Cross and Crown.

There is a cross of heavy weight
For every human life to bear,
There is a chaplet formed of thorns
For each and every brow to wear:
Oh! when the cross of pain and woe
Shall soon forever be laid down,
May we receive in recompense
A beautiful and fadeless crown.
A cross of toil and worldly grief,
A burden of suspense and care,
Has life imposed upon us all,
And each its heavy load must bear;
The clouds may lower overhead,
Yet faith shall point us out the path
Where sacrifice, where duty lies.
A crown awaits each faithful heart,
Each earnest self-denying soul,
That carries cheerfully the cross
To death's cold, unrelenting goal;
And when the veil shall roll away,
Disclosing Heaven's endless bliss,
The bright stars fade before our eyes,
And each its heavy load must bear.
A burden of suspense and care,
A cross of such a life as this.

Modern Church-Music.

The successful cultivation of the musical drama and the different forms of instrumental music after the death of Palestrina, eventually changed the whole character of musical composition; even the old forms of Church-Music finally succumbed to the levelling influence of modern tonality. But this transformation of ecclesiastical keys was, however, gradual. The immediate successors of Palestrina, on account of their religious conviction and exalted taste, adhered to the established principles with great emulation and fidelity for more than a century.

It was then an understood matter of fact that a composer would not dare to write Church-Music, in the best sense of the word, without a consummate knowledge of contrapuntal art, based upon the system of ecclesiastical keys. Most of the composers of that time were also successful opera composers, but if one compares their masses, motets, and other ritual pieces with their operatic efforts, the difference is clearly noticed. They well knew where the Church ended and the opera commenced, nor did they neglect religious propriety in their productions. They did not compose *holy* operas for the stage, and operatic masses for the altar.

Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, things began to change. The influence of the now universal popular dramatic music banished from the composer's mind the old tradition of a strict Church-Music style. The composing of Church-Music was then considered but a mere secondary occupation, and thus the forms of the opera gradually crept into the mass. This transformation of style, as well as corruption of Church-Music, was in a great measure due also to instrumental music; for we even see able solo-instrumentalists rivaling gifted vocalists during the service of Mass, in the display of their acquired virtuosity.

The Roman school of music remained longest true to the traditions of Palestrina's style. It furnished many celebrated composers, among others, Allegri, the author of the renowned *Miserere*, which has been made the subject of so much exalted praise, and, on account of its peculiar beauty and merit, has been placed above anything written for the Church. This *Miserere* is still performed in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, during Passion-week.

Antonio Lotti, a pupil of Legrenzi's, upheld the Venetian school in the true spirit of its masters, such as Andrea and Giovanni Gabrieli, Croce, Monteverde, Cavalli and Ferrari. The sacred compositions of Lotti are distinguished by truthful feeling and expression. His style is marked by great paths and clearness in form. Lotti, like his master, was a learned contrapuntist, and understood the art of writing true Church-Music.

There are many and able representatives both of the Neapolitan and Bolognese schools. Of the former we have only to mention A. Scarlatti, who took a conspicuous part in the development of Church-Music. His masses and motets are numerous, and give ample proof that Scarlatti was an earnest disciple of and an unflinching adherent to the art principles of his great Roman and Venetian predecessors. Francesco Durante, Scarlatti's successor and pupil, was a composer of ample resources, both in counterpoint and general musical sciences. He devoted his talent exclusively to the forms of Church Music.

Church Music in France was, with little exception, based upon the Gregorian Chant. But under the reign of Louis XIV things changed, and the opera, with its composers, singers, and instrumentalists, entered the Church and banished the Gregorian Chant from the choir. Henry Dumont, principal organist and chapel-master at the head of the king's Church Music, was very much attached to the practice of Gregorian Chant; he had the courage to refuse to comply with the king's wish, and thought fit to resign his position. One of Dumont's masses *La Messe Royale,* is still popular in the Church of France. Lalande, a favorite musician and composer of King Louis', became Dumont's successor. Lalande wrote Church-Music principally; his greatest aim was to compose according to the taste and desire of his
The Elizabethan Era.

The Elizabethan era is so eminently and distinctly characterized as to claim a prominent position in the literary history of the world. In this period the English language had reached its highest perfection, and the study of ancient and foreign models furnished a vast store of literary forms. Therefore this age was characterized by an immense fertility and originality of thought, and by its highly diffused intellectual cultivation. First in point of time among those distinguished writers is George Gascoigne (1530–1577), who as a satirist enjoyed a high degree of popularity on account of his "Steel Glass." George Tuberville (1530–1594), who employed various modes of versification, and whose writings chiefly consist in love epistles, epitaphs, and complimentary verses. A poet whose writings of a lofty tone exerted a great influence was Thomas Ewkevile (1536–1608), who at one time filled the office of Lord High Treasurer. He projected and commenced "A mirror for Magistrates," and although writers of great merit undertook the continuation of it there is a perceptible diminution of grandeur and effect. But the illustrious Edmund Spenser (1550–1599), who is acknowledged to be the greatest poet intervening between Chaucer and Shakespeare, is eminently the highest type of Romantic Poets. His first work of merit is his "Shepherd's Calendar," which was composed on a plan similar to Virgil's Bucolics, and which placed him among the highest poetical names of his day and attracted the patronage of the great. Through Sidney, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, he was brought under the personal notice of Elizabeth. But the poet in his courts career exposed himself to the hostility of the enemies of his protectors, and hence has left us a sorrowful picture of the miseries of courtly dependence.

On the nomination of Lord Grey de Wilton as Lieutenant of Ireland, Spenser accompanied him to that country as secretary. During his residence in Ireland he composed his principal works. He was obliged to leave that country on account of the action of the insurgents, who burned Kilcolman Castle, where he resided, and he was thus bereaved of a young child who perished in the flames. Overwhelmed by so deep an affliction, he returned to London; where he died in poverty, thus showing how transient is courtly favor. The people of his country, so sincere and unanimous was their admiration, had him buried with great ceremony and complimentary verses.

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ing a solemn feudal festival during twelve days. At her court there is a beautiful lady for whose hand the twelve most distinguished knights are rivals; to settle their pretensions they undertake various adventures which furnish the materials for the poem. Spenser had not time to complete his extensive plan, and the first six only were completed; it is probable that the misfortunes amid which he closed his life prevented him from perfecting his design. The influence of his misfortunes on his works is perceptible in his last three books, which are inferior to the first three in vigor and splendor of expression. He has united three elements which appear as incompatible: the framework of the poem is taken from the chivalric legends; the ethical sentiment is taken from the elevated philosophy of Plato combined with the loftiest Christian purity; and the form and coloring of the language are "saturated with the flowing grace and sensuous elegance of the great Italian poets of the Renaissance." The principal defects are its want of unity and its monotony of character. In exquisite harmony he has no superior in English verse. His richness of description and an intensity that makes visible and tangible the objects represented constituted the power of his genius and secured for him the most brilliant name among the poets of his age.

Sir Philip Sidney (1554–1586), the friend of Spenser, was a poet of merit, and remarkable for a refined elegance which pervades his writings, especially his Sonnets. His prose writings, especially his Arcadia, are remarkable for their grace, animation, and elevating moral tone.

Samuel Daniel, Michael Drayton, Sir John Davies, John Donne, Joseph Hall, are poets, though not of the highest merit, yet whose writings are marked by a solid and scholarlike dignity. These were great writers, and had they lived in other times they would have been the most eminent writers of their day; but as it was, they were eclipsed by the brilliant productions of Spenser and Shakespeare, and thus "darkened with the excess of light."

One of the most extraordinary personages of this time was Sir Walter Raleigh (1553–1618), whose great talents and extensive literary accomplishments are admired by all. During his imprisonment he commenced a "History of the World," which comes down to the second Macedonian War.

Among the greatest theologians of the Anglican Church, Richard Hooker (1553–1598) occupies a prominent position, and his "Treatise on Ecclesiastical Polity" has placed him among the best prose writers of his age.

In the great revolution of philosophy, Francis Bacon (1561–1626), as the apostle of the new philosophical faith, was a man of deep learning, and in whom were concentrated all the qualities requisite for the introduction of the new system. When we contemplate the vastness of the work which Bacon undertook, the difficulties which must have obstructed him for a time, we must acknowledge him to be the greatest of modern philosophers and one whose services in the cause of truth and knowledge have placed his name among the foremost benefactors of the human race. His "Magna Instauratio" consists of six books, of which the most important is the "Novum Organum," in which the principles of the inductive method are set forth and demonstrated. His weighty and vigorous style and his inimitable conciseness appear to greater advantage in his Essays.

John Lyly, George Peele, Thomas Kyd, Thomas Nash, Robert Greene, and Christopher Marlowe are some of the dramatic poets anterior to Shakespeare. Marlowe's powerful genius would undoubtedly have secured him a prominent position among the poets of his day had he duly developed his genius, but his life of vice and debauchery prevented this.

Unquestionably the greatest poet of this era as well as of all time was the immortal Shakespeare (1564–1616). His early education was neglected, and, as Shaw says, "perhaps, too, the imperfection of his intellectual training was an advantage to his genius, in allowing his gigantic powers to develop themselves, untrammeled by the bonds of regular education." He rendered useful services to the company with which he was connected in his double character of actor and arranger of pieces, of which we have examples in many of the plays attributed to him, but which would be unworthy of a dramatist of inferior genius. "Othello," "Hamlet," "Lear," "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," among his tragedies, and the "Tempest" and "Merchant of Venice" among his comedies, are the best of his plays. He is unequalled in the exhibition of human nature and human passion; no matter whether the play be founded on history or fiction, he always adheres with the strictest fidelity to general nature. In his manner of delineating passion and feeling, Shakespeare differs from other dramatic poets, for his characters are the men and women of real life. "The wonderful power of conceiving complex character is at the bottom of another distinguishing peculiarity of our great poet; namely, the total absence in his works of any tendency to self-reproduction." Shaw, in speaking of his plays, says: "The thoughts rise so fast under his pen, and successfully generate others with a portentous rapidity, that the reader requires almost as great an intellectual vivacity as the poet, in order to trace the leading idea through the labyrinth of subordinate illustration. His diction may be compared to some elaborate monument of the finest Gothic architecture, in which the superficial glance loses itself in an inextricable maze of sculptural detail and fantastically fretted ornamentation, but where a close examination shows that every pinnacle, every buttress, every moulding is an essential member of the construction. There is no poet, ancient or modern, from whose writings may be extracted such a number of profound yet practical observations applicable to the common affairs and interests of life. Every grade of folly, from the verge of idiocy to the most fantastic eccentricity, every shade of moral perturbation, from the jealous fury of Othello to the frenzy of Lear, or the not less touching madness of Ophelia, is represented in his plays with a fidelity so complete that the most experienced physicians have affirmed that such intellectual disturbances may be studied in his pages with as much profit as in the actual patients of a mad-house." In Shakespeare, the Elizabethan era, that prolific period of incomparable intellectual personages, culminates.

M. P.

A Catholic University.

A distinguished Catholic author, and Professor in one of the largest Ecclesiastical Seminaries in the United States, wrote the following letter to a friend who had mailed him a copy of the Scholastic. We have his permission to publish it:

"REV. AND DEAR FRIEND: I have read very attentively..."
the Notre Dame Scholastic which you were pleased to send me. Do you know what conclusion I came to—for the one hundred and tenth time—when I arose from its perusal? Startle not, esteemed friend! but here it is. We practically are the stupidest set of people on the face of the earth. Every one of those articles you have marked ("The Catholic University, etc.") bear me out in my polite and kind assertion. For it cannot be but the result of arrant stupidity that such a set of men as we Catholics are should know so clearly and understand so practically what should be done, and yet are doing nothing at all, at all. Here in this very Seminary much could be done towards accomplishing what the Scholastic, the Quarterly Review and kindred papers show should be done, may how it should be done, and yet nothing and 0; 0 and nothing!

"I wish I had strength and leisure to dilate on this subject—but cui bono? we are great at pointing the way, like the ministers whom the profane Yankee compared to finger-posts at the turn of country roads—a post that points the road the traveller should take, but which itself never moves. It is exactly our position.

"When I consider these matters, and this state of things I wish I were a Trappist, that had no other business to attend to but the porro unum."

On the same subject the Catholic Mirror, however, speaks in a more hopeful strain. It says: "The time has come for the Catholics of this country to found a national university—a capstone to their educational edifices, and a realization of the aspirations expressed by the Bishops of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore. The feasibility of founding and maintaining a university is evident from the number of Catholics, their wealth, their willingness to establish and support such an institution, the possibility of obtaining competent teachers, the certain attendance of a crowd of students after a beginning shall have been made, and the almost certain attendance of a number of students at the beginning. The Catholics of the country number seven millions. Although the majority of them are poor, and as a body they are poorer than any other class of equal number, they possess considerable wealth. In all the large cities there are considerable numbers of Catholics possessing means. Besides these, there are the never-failing classes of the well-to-do and the comparatively poor, who are able to contribute their mite. Having the means, they have the will. The orphan asylums, the hospitals, the homes for the aged and the blind, the countless parish schools, the academies, the colleges, bear testimony to the charity of Catholics, to their will to promote the interests of the Church and the welfare of their children and of their unfortunate brethren. They have, therefore, the means and the will. 'We ourselves,' says Right Rev. Bishop Becker, in the American Catholic Quarterly Review, 'know personally of several instances in which anxious inquiries have been made by Catholics, within a few years past, for just such an opportunity of bestowing their means during life, or posthumously; and we are fully assured that we have heard of but a minute fractional percentage of the similar cases that have occurred and are daily occurring throughout the country.' To this may be added, that not long ago some wealthy gentlemen, Catholics and non-Catholics, offered to the Jesuit Fathers a large sum of money, if they would engage in this very enterprise. After serious deliberation, the offer was rejected, because the sum proposed was not considered sufficient to found a university on a fitting scale and a permanent basis. Let, then, the first steps be taken towards making a beginning, and ample means will be forthcoming.

"The next requisite is the obtaining of competent professors, who must be possessed of average ability, but thorough masters of the subjects they would be called upon to expound. Already in our colleges there are some educators qualified to fill the chairs in the proposed university. Others, not at present engaged in the work of teaching, but who are masters of particular branches of science and who would be willing to devote them-thes to the great work, could be found in this country and in Europe. So that, on that score, no obstacle appears, for even should all the chairs not have as their first occupants the eminent men desired, the corporators having power to remove incompetent professors will in a short time give an example of 'the survival of the fittest' by decapitating sciolists and replacing them with master-minds.

"With means and men at hand, the next step will be to secure students. This step presents the greatest difficulty of all. For the number of parents sufficiently wealthy and willing to bear the expense of a university course for one, two, or three sons, is not large. And the majority of the young men themselves will not readily add three or four years to their pugnace. Those who will be able to enter the university will see other youths getting the start on them in the race of life, and settling down with a fair prospect of success. They will not at first consider that the race is not always to those who start first, nor that the additional years spent in preparation will not be time lost. But their unwillingness to pass through the university will soon vanish. The prestige which the graduates of the proposed institution will possess at the inception of their active career, the guarantee of worth that a degree will confer, the trust that will be placed in them, no matter what they may undertake, and the solid and thorough knowledge they will be able to bring to bear upon their pursuits, will give them an assurance of victory over their less prepared competitors, will cause them to be imitated in their training, and fill the university halls with admiring successors. All the chief difficulties are at the beginning, for when once the university is started its success is certain. But who will make the beginning? Assuredly the Bishops of the country are the proper persons to break the ground. Right Reverend Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, has begun the agitation, and from the two articles that he has already written it is evident that he has given time and thought to the subject. He has already proposed a plan, demonstrated its feasibility, and made valuable suggestions. He may make further suggestions, such as the place where the university should be situated, which place we think should be at Washington, New York, or St. Louis. Now, let the other Bishops of the land unite—let him in settling the preliminaries, call upon the generous Catholics to found this noble, necessary, and beneficent seat of learning, and we shall soon see the Catholic National University not as an idea, but an established fact."

Poetry After Cowper.

On comparing the poetry of the present century with that of the past, we find that there is not only a difference but also an essential difference between them. The chief characteristic of the poetry of the eighteenth century is its dependence on the ancient Greek and Latin models, wherefore it has been regarded as dull and of the fugitive kind.
But the poetry of the nineteenth century is distinguished by its conformity with nature and truth, more especially by its spontaneous emanation. This is chiefly due to the contrast between the conservative and the revolutionary schools. They all came to the conclusion that poetry was becoming an affair so cold and lifeless in the extreme that an immediate change for the better devolved upon them in awakening in themselves the original powers of the human mind to the development of literary forms produced by true inspiration. It is a well-known fact that for more than half a century after the death of Alexander Pope he in any way deviated from his standard was considered unworthy to be called a poet and only fit to figure in the "Dunciad." But the artificial, mechanical and didactic school rendered intolerable by Pope’s successors was now opposed by what may be called the theory of the spontaneous. This theory then, as also originality, had its rise at the very opening of the present century, whereby that so-called mode of imitating, curtailing and constructing, so much practiced for so long before, was doomed to depreciation. Poetry is indeed the mode of expressing the thought and feeling of an excited or elevated imagination. Where can we find this better exemplified than in the productions of such noble mental faculties as those of Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, etc.? That the poet is born, not made, is a true saying, for it is as absurd for a person who is not really a poet to pretend to write anything worthy of poetical genius, as if he were to try to construct or make some natural object, for instance a flower, which can alone be formed by nature’s hand; the result would be in either case the same, something lifeless and cold. It is obvious too, that whatever comes from the true poet is spontaneous; he cannot help expressing the ideas which are by nature in the mould of his own individual soul.

It would seem that such a theory as that already mentioned should have its effect in silencing the inferior class of poets; but such was not the case. They however underwent a remarkable change; for, being deluded by the present attempts at poetry, they despised the idea of constructing or making some natural object, for instance a flower, which can alone be formed by nature’s hand; the result would be in either case the same, something lifeless and cold. It is obvious too, that whatever comes from the true poet is spontaneous; he cannot help expressing the ideas which are by nature in the mould of his own individual soul. Where can we find in the whole range of English literature a better exemplification of this than what is called the Hyperion style of poetry?

Oh! who so well could sing love’s joys and pains?
He lived in melody, as if his veins
Poured music; from his lips came words of fire
The voice of Greece, the tones Homer’s lyre.

Shelley, possessed of a strong imagination and an exquisite sensibility, as manifested from his works, especially his minor poems, was what may be called the poet of fancy. He is generally known by his shorter pieces, as "The Cloud," "The Sensitive Plant," and "Skylark."

Wordsworth was pre-eminently the poet of nature and originality, and a strict adherer to conservative principles; he was also the most philosophical poet of his day. Nowhere can we find in the whole range of English literature works that are in such conformity to nature and truth, to social and religious life, as those of William Wordsworth.

Nature, it is true, has endowed some men with more noble mental faculties than others. But each one may be considered to have acted his part well if he employ the talents which God has given him for the honor of God, to the best advantage of his neighbor and himself.
“The Continental Cadets.”

Sixteen or seventeen years ago the “Continental Cadets” were an “institution” at Notre Dame, which attracted much attention. It was a military company, and as fine a company as could be found in the State of Indiana. It was organized in the spring of the year 1839, by W. F. Lynch. Lynch was an enthusiastic lover of military display and an energetic organizer of military companies. No sooner had he arrived at Notre Dame than he set about organizing a company among the students. He soon succeeded in interesting some seventy students in his plans, and a company was then formed. They adopted the old blue and buff uniforms worn by Washington and the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The coat was of blue, with buff facings and braiding, and buttons of brass; the vest was buff and the necktie was white. The breeches were of blue cloth and came down to the knee, where they were fastened with brass buttons. The stockings of white roes of the Revolution were worn by all who witnessed their parades. From their dress they took the name of “The Continental Cadets.” Very Rev. Father Sorin obtained arms for them from the Governor of the State.

The “Continental Cadets” were all Seniors. It was Lynch’s intention to form a company among the Juniors to be called the Washington Cadets, but though this company was organized and officered yet they never appeared in public.

Supposing that two companies would be organized, Lynch had a major and some other staff officers elected. As the second company was not successful in all its organization, the staff officers were not re-elected the following year. Yet several good jokes have been told of these officers, two of which we will give.

Mr. Lynch was the major. One of his relatives, (we will call him George,) “crouched” with him—a young soldier who did not have in him all the reverence which he should have had for his older relation. Soon after the swords and uniforms arrived, George, to the great amusement of all the cadets, got up earlier than usual; how, supposing George to be asleep, he donned the full suit; how he stood before the mirror in the room, and with great gravity went through, very awkwardly, many of the sword exercises. Now he was leading a charge against the enemy; then he was winding off a blow. Again he was plunging his sword into the heart of one of his foes. All the motions, to our great delight, George went through. Perhaps he added a little to them—but it was a great thing for us youngsters to repeat them for—not the edification of Major——

The “Major” was very proud of his military suit—and walked with all the dignity it behooved a Major to walk. I remember the first excursion the company made was to Mishawaka. The “Major” was all in his glory; the writer, wishing to compliment him, hinted in rather a broad way that the “Major” was a perfect image of Gen. Scott. “Oh no! no!” said the “Major,” with truly becoming modesty, yes, perfectly convinced that the writer had no idea whatever of humbugging him. “Indeed” said Charlie Healy, a gallant cadet, “to me he seems to resemble Gen. Taylor.” This was another compliment to the “Major,” which he acknowledged with bows and smiles. The crowd, seeing how easily he swallowed the compliments, walked up to him and in the space of one hour had him looking like Gen. Jackson, the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Blucher, Alexander the Great—and nearly every General that ever lived. The good old “Major” believed them all.

The company made at different times trips to South Bend, Mishawaka, Laporte, Elkhart and Niles. Lynch was very anxious to have the members go to Chicago, but Commencement-Day coming on, he could not persuade them to remain here after it had passed, and the trip to Chicago was abandoned.

One day the company went over to Laporte. Just before coming home, one of the citizens insisted on treating “the boys.” Now it was a rule that no member should, under pain of expulsion, enter, while wearing the uniform, any saloon. So the gentleman had to be satisfied with treating to the cigars. He was somewhat “mellow” himself, not having any rule to restrain him from imbibing just as much as he pleased; after the treat, he expressed his desire to address the “soldiers,” and he did so in this style:——”Ladies and Gentlemen, hic! you see before you, hic! the men who fought, hic!-bed and died on Dunker Hill——” He was here interrupted by his friends, who insisted that his wife wished to see him at home. We laughed over our dying, all the way back to Notre Dame.

The company broke up at the commencement of the rebellion—most of the members enlisting in the army.

Prof. Howard, once a student at the College, was a member of the “Cadets.” He afterwards enlisted in a Michigan regiment, was wounded and received an honorable discharge. Captain Lynch served with honor in the Union ranks, and was brevetted Brigadier General at the close of the war. Captain Healy entered the ranks, and was also brevetted Brigadier General during the war. “Josh” Lonergan was killed “on the battle field. Besides these, many other members of the “Cadets” enlisted in the cause of the flag—to too many for us to name here on the spur of the moment; many were laid in Southern graves, many were crippled—and many returned to their homes to take upon themselves positions of honor and trust in the civil service. We know that all of the old members recollect with pleasure the days they passed shouldering a musket in their younger days.

Art, Music and Literature.

—A great “Cyclopedia of Insurance,” to fill six volumes in octavo, is in the London press of Messrs. Layton.

—The latest production of Paul Heyse, the German novelist, is a drama, the publication of which is awaited with great interest.

—Freiligrath’s German translation of Coleridge’s “Ancient Mariner” is to be published in Leipzig this month with 40 illustrations by Dore.

—It is stated that Offenbach’s next opera will be founded on Jules Verne’s tale, “Dr. Ox’s Experiment.” The principal part is to be played by Madame Judic.

—Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has earned 40,000 crowns for the Stockholm Academy of Liberal Arts, which is to be applied for the benefit of needy students.

—Berthold Auerbach aims, in his new series of tables just published, to give a correct representation of the German village life in railway times, as in a former series he illustrated that of an earlier age.

—The literary works of Robert Schumann, translated by
Fanny Raymond Ritter—who has done so much service of this sort—will soon be published simultaneously in England and America.

—Offenbach's "Voyage en Amérique," with a preface by Albert Wolff, the musical critic of La Figaro, has been completed. It has, says Parisian rumor, been purchased by a foreign (query, American?) paper which will publish it as a feuilleton.

—The Princess Liechtenstein, authoress of "Holland House," has, in preparation a novel entitled "Nora," taken from Kiermer. It may be described as portraying an entirely original work by the same authoress. "The publishers will be Messrs. Burns & Oates.

—Diton & Co. have in press, and will soon issue, "Biographical sketches of eminent musical composers, arranged in chronological order," by Madame L. R. Urbino, including sketches of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Bach, Haydn, and all other musical celebrities.

—Gounod has promised to M. Carvalho the score of "Georges Dandin." It is, properly speaking, a musical sketch in two acts, in which the greater part of Molière's dialogue has been retained, as in the case of the "Medecin Malgré lui," adapted by the same composer.

—The new work on "Historic Chateaux," by Mr. Bailie Cochran, M. P., which Messrs. Hirtz & Blackett announce, with this sort to musical literature,—are so soon to be published—"Homebooks of the city of York." This volume will, it is said, throw as much fresh light on the history of the reign of Elizabeth as any of those which have preceded it.

—Lord Houghton gets criticisms from The Examiner. It says of his poems: "They are all far too much the carelessly-executed works of a cultivated English gentleman,—Lord Houghton is of course, highly cultivated, in some things perhaps hyper-cultivated,—are all too much the 'Lines to a Lady of Quality' kind of thing. The suggestion of culture is kept too palpable;—it lurks in allusion, it peeps up perpetually from foot-notes. Apart from this, many of the poems convey little or no impression of any sort." Edmund About calls Lord Houghton a philosopher of the eighteenth century who through some lucky stroke, and some lucky caprice of fate has strayed into the nineteenth.

Books and Periodicals.

—The contents of the Cecilia for November are: St. Cecilia: Principles for Church-Music Schools: Addresses Delivered at the Baltimore Convention by Father Wapelhorst, Rector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at St. Francis' Station, Wis., and by Rev. Th. Brunner, Rector of the Teachers' Seminary at the same place; together with soliloquies of the press, correspondence, etc. The music consists of a continuation of the services of Vesper hymns, by Prof. J. Singenberger.

—if you ever come up for a high office you must expect to encounter the charge that you stole wood. Therefore lay in your supply while these heavenly nights last.

—Carlyle is now very feeble through age, but his memory is still marvellous, and the flow of his talk—doubtless the most eloquent of the age—is unabated. Take this as a sample: "I have known three generations of the Darwins, grandfather, father, and son; atheist all. The brother of the present famous naturalist, a quiet man, who lives not far from here, told me that among his grandfather's effects he found a seal engraved with this legend: 'Omnia ex conchis.' Everything from a clam shell! I saw the naturalist not many months ago; told him that I had read his 'Origin of the Species' and other books; that he had by no means satisfied me that men were descended from monkeys, but had gone far towards persuading me that he and his so-called scientific brethren had brought the present generation of Englishmen very near to monkeys.

A good sort of a man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad and terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretense, professing to believe what in fact they do not believe. And this is what we have got to do. All things from frog spawn; the google of dirt and the cries of the old man. The farmer I grow; and I now stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me the sentence in the catechism, which I learned when a child, and fuller and the deeper its meaning becomes the more I turn to the pages of the Bible. 'To glorify God and to enjoy Him forever.' No gospel of dirt teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys can ever set that aside."—Harford Coubert.
for the purpose of ennobling the mind and the heart, one and detraction generally accompany each other. Indeed a passion for light reading and a love for slander and so destructive to the peace of society and of families. The effect is similar to that of the gossiping disposition so deplorably universal, yet there are unmistakable proofs that a passion for light relaxation to the mind when overtaxed. If the portrayal of selfish and evil passions, mingled with vicious to their religious duties, as it were, by stealth. It seems improbable that in such a matter as the dedication of churches during the first three centuries of the Christian era, yet it is fair to presume that the early dedications. The first writer who speaks of the ceremonies of the Church which relate to the dedication of her temples, is Eusebus, the historian, who says that it is a beautiful and consoling spectacle to see the solemn dedication of the Christian churches and oratories which spring up from the earth as if by enchantment. And this sight, he continues, is so much the more imposing and august that it is everywhere graced by the presence of all the Bishops of a province. But although we cannot give anything positive as to the nature of the Old Law were fulfilled? We have, besides, the word of Eusebius, that the Councils of Jerusalem and of

Where Shall we Look for the Great Men of the Future?

It is said of the popular literature of the present day, and the fact cannot be denied, that it has the effect to enervate and enfeeble the mental powers, to blunt and vitiate the moral perceptions, in short, to ensnare the whole nature, by undermining every noble and pure principle implanted therein. Notwithstanding this fact, how eagerly and indiscriminately does the so-called reading public devour this literature? The sound literary merit of a work is the last question thought of, the result of its perusal upon the character of the reader being a matter not deemed worthy of consideration.

Many a parent who would smile at the advice to be cautious in the choice of books to be placed in the hands of his child, would prefer to see him in his coffin rather than to expose him to habits of falsehood, dishonesty, etc., and yet there are unmistakable proofs that a passion for light reading is scarcely less disgraceful or injurious than the vices cited above; indeed this passion, once in the ascendency, is the fruitful source of almost every other vice.

A sound mind must be accustomed to sound, vigorous and healthful reflection, just as the strength of the muscular system must be maintained by regular and healthful exercise; but in light literature what is there to promote vigorous mental exertion? The best that can be said of the more respectable works of this class is that they afford relaxation to the mind when overtaxed.

If the portrayal of selfish and evil passions, mingled with insignificant gossip, and specious immorality, the insidious poison of unchristian and false principles, promotes a good result, then is our popular literature falsely accused, and we may look for Newtons, Humboldts, Herschels and Audubons to arise from the swollen ranks of our modern novel-readers; but if, on the contrary, familiarity with evil imagery destroys the moral vigor, and weakens mental force, have we not everything to fear for those young men who experience no pleasure in reading books of a more elevated stamp?

Light reading does not exercise the mind. It only entertains the imagination, and through this channel stimulates the passions: or if not so bad as that, it diverts the attention from more worthy pursuits. The effect is similar to that of the gossiping disposition so deplorably universal, and so destructive to the peace of society and of families. Indeed a passion for light reading and a love for slander and detraction generally accompany each other.

Show me a lover of scientific works, and those published for the purpose of ennobling the mind and the heart, one who has a care for some reading above the current news of the day and the last new story, and I will show you one whose conscience will not permit him to be entertained by the tongue of the slanderer and the detractor. Show me a confirmed novel-reader, and I will show you one who avoids the society of the learned and the thoughtful, and who seeks that of the trifling and the vicious.

We have, it is true, much pretty writing which has even won for the authors great celebrity, but which, if dissected, proves that if there was a purpose on the part of the writer, that it was not designed to strengthen the moral powers.

To sum up the charge against popular literature, it inculcates the indulgence of sensuality, and defies evil passions; hence selfishness, willfulness, disobedience and irreverence, with all the countless vices that follow in their train, are more prevalent than ever before.

It is the happy prerogative of youth to decide his own future, by forming his own habits. Happy those who have escaped the passion for light reading; for it is from the ranks of this class of vigorous-minded, whole-souled, whole-hearted young men that we must look for the great men of the future.

St. Bernard's, Watertown, Wis.

As the majority of the readers of the Scholastic are personal friends of the Rev. Father Corby, formerly President of Notre Dame, and at present pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Watertown, we have no scruple in giving an extended notice of the dedication of his beautiful new church. And in connection with an account of this ceremony it may not be out of place here to trace the origin of church dedications. The first writer who speaks of the ceremonies of the Church which relate to the dedication of her temples, is Eusebus, the historian, who says that it is a beautiful and consoling spectacle to see the solemn dedication of the Christian churches and oratories which spring up from the earth as if by enchantment. And this sight, he continues, is so much the more imposing and august that it is everywhere graced by the presence of all the Bishops of a province.

But although we cannot give anything positive as to the nature of the first three centuries of the Christian era, yet it is fair to presume that the early Christians celebrated the divine mysteries in buildings blessed and dedicated to God by prayers and sacred rite. The learned Cardinal Bone, a great authority on all questions of the kind, is of opinion that this dedication of edifices to God has come down to us from the times of the Apostles themselves. However, certain authors attribute this sacred institution to St. Evaristus, who was chosen Pope of Rome in the year of our Lord 98. It is certain that during the first three centuries, until the reign of Constantine, no great pomp and display were given to this ceremony; and indeed it seems impossible that they could be given; for, during those ages, the Church was afflicted with persecutions, and the faithful were necessitated to attend to their religious duties, as it were, by stealth. It seems improbable that in such a matter as the dedication of houses of worship the Church should not adopt the custom of the Jews. If the Temple of Jerusalem, which was nothing more than the figure, was worthy of solemn consecration, how much more would not the temples of the Living God be worthy of the same after all the figures of the Old Law were fulfilled? We have, besides, the word of Eusebius, that the Councils of Jerusalem and of
Antioch were held on the occasion of the consecration of the churches in those cities by Constantine. And the Basilica of Tyre, which was erected on the ruins of a former basilica, was consecrated in 315, on which occasion Eusebius of Cesarea preached the consecration homily to an innumerable number of the faithful. The Basilicas of St. John Lateran was erected two years before that of Tyre, but was not consecrated until afterwards.

We have the inscription, also, which shows that Pope Damasus, chosen A.D. 386, dedicated a church in the Holy City; the inscription is in these words: "Titulus in Christi nomine. Ego Damasus urbis Roma episcopus habe domum consecravit."

It is not known, precisely, what the form of the rite of consecration in the early ages was, as it has not been handed down to us as the canon of the Mass has been, but we know that it was a religious act accompanied with many rites. St. Gregory of Tours, speaking of the consecration of an oratory of St. EuphrONUS, says: "Having taken the holy relics, we carry them into the oratory with the cross and a great number of lighted wax tapers, accompanied by a great number of priests, deacons, etc., in albs, of the most distinguished persons of the city, and a crowd of people who follow us." That is what we do now in our own times when performing a like ceremony.

From what we have said it can be seen that the Church has from a very early period, if not from the times of St. Peter, dedicated her places of worship of God by prayer and by display of pomp and sacred rites.

And surely there was no lack of display in Watertown on Sunday, November 12th, when the new Church of St. Bernard was dedicated by Most Rev. Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee. All the Catholic societies turned out in regalia, and were joined by several from Milwaukee. Headed by bands of music, and carrying many banners, they formed a procession larger than any of the kind ever seen in Watertown. The number of people inside and out of the church has been variously estimated at from two to five thousand souls, the great majority of them being Catholics.

The ceremony of dedication began at half-past ten o'clock and was performed by Most Rev. Archbishop Henni, assisted by some fifteen priests. This over, solemn Pontifical High Mass was sung by Bishop Heiss, of Lacrosse, the officiating Bishop was attended as follows: Assistant Priest, Rev. W. O'Mahony; Subdeacon, Rev. P. Etchman, of St. Henry's, Watertown; and Subdeacon, Rev. P. Franciscus, of the College at Watertown; Deacon, Rev. F. Ettchman, of St. Henry's, Watertown; and subdeacon, Rev. P. Franciscus, of the College at Watertown. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were carried out with great faithfulness to the rubrics of the Church. Among the clergy present in the sanctuary were the following: Very Rev. C. Wapelhorst, Rector of the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales; Rev. W. Corby, Watertown; Rev. M. J. Ward, Rev. M. J. Joerger, D. D., Rev. E. McGuirk, Rev. W. O'Mahony, and others whose names we did not learn. Rev. Father Bigelow was Master of Ceremonies, with Messrs. Carroll and Akers as assistants.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Garesché, S.J., whose fame as a pulpit-orator is so well known through the West. His effort on this occasion was in keeping with his reputation, and we are only sorry that we are unable to give in outline the substance of his glowing and eloquent discourse. In the evening the sermon was preached by Most Rev. W. O'Mahony, who was even more eloquent than when here at Notre Dame.

Rev. Father Corby has every reason to feel proud of his new church, one of the finest in Wisconsin. It is so well proportioned, so commodious and conveniently arranged that it has justly been called a gem. We gave, several weeks ago, a description of the building, and consequently we need not describe it here in detail. We will say, however, that the architect, Mr. Keeley, has every reason to take pride in his work; the contractors have the same reason to feel proud; and Father Corby justly rejoices because he has a beautiful church and it is out of debt.
—Look out for your dictionaries.
—Some of the boys seem mew-sically inclined.
—Winter is now on hand, so prepare your skates.
—Winter came in with a raging snow-storm last Monday.
—Foot-ball still rules supreme in the Junior Department.
—The Minims are now forced to put away their velocipedes.
—The bars are up, thanks to the carpenter and the Schola-
—The Band rehearsals are to take place on Wednesdays,
at 9 o'clock, a.m.
—There is any amount of work going on at the shoe-shop,
and good work it is.
—The President and the Director of Studies have been
visiting various classes.
—Our Rev. Bishop, Mgr. Dwenger, is expected at Notre Dame in December.
—Nothing new is to be said with regard to the classes.
Everything goes along as usual.
—We understand that the Literary Entertainment prom-
ised by the Philodemics is "off."
—The amusement clubs are now fully organized, and
the boys are enjoying themselves.
—The Band was out serenading last week. The mem-
bers are making great improvement.
—In the Junior refectory the readers are engaged in
Doms. "Life of St. Cecilia." 
—There is some talk of the Columbians giving a Literary
Entertainment in January or therabouts.
—Quite a snow fort was erected by some of the younger
portion of the Juniors on Wednesday last.
—Hand-ball, now that the snow has driven most of the
students into the halls, is extensively played.
—Prof. Lyons' Elocution Class is making great progress,
as will be demonstrated at the next Exhibition.
—Every old student should make it a point to procure as
many subscribers to the Scholastic as possible.
—Rev. Father Zahm will lecture next Thursday, the 23d
inst. Subject—"Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism." 
—It is very interesting to see the young men hard at work
in the upstairs study-hall on Wednesday mornings.
—They began putting up the double windows on Wed-
nesday last. Now according to S's theory we should have
a warm season.
—The youth who insisted on taking the inflated rubber
from the toe of his friend's boot, little expected to receive
the same in the eye.
—There have been a few more photographic groups of
ancient St. Cecilians framed and hung in the St. Cecilian
room. No. 4 can't be beat.
—The plank walks are convenient now that the rainy,
and consequently muddy, days are coming on. They were
very serviceable the past week.
—We expect shortly to have a couple of columns filled
with the business cards of the old students, similar to those
in this issue of the Scholastic.
—The St. Cecilians, so we are told, will not produce "The
Brotherhood" until the first of December. The parts
will be given out the coming week.
—Our neighbor the "Ave Maria" has a circulation in
many foreign countries. Only the other day two subscrip-
tions from the island of Ceylon were received.
—The painting of the ceilings of the transepts of the new
church is now about to begin. The work will be similar
as that on the ceiling of the main part of the church.
—The last baseball game of the season was played on the
10th, between the Ju'nitas and the Star of the East, for a
barrel of russets. The Ju'nitas won by a score of 16 to 10.
—The boys are under obligations to H. Carroll for the
great foot-ball which he allowed to be used in the late ex-
citing games played by the members of the Junior de-
partment.
—The St. Cecilians and the Philodptrians make their
halls echo and re-echo with their eloquence. By the way,
the St. Cecilians have not yet let us take a look at the first
number of the Standard.
—The 6th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo-
patrian Society was held Nov. 9th. The following declaimed:
Majors, Conner, Fox, Taull, Keesen, Iglesian, Don-
nelley, Plemas and Anderson.
—A tablet on which will be inscribed the names of all
the old members of the St. Aloysius Literary Society is to
be placed in the room of the society. The names of the
honorary members will also be inscribed.
—Some one has taken away a copy of the "Racoulo" 
and "Illustrated Catholic Almanac" from the Ave Maria
proof-reader's office. It is to be hoped that the party
taking them will return them without delay.
—On the 13th inst., the match game between the Star of
the East and the Juanita B. B. Clubs was played. The
resulted in favor of the Ju'nitas by a score of 16 to 10. Mr.
—We understand that a Solemn Requiem Mass will be
sung some time next week, for the repose of the soul of the
late Cardinal Antonelli, whose death occurred a few days
ago. Very Rev. Father General would be celebrant, but
his health will not permit it.
—There is to be shortly a new time-table on the L. S. &
M. S. RR. We hope the managers will put on the old
three-o'clock afternoon train, or if they can't do this
they might put on a western bound train leaving South
Bend at nine or ten o'clock in the evening.
—The bath-rooms in the steam-house building are well
patronized. By the regulations of the house, every one
must bathe once every two weeks. It may be that when
the remainder of the bath-rooms are finished everyone
will be enabled to go at least once a week.
—We notice that B. Columkille is actively engaged in
fitting up the new College chapel. This chapel will be
a great convenience, as the old chapel was too small to
accommodate the students attending from the three depart-
ments. It will be ready for use in a week or two.
—There are some very good readers occupying the pulpit
in the Junior refectory. We would like to give the names
of three or four of the best readers, and probably will do
so in a few weeks; so let everyone of them do his best.
Look out for your pronunciation, your voice, and every-
thing else.
—We learn that parties have been sent to Philadelphia
to superintend the packing of the new altar, which has
been on exhibition at the Centennial. We may, there-
fore, expect to see it here in the course of the coming two
weeks. The statue on exhibition there will be brought here
at the same time.
—Messrs. Foster and Marsh of South Bend will give up
their lecture course, but the concert by the Philharmonics
will be given under their auspices. This concert will take
place on Friday of next week. All who last winter list-
ened to the music given by the Philharmonic Club will be
only too anxious to attend the concert.
—The person in charge of the lamps (which, by the
way, are by no means small in number) having vacated the
several small rooms in the steam-house temporarily occu-
pyed by him, and taken possession of the building specially
crated for his use, the additional bath-rooms are ready for
use in a week or two.
—We trust that the managers of the lecture course, of
the musical soirées, and of the literary as well as the dran-
tic entertainments, will make it a point to have their notices,
programmes, etc., appear in the Scholastic on the Satur-
day preceding the evening on which the entertainment is
to take place. It is a great convenience not only to cur-
selves but to our readers here at Notre Dame and South Bend, and even in other places.

—An anxious crowd is almost dying to know positively whether it is really a wild duck on the lake that these nimrods have been hunting without success on divers occasions. Rumor, herein, that the duck in question is really a tame one which has strayed from its yard into the lake. It is also whispered that it is not a duck at all, but a goose. At all events the hunters have all been on wild goose chases, one of the results of which has been the hunters' consuming a number of books, pamphlets, and medals. He then made a few remarks with reference to the society. At this meeting Messrs. C. Or so, C. Caron, F. Boies, J. Condon and Franciscus, Messrs. Carroll and Akers, and Bros. Marcellinus, Aloysius, Bruno, Norbert and Stephen, appeared, and made some remarks in favor of the Constitution. Above the picture are the words, *Pacta Fadeterat*; below is the date, July 14th, 1790. Around it is the legend, *Vivante Liberae et Mortuorum*. On the reverse is the following inscription: "Medaille de Conspiration de Cinq Sols Remboursable en Assignats de 50 et un Dessous, L'an IV. de la Liberte."

—The Choral Union, we understand, are going to produce "The Picnic" by J. R. Thomas, at the next musical performance. The rehearsals have already begun, and we hope the Union will do as well this year as the vocal class then did. The rehearsals have already begun, and we hope the Union will do as well this year as the vocal class then did.

—The manager of the Scholastic was among the number who went to see the dedication of St. Bernard's Church, Watertown, Wis. That he enjoyed himself while there is a matter of course, for who would not enjoy himself in such company as he finds both at the Presbytery and at the College there. Fathers Corby, O'Malley, Cordey, and Frere, Messrs. Carron and Aker, Bro. Marcellinus, Aloysius, Bruno, Norbert and Stephen, and Bro. Gabriel who came up from Milwaukee, are all in the best of health. Among the old students met while there were Maloney, of Harvard, III, Shannahan of Watertown, and Bros. Koll of Honor.

—Many of our college exchanges complain that they do not receive the support—especially from the old students of the institutions where the papers are published—which they deserve. It is argued that it is the duty of the former students to support the paper. We do not altogether agree with this view, but we think it is right that the former student should, by his subscription, help to sustain the paper representing the students of his alma mater. The Scholastic numbers among its subscribers many of the old students of Notre Dame, but there are many others whose names are not yet on its subscription list, for what reason we cannot tell. If it is because our paper is not worth the money, we have nothing to say. We do not call upon anyone to subscribe just simply to help us along. We endeavor by our personal (and if the old students knew how hard it is to hunt them up, buttonholing a man here and there, they would say that this department alone of the Scholastic was worth the subscription price by our locals, and by our essays, to give subscribers a readable paper, and one which, to every, one acquainted with Notre Dame and her old students, is worth more than the subscription price, $1.50 per annum.

**Roll of Honor.**

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

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT.**

MISS C. CORRIL, M. McFadden, J. Kingsbury, E. Mulligan, L. COX, F. FITZ, M. LAMBIN, M. COX, C. VAN NAMEE, E. WOOD- 
Ewing, M. McGRATH, A. MORGAN, L. WALSH, L. HUTCHINSON, D. 
GORDON, A. McGRATH, A. KIRCHNER, L. CHILTON, A. PEAK, M. 
HAYES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLISH 
LESSONS.

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses L. Ritchie, A. Walsh, A. O'Con- 
nor, M. JULIUS, M. CRAVENS, M. FAXON, M. BRADY, L. Johnson, 
J. BURSTEIN, L. BEALL, L. COONEY.

1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses A. BYRNE, M. WALSH, H. JULIUS, M. 
DAILEY, P. GAYNOR, R. CASEY, E. HUTCHINSON, L. O'NEIL, A. 
HARRIS, M. O'CONNOR, L. KELLY, J. COONEY, A. HEINEBERRY, M. 
SCHILS, J. McFadden, A. Ewing, N. McGRATH, A. Ewing, 
M. McGRATH, A. MORGEN, L. WALSH, L. HUTCHINSON, D. 
GORDON, A. McGRATH, A. KIRCHNER, L. CHILTON, A. PEAK, M. 
HAYES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN VOCAL 
MUSIC.

1ST CLASS—Misses E. O'CONNOR, and B. SPENCER.

2D CLASS—Misses C. MORGAN, and A. BYRNE.

PAR EXCELLENCE.

MISS C. CORRIL, M. McFADDEN, J. KINGSBURY, E. MULLIGAN, 
L. COX, F. FITZ, M. LAMBIN, M. COX, C. VAN NAMEE, E. WOOD- 
DEN, N. HACKETT, A. WILLIAMS, J. BUTTS, A. GETTY, M. ROBERT- 
SON, A. ELLIS, J. McFADDEN, E. EWINGS, N. McGRATH, A. 
Ewing, M. McGRATH, A. MORGEN, L. WALSH, L. HUTCHINSON, D. 
GORDON, A. McGRATH, A. KIRCHNER, L. CHILTON, A. PEAK, M. 
HAYES.

HONORABLY MENTIONED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLISH 
LESSONS.

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses L. Ritchie, A. Walsh, A. O'Con- 
nor, M. JULIUS, M. CRAVENS, M. FAXON, M. BRADY, L. Johnson, 
J. BURSTEIN, L. BEALL, L. COONEY.

1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses A. BYRNE, M. WALSH, H. JULIUS, M. 
DAILEY, P. GAYNOR, R. CASEY, E. HUTCHINSON, L. O'NEIL, A. 
HARRIS, M. O'CONNOR, L. KELLY, J. COONEY, A. HEINEBERRY, M. 
SCHILS, J. McFADDEN, A. Ewing, N. McGRATH, A. Ewing, 
M. McGRATH, A. MORGEN, L. WALSH, L. HUTCHINSON, D. 
GORDON, A. McGRATH, A. KIRCHNER, L. CHILTON, A. PEAK, M. 
HAYES.

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L. COX, F. FITZ, M. LAMBIN, M. COX, C. VAN NAMEE, E. WOOD- 
DEN, N. HACKETT, A. WILLIAMS, J. BUTTS, A. GETTY, M. ROBERT- 
SON, A. ELLIS, J. McFADDEN, E. EWINGS, N. McGRATH, A. 
Ewing, M. McGRATH, A. MORGEN, L. WALSH, L. HUTCHINSON, D. 
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nor, M. JULIUS, M. CRAVENS, M. FAXON, M. BRADY, L. Johnson, 
J. BURSTEIN, L. BEALL, L. COONEY.

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Peoria Day Express 7:50 pm 9:00 am  
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Chicago and Pudouc Railroad Express 7:50 pm 9:00 am  
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Now, that telegraphic communication has been made between Notre Dame and my office, through the Michigan Southern Depot, I shall be prompt to have passengers in time to meet all trains.

For my attention to the affairs of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

F. SHICKEY

Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—November 21, 1875.

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<th>*Day Express</th>
<th>*Col. Express</th>
<th>Atlantic Express</th>
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<td>Ly. Chicago</td>
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<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Mich. City</td>
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<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
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<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
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Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.

| Ly. South Bend    | 8 15 a.m. | 7 15 p.m.  |
| North Dame       | 8 30      | 7 30       |
| Ar. Niles        | 9 00      | 8 00       |

GOING SOUTH.

| Ly. Niles        | 5 30 a.m. | 4 30 p.m.  |
| North Dame       | 7 00      | 6 00       |
| Ar. South Bend   | 5 15      | 4 15       |

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