amateur's size, 2½ in. x 1½.....				10	25	50
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College size, 3½ x 6 in., shelf specimens.....				500	100	300

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,

Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science
Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences
and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, May. 13, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 25 a. m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9 50; Cleveland 2 20 p. m.; Buffalo 8 05 p. m.

11 22 a. m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5 50 p. m.; Cleveland 10 30 p. m.; Buffalo, 5 20 a. m.

7 16 p. m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10 56 p. m.; Cleveland 1 44 a. m.; Buffalo 6 52 a. m.

9 12 p. m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 40 a. m.; Cleveland, 7 05 a. m.; Buffalo, 1 05 p. m.

4 38 and 4 p. m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 43 a. m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3 35 a. m., Chicago 6 a. m.

5 05 a. m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 50 a. m.; Chicago 20 a. m.

4 38 p. m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 35; Chicago, 8 p. m.

8 02 a. m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a. m.; Chicago, 11 30 a. m.

8 45 and 9 25 a. m., Way Freight.

J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, Supt West Div, Chicago.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

JUNE 24, 1877.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1, Fast Ex.	No. 7, Pac. Ex.	No. 3, Night Ex.	No. 5, Mail.
Pittsburgh,.....Leave	11.45 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	1.50 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
Rochester,.....	12.53 "	10.15 "	2.58 "	7.45 "
Alliance,.....	3 10 A.M.	12 50 P.M.	5 35 "	11.00 "
Orrville,.....	4 46 "	2.30 "	7.12 "	12.55 P.M.
Mansfield,.....	7.00 "	4.40 "	9.20 "	3.11 "
Crestline,.....Arrive	7.30 "	5.15 "	9.45 "	3.50 "
Crestline,.....Leave	7.50 A.M.	5.40 P.M.	9.55 P.M.	.....
Forest,.....	9 25 "	7.35 "	11.25 "	.....
Lima,.....	10.40 "	9.00 "	12 25 A.M.	.....
Ft. Wayne,.....	1.30 P.M.	11.55 "	2.40 "	.....
Plymouth,.....	3.45 "	2 46 A.M.	4.55 "	.....
Chicago,.....Arrive	7.00 "	6.30 "	7.58 "	.....

GOING EAST.

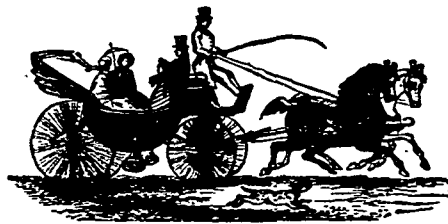
	No. 4, Night Ex.	No. 2, Fast Ex.	No. 6, Pac. Ex.	No. 8, Mail.
Chicago,.....Leave	9.10 P.M.	8.00 A.M.	5.15 P.M.	.....
Plymouth,.....	2.46 A.M.	11.25 "	9.00 "	.....
Ft. Wayne,.....	6 55 "	2.10 P.M.	11.35 "	.....
Lima,.....	8 55 "	4.05 "	1.30 A.M.	.....
Forest,.....	10.10 "	5.20 "	2.48 "	.....
Crestline,.....Arrive	11.45 "	6.55 "	4.25 "	.....
Crestline,.....Leave	12.05 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	4.30 A.M.	6 05 A.M.
Mansfield,.....	12.35 "	7.44 "	5.00 "	6.55 "
Orrville,.....	2.30 "	9.38 "	7.10 "	9.15 "
Alliance,.....	4.05 "	11.15 "	9.00 "	11.20 "
Rochester,.....	6.22 "	1.21 A.M.	11.06 "	2.00 P.M.
Pittsburgh,.....Arrive	7.30 "	2.30 "	12 15 "	3.30 "

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

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P. SHICKEY.

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1878.

NEW YORK.

1878.

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Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express.....	10 00 a.m.	3 45 p.m.
Peru accommodation.....	5 00 p.m.	9 35 a.m.
Night Express.....	10 00 p.m.	6 50 a.m.
A. M. SMITH,	H. RIDDLE,	
Gen'l Pass. Agent.	General Superintendent	

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KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depo, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at depot and 122 Randolph street.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Kansas City and Denver Express via Jack-		
sonville, Il., and Louisiana, Mo.....	3 40 pm	12 30 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line.....	8 00 pm	9 00 am
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via		
Main Line.....	7 30 am	9 00 pm
Peoria Day Express.....	3 40 pm	9 00 am
Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Ex.....	7 30 am	9 00 pm
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express.....	8 00 pm	9 00 am
Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex.....	3 40 pm	12 30 pm
Joliet Accommodation.....	9 20 am	5 00 pm
J. C. McMULLIN, Gen. Supt.	J. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agt.	

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C. & N.-W. LINES.

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Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Manager, Chicago.

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INDIANA.

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Chartered 1844.

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