Eden.

BY CHARLES W. BABCOCK.

There is a name whose mention brings
Enraptured thoughts to child or sage,
While fancy plumes its radiant wings
In flight to earth's soft-dawning age.
It is of that bright paradise
Then seen in Eden's garden fair,
Where angels watched with loving eyes
The first and happy bridal pair.
The name of Eden to the youth
Unveils a land of light and flowers,
Where all is happiness and truth,
And mortals bask in fragrant bowers,
And visions of his future come,
That borrow their enchanting hue
From his perspective of man's home,
When he was to his Maker true.

To manhood it recalls a time,
Unlike the present scenes of life—
A golden age without a crime.
Where love prevails o'er hate and strife.
It bids him win with anxious care
An Eden for his future years.
As if true pleasure ever were
To pilgrims in this vale of tears.
It wakens in the aged mind
A hope this world could never fill,
That in another he may find
A life of good without an ill.
All earthly aims forever past
He turns his eye to death's dark wave.
And Eden gives a faint forecast
Of halcyon climes beyond the grave.
Thus reveries of Eden gleam
Amid the ill that life deforms,
As rainbow-tints in lustre beam
Before the breaking of a storm.
But soon is dimmed the rainbow's hue,
And transient is the vision's birth;
For ever fading and untrue
Are all elysian scenes on earth.

Though happy be man's earthly lot
The golden present still he spurns,
And for some brighter, blissful spot
His restless mind forever yearns.
But, ah! there is no paradise
Upon this earth that will not fade,
Since that which charmed the angels' eyes
In primal Eden, has decayed.

—Lancaster Gazette.
so called Dark Ages, in the struggle of virtue and learning with vice and ignorance, and feel justly proud of the fact that their land was in that memorable period, a repository of the arts and sciences. Though Scandinavian in their origin, they have few of the manners and customs of their ancestors; they are peculiarly themselves. Their refinement is particularly observable as is also their friendliness and delight in making strangers happy. These qualities were strikingly displayed to the tourists when they were received by the Stiftsamtman, the chief magistrate, at his residence. He manifested great pleasure upon seeing them and desired that his friends, as he termed them, dine with him and his councilors on the following day. The invitation was accepted, much to his delight, but it is unnecessary to stop and describe the ceremonies of the table, suffice it to say however, that the same generosity and refinement of character was remarked throughout.

The geysers of the vicinity were visited, and elicited much admiration, especially the Great Geyser which has been known to throw its jet of boiling water to a height of 360 feet.

On the evening of the departure of the company a beautiful and sublime spectacle greeted their vision. It was a brilliant display of the aurora borealis, not of unfrequent occurrence here. The auroral curtain hung in graceful folds from an arc about 65 degrees above the illuminated horizon, and over which bright rays shot up towards the zenith, gradually fading away in the deep azure of the sky. The sight will long be remembered as one not frequently witnessed in the lifetime of many.

Moving off from Iceland—the country of boiling springs and icy mountains, of volcanic fire and frigid clime, of civilized life and savage aspect—they headed homeward, rather Halifaxward.

We will now hear the report of our observers upon the properties of the Gulf Stream. They have ascertained its mean temperature here to be 80°, Fahrenheit, higher than that of the surrounding water, and that it flows with an average velocity of two miles an hour. Its width varies from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles, and with its color presents the appearance of a stream of indigo water, in noted contrast with the green of the adjacent sea. It is a pleasant transition from winter to summer. Again, the verdant fields and rich pastures of Ireland, and the bountiful crops of the high latitudes of Scandinavia, owe their existence to the grateful influence of this mighty current.

We have now passed beyond the space alloted us, and when we arrive at Charleston, South Carolina, will mail this letter. Havana is our next important station.

Yours, etc.,

VIATOR.
fact all the current events of the day were recorded as in
our newspapers of the present day. The humorous depart­
ment, it is said, was made at the request of Caesar, and he
gave directions that Cicero's witty sayings should be added to
the other current matter.

Thus have we briefly given the origin of that branch of
literature which has of late become so popular. Yes, new­papers of a political, religious or agricultural charac­
ter; journals of science and art; magazines both quarterly
and monthly, scatter knowledge broadcast over the land;
so that he that runs may almost see and know the news of
the day, the general progress of events, the advancement
in the sciences and arts.—Literary Gem.

Snake-Charming in London.

The eminent English zoologist, Mr. Frank Buckland,
editor of Land and Water, tells the following story in his
newspaper: "Snakes are regarded with horror and re­pugnance by the generality of mankind and womankind,
and for this reason their habits and instincts have not
been sufficiently studied. Snakes may be, broadly
divided into poisonous and not poisonous. As a rule,
poisonous snakes will get out of a man's way if not at­
tacked or insulted. I do not recommend people trying to
tame poisonous snakes, nor do I advise them to charm
them after the fashion of Indian jugglers, though, as has
been often shown, these poisonous snakes are generally
descalated as regards their fangs, before the exhibition
takes place. There is now a gentleman in London who
has a charming family of pet snakes—harmless, of course.
This gentleman's name is Mann. He is a professor of
music, and lives in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Mr. Mann
called on me a day or two since at my office, and requested
me to give him assistance, as he had got into a bother with
his neighbors about keeping his snakes.

"Anxious to be of service to this gentleman, I called
at the house, in order to examine his snakes. He placed
in the middle of the room a large box, which was carefully
locked. He told me the box was always locked, unless he
or his wife took out the snakes to feed or examine them.
The first he produced from the box was a very fine com­mon
British snake (Ophiodrato draconis). His snakes have all
got names, and this one's name was Julia. Julia had long
ago laid thirty-six eggs, which were hatched out success­fully.
The next was also a common British snake. The ring around the neck was very bright in this snake. She
rejoices in the name of Sylvia. Sylvia is very good at
frogs: lately she ate nine frogs, seven large frogs and two
small, at one meal, one after the other. Mr. Mann has
also two other common snakes, whose names are Proteus
and Beatrice, or she of the golden hair. This modern
snake-charmer then dived his hand into the box, and
brought out an exceedingly lively brown-colored snake.
The head is remarkably pretty and lizard-like, and it has
the power of moving the head very quickly from side to
side; the eye is also remarkably brilliant. This snake was
brought from Jamrach; it is called a Lacertine, and comes
from the coast of Mogador, Northern Africa; it is perfectly
harmless. Mr. Mann has had the Lacertine about twenty
months. It is a pretty, elegant creature. It feeds on
white mice.

"Mr. Mann then showed me the gem of his collection.
It is a remarkably handsome Brazilian boa, measuring be­tween five and six feet long, and weighing from twelve to
fourteen pounds. The name of this snake is 'Cleo,' short
for Cleopatra. Continual handling and petting has caused
this snake to become most remarkably tame, and I think
there can be no doubt she knows individuals. When
placed on the table, Cleo would not come to me at all, but
glided away to her master, who was sitting at the opposite
side of the table, and stretching her body from the table to
the chair, gradually pulled her long length on to him.
She then glided up his right side, and folded her coils
round his neck, placed her head close to her master's face,
and there she lay for some minutes, quivering her black
forked tongue with evident pleasure. Mr. Mann's two
little children, aged five and six respectively, then came
into the room. They immediately ran to the snake and
began playing with it, kissing it and pulling it, calling it
'Cleo; dear Cleo.' Cleo was then made to glide on the
floor; the children ran after her and picked her up, and
the little girl, picking her up, put her round her neck like
a box. (I wonder if this was the origin of the word box?)
Cleo evidently enjoyed the fun as much as the children.
It was very curious to see these two children encircled in
Cleo's ponderous folds, reminding me much of the cele­brated statue of the Laocoön, and, if I recollect right, the
marble children in the statue are represented as about the
same age and size as Mr. Mann's two children. Cleo
is a particular favorite of Mrs. Mann's, and I saw a very
nice photograph of her, with Cleo coiled around her neck.
I subsequently saw Mrs. Mann in this attitude with her
pet snake. Cleo has shed her skin several times, and it is
curious to remark that she shed her skin ten times in two
years. Mr. Mann has the last skin shed. It is quite per­fect,
and as thin as tissue-paper, and I should think would
make a good pattern for fancy lace-work.

"Cleo feeds principally on pigeons. If a pigeon is put
into her cage, and she is not hungry, she seems to make
friends with the pigeon, and will never attempt to eat it.
Should, however, a fresh pigeon be put into her cage, she
will devour it instantly. She feeds once a fortnight, and
two pigeons will last her for that time. Mr. Mann has
observed that, when let loose, Cleo always tries to climb
upward, whereas the Lacertine always seeks the ground.
Cleo most certainly knows her master and mistress. Once
when they went out of town, Cleo was left behind. She
pined and would not feed during their absence. When
Mr. and Mrs. Mann returned, after six weeks' absence,
Cleo on hearing her mistress' voice, instantly rushed out
of her box, coiled herself round her, and kissed her face.
She evidently recognized her kind friend and protector.

"Mr. Mann has also another large Indian python, but
this snake is not very well, and has private apartments to
itself in a leatherin carpet-bag. The snake will feed out of
Mr. Mann's hand. The common snake eats frogs only;
the Lacertine eats white mice; the python delights in
guinea-pigs. Altogether, I was exceedingly pleased with
Mr. Mann's collection of snakes. By his very successful
snake-taming he has opened up quite a new chapter in
natural history, and has shown what persevering kindness
will do in taming snakes, poor creatures, which have
hitherto been thought to have little or no intelligence."—
Appleton's Journal.

This clock in the Seniors' study-hall in silence (actions
speak louder than words) says "No tick here."
The Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

The Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, which is now in course of erection here, will undoubtedly be one of the finest church edifices in the United States. Its total length will be two hundred and forty-five feet; its interior breadth sixty-five feet, with three naves. The transept will present an extension of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and will occupy about the middle of the church. Beyond the transept will be the Sanctuary, with a total height of the spire will be near two hundred, and twenty feet. The total ceiling of the interior nave seventy-eight feet above pavement.

The walls for the lower roof are finished on that portion of the church which will be completed first. These walls stand forty-two feet above ground. It may be judged easily by this how lofty the church is to be. The roof of the clear story will stand ninety feet above ground, and the ceiling of the interior nave seventy-eight feet above pavement. The ceiling of the lower naves will be over fifty feet high. The huge tower is the object of special attention just now. The work on it goes on slowly, owing to the thickness of the walls, which are now over sixty feet high and are yet to rise sixty feet higher. The total height of the spire will be near two hundred and twenty feet.

It is expected that this splendid monument to God’s glory will be finished within two years.

Notes by the Way.

Business men should remember that “Commercial paper” is not negotiable unless a “consideration” has been given. Careful Employer.

We received a very pointed communication, this week, judging from the number of pins stuck into it. Please spare us; our pin-case is full.

The St. Cecilians, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Lyons, A.M., will give their Annual Entertainment on the eve of St. Cecilia’s Day, November 21st.

Personal.

Prof. Lyons did not go to Chicago last Wednesday. What does it mean? Something is surely going to happen.

We had the pleasure of spending an hour with Messrs. Quinlan and Lucas, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of their visit to Notre Dame during the week.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Doctor Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo., paid us a short visit during the week. All were most happy to welcome the Right Rev. Prelate to Notre Dame, and regretted that important business otherwise deprived us of the pleasure of a longer visit.

Rev. Father O’Brien, of St. Michael’s Church, St. Louis, Missouri, spent a short time with us this week. He was accompanied by three young gentlemen from Ireland, who remain with us. Father O’Brien is one of the oldest priests doing missionary duty in the United States, yet notwithstanding his advanced age he is still hearty and active.

Rev. Father Riordan, of Chicago, visited at Notre Dame this week. The many who have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Father Riordan were delighted to see him, and all glad to welcome him. We hope he will frequently favor us with his presence, and thus afford us an opportunity of knowing better the excellent qualities of mind and heart which his open, genial countenance clearly manifest.

Though we have seen nothing from the Philos, all reports say that they are in a flourishing condition and are in no way behind the Society of former years.

There will be a course of ten lectures given during the winter season by competent persons. The first lecture of the course will be given during the present month.

Large building-stones have been hauled back of the college, prepared for the stone-cutters; this would seem to indicate that more improvements are to be made at Notre Dame.

This General Classes of Drawing are largely attended, and all seem pleased with the thorough and energetic manner in which Prof. von Weller unfolds the principles of that delightful art.

Brothers Edward has procured of Mr. Bayse of South Bend a splendid regulator, which is placed in the Steward’s office. If all at Notre Dame do not keep good time henceforth, it will not be the fault of the clock.

A party of Nimrods from this office set out in high glee one day last week in search of game and exercise. They returned in the evening minus some powder and shot and very tired—“only this and nothing more.”

The Annalist says: “All the professors and instructors in the College subscribe for the Annalist, except one.” We would be glad to see their example followed in every college in which a paper is published.

Our students do not appear to be so musically inclined this year as in former times, although a good number still appreciate the advantages of that fruitful source of enjoyment. We would be glad to see more spirit in this department, as there is nothing, in our estimation, better calculated to cultivate and refine one’s taste than a knowledge of music.
THE SCHOLASTIC.

Roll of Honor.

[Under this head are given each week the names of those students whose conduct was in every respect satisfactory during the week preceding the given date.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

F. H. Buter, W. Bryan, C. Berdel,
H. Beckman, M. Bostorashe, R. Boyle,
L. Burridge, V. Baca, W. Bartlett,
M. Browne, J. Brogan, J. Browne,
P. Cooney, W. Clarke, A. Blong,
J. Comer, A. Chapoton, A. Costello,
F. Devoto, F. Donnelly, B. Dorsey,
W. Dodge, J. Drake, C. Dodge,
J. Eisenman, T. Flannigan, T. Dundon,
J. Flynn, B. Gorman, M. Foote,
E. Graves, J. Gillespie, E. Gambee,
D. J. Hogan, E. Halpin, J. E. Hogan,
J. Ireland, P. Jacobs, F. Hamilton,
J. Kelly, W. Lucas, T. Keenan,
P. Lilly, J. McGlynn, F. Leflingwell,
D. Maloney, T. Murphy, E. Morancy,
J. McCormick, E. McSweeney, A. Mooney,
E. McLaughlin, E. Monohan, E. Mullin,
J. Murphy, J. Noonan, J. Miller,
P. O'Connell, J. Rofinot, P. O'Meara,
H. Saylor, E. Spalding, B. Roberts,
J. Stiel, F. Scrallford, G. Stack,
P. Trudeau, S. Valdez, A. Taggart,
A. Voorhees, L. Watson, W. Van't Woud,
C. Walter, H. Walker, T. White,
W. Wallace, T. Watson, J. Wolfe,
J. Ward.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

B. Baca, L. Busch, C. Black,
W. Breen, W. Ball, C. Burger,
J. Campbell, J. Careen, P. Corbett,
J. Doze, W. Dexter, F. Dowe,
J. Dunn, J. Daly, G. Fiehmann,
W. Fether, G. Cross, G. Grew,
H. Hunt, E. Holt, W. Hansen,
C. Hake, L. Hibben, W. Haney,
M. Hilliard, W. Kinzie, J. Langenderfer,
R. Lewis, S. Marks, J. Marks,
W. Morgan, E. Mohl, F. Miller,
E. Milburn, V. McKinnou, J. McDermott,
A. McIntosh, T. McGee, J. McGinnis,
L. Man, J. Nevin, J. O'Connell,
D. O'Connell, W. Pollard, A. Reid,
C. Reger, D. Salazar, A. Schmidt,
F. Swegian, W. Shepard, J. Stubbs,
W. Schulthies, J. Skalla, O. Waterman,
S. Wise, J. W. Vanburgh, J. Wilson,
P. Daly, J. Williams.

J. F. Edwards, Secretary.

Turn books of the Circulating Library have all been nicely covered with paper—it is a good idea.

It appears that there is more whistling to be done than the winds can comfortably attend to; so a few absent-minded persons have been so charitable as to volunteer their assistance.
VIOLIN.
H. Beckman, J. Brennan, W. Kinzie,
T. Keenan, W. Lucas, J. Lynch,
L. Loser, Fred. Miller, J. McHugh,
J. McGrath, T. Noel, J. Noonan,
J. O'Connell, W. Rumely, B. Roberts,
J. Rourke, J. Schmidt, L. Van't Woud.

CLARIONET.
G. Brown.

FLUTE.
J. Hoeveler, E. O' Homer.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

ST. EDWARD'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Editor: You remarked, in a previous number of your paper, "that the Band was the only Society in the house which was making any noise." We think if you would honor us with your presence at some of our literary meetings you would be forced to change your opinion and say, although our noise is not of the same kind as that of the Band, yet to the literary ear it is equally pleasant. We would inform you, and your many readers, that we are still prospering, and at every meeting we have literary exercises, consisting of debates, essays, etc.

We have renewed the publication of "The Literary Gem," Mr. J. D. McCormick being editor-in-chief, and the members of the Society contributing as assistant editors. The first number was read November 5th, Messrs. J. D. McCormick, J. M. Rourke, W. J. Clarke and J. Eisenmann being editors. We were glad to notice such good taste displayed by these gentlemen in the selection as well as the treatment of their subjects. The editors of number two are: T. Murphy, J. E. Hogan, C. Donnelly and T. Watson.

The literary exercises of our last meeting were opened by Mr. J. E. Hogan, who read an essay on "Study," and from the tenor of his composition we could not but observe the care this gentleman had taken in preparation, for it certainly was a well-written and well-read essay. The next gentleman, Mr. D. J. Hogan, read an essay entitled, "The Literature and Literary Men of the Seventeenth Century." One would think that this subject would require many pages to be treated of properly; but Mr. Hogan has proven that the principal features may be inclosed in quite a small space and still be very interesting. This gentleman well deserves the merit of being a good biographer. "The Beauties of Nature," by J. D. McCormick, was the best production of the evening. He portrayed in a truly beautiful and appreciative manner, the manifold beauties of the visible creation. Everywhere he found something beautiful, something capable of exciting the admiration of a rational being. His language was excellent and flowing with that smoothness which is characteristic of a good writer.

With this we close, for fear of wearying your patience, promising, Mr. Editor, to make more noise in the future.

T. Watson, Secretary.

STEAK is at present a comfortable necessity.

American Boys.

Our country was created on a large scale, and we grow faster than any other nation. With us, everything goes by steam; we have no time for theories and speculations; we live in a progressive age, and we are a progressive and practical people. In this country everything matures rapidly. Our boys become young men so early as to leave no period of boyhood. We have only infancy and manhood; and if there is any period between them, it is, to say the least, very brief. After having acquired an ordinary education, boys are hurried into business or professions, where they are to learn the more practical lessons of life.

Many who are not able to make a regular college course, educate themselves, and are called self-made men, of whom we have many illustrious examples in all professions. At the age of ten the American boy delights in reading the newspapers, in trading with his companions, and other kindred amusements, and, as the old folks say, knows more than they did at twenty.

At a later age his conversation is on politics, railroads, stocks, bonds, the state of commerce, the financial condition of the country, the public debt, etc., or he discusses the latest European news. Every inducement is held out to him to become a merchant, a doctor, an editor, or lawyer, at an early age. The great West is a broad field for all kinds of enterprise, where wealth and fame are easily acquired; there cities spring up like mushrooms, by immigration and migration, affording unparalleled opportunities and advantages to business and professional men.

In our large cities, boys transact the most important business, requiring the greatest judgment and experience, for large firms at the bank, custom-house, etc., and are entrusted with the accounts of extensive foreign and domestic trade.

They fill important positions in banks, lawyers' offices, and in the courts, and are represented in every branch of trade and in every profession. Millions of dollars pass through their hands, as well as valuable public and private documents of all descriptions.

Foreigners are surprised to see offices of trust ably filled by youths that in other countries would hardly dare to remain away from home over night.

In the late war many of our bravest and most distinguished officers were young men, and many, in reward for their bravery and patriotism, now hold commissions in the regular army.

Our national independence, customs, manner of life, climate, and broad system of education, have a powerful influence in forming our young men. America is proud of them. Scions of a noble race, they love their country and will give it yet a greater name among the nations of the world.

American Boys.

The winter style of caps is appearing.

Dancing is now quite generally indulged in on recreation days.

Since the institution of the Circulating Library, story papers, etc., have become scarce.

A lively game of hand-ball was played not long since with the foot-ball, which by the way has not a minute's rest except during study hours.
TABLE OF HONOR (Sr. Den'p) Nov't 10, 1873.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN ENGLISH STUDIES.
Graduating Class—Miss K. Zell, M. Cochrane, Mamie Lassen, A. Shea, B. Crowley, Lizzie King, M. Lange, A. Todd.
Second Senior Class—Miss A. Lloyd, M. Prince, Julia Kearney, Minnie Quan, Bay Reynolds, L. Ritchie, K. Finley, M. Letourneau, A. Church.
First Preparatory Class—A. Hambleton, E. Wade, B. Wade, R. Woolman, K. Miller, L. Ritchie, Lou Beckman, A. Reid, M. McGuire, A. Conahan.

FRENCH.
First Class—Misses Minnie Quan, Nellie Gross, Lillie West, Maggie Letourneau, Annie Clarke, Katie Raymond, M. Kearney, M. Cochrane, M. Lange.

GERMAN.
First Class—Misses M. Black, N. Miller, K. Schmidt, M. Comer, K. Miller.
Second Class—Misses C. Creveling, V. Ball, N. Ball, L. Hull.

LATIN.
Miss L. King, Miss G. Crapser, Miss J. Tucker.

DRAWING.
First Class—Misses K. Young, R. Devoto, L. Black.
New Publications.


We have seen a copy of this beautiful little book of 236 pages, and heartily commend it to the attention both of children and parents. Its object is to show the influences which should surround the child at home, and the effects which home influences have upon the after-lives of children. It is a sad fact that home education is so neglected in our age, and anything which tends to call the attention of parents and guardians to the importance of the duties which devolve upon them is a step in the right direction. The book before us is calculated to do this, and we should be glad to see it in every family library.

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Family Paper for the Coming Year.

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Liberally Conducted. Ably Edited, without Politics or Sect, it is a Journal for Everybody, a Welcome Visitor in LEISURE HOURS.

Four Elegant Chromos and 52 Full-Page Engravings Given to Each Subscriber, and no Agent authorized to collect until Chromos are delivered.

The New Weekly will retain all the prominent features of the Present Monthly form, and combine with them the best of other journals, making it emphatically The Family Paper of America. Its contents will be varied, and our aim is to secure the best efforts of Home writers, uniting with them the gems of other countries. It will give more reading matter in a year than any Four Dollar Magazine or Paper.

Each Number will contain an Elegant Full-Page Engraving on heavy toned paper, exceeding in value any Chromos or Lithographs ever offered at premium,—but we place ourselves beyond competition, for, in addition, Four Elegant Chromos will be given to Each Subscriber. No cheap Lithographs, or worn-out plates, but full Chromos, each engraved and colored in a manner that can be obtained by subscription. No Agent is authorized to collect subscriptions until the Chromos are delivered, so that no subscriber gets what is paid for. They can be framed, or bound in the Volumes, thus removing the objection raised by many; for no one objects to the elegance of a bound volume merely because others may have it.

No. 1. The French Canadian.—A Character sketch, from an original painting by Krieghoff, the eminent artist, whose "Lambert in Canada" elicited universal admiration at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and was finally purchased by Emperor Louis Napoleon for Fifty Thousand Francs.

No. 2. Daisy.—We do not claim this Design as original, but ours is the first Chromo. The original painting is by Knutsen, of Berlin, and the steel representation has become the most popular and commands the highest price of any of its size ever imported. The color representation has become the most popular and combines with them the best of other journals.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.

AGENTS may learn something greatly to their advantage and obtain specimens and full particulars, by addressing Wood's Literary and Art Agency, Newburgh, New York.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS LINE:

Trains leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, near Madison Street Bridge, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis and Springfield Express, via Main Line</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Fast Express, via Jackson, Ill., and Louisville, Mo.</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth, Lick and Washington Express (Western Division)</td>
<td>9:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet Accommodation, St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line</td>
<td>16:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis and Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division</td>
<td>16:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Express, via Jackson, Ill., and Louisville, Mo.</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exception Saturday. On Sunday runs to Springfield only. * Except Saturday. 1 Daily, 8 Except Monday.

The only road running 3 Express Trains to St. Louis daily, and a Saturday Night Train.

Pullman Palace Dining and Smoking Cars on all day Trains.

JAMES CHARTON, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Gen'l Superintend, CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Three daily Express Trains, with Pullman's Palace Cars, are run between Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York without Change.

1st train leaves Chicago 8:00 a.m. Arrives at New York 11:30 a.m.
2nd train 9:15 a.m. 10:15 a.m.
3rd train 9:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m.

Connections at Crestline with trains North and South, and at Mansfield with trains on Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

J. J. McCOUROUGH, Gen'l Manager, Pittsburgh.

H. W. GWINN, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

F. E. MYERS, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent, Pittsburg.

* Second day.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.

Trains now leave and leave the station as follows:

GOING EAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave South Bend 10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Buffalo 4:02 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:35 p.m.</td>
<td>4:05 a.m.</td>
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GOING WEST.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave South Bend 4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Buffalo 8:30 p.m.</td>
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Express trains are run by Cleveland time, which is 15 minutes faster than South Bend time.

J. H. BETTWYX, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio, CHARLES PAINE, General Superintendent, Cleveland, General Manager, Pittsburgh, J. J. McCOUROUGH, General Ticket Agent, South Bend, J. M. TOLCRAH, Freight Agent, South Bend.

NEW ALBANY CROSSING.

20 Lafaette and Louisville.

GOING NORTH: Express passenger, 8:00 a.m.; 8:56 a.m.; 5:30 a.m. Freight, 6:30 a.m.; 8:06 p.m.

GOING SOUTH: Express passenger, 8:56 a.m.; 10:40 a.m.; 9:35 a.m. Freight, 1:00 a.m.; 4:45 a.m.

H. N. CANIFF, Agent.