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Writings. They consist at present of seren large trees, and a number of smaller ones; they are situated in an elevated valley of the Mountains of Lebanon, 6,172 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. De Candolle supposes the oldest of them to be 1,300 years old.

Lombardy boasts of an evergreen cypress, proved by authentic documents, "to have been a considerable tree 40 years before the Christian era. This tree is very common in places of sepulture in Eastern countries, and, on account of its lofty appearance and dark-green foliage, forms a very imposing feature in Oriental scenery.

The olive-trees situated on the Mount of Olives are known to have existed as early as the year 1217, when the Turks captured Jerusalem, and they are probably contemporary with the coming of Christ.

The oak, so common in our locality, exhibits specimens of trees not less lordly and imposing in their appearance than any of their sister kinds. The great oak at Saintes, in Southern France, is supposed to be 2,600 years old and measures 30 feet in girth. The Cow-trope oak is at least 1,800 years old, and measures 78 feet in circuit. Imagine, if you will, a more attractive spectacle than the massive live-oaks of Florida, robed in their rich, green mantle of foliage and projecting their long winding arms to a distance of 150 feet from the main trunk; thus presenting so inviting a refuge for man and beast from the warm parching Southern sun. Not less winning is the cool refreshing shade furnished by the sacred Banyan, as it flings its canopy of endless leaves over the earth, multiplying its foundation and supporting a leafy dome sufficient to shelter no inconsiderable army. Though not so massive in extent, yet far more enduring, is the well-known historic dragon-tree at Orotava, on the island of Teneriffe. It measures but 60 feet in height, and is 70 feet in circumference. It has been twice decapitated during the present century by storms; and so slow is its growth that it has not perceptibly increased in diameter during a period of 400 years. From this lowly old pioneer, let us climb to the summit of the celebrated Eucalyptus, which flourished 1,800 years before the Christian era. This tree is very common in places of sepulture in Eastern countries, and, on account of its lofty appearance and dark-green foliage, forms a very imposing feature in Oriental scenery.

We look with admiration upon the grand pyramids and towers of antiquity, whose construction has been prompted by the vanity of ambitious people, with a view to perpetuate their glory to future generations, and which embody so vast an amount of human effort and genius. From these let us turn, to note the sublimity of those stately monuments of the forest, which have been "reared without toil by the silent force of Nature." Has the fruit of human effort anywhere left a more imposing memorial of antiquity than the stately old sentinels which for forty centuries have kept watch by the Nile? Nor were these prior in time to the cypress, which shades the church-yard of Santa Maria del Tule, in the State of Oaxaca, in Mexico; measuring 112 feet in circuit, and manifesting an antiquity of 5,124 years, even now it presents no signs of decay. Thus many of those proud old monarchs of the forest, which had their beginning in the remotest ages, "have survived the habitual period of their species, and still enjoy the luxuriance of their prime.”
the most famous chestnut-trees might be mentioned the one at Fortworth, in Gloucestershire, England, which was a large tree in the reign of King Stephen, and is over one thousand years old. The Great Chestnut of Mount Etna presents a fragmental appearance, seemingly consisting of several separate trees, supposed by some to be shoots from the original tree; but Jean Houel, who examined the tree, says "they are all portions of one tree, measuring 173 feet in circumference."

Nature in the erection of her many lofty towers, has seldom found occasion to call art to her assistance to maintain them. However, in the case of the famous lime or linden-tree of Wirtemburg, called the "Great Linden"—it was found necessary to use mechanical means to preserve the tree; and for the past four centuries its heavy branches have been supported by 67 massive stone columns; the number is now increased to 106, many of which are said to be covered with inscriptions. The tree is probably 1,000 years old, measuring 39½ feet in circumference.

Rearing its head high above all monuments of stone and iron, adorning the places of British sepulture, may be seen the elegant yew tree; perhaps the most remarkable of which is that described by Evelyn, which stood in Bra- borne church-yard, in Kent. It was believed to be 2,500 years old, and measured 50 feet in girth. It is said that this tree, which has long since disappeared, was probably contemporary with the founding of Rome. "Thus the growth and decline of a great empire was spanned by the duration of a single life."

Here in our own fair Republic, where the general surroundings seem especially conducive to the immense development of human powers, nature, too, seems to have been flattered into one of her happiest outbursts, resulting in the production of the celebrated Sequoias, of California. Less noted perhaps for their longevity than a few other trees, yet towering aloft as they do to a height of from 450 to 500 feet, and, possessing at a height of 300 feet a diameter of 18 feet, they are for grandeur and beauty of stature the acknowledged princes of the forest. The oldest of them is supposed to be 3,000 years old.

We might extend our enumeration indefinitely, yet the instances above cited will suffice to show that amid all the grand display and bustle of the world, unseen and silent forces which are constantly at work are capable of producing the most wonderful effects. Thus the yellow sunlight and invisible gases when transmuted and consumed by vegetable power, rear themselves into magnificent towers which it is beyond the power of human skill to imitate.

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Benjamin West.

In a pleasant home in Springfield, near Philadelphia, a little boy of seven years old is sitting patiently by a cradle. The cradle lies the sleeping infant of his eldest sister. It is summer; and as the flies would annoy the child, break up its nap, little Benjamin has been stationed by the cradle, fly-flap in hand, to guard its slumbers. The doors and windows of that early-time house of 1745 are all open, and Benjamin sees his mother, in her plain Quaker garb, moving about the flower-beds in her garden and gathering the fresh blooms. Everything is so quiet, so beautiful to the eyes of the little boy, and such a peace fills his young heart. The infant in the cradle seems to feel the charm of the air, for it smiles in its sleep; smiles so sweetly that a wish rises in the heart of little Benjamin to draw the baby and to draw its smile. Noisily he creeps to the open family writing-desk, finds paper, pen, and red and black ink. He is too much absorbed in his drawing to notice his mother's return from the garden. She even has time to look over his shoulder, and, seeing the picture, matches it from him in a transport of affectionate surprise, exclaiming to her daughter: "I declare, he has made a likeness of little Sally!"

She kisses her shy Benjamin, and when his father comes home shows the picture to him; and, Quakers though they are, the whole family are delighted with this first attempt.

When Benjamin was eight years, a party of roaming Indians paid their summer visit to Springfield. They were very much pleased with some sketches he showed them of birds and fruits and flowers; for in such matters many of these Indians had both taste and skill. They showed him their paintings and embroideries in return, and taught him how to prepare the reds and yellows with which they stained their weapons. His mother, like all good housekeepers, had her indigo for bluing her clothes in the wash-tub, and thus Benjamin was supplied with red, blue, and yellow; the three primary colors. The Indians, unwilling to leave so promising a lad in ignorance of their other accomplishment, taught him archery; in which he became so expert as to shoot all the handsome birds that refused to sit for their likenesses on milder terms.

Still there was something else wanted. He could draw; he had colors; but how was he to lay on these colors skillfully? Alas! there were no "Art Emporiums" in those days, even in Philadelphia, much less in Springfield. A neighbor told him that colors were laid on with brushes made of camel's hair. Alas! there were no camels in America, as there were no Art Emporiums. But our Benjamin was not cast down. All at once, he was in possession of brushes that worked admirably in his fingers; but, at the same time, pussy was calling forth all sorts of sympathetic attentions from the family. They said: "Kitty must be sick; for see how she is losing her fur!" This went on for some time, until Benjamin relieved their anxieties by telling them how amiably she had furnished him with brushes.

At last, Mr. Pennington, a relative of Benjamin's, sent him a box of colors, canvas, and six engravings by Greville. The boy was dumb with happiness. He placed the box on a chair at his bedside, and, for the first time in his life, could not sleep. He was up with the dawn; carried his treasures to the garret, took out his canvass, chalk, colors, hung up his engravings and began his work.

The result was, not a copy of any one of the six engravings, but a composition of his own, in which he was assisted by the figures in the engravings.

In his ninth year, he accompanied his relative, Mr. Pennington, to Philadelphia. There he saw the paintings of a Mr. Williams—the first specimens of art in color the boy had ever seen—and actually burst into tears. The artist was surprised at so much feeling, and while talking with Benjamin, asked him "What books do you read? You should read the lives of great men." Benjamin replied: "I read the Bible and the Testament, and I know the history of Adam, and Joseph, and Moses, and David, and Solomon, and the Apostles."

We shall not attempt to follow Benjamin in all his adventures; we shall not even describe his first visit to
Europe, how lords, and ladies, and princes, vied with each other in attentions to the young American artist; who pleased everyone by the simplicity of his manners. Nor shall we try to tell all the circumstances under which Cardinal Albani,—who, though old and blind, had such delicacy of touch, that he was regarded as the supreme judge of medals and engravings on stone—held the young American in his hands who had come to Rome to study the fine arts. In the course of his long and successful career, he was appointed President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, and his patrons were the King of England and its nobility.

He took his place as the successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds on the 24 of March, 1793. So regular were his hours of labor, that to describe one day was to describe years. He rose early, studied before breakfast, began to paint at a regular hour, and continued his painting until 4 o'clock p.m. To render his pictures worthy of the patronage they received, he trimmed his midnight lamp for study, as well as gave to it his morning hours. His pictures were historical rather than religious, even when his subjects were drawn from the Scriptures. His hold upon the human heart was therefore less deep; and in this, he was a Quaker to the last day of his life.

His picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," was painted for the Hospital at Philadelphia, where it is still to be seen; and the profits arising from its exhibition aided in enlarging the building. West died in England on the 11th of March, 1839, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral beside Reynolds, Opie and Barry. E. A. S.

Comparative Criticism.

Comparative criticism, undoubtedly the highest field of intellectual achievements, is at the same time the most thankless and least paying venture the man of letters can essay. But as the critic is indispensable to literature, so is the judicious, reasoning man who has judgment, force and temerity sufficient to weigh the merits of the critic and give to the world the result of his comparisons.

The filter is essential to the reservoir that the waters from the skies may become palatable and wholesome to the physical man, and so is the judicious critic that the life-giving currents of literature may be disintegrated from the slimy sediment of corruptions and impurities.

But he, who would assume the garb of critic, has not always the mote removed from the eye of his judgment, and the apartments of his intellect not have been swept and garnished,—in a word, he may be narrow-minded, bigoted and opinative, and altogether a spurious counterfeit of the true critic. The fast-reading and bitter-thinking world cannot pause, in the incessant rush of events, to weigh the merits of the estimate marked by one who is universally regarded as a thoughtful and competent analyst. The assayer of metals affixes his stamp, and the gold passes from hand to hand, very few ever thinking to question the trustworthiness of the assayist and fewer still competent to decide for themselves the real value of the ore. Here, then, is at once seen the grandeur, and the responsibility of the comparative critic, and the necessity for the most eminent qualifications. The critic so far from being lifted above the weakness and temptation of ordinary men, is placed upon the giddy pinnacle beyond the assistance of his fellows, where the desire is almost irresistible to plunge down into the rapid valley of indiscriminating panegyric, or the no less destructive declivity of cynicism.

The one is the effeminate disposition to praise everything that is striking or novel, and which renders the critical judgments of the fair sex so very nearly worthless; the other the exuberant humor of the finely-wrought organization turned to sub-acid by a comprehensive knowledge of the possibilities of mankind and the hideous mockery of what actually is. The contrast of the heroic and the real may be humorous at first for its very obscurity, but sooner or later the anxiety of constant hope and constant disappointment in the improvement of the race must end in bitterness. Humor is but a perception of the incongruity in the contemptuous parallel between what is, and what should be.

The true critic cannot divest himself of this faculty, and he almost invariably finds it insatiate in its demands for food; it is the condition of the victim of opium, seating itself more firmly upon him as the years increase, and demanding larger supplies as all the faculties of the soul become condensed into this one sense. The strength of character, the symmetry of form, and the purity of thought, that had once such charms for his adoring eye are fated to fall upon his growing appetite until at last the sublimity of human perfection would fail to please. The poor workman turning his wheel in the face of the magic phenakistoscope, fails to meet therequirements of the sense and, while the sweat is starting from every pore with the severity of his effort, is called upon for more violent exertion.

Cynicism is in itself so essentially antagonistic to the true critic and marks so conspicuously the absence of the highest nobility of the mind, (and yet so very natural in the progress of reflective study) that it renders any true appreciation of motives of action an impossibility.

The comparative critic must be a comprehensive man, universal in his sympathies, and with a ready perception of the truth in whatever guise it may be found, and an immaculate scorn for whatever compounds with falsehood and sordid obloquy. He must needs be characterized, as Lowell says in speaking of Carlyle, by the sleuthhound instinct which presses on to the matter of his theme, and never turned aside by a false scent, in his hunger for intellectual nourishment. And it is also requisite that the aesthetic perception should remain subsidiary to the metaphysical and ethical sense; hence it is that the greatest poets seldom make good critic's. A sympathetic appreciation of character—the delicate tracery of the soul,—of the good which is in man, and which under more favorable circumstances might have been the means to grander results; a ready charity for human weakness and imperfection, and a disposition to attribute to men, the best possible motives consistent with their works; a spotless purity of thought and expression, and lastly, a perfect and absolute independence of the judgments of others, can alone render the critic great.

The number of great critics which the world has produced is necessarily very small. The poet may be born a poet, but the critic must be educated, and the most extensive and exhaustive study of men, of languages, and of nations are necessary—life is indeed too brief to accomplish the great result. When we recall such names as Hume, Gifford, Johnson, Addison, Gibbon, Burke, Jeffery, Allison, Macauley, Sidney-Smith, Lamb, Thackeray, Poe, Tuckerman, Emerson, Carlyle, Whipple and Lowell, men who
in the Strand, apprenticed to a silk-mercer; and at the death of his parents Barnstaple, Devonshire, in the year 1638. His family was appointed of domestic secretary to the Duchess of Mon- 

The following year he brought out a poem, entitled "Wine." On 1708, he brought out "Rural Sports," a descriptive poem dedicated to Pope. He now obtained the appointment of domestic secretary to the Duchess of Mon-

Gay was always wishing for public employment, although he was unfit for it; and, in 1714, he obtained his wish. He in that year quittd the Monmouth family, in order to accompany Lord Clarendon, on his embassy to Hanover, as his Secretary. But he soon tired of this employ- 

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild; 
In wit, a man ; simplicity, a child." Pope.

John Gay, the founder of the English opera, was born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, in the year 1689. His family was reduced in circumstances; and at the death of his parents in 1694, Gay was apprenticed to a silk-mercer in the Strand, London. Disliking this employment, he soon obtained his discharge from his master. Turning his attention to poetry, he, in 1708, brought out a poem in blank verse entitled "Wine." On 1709, he brought out "Rural Sports," a descriptive poem dedicated to Pope. He now obtained the appointment of domestic secretary to the Duchess of Mon-

He was also presented with South-sea stock, which was supposed to be worth £20,000; but he lost it all by the explosion of that bubble. This calamity almost over- 

"The Fan," a poem in three books. Trivia, in which poem the author drove a few sheep to their sties. My shepherd ga-

Many persons have denied that the acting of The Beggar's Opera is injurious; but the following curious facts, as given by Allibone, is sufficient to prove that it is. "In the year 1773, Sir John Fielding told the Bench of Justices that he had written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing "The Beggar's Opera," which past in the commis-

But they became popular not as satires, but on account of their comic weried, dissatisfied and doubting still. However much 

Gay, in his address to the " courteous reader," saj's: "Thou wilt not find my shepherdess idly piping on oaten reeds, but milking the kine, tying up the sheaves; or, if the hogs are astray, driving them to their sties. My shepherd ga-

John Gay, the founder of the English opera, was born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, in the year 1689. His family was reduced in circumstances; and at the death of his parents in 1694, Gay was apprenticed to a silk-mercer in the Strand, London. Disliking this employment, he soon obtained his discharge from his master. Turning his attention to poetry, he, in 1708, brought out a poem in blank verse entitled "Wine." On 1709, he brought out "Rural Sports," a descriptive poem dedicated to Pope. He now obtained the appointment of domestic secretary to the Duchess of Mon-

The Fan," a poem in three books. Trivia, in which poem the author drove a few sheep to their sties. My shepherd ga-

"The Beggar's Opera when it first appeared, had a run of sixty-two nights, and it " became the rage of town and country." It has given rise to the English Opera, a kind of light comedy enlivened by songs and music." Gay, en-

"The Fan," a poem in three books. Trivia, in which poem the author drove a few sheep to their sties. My shepherd ga-

or two months after he had setout, he returned to England. His friends now urged him to write; and, in 1717, there appeared "Three Hours after Marriage." Some personal satire, and indecent dialogue, along with the improbability of the plot ruined, this production. It fell into disgrace; and Gay, fearing that Pope and Arbuthnot might suffer from their supposed connection with it, took, "all the blame on himself." But the trio were attacked in two pamphlets, and Pope's quarrel with Giber is said to have originated in this unlucky drama. On the failure of this drama, Gay became silent and deserted. In 1720, he pub-

The Scholastic.
Although the bear family comprises but a small number of species, yet it is one of the most widespread of all the carnivora. There are but two places on the earth's surface, Africa and Australia, where it is not found. And it is quite possible that bears may still be found in Africa, for, of late years, there have been occasional reports of bears being seen, but they have not been confirmed. It is said that the body may be riddled with bullets without producing any injury, and that during an unusually severe storm, he leaves his den and ranges the wilds and forests, accompanied by the more formidable birds of prey. At those times, the fury of the bear, on seizing its victim, crushes the body, and, at the same time, inflicts fearful wounds with its hind feet. The feet are armed with long, sharp claws, not retractile, but crooked, and sharply pointed. The bear is also the most tenacious of life of all animals,—so much so that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that is, they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent. Other arctic navigators have recorded their sympathies for the poor savage mother, vainly endeavoring to persuade her dead cubs to arise or to eat the food which she herself will not touch, although starving. The flesh of the polar bear, Ursus Maritimus, is of a peculiarly rich and agreeable flavor, and is considered by the natives as an article of food, by those inhabiting the Northern regions.

The black bear (U. Americanus), is distinguished by a regular convexity of its whole facial outline; from the ears to the muzzle, the coat is a glossy black, and the average length of body from five to six feet. The miasma which emanates from it is more massive than the grizzly's; the feet smaller, and the claws shorter and more crooked. Taken altogether, it has rather a mild and good humored aspect. It never attacks man, except when hard pressed. Its principle food is vegetables; but, when driven by hunger, will make an excursion to the nearest sty, and carry off a pig; which amiable propensity draws on it the marked vengeance of the backwoodsman. The black bear is passionately fond of honey, and displays an excellent climber he gnaws through the trunk to the nest of the bees, and having made an aperture large enough to admit his paw, he scrapes the whole contents; honeycomb and bees into his capacious mouth. The flesh of this bear is very good, resembling pork, but with a wild flavor. The European brown bear (U. arctos), although similar in many respects, is larger, fiercer, and more sanguinary than the black bear. Its average length is five feet, and its weight from six hundred to seven hundred pounds. It generally ranges the northwestern part of North America. There are three or four other kinds of bears, principally Asiatic, which have recently been distinguished, but they are of inferior interest to those already mentioned.

**A Few Words on Bears.**

Mountains, and the plains Eastward and West to the Pacific Ocean. The next species, in regard to size and strength, is the polar bear Ursus Maritimus. It is inferior, in regard to size, only to the grizzly, and by some is considered his equal in strength. This species is distinguished by the brownness of its head, the expansion of its muzzle, and by its dingy white hue. The soles of the feet are of a great comparative length, being about one-sixth the length of the whole body. They are also covered with fur, which enables the animal to tread firmly on the ice. The polar bear is necessarily carnivorous, because vegetable food is not found in the icy regions which it inhabits. It lives on fish and seals, and is an adept at diving. When it observes the position of a seal basking in the sun, it dives into the water and swims under the surface, until it rises close to the seal, which, cut off from the water, falls a prey; as the swiftier movements of the bear render escape impossible. Dr. Kane mentions the wonderful affections of the female to her cubs, from which neither wounds nor death will remove her.

Say nothing respecting yourself either good, bad, or indifferent—nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

Who is wise? He that is teachable. Who is mighty? He that conquers himself. Who is rich? He that is contented. Who is honored? He that honoreth others.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death. One proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.
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—The coming week has been called the “Great Week,” the
“Holy Week,” the “Painful Week” and the “Week of Bor­rows,” because during this week the Church commemorates
the great things which God has done for man through the
Passion and Death of Our Saviour. All the sacred cere­
monies during the week, except, perhaps, on Palm Sunday,
show forth the sufferings of Our Lord, hence, they are all of a
sorrowful character.

The first day of the week is known to us as Palm Sun­
day, on which day the Church celebrates the triumphal
entry of Our Saviour into Jerusalem. When Our Lord en­
tered Jerusalem the people of that city cut the branches of
palm trees and strewn them along the path; the Church,
then, in commemoration of this entry, offers the blessing of
palms and the distribution of them among the faithful,
who are to carry them in procession. The palms are also
held in their hands during the singing of the Passion
(Passion, which is that according to St. Matthew) to signify
that the faithful partake of the triumph of Christ, by virtue of
His passion and death. As we are unable, in our country, to
obtain branches of the Palm and the Olive trees, green
boughs, generally evergreens or laurels, are blessed in their
stead.

The day on which Christ entered Jerusalem was the
tenth day of the moon, on which day the Jews brought to
His passion and death. As we are unable, in our country, to
the faithful partake of the triumph of Christ, by virtue of
the great things which God has done for man through the
rows,” because during this week the Church commemorates
the great things which God has done for man through the
Passion and Death of Our Saviour. All the sacred cere­
onies during the week, except, perhaps, on Palm Sunday,
show forth the sufferings of Our Lord, hence, they are all of a
sorrowful character.

The first day of the week is known to us as Palm Sun­
day, on which day the Church celebrates the triumphal
entry of Our Saviour into Jerusalem. When Our Lord en­
tered Jerusalem the people of that city cut the branches of
palm trees and strewn them along the path; the Church,
then, in commemoration of this entry, offers the blessing of
palms and the distribution of them among the faithful,
who are to carry them in procession. The palms are also
held in their hands during the singing of the Passion
(Passion, which is that according to St. Matthew) to signify
that the faithful partake of the triumph of Christ, by virtue of
His passion and death. As we are unable, in our country, to
obtain branches of the Palm and the Olive trees, green
boughs, generally evergreens or laurels, are blessed in their
stead.

The day on which Christ entered Jerusalem was the
tenth day of the moon, on which day the Jews brought to
His passion and death. As we are unable, in our country, to
the faithful partake of the triumph of Christ, by virtue of
man. The candles which have been prepared for the ceremony,
are lighted on the altar, and fifteen candles are placed in a tri­
gular candlestick on the Epistle side. These signify the
light of faith preached by the prophets and Christ; of
which faith the mystery of the Blessed Trinity is the funda­
mental article, and is represented by the triangular candle­
stick. Fourteen of the candles are extinguished during the
repetition of the Antiphons, of Matins, and Lauds, and, as the
last six verses of the psalm Benedicite are chanted, those on
the altar are put out. This is done to teach us that, on the
death of Our Saviour, the Jews were wholly deprived of the
light of faith. The fifteenth candle represents the light of
the world, Christ; it is hidden under the altar for a short
while and then brought out, still burning, to show us the
resurrection of Our Lord from the dead. The darkness
which shrouds the Sanctuary during the singing of the
Miserere typifies that which spread over the face of the earth
at His death; the noise made at the end of the prayer is to
show the confusion of nature at the death of Christ, when
the earth trembled, the rocks were rent, the graves opened
and the veil of the temple was torn from top to bottom.

Holy Thursday is called, in the Roman Missal and Brev­
ary, The Thursday of the Lord’s Supper, as it is the day on
which, at His last Supper, Christ instituted the Holy Sacra­
ment of the Eucharist. By the French it is called Abstina­
tion Thursday for it was on this day that abstinence was
given to the public penitents. The English call it Maundy
Thursday, from the ceremony of washing feet, called
mandatum. We generally call it Holy Thursday.

The Mass on Holy Thursday differs from the rest of the
Office. As the institution of the Holy Eucharist is cele­
brated, j-y is expressed at the Mass by the ringing of bells,
the ornaments on the Altar, and the white color of the vest­
ments. After the Gloria in Excelsis no more bells are rung
until Holy Saturday. This is done to honor the silence of
Our Lord during His Passion, and to show the mourning of
the Church for the death of her Spouse. At the Mass on
this day two hosts are consecrated—one for the Mass of the
day, the other to be carried in procession to a place, gene­
raUy called the repository, where it is kept with great splen­
dor for the Office of the next day. The Blessed Sacrament
is not placed on the High Altar, in order that the devotion
to the Passion may be continued without pomp and magni­icence. Vespers are said immediately after Mass. When
they are concluded, the Priest with his ministers divest the
Altars of their coverings and ornaments, thus representing
the stripping of Our Saviour of His garments. The naked­
ness of the Altar shows us how Christ had lost all His
beauty by the torments which He endured.

The ceremony of washing the feet takes place on this day.
It is called in the Rubric Mandatum, or the command­
ment because Christ, by His words and example, commanded it.
For this reason the Superior of the Church washes the feet
of the inferiors. The Pope, Kings, Cardinals and others in
Catholic countries, perform this beautiful ceremony.
Here at Notre Dame it is always performed.

On Good Friday, no Mass is celebrated in any part of
the world. On this day, the priest consumes a host, con­
secrated on the previous day, and in the Office performed
instead of the Mass and generally called the Mass of the
prosecutio, the Church contemplates herself with a bare rep­
resentation of the Passion. With this end in view the
lessons and tracts which contain predictions of the coming
of Christ, His Passion etc., are read, and the history of the
Passion according to St. John is sung, to show that the
law and the Prophets were fulfilled in the Gospel. On
this day the Church offers up public prayers for all kinds of persons, Schismatics, Heretics, Jews and Pagans. The Crucifix, is exposed for adoration. This custom is as old as Christianity itself. We do not pay our adoration to the wood of which the Cross is made, but to Him who offered on It a Sacrifice of propitiation for our sins.

The Mass celebrated on the morning of Holy Saturday, was in ancient times, said on the following night in honor of our Saviour’s resurrection. The Altars are again covered with ornaments and new Fire is blessed to illuminate them. The Office is begun by lighting the triplite candle, which is emblematic of the light of Christ and signifies that the Faith of the Blessed Trinity comes to us, from the light given us by Christ. The Paschal Candle, blessed by the Deacon of the Mass, is a figure of Christ, representing Him first as dead; the grains of incense denote the spices that embalmed Him; the lighting of the Candle crowns His resurrection. The lighting the lamps in the church teach the faithful that the resurrection of the head will be followed by that of the members. Twelve prophecies from the Old Testament are then read, after each of which the Celebrant reads a solemn Prayer. After the Prophecies are read the Baptismal Font is blessed, and Baptism is conferred on such adults as may be prepared to receive it, after which the Litanies are sung for the newly baptized. Mass is then sung but no lights are used at the Gospel, because of the unbelief of the Apostles in the resurrection of Our Lord.

Such is a very faint outline of some of the ceremonies of Holy Week. We give them in order that the Students, who witness them the coming week, may know something concerning them. We would advise all to procure copies of “The Complete Office of Holy Week” in Latin and English, lately published by the Catholic Publication Society. As the meaning of all the ceremonies are briefly explained, it will be found useful to them, and enable them to see the beauties of the ceremonies, which the Church is about to perform.

—The Exhibition.

The Exhibition given by the Columbian Literary and Debating Club on the evening before St. Patrick’s Day was very good; however, if it had not been of such great length, and if there had not been so much time lost between the pieces, it would have been better.

The music on the occasion was first class. The members of the Band play with great taste, while the orchestra is equal to that in any college in the United States. The Gillespie Choral Union appeared to better advantage at this exhibition than at any former. Though there is a little rawness in some of the voices, yet it is fast wearing away. Messrs. Kelly, O’Leary and Robertson show that they have the material in them, of which much in the line of singing can be made. So also with the other members; we mention the above names because they alone sang solos. With the cultivation which the members are receiving from their excellent master, they will make the coming June Exhibition the best, as regards vocal music, ever given at Notre Dame.

The addresses, barring that they were too long, and too many for one night’s entertainment, were well written and well read, and did credit to the young men who read them. N. J. Mooney represented the Columbians, T. J. Murphy the Senators, D. O’Connell the Juniors, and Eddie Raymond the Minus. Master Minton pleasingly read an address in French.

The “White Horse of the Peppers” was the play of the evening. Many of the characters were played with great truthfulness and spirit; especially those taken by N. J. Mooney (Gerald Pepper), J. Soule (Colonel Chesham), H. H. Hunt (Hans Mansfield), G. McNulty (Maurice Pepper), T. Cochrane (Darby Donohoe) and Jos. Campbell (Arthur). The other characters were taken by Geo. Crummey, T. Logan, T. Culliton, J. Lyons, J. Marks, and others, who sustained them with grace and ease. Consider the fact that most of the young gentlemen appeared on the stage for the first time, the manner in which they performed their parts is worthy of the highest commendation. However we would caution them to avoid giving us too much of the stage Irishman, German, Yankee, etc.

The Comic Ohio was the thing that pleased us most. The leader of the Band (Mr. J. O’Connell) was excellent, and the members (H. H. Hunt, Jos. Campbell, and some others whose names we did not learn; so they will know the reason why we do not mention them) added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

“The Smoked Miser” finished the Evening’s Entertainment. Mr. Guo. Crummey took the part of Old Screw, the Miser, in a very fair manner. Had his enunciation been more distinct, it would have been well acted, for, outside of that, he played well. Mr. Mooney took the part of Old Nail, and acquitted himself well. Mr. T. Logan made a very good Captain Daring. Jos. Campbell played the part of Goliath Spider-limb, and played it well. J. Lyons was a good Giles Sowithistle, and J. Marks took the part of the dapper little Buttons in a very pleasing style.

The Exhibition was a great success, and Mr. O’Mahony is entitled to the highest praise for his endeavors on the evening; notwithstanding the fact that scarcely one of his Society were ever on the stage before, he gave us a most pleasing entertainment.

—Art Notes.

—A beautiful statuette in silver, and a half-size statue in marble has lately been discovered on the Palatine in Rome.

—A fine marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen, believed to be by Michael Angelo, has recently been unearthed at Pisa.

—Lady Abercromble has painted, at the desire of the Queen, a representation of Sheila, the heroine of Mr. Black’s novel of “The Princess of Thule.”

—Mr. Warrington Wood, a well-known English sculptor, residing in Rome, has just forwarded, for the next Royal Academy Exhibition, a large marble group of “St. Michael and Satan.”

—Much surprise was manifested by persons here, when they saw the picture of the second “Station.” When they see the third and fourth, their surprise and pleasure will be much greater.

—The casting in bronze of the fine work of art for the Maximilian Memorial, to commemorate the late unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, has just been successfully effected at the Imperial Foundry at Vienna.

—A portrait of Jefferson Davis has been added to the gallery of the War Department at Washington. This has been done under a law authorizing the collection of the portraits of the Secretaries of War during the different Federal administrations.
A bust of the late Canon Kingsley, by Mr. Woolner, the recently elected R. A., will be placed in Westminster Abbey. The situation chosen for the bust is within Henry VIII's chapel, in close proximity to the bust of Canon Kingsley's great friend, the Rev. F. Maurice.

—Corot, the artist, died on Tuesday, in Paris, at the age of 80. He was one of the first French historical painters of the day. His first work was exhibited in 1827. In grandeur, he is Christ on the mount of Olives; "Hagar II," Pius IX., and "Dante" are fully equal to any of Delacroix's pictures, and these he has left to the Louvre.

About six months ago the artists of Paris united to present "Le Père Corot," as they liked to call him, with a large sum raised specially struck for the occasion: for, as a French paper observes, "Never has any one done more honour to Art and to his country."

—The Centennial Fountain to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is of grand and colossal proportion and design. The central figure represents Moses striking the rock; the staff, resting in his hand, touches a fissure whence in the Desert," and "Dante" are fully equal to any of Delacroix's pictures, and these he has left to the Louvre.

—The Paris Correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:—Mr. Healy of Chicago now has the studio here once occupied by Winterhalter, and where he painted his best pictures. I never saw so fine a room for a painter; the light is admirable. Of Mr. Healy's pictures, one of the most wonderful is of a young fellow in an arm chair, sweet and venerable, and his little grand-daughter tipping up to his ear with a whisper-red message. The whole thing is charming. Another picture of interest to me is that of the young Princess of Roumania, the wife of Prince Charles; then she arrived in Bucharest, the people presented her with a beautiful costume representing the national dress, and here she is standing in it in Mr. Healy's studio. It is short, reaching only to the boots, which are of a harmonious color with the dress, and loose and simple in itself. On the opposite side of the room is the same young woman seated on a log, in a picturesque spot, holding her baby quite before her face, while she whispers in her ear, "Papa is coming." The artist is peeping through the trees in a happy dream. Mr. Healy is full of humor, and makes excellent jokes, which accounts, I think, for the like honor of his portraits. One of these has been several times taken for the Duke de Nemurs, and a friend, congratulating him on the happy effort, said: "When did the Duke sit for you?"

"Oh, that is not the Duke," said Mr. Healy; "that is a sovereign." "Ah," said his friend, with increased surprise, "a reigning sovereign?" "Yes, sir; a reigning sovereign des Etats Unis," said Mr. Healy, with a twinkle in his eye and friend highly appreciating the joke, no doubt. Close beside this was a sketch of one of our greatest sovereigns, Daniel Webster, just returned from hunting (I did not know he was anything but a farmer at Marshfield), taken in the year of his death. Mr. Healy, that Punch said, "A cat may look on a King, but he must be mighty quick, now, or there will be no Kings to look at."

—The University of Notre Dame, Ind., having built a new and magnificent church and the Very Rev. Father Sorin, General Superior of the Congregation of Santa Croce, having become acquainted in Rome with the celebrated historical painter, Prof. Luca Greco, he engaged him for three years, in order to have the above church painted and decorated with classical paintings of the Holy Father, and the United States, if not the whole of America, will have a monument of art which will be unique. Prof. Greco has brought with him the study he made last year of the portrait of the Holy Father, Pius IX., who honored him with the three sittings in his private library on the 11th, 12th, and March, 1874, in presence of Monsignor De Merode, Monsignor Pacci, Major-Domo Monsignor Ricci, Maestro Di Camera, and other distinguished person of the Court, amongst whom were His Eminence Cardinal Farnac, Prefect of the Propagation Fide. Copies of this original have been made by Greco for Monsieur De Consili, the French Ambassador; also copies for Lady Hume of Rand, and others for the Post Office. The people of Chicago have the fortune to behold this magnificent portrait that in Rome has been the admiration of all for the perfect likeness of expression which seems to speak in prophetic strain. Prof. Greco painted a life-size, full-length portrait of the celebrated Gen. Lamoriciere, Count di Montalambert, and also of the Countess, his wife. The love of art in Chicago and admirers of the Pope can be held the portrait that caused His Holiness one day to say, turning to his suite, "Ecco una veduta Pro IX."—behold, here you see Pius XI."—Chicago Tribune.

Musical Notes.

—Thirty-five new Operas were produced in Italy last year.

—Verdi is writing a new Opera, "King Lear," affording him a subject.

—The Orchestra of the grand Opera, Paris, numbers one hundred performers.

—Meilhac, Halevy and Offenbach have written a new Opera entitled "Le Boulangere a des Escus."

—Miss Minnie Hauck has met with great success in Berlin. Miss Hauck is, as is known, an American.

—Preparations have been made here at Notre Dame to have the Office of Te Deum well sung the coming week.

—The German Band at the exhibition was a most laughable affair, no persons, probably, enjoying it more than our German friends.

"The Talisman" was produced in America for the first time on the 10th of February, by the Kellogg English Opera Company.

—Rome's favorite Cité tenor is Nicolini. He reaches the high C with a full, round tone, and phrases in the broad free style of the old school.

—The Boston Catholic Choral Society sang the oratorio of "St. Patrick at Tara," on the 17th. It was composed by the popular author, Glover.

—The Orchestra played the overture to "Zampa" and a Polacca of Sappi at the Exhibition on Tuesday night. The overture to Zampa seems to be popular here.

—There is great activity manifested among the musical organizations in the College. This is right; and we wish them every success.

Literature.

—Lectures on "Shakespeare and his Dealings with Nature," by Dr. Reid, F. G. S. are now in the press.

—Mr. William Morris has allowed his publishers to make a verbatim re-print of his early poems, entitled "The Defence of Guinevere, and other poems," and it is just ready for publication.

—Mr. Ernest de Bussen is publishing his work on "Biblical Chronology," both in English and German. The German edition will be out very soon; it is an enlargement upon the English book, and goes into matters which the English work takes small account of, especially some lately deciphered cuneiform inscriptions.

—A novel, by the late George Sydney Smythe, the seventh Viscount Strangford, is to be given to the World. The story is of the time of the First Napoleon. The author, was one of the leaders of the Young England party, and his "Historic Sketches" made a sensation at the time of their appearance. He was also an orator of some repute, and his winning manners made him a great favorite in society. A brief memoir will be prefixed to the novel.

—Mr. Goldstone's reply to his opponents is styled, "Tatianism: an Answer to Replies and Reproof."—Mr.
Gladstone maintains in his new brochure all the positions he took up in his "Expostulation!" He is particularly complimentary to Father Newman. Of Mr. Gladstone's former pamphlet 145,000 copies have been sold, and the Quarterly in a fifth edition.

—We are pleased to see that the Monitor and Guardian of San Francisco have been consolidated. Mr. Sullivan is an able Editor and he will make the Monitor and Guardian even better than the Monitor of other days, though it has been almost from the first rank among the Journals of the day. We know of no better paper than the Monitor, and, now that it has united its forces with the Guardian, we wish the Editors and proprietors every success.


—We have received from that excellent Catholic Journal, the Catholic Union, of Buffalo, a copy of a lecture by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, entitled, "A plea for Christian schools." Everything coming from the hands of the Rt. Rev. Doctor is worthy of attention especially anything concerning the school question. This lecture we see by the Catholic Union has caused a great sensation in Buffalo, and deservedly so. His statements are unanswerable; hence, all statements made by the late Bishop, can be completely altered the relations between the spiritual and secular, and hence, all statements made by the late Bishop, can be answered it, they must give it some study, and this study would bring them to some knowledge of what Catholics demand. The price of the pamphlet is 10 cts. for a single copy, and $1.00 per hundred. They can be had at the office of the Catholic Union.

The TRUE AND FALSE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPES. A controversial reply to Dr. Schulte, by Dr. Joseph Fessler, late Bishop of St. Polten, in Austria, and Secretary General of the Vatican Council. Translated from the third edition, by permission of the Editor, the late Bishop Fessler's Works. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, No. 9 Warren, St. 1875, price .50 cts., pp. 163.

This able refutation of Dr. Schulte, has been honored by a Brief of approbation from his Holiness Pope Pius IX. The Press in Vienna, in particular extolled it, and the Press of Germany, "The Press of Vienna, in particular extolled it, saying that the attacks of others against the Dogma of Infallibility has been directed against the Pope. Dr. Schulte, a learned canonist made, long before Mr. Gladstone, the assertion that the definition of Papal Infallibility had certainly altered the relations between the spiritual and temporal power. His pamphlet, in which he made this and other assertions, was printed at Prague, and was速被 the free-thinkers of Germany. Mr. Douglas O'Hara then read a humorous satire on "The B'hrs," which was well received. The "Phil Doesticks" had present he would have been a little jealous. Master R. Downey delivered a declaration with usual taste. The Society unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to Rev. P. J. Colovin, C. S. C., for favors received on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Society Notes.

—The 24th meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society was held March 18th. After declamations, Masters Sugg and Davis were admitted to membership.

—The Philodemics, on account of the Columbian Exhibition, have had no debate this week. The exercises postponed will come off next Tuesday evening. Some good speeches are anticipated.

—The 25th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philanthropic Association took place March 14th. At this meeting the following persons read compositions: Messrs. Arnold, Minton, and McHugh. Mr. J. Douglas O'Hara then read a humorous satire on "The B'hrs," which was well received. If "Phil Doesticks" had been present he would have been a little jealous. Master R. Downey delivered a declaration with usual taste. The Society unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to Rev. P. J. Colovin, C. S. C., for favors received on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Personal.

—Rev. Father Vagnier has been quite well for some days.

—Mr. Faxon, of Chicago, was at Notre Dame a few days, this week.

—Rev. Father Colvin preached the paraphrase of St. Patrick, in South Bend.

—Prof. Gregori went to Chicago, this last week, to exhibit his portrait of the Pope.

—J. J. Fitzgibbon, of '60, was one of the speakers at the great supper in Chicago, on St. Patrick's Day.

—Rev. Father General had quite a few last week. H. has recovered from the effects of it, to the joy of his friends.

Local Items.

—Next week—Holy Week.

—"Vere ish dot Gim Grummey?"

—Any amount of water this last week.

—Ball-playing has begun in the Juniors.

—Now they begin to talk of base-ball again.

—The Ceremonies of Holy Week will be very beautiful.

—And now they begin to talk of base-ball again.

—The floors on the corridor have been repaired.

—Next week—Holy Week.

—"Vere ish dot Gim Grummey?"

—Any amount of water this last week.

—Ball-playing has begun in the Juniors.

—Now they begin to talk of base-ball again.

—Where is that man who said that the winter was ended?

—The Ceremonies of Holy Week will be very beautiful.

—"Bud" and "Ike" are out of employment—the panic is what did it.

—Our best College Exchange is the College Message, published at Cape Girardeau, Mo.
—Railroad communications between Niles and South Bend were interrupted by the water.

—On Sunday last, the walking between the College and the Academy was reported as being "horrible."

—Another lot of books will be purchased for the Lemonier Circulating Library this coming week.

—One cent stamp is required whenever you wish to send a SCHOLASTIC away, a two cent stamp to send a Catalogue.

—The members of the boat clubs are waiting, either patiently or impatiently (we don't know which) for navigation to open, on the upper Lake.

—Nothing valuable can be attained without industry, so there can be no persevering industry without a deep sense of the value of time.

—None but members of the Association giving an exhibition are to remain in the Hall after an evening's entertainment.

—Will outsiders please make a note of it?

—Our young actors should understand that it does not add to the success of an Exhibition to say things on the stage concerning which they have not consulted their Director.

—Brothers Marcellus, Leander, Paul, Edward and Cripplinches to St. Patrick hedges from Chicago to their young friend Charlie O'Connor, for which they return their most sincere thanks.

—The Seniors walked with great circumspection on Sunday last. A ship, you know, brings you to the earth in a very awkward position, and then the water last Sunday made it a little bit more awkward.

—If you put only a one cent stamp on the SCHOLASTIC which you wish to send away, it will lie at the post-office here at Notre Dame, and never reach its destination. Remember a two cent stamp is required under the new law.

—There will be another meeting of the resident Alumni in Rev. Father Colovin's room on Sunday evening, March 21st, at seven o'clock. All are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be submitted to them for consideration.

—Everybody should procure a copy of the fine lithograph of the College which has been lately executed. The lithograph represents the College as it will appear when the new wings are put up. Work on these wings will, we understand, begin this coming Spring. The price of the lithograph is fifty cents, and every body should have one in his possession. They can be had at the Students' Office.

—The Members of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club desire to return their sincere thanks to Prof. Edwards, Bros. Patrick and Wilfred, and Messrs. Maas, Pilliod, Rouland, Baers, Louosdorf and Dryfoss for important services rendered them at their recent Exhibition; and likewise to the Orchestra and Band Choral Union, without which no Society would now presume to give an entertainment in Washington Hall. Resolutions to this effect will be passed at the next meeting of the Club.

—We believe it would be an excellent thing for Catholic education if the Presidents of the different Catholic Colleges were to form an association to meet once a year, during vacation, and discuss matters pertaining to college discipline, study, etc. We have not spoken to the authorities here about it, but we can say with assurance which is our opinion of the matter. We would like to know what The Message, The Index, The Georgetown Journal, The Ost, and others, think of it.

—Our Springfield correspondent writes: "EDITOR SCHOLASTIC: Your correspondent from Springfield is well satisfied that your classic halls and sanctums at Notre Dame have done full honors to Erin's greatest Saint; for which an humble son of Innisfail thanks you all his unfeigned gratitude. If the people of Ascalon did not hear, they must be very dormant, deaf or superlatively stupid. Great honor has been also rendered to St. Patrick in this city; thousands of his Celtic sons have passed through our streets in full military dress to martial music. With very humble thanks and still greater


—St. Patrick's day passed off very pleasantly. High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Toohey, with deacon and subdeacon, at eight o'clock in the morning. Rev. Father O'Connor preached a sermon concerning which we have heard nothing but praise. In the afternoon the Band played in front of the College, in the recreation-halls, in front of the Presbytery and at the Apprentices'. They also gave the SCHOLASTIC Office a call, playing a number of pieces, among others "The Mulligan Guards" and "Come, Pretty Birds." This last is the finest piece which the Band plays, and was, at our request, performed. We wish the pretty birds would come; we are tired of this cold weather.

—A friend writes to us.

—Our Springfield correspondent writes: "Dear Editor: As a climax to your fish story, of last week, I present the following, clipped from an Eastern paper:

"Some young men living near Muscunglo Creek, a small stream flowing into Black River Bay, near Dexter, N. Y., went to the creek, Feb. 21st, and cut holes in the ice for the purpose of fishing with hooks and lines. The instant the holes were cut, they became literally filled with bullheads, and the men began scooping them out by dozens. The next day noon, there were 100 persons on the ice and others coming. It is estimated that about four tons of fish had already been taken. Two men, in three hours, took 1,000 pounds of fish from two holes twelve inches in diameter." Who comes next?

—Bright and early Monday morning our friend John came to the "den." He was pleased; a genial smile lent beauty to his face, and his voice was full of enthusiasm as he said: "Now the genial spring approacheth. The songs of the feathered denizens of the air resounded this morning, and the angry blast of the lightning illumined the sky at eve. All this betokens the near approach of the delicate-footed spring, with green meadows and wildflowers and purling brooks. The reign of the snow-crowned king has ended." And then if you could have heard him the morning after, when he came into our sanctum and blew his frozen hands. He wasn't poetical. He then simply said: It's cold as blazes; though how blazes can be cold, is more than we can imagine.

Our-Door Sports.

—The following are the players in the Star of the East B. B. Clubs—viz.: Soule, Duroto, Ryan, Monahan, Cassidy, Kelly, Ball, Doherty and Marks.

—The 1st nine of the Excelsiors is as follows: Hayes, c; Downey, p; Minton, 1st b.; Murphy, 2nd b.; Porcar, 3rd b.; Gross, s. s.; Kelly, l. f.; Franze, c. f.; Schmidt, r. f.

—McNamara, Connolly, Best, Roelle, Monahan, Pilliod, Budd, Ropelle and Fia-Fra (if the young gentleman will come over and tell us how to spell his name we will give him the next week) form the 1st nine of the Mullahans.

—The following persons form the 1st nine of the Mulligan Guards: Capt. and s. s., Hunt; c. f., Bergh; 1st b., Riddigan; 2nd b., McKinnon; 3rd b., Campbell; l.f., Oto; r. f., O'Brien; l. f., Lambin; Substitute, Robertson.

—The Juanita nine is as follows: r. f., Culliton; c. f., Duffy; p., Hess; 1st b., Hayes; 2nd b., Gault; 3rd b., Graves; s. s., Logan; l. f., Crumney (J. c. f., Seibert.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.


List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been at the head of the Classes named during five consecutive weeks, and whose conduct has been at least satisfactory.—Director of Studies.]
Carlin, M. Shiel, K. Casey, T. Gaynor, M. O'Mahony, E.
O'Connor, M. and E. Thompson, H. Russell, S. Moran, M.
Hutchinson, S. Edes, L. Eds, N. McFarlane, D. Cavenor,
S. Reising, L. Gustine, L. Ryan, F. and G. Wells, L. Johnson,
E. Colwell, E. Pierce, C. McGrey, L. Bosch, G. Hill,
L. Schwass, M. Quinn, S. Walley.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses B. Wilson, M. O'Connor, M. Cravens, M. Pritchard,
M. Ewing, A. Cullen, B. Golsen, M. Reynolds, J.
Brown, S. Cash, L. Kirchner, N. McGrath, A. Godway,
M. Hogen, L. Hutchinson, L. Walsh, H. Kraus, M. Hoff-
man, E. Lappin, C. Orr, M. Redfield, M. Derby, K.
Hudson, M. Bell.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.

Misses A. Ewing, N. Mann, I. Mann, C. Hughes, E.
Simpson, K. Goldsberry, T. Mier, L. and A. Schnurrer.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN FRENCH LESSONS.

1st Class, 1st Div.—Misses M. Walker, J. Kearney.
2nd Div.—Misses M. Poquett, F. Dilger, J. Keigh,
L. Tinsley, E. Thompson, J. Stimson, S. and A. Harris, N.
McGrath, B. Wilson, K. Joyce.

2nd Class, 1st Div.—Misses A. Clarke, B. and K.
Spencer, K. and M. Hutchinson, H. Russell, L. Ritchie, P.
Gaynor, A. McGrath.

2nd Div.—Misses M. Wicker, E. Haggerty, R. Canoll.

3rd Class.—Misses J. Fanning, G. Walton, A. St. Clair,
J. Bennett, L. Arnold, M. Carlin, C. Woodward, M. and A.
Walsh.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

CLASS IN HARMONY.—Misses Spier, E. Quinlan, R. Green,
A. Smith, H. Foote.

THEORETICAL CLASSES.—Misses A. T. Clarke, J. Nunning,
A. Bythes, M. Faxon, E. Dennehey, A. St. Clair, L. Hen-
rotin, K. Hutchinson, C. Malgrey, S. and I. Edes, S. Moran,
S. Walley, R. Parks, L. Johnson, M. A. Roberts, J.
Stimson, C. Woodward, B. and M. Siler, C. Morgan, E.
Thompson, B. Wilson, E. Dougerty, H. Kraus, L. Mc-
Kinnon.

1st Piano Class.—Misses E. Quinlan, R. Spier, H.
Foote, A. Smith.

2nd Div.—Misses B. Spencer, R. Green.

2nd Class.—Misses J. Keigh, J. Nunning.

2nd Div.—Misses K. Hutchinson, J. Kearney, K. Green-
est, M. Julius.

3rd Class.—Misses A. Harris, B. Wilson, L. Wyman, A.
Bydnes, S. Harris.

2nd Div.—Misses E. Dennehey, A. St. Clair, M. Hutch-
inson, M. Cravens, G. Wells, C. Morgan, L. Kirchner, L.
Tinsley, L. Henrotin, M. Koch, J. Stimpson.

4th Class.—Misses J. Locke, A. Dilger, A. T. Clarke,
A. Duncan, M. Faxon, E. Haggerty, T. Wella, D. Gavway,
J. Bennett, H. Kraus.

3rd Div.—Misses M. McKay, F. Dilger, L. McKinnon,
B. Golsen, M. A. Roberts, M. Redfield, H. Russell, K.
Joyce, L. Hutchinson.

5th Class.—Misses E. Thompson, A. O'Connor, L. John-
son, A. Allen, E. Bosford, A. Cullen, L. Ritchie, M. By-
son, S. Relang.

2nd Div.—Misses L. Gustine, A. Walsh, H. Peak, C.
Woodward, M. and L. Walsh, E. Lange, R. Canoll, C. Orr,
J. Andrew.

6th Class.—Misses H. Parks, P. Gaynor, E. Lappin, N.
McAlpine, A. Godway, S. Hole, B. and M. Siler, M. O'Con-
or, N. McGrath, E. Dougerty, M. Reynolds, A. McGrath,
S. Walley, A. Smith.

2nd Div.—Misses E. Simpson, S. Eades, L. Brownbridge,
L. Ryan, M. Brady, M. Quill, R. Neteler, K. Casey, E.
Pierce, M. Gaynor.

7th Class.—Misses E. Eades, J. Brown, E. York, M.
Dalley, C. Malgrey, M. Anthony, S. Cash, L. Kelly, L.
Schwa, E. Morris, L. Bosch, Miss King, E. Colwell.

8th Class.—Misses K. Hudson, A. Ewing, M. Bell.

9th Class.—Misses C. Hughes, R. Goldsberry.

10th Class.—Misses M. Hoffman, M. Derby, A. Peak,
Y. Mier.


We hope the young ladies are diligent; but some names are

missing.

1st German Class.—Misses J. Nunning, M. Faxon, L.
Dennehey, S. Harris, L. Kirchner, M. Schulteis.


2nd Class.—Misses M. Dunbar, L. Kelly, M. Julius, S.
Reising, H. Kraus, E. Bosford.

3rd Class.—Misses H. Peak, B. Wade, L. Walsh.

—An esteemed friend, at St. Joseph's Mission, writes:

"EDITOR SCHOLASTIC.—St. Patrick's Day has come, been cele-
brated, and gone in the same way as its predecessor; to be only
thought of as some thing in the past. Old possibilities was
on the rampage the whole day, and did no small share to mar
the expected pleasure and the tributes of respect, which Erin's chil-
deren, ever and always, wish to bestow on the Feast of Ireland's
holly Apostle, the great and glorious St. Patrick. Every Irish-
man, wherever he is on that day, whether under the burning sun
of the tropics or amid the snows of the Arctic regions; whether
in the wilds of Australia or in the forests of America; on the
shores of the Atlantic or Pacific, he thinks of "Auld lang syn,"
and revisits, in spirit, the land of his childhood, and the home of
his fathers. At an early hour, Mass was celebrated by Rev. John
Ford P. P., who, afterwards, delivered a fine logical, well-worded
and appropriate panegyric of the life and virtues of St. Patrick.
He forcibly impressed on the minds of his hearers, the honor
which every Irishman should have for the great Apostle, St.
Patrick. He said the conversion of Ireland was remarkable in
many ways; the conversion of the people was quick, and effected
without bloodshed, and the faith, once planted in their hearts, has
never to this day, been extinguished.—AN IRISHMAN, ON ONE OF THE MASSES.

Wit.

Wit is "the triumphant discovery of such an unexpected
relation between ideas as will excite surprise, but no other
emotion." If the discovery discloses something beautiful or
sublime, we perceive no wit in it, for our minds first
contemplate the beauty or sublimity. Again if it dis-
closes something useful, we do not consider it as wit; it
must excite surprise merely. A person may become witty by
thought and study, but to a great many, it is natu-
ral. Those who are really ready-witted are never at a
loss for something witty to say. It comes to them natu-

rally. They must have acuteness of thought, and a quick
delivery. The slow wit, on the other hand, requires
time to study it out, but it seems that it is as effective as
the ready wit if not more so. The ready wit from his
quickness often says things intended to be witty, which
contain no wit. The slow wit generally thinks it out well,
by thought and study, but to a great many, it is natu-
ral. Those who are really ready-witted are never at a
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quickness often says things intended to be witty, which
contain no wit. The slow wit generally thinks it out well,
1ST JR. CLASS—Misses I. Mann, K. Hudson, M. Bell, C. Hughes, and E. Simpson.

2ND JR. CLASS—Misses R. Goldsberry and T. Mier.

UNIVERSITY of NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FOUNDED IN 1842. CHARTERED IN 1514.

THIS Institution, incorporated in 1842, enlarged in 1866, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred students.

Situated near the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, it is easy of access from all parts of the United States.

Terms:

Matriculation Fee, $5.00
Board, Bed and Boarding, and Tuition (Latin and Greek included), Washing and Mending of Linens, per session of five-months, $150 00
French, German, Italian, Spanish and Hebrew, each - $10 00
Instrumental Music, $12 50
Use of Piano, $10 00
Use of Violin, $2 50
Vocal Lessons, Classical Course, - $15 00
Graduation Fee, Scientific Course, - $10 00
Commercial Course, - $5 00

Doctors’ Fees and Medicines at Physician’s Charges.

Students who spend their Summer Vacation at the University are charged extra, $35 00

Students received at any time, their Session beginning with date of entrance.

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Broken Candy - - - - - 15c.
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Choice Mixed Candy - - - - - 35c.
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Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.
THE SCHOLASTIC.
A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Published Weekly, During Term-Time,
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

$1.00 PER YEAR.

Michigan Central Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Taking effect December 27th, 1874.

Going East.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trains</th>
<th>Leave Chicago, Leave Niles</th>
<th>Arrive at Detroit</th>
<th>Leave Detroit, Leave Niles</th>
<th>Arrive at Chicago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:03 a.m.</td>
<td>6:45 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Express</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>11:47 a.m.</td>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>2:35 p.m.</td>
<td>7:35 p.m.</td>
<td>8:45 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Express</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>8:55 p.m.</td>
<td>3:50 a.m.</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Express</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>12:45 p.m.</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
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</tbody>
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NOTRE DAME STATION.

Going East, via Niles.

Depart—8:07 a.m., 6:08 a.m., 9:07 a.m., 11:07 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 8:50 a.m., 10:43 a.m., 1:43 p.m.

Going West, via Niles.

Depart—9:20 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

NILES AND SOUTH BEND DIVISION.

Leave South Bend—8 a.m., 5 p.m., 6:20 a.m., 9 a.m., 9:25 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 7:40 p.m.

Leave Niles—9:33 a.m., 9:25 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 6:35 a.m., 6:35 p.m.

Arrive at South Bend—7:25 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 5:25 p.m., 9:40 a.m., 4:40 p.m., 9:40 a.m., 9:40 p.m.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:

The Publishers will receive a limited number of Advertisements for "The Scholastic," and have arranged upon the following list of prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>(per month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address, EDITOR OF THE SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1, 1874, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:35 A.M. (No. 8), Night Express, over Main Line, Arrives at Toledo, 11:57 A.M.; Cleveland, 8:55 P.M.; Buffalo, 9:53 A.M.; Chicago, 8:30 P.M.

10:12 A.M. (No. 2), Mail, over Main Line; Arrives at Toledo, 10:30 A.M.; Cleveland, 7:20 A.M.; Buffalo, 8:30 A.M.; Chicago, 8:30 A.M.

11:57 A.M. (No. 4), Special New York Express, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo, 11:53 A.M.; Cleveland, 9:04 A.M.; Buffalo, 10:00 A.M.; Chicago, 8:40 A.M.

9:11 P.M. (No. 6), Atlantic Express, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo, 7:10 P.M.; Cleveland, 5:56 P.M.; Buffalo, 7:00 P.M.; Chicago, 6:00 P.M.

6:00 P.M. (No. 10) Toledo Express, Main Line, Arrives at Toledo, 9:00 P.M.; Cleveland, 7:00 A.M.; Buffalo, 7:00 A.M.; Chicago, 6:00 A.M.

5:44 P.M. (No. 20) Michigan Express, Main Line, Arrives at Toledo, 8:40 P.M.; Cleveland, 6:40 P.M.; Buffalo, 7:40 P.M.; Chicago, 5:40 A.M.

GOING WEST.

3:18 A.M. (No. 3), Express, Arrives at Laporte, 4:15; Chicago, 6:15 A.M.

5:31 A.M. (No. 5), Pacific Express, Arrives at Laporte, 5:28; Cleveland, 3:30 A.M.; Buffalo, 4:30 A.M.; Chicago, 3:30 A.M.

6:31 P.M. (No. 7), Evening Express, Main Line, Arrives at Laporte, 7:30; Chicago, 7:30.

5:44 P.M. (No. 1) Special Chicago Express Arrives at Laporte 6:35; Chicago, 7:35.

8:00 A.M. (No. 9) Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 8:55 A.M.

1:15 A.M. (No. 71) Local Freight.

Notice. Conductors are positively forbidden to carry passengers upon Through Freight Trains.


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Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.


TRAINS.

LEAVE.

ARRIVE.

Omaha. Leavenworth and Archbold Express | 10:12 a.m. | 9:20 p.m.

Pacific and Accommodation | 5:00 p.m. | 6:35 a.m.

Night Express" | 10:30 p.m. | 7:15 a.m.

CHICAGO ALTON AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

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

LEAVE.

ARRIVE.

St. Louis and Springfield Express, Via Main Line | 6:40 a.m. | 6:40 a.m.

Kansa City and Denver Fast Express, Via, Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. | 11:30 a.m. | 11:30 a.m.

Wenona, Lacom and Washington Express (Western Division) | 12:00 p.m. | 12:00 p.m.

Joliet Accommodation, Via, Springfield, Texas and New Orleans Lightning Express, via Main Line | 2:45 p.m. | 2:45 p.m.

*Except Sunday. $Except Monday.

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2d train | 5:15 a.m. | 9:45 a.m.*
3d train | 9:45 a.m. | 1:55 p.m.*

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


*Second day,