An Ancient Legend and its Answer.*

ABREY DE VERE.

Thou Christian Monad, with thy torch and jar,
Thou wouldest burn heaven to its remotest star,
And quench all hell, that thus—bequests, above—
God might be God alone, and love but love.

Too proud for gifts! dash down thy jar and torch,
And learn a lowlier wisdom from the Church.

Know this, that God is heaven: with Him who dwell
Find love's reward perfice: and theirs is hell,
(He's the dreid self-prison) who pine in endless night
From God exiled, or blinded by His light.

Monad! thy Thyrsus is no prophet rod—
Who cancels heaven and hell, must cancel God.

—Catholic Record.

* Through Alexandria there rushed of old a woman with dis­
ordered garb that held high in one hand a torch, and in the
other bore a jar of water, and cried aloud, "With this torch I
will burn up heaven, and with this water I will quench hell,
that henceforward God may be loved for His own sake alone."

Haydn.

In the early part of the last century there lived at
Rohrau, a borough situated about fifty miles from Vienna,
in Austria, a poor wheelwright who united to his trade the
office of sacristan of the parish. He had an excellent tenor
voice, loved the organ of the village church, and, like most
of the Germans, had a natural fondness for music. In one
of these excursions which artisans usually make, and
which form for the greater part the only education they
receive, he had learned at Frankfort-on-the-Maine how
to play the harp. On returning to his native place he
married the housekeeper of the Count of Harrah, the lord
of the demesne. His wife was also fond of singing, and on
Sundays, after the divine office, her husband accompanied
her on his harp; thus these two good people got up every
week an amateur concert of their own. A third performer
afterwards joined them—their little son, who would stand
before his parents with two little pieces of wood in his
hands, to serve him as violin and bow, and accompany atten
tively the voice of his mother. This little child's name
was Francis Joseph Haydn. He was born on the last day
of March, 1732.

A cousin of the wheelwright, who was schoolmaster in
the neighboring borough, and a skilled musician, being
present at one of these concerts, remarked with what an
astonishing certainty and exactitude the child, who had
then scarcely reached his sixth year, was beating the time,
and he proposed to his cousin to take the little Joseph to
his school and teach him music. The parents willingly
acceded to this step, hoping it would have a beneficial ef-
flect in shaping their son's future.

When a few weeks at the schoolmaster's, Haydn discov-
ered in the house two dulcimers, and after persevering
attempts and much patience he succeeded in composing
for this instrument, a sort of song which astonished all
the inmates of the house, the schoolmaster included. He
there learned also to play other more melodious instru-
ments, acquired some knowledge of Latin, and by his ad-
mirable songs, with accompaniment on the lute, won
a reputation throughout the country. It happened that the
precentor of St. Stephen's, the Cathedral of Vienna, who
was canvassing for choir-boys, came to see the schoolmas-
ter, and on the latter proposing that he should take his
boy he expressed a wish to hear him sing. The sonorous
and sweet-toned voice of the little singer charmed the mas-
ter; but when the latter remarked that he had omitted a
trill, the boy naively replied: "How can you require me
to know trilling, if my cousin himself don't know it?"

The master then took him upon his knees and showed him
how he should move his mouth. Immediately the boy
trilled with facility, and the precentor, astonished at such
extraordinary talent, poured into the boy's pocket all the
cherries his host had set before him. Haydn said that he
could not afterwards trill without having the taste of these
beautiful cherries.

Now, then, Haydn was choir-boy at St. Stephen's, and
was only eight years old. They were obliged to work but
two hours a day, but Haydn studied sixteen hours every
day without a teacher. In the midst of the greatest
amusements he heard the organ, he immediately left his
comrades and their plays, and ran to the church. At the
age of thirteen he composed a Mass, which, however, his
precentor found very bad. And in fact it could not be
otherwise, for even a genius cannot make much headway
without the aid of education. Haydn had no money to
pay for lessons, for his parents were so poor that they
could hardly afford to keep him clothed. He found, how-
ever, the means of procuring himself some books of theory,
which he studied with the most pertinacious zeal. Poor,
shivering with cold in his garret, without fire, work-
ing till far in the night, overwhelmed by sleep near his
harpsichord, which was out of tune and falling to pieces,
he felt so happy that in the days of his most brilliant pros-
perity he assured his friends that he had never enjoyed such
pleasure and happiness as then.

There resided at that time in Vienna an ambassador
of Venice by the name of Coanes, whose house was
famous for music. The old composer Porpora, one of the
most celebrated representatives of the famous school of
Naples, which enjoyed such great renown in the begin-
ning of the eighteenth century, lived at the house of the

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ambassador. Haydn knew how to make himself useful in the concerts that took place there, and so much so that the ambassador took him, along with Porpora, to the baths of Manendorf. Our young genius did everything possible to gain the favor of Porpora and thus get some lessons from him. Every morning he got up at a very early hour, dusted his cloak, cleaned his shoes, and arranged with the utmost care the old man’s peruke, but he nevertheless seemed very reluctant to teach his pupil how to sing after the Italian method and accompany on the piano. 

The ambassador was so astonished at Haydn’s progress that after his return to Vienna he gave him a salary of about fifteen dollars per month and admitted him to the table of his secretaries. Under these circumstances he could now buy a black suit, and being thus decently dressed he could appear in better society. He played the violin in one church, the organ in another; sang in St. Stephen’s, passed the nights at his harpsichord composing different pieces of his own or after what he had heard, and always without any other teacher than nature. 

He was naturally very jovial and witty, and continued so even in the old age. At a grand lord, who believed himself worked up in its pretensions, he stoped at the house of the director of the theatre. The director was so struck by the originality of the music that he came out on the street and asked who he was. “That is charming!” continued the director; “come up to my room.”

Haydn came down with the poem of an opera in his hand, entitled “The devil upon two sticks.” In this opera he had to represent an ocean-storm scene, but having never witnessed such a thing he scarcely knew how to go about the task. The director, although he had never been at sea himself, still wished to make him understand what sort of thing it might be, but all his efforts were unavailing,—he could do nothing that would convey a satisfactory idea. At last vehemently throwing his hands over the instrument, the young performer made the director cry out with joy and astonishment. The imitation was perfect. This music, composed in a few days, brought him a large sum of money, but a grand lord, who believed himself worked up in its plot, had it forbidden.

About this time Haydn composed his first trio, and thus entered upon that veritable career as a composer, or rather as a creator, which was to make such a revolution in instrumental music. His first attempts met with brilliant success, but did not relieve him from his poverty. A certain Martinez offered him boarding under the condition that he would give lessons on the piano and in vocal music to his two daughters. While with him, Haydn made the acquaintance of the poet Motastasio, who taught him the Italian language and the principles of the belles-arts.

Being obliged to look for a position that would give him the means of subsistence, he entered in the year 1758, being then in his twenty-sixth year, the service of Count von Mortzin, who kept a large orchestra and gave musical soirees. The old Prince Anthony Esterhazy, one of the highest noblemen of Austria, came to these concerts, and having heard one of Haydn’s symphonies he became so enraptured with it that he asked the Count Mortzin to let him have its author for second director of his own orchestra. Haydn happened to be absent just at that moment, and as he could not be presented to the Prince he was soon forgotten. Fortunately, however, he happened to be in the friendship of Friedrich, a composer much attached to the Prince, and by advice he wrote a symphony for an anniversary of the house, for which he had been asked. It was at Eisentaed, his residence, that Prince Anthony, surrounded by his court and seated on his throne, assisted in great pomp at the usual concert on such occasions. The symphony of Haydn was struck up, and scarcely had they come to the middle of the first allegro, when the prince interrupted the musicians and asked by whom this excellent piece was composed. “By Haydn,” replied Friedrich, and introduced the poor young man, who was trembling with fear. “What!” the prince cried, when he saw him, “the music is from this Moor?” (And in fact Haydn’s complexion singularly justified the comparison.) “Well, Moor,” continued the prince, “in future you shall be in my service. What is your name?”

Joseph Haydn.”

“But did I not hear this name before? You are already in my service. Why did you not present yourself?”

Haydn, being completely confused at the imposing sight of the princely surroundings, did not answer, and the prince continued:

“Go now and dress yourself as precentor; I do not want to see you any longer this way. You are too small; your figure is insignificant; get a new suit, a wig with curls, the ceremonial vestments, and was appointed second music-master. From that moment his position was assured.

It was in the prince’s residence at Eisentaed that he composed most of the pieces that have made him renowned, and that he became a celebrated man without his knowing it; his name and his music spread over Europe, but he was entirely ignorant of the fact, and the smoke of pride did not trouble him. On the contrary, as soon as he was a little at ease, he remembered the promise he had made to old Keller, and married one of his daughters. This union, however, was not happy; but Haydn, being completely absorbed with his art, troubled himself little about his matrimonial misfortunes.
Thus Haydn finally arrived, through a series of troublesome and painful efforts, to a condition where he could give himself up to his inspirations without fear for the future. By sacrificing his personal liberty he won independence by his talent, and became a man of genius. Such was the condition of all artists in the 18th century. Haydn now employed all his leisure hours in compositions of three kinds, in which he distinguished himself in different degrees. According to the opinion of men of taste, he still stands unsurpassed in symphony, of which he is the originator; in sacred music, he opened a new course; in dramatic music he was but an imitator, and if his reputation is not lessened by his essays in this branch, they have at least gained him no celebrity.

It might not be out of place to say here a few words on instrumental music, in which our author created a revolution. For a long time the orchestra was considered as but an appendage, an accompaniment to the human voice. Lulli passes for the first who composed music in which song was replaced by instruments. He had such pieces played before his operas, to prepare the audience for the impressions he was going to give them. The overtures, which soon were to become a fashion, originated from these symphonies. The Italian masters, however, who always sacrificed harmony to melody, that is orchestra to song, refused for a long time to accept them, and it was only after a long resistance that they could bring themselves to replace the human voice by the violin, which was accompanied only by a bass.

We then can regard Haydn as the veritable creator of symphony. It was he who first introduced a multitude of divers instruments, one after another, and all at the same time, just as actors play their part in an opera or comedy. It was he who first brought all these instruments without simple accompaniments as before, but veritable cantilena expressing original and distinct ideas. And in all this he had succeeded to such an extent that in the concerts of to-day the preference lies between him and Beethoven.

By a close comparison of symphony with the other arts, we will find that it is in music what landscape is in painting. Thus in a good landscape we like to find not only the human figure, but other things analogous to the sentiments of man, although nature must always remain the predominating element. And so it is with regard to the symphony. To express harmoniously by music any human feelings, we must not do without the aid of voice and song. In the symphony, as in painting, man finds the sentiment beneath the veil of nature, and the whole life of Haydn is a demonstration of this truth. This genius, who evoked from instruments such admirable sounds, was a very mediocre vocalist. And, besides, he had not that vivacity of temperament which is always necessary to compose happily-conceived and touching melodies. His mind and his whole character were filled with that serenity so common to persons taken up by the contemplation of nature. His final masterpiece, by which he crowned all his symphonies, and which has justly been called the epic poem of music, the Oratorio of the Creation, is nothing else than a magnificent painting of all the created universe to its Creator, passed successively before the audience. Haydn himself directed the orchestra.

Haydn finished his musical career by another oratorio, in which he showed in a manner perhaps less sublime, but still more evident, his vocation for descriptive music. We speak of his Oratorio of "The Four Seasons." Yet, notwithstanding his immense labors, he had acquired but a very inconsiderable fortune. At Vienna, in the suburbs of Schoenbrun, he had bought a small house, in which he passed the last days of his life, which to the end were full of modesty and simplicity. But still he never set to work, and even said that he could not find any ideas, unless he had on his best suit of clothes and used the very best of writing materials. His symphonies, which he wrote with the utmost neatness, were always but the substance of a great descriptive poetry which Milton alone could express. The chaos, light, the fall of the angels, Eden, the tempests that fell upon the forming universe, the plants and flowers, the songs of angels, the rising of the sun, the moon, the advent of the birds and animals of the earth, the creation of the first man, the formation of Eve, the growing loves in the shade of the first sylvan abode, the hymn of the newly created universe to its Creator, passed successively before the audience. Haydn himself directed the orchestra.

Towards the end of his life Haydn received from all the nations of Europe the homage due to his genius. Vienna especially distinguished herself in the appreciation of his masterpieces. A hundred and sixty musicians assembled in a saloon which contained more than fifteen hundred persons, to bring forward for the last time during his life his greatest pieces on sacred subjects, in which orchestra, choirs and scenes came forth alternately. These oratorios Haydn had heard in London, and there also took the words for the one he was going to compose. The Oratorio of the Creation was executed for the first time in the palace of Schwartzemburgh, before an immense audience, who experienced for two hours the most powerful impressions, and saw wonders displayed which the grand descriptive poetry of Milton alone could express.

The music of the Saxon Handel, which he heard there, was for him the revelation of a new world superior to any which he had hitherto known, and it taught him how to bring the art of music to the height of its majesty.

Haydn thus took back with him to Germany the traditions of that great master of whom England had deprived her at the beginning of the same century, and whom Mozart regarded as one of the greatest of musical geniuses. After the example of the Italians, Handel had composed his great pieces on sacred subjects, in which orchestra, choirs and scenes came forth alternately. These oratorios Haydn had heard in London, and there also took the words for the one he was going to compose.
thanked first the public by a bow, and turning towards the orchestra he raised his hands and eyes to heaven and blessed the companions of his labors, who now showed him such signal marks of their most heartfelt and extraordinary affection.

Haydn died on the 31st of May, 1809, at Vienna, a few days before the taking of that city by the French army; the French officers assisted at the Requiem Mass that was sung a few days after his death. Haydn had shared with Mozart the admiration of his time. One brought to the highest pitch the expression of nature, the other the expression of human sentiments, and they had two able followers in their compositions in Beethoven and von Weber.

The word Autumn is derived from the Latin autumnus. It is the third season of the year, comprising in popular language the months of September, October, and November; but, astronomically speaking, it begins about September 23rd, and terminates about December 21st. There is perhaps no season of the year better calculated to enlist the attention of a thinking mind than autumn. It is melancholy, —it is lonely and sad. It is melancholy inasmuch as it brings to our minds a remembrance of our frail nature — remembrance of the time when, like the leaves of the trees, we will droop, wither and fall. Our day will then be at an end, and the grave will close over us to hide from us everything that is beautiful and lovely in nature. Our eyes will be closed to what is going upon on earth. Our lot will be cast with no small degree of fury. The wild fowls begin their migrations from the icy regions of the North to the more temperate regions of the South, as regards brilliancy of color, soft delineations, etc., it is not altogether without its charms. It has its own, which are peculiar to itself. The great king of day as he crosses the equatorial line leaves to us something of himself, and one consolation of this is, that, although we are deprived of him in proportion to his distance from us, we nevertheless enjoy him, in a less friendly way, it is true, but more at the same time, in conformity to our natural feelings and common way of thinking; for every person will admit that on many an occasion during the months of summer he pressed his friendship too closely upon us, and for that reason some of us had to quit for awhile the "classic shades" of Notre Dame, and seek a milder clime, either on the sides or peaks of the proud Alleghany Mountains, Mount Washington, or some other elevation; or take our position by the sea, or some lake, in order that we might enjoy the breeze thereof. Again, autumn, like spring, is a busy season. In it the husbandman gathers into his storehouses the fruits of his toils and industry; the merchant, too, is anxiously awaiting the return of his ships, before the wild storms of winter break upon them, in order to have the reward of his traffic safely secured from the destructive fury of the winds and waves. The wild fowls begin their migrations from the icy regions of the North to the more genial clime of the South, there to pass the winter, and again return to their former abode when the spring opens. Not only do the trees lose their leaves but even the very sap returns from the trunk to the roots for the purpose of escaping the severity of the weather which is approaching; in fact, nearly everything is busy preparing either to avoid or to meet the chilly piercing blasts that will soon break with no small degree of fury.

Who has not witnessed the beautiful grandeur of an autumn sunset? We remember standing one evening in the month of October on a high hill which was situated about three quarters of a mile from the Illinois River. The space intervening between the river and hill was filled with fine groves of maple and cottonwood trees; there had been a little frost a few days before, which caused the leaves of the maple and cottonwood trees to display a variety of elegant colors, surpassing anything we had ever before witnessed. The sun was just setting in all his majestic grandeur, and the bright rays of his majesty falling on the many-colored leaves presented a scene of surpassing beauty. How much do we not see for study in the beautiful order
of Nature; and should we not often think of the infinite goodness of Nature's God.

How pleasant it is on some fine day in autumn to take a drive through some well-cultivated region or section of the country, and there see the delicious grapes in luxuriant clusters, the nice red apples so tempting to the senses, and fruits of all sorts which by their fine and delicious flavor have tempted so many of the young folks to take them without ever thinking of their right to do so.

In autumn we are called back to our studies in order that we may prepare ourselves to appear in the world as men, upright in character and invincible in determination, knowing our duties as citizens, our duty to our neighbour and to God. As the days of autumn approach, the thinking student will say: "I must return to my books, to familiar halls of study, to the companionship of fond schoolmates and the guidance of teachers, and there endeavor to the utmost of my ability to lay up the necessary amount of knowledge that will stand by me in after days. Like a gallant captain, who has been braving the dangers of the seas and who now returns with his ship laden as the reward of his labor, who looks back with no small amount of pleasure on the many hardships he endured in order to secure that cargo of merchandise and bring it safe to its destination, like this captain shall we, when old, look back with pleasure on the labors we endured in order to acquire a good and solid education, to have lessons of virtue instilled into our youthful minds both by instruction and example on the part of those on whom that duty devolved. "We will be glad, too, when looking back, to see that we lost no time, but gave ourselves as students to the task that now well repays the labor we had to undergo in acquiring it. The reward, then, of our youthful toil was the obtaining of a good education, which, as old men, we shall look upon as the most precious, the most endurable of anything, faith alone excepted, that has ever found a habitation in our immortal mind, and which has stood by us when riches failed and when the tide of misfortune bore down upon us and left us almost destitute. Well may it, then, be said that in the autumn of our life we fully realize the benefit of the education we received in the spring-time of our years.

On the Study of History.

There is not, perhaps, a more agreeable and at the same time important study than that of history. But aside from its agreeableness, the necessity of a thorough knowledge and deep study of the facts of history is so apparent that it needs scarcely any argument. History informs us of the great transactions of the ages of the past, the causes which led to the development of certain facts, and the consequences which flowed from the policies of rulers, and by the knowledge derived from it we are taught what should be the best rule of conduct in similar circumstances. By means of it we come to a knowledge of the weaknesses and the strength of governments long since passed away; how, puffed up by victory and exulted by wealth, they brought destruction upon themselves in the hour of their seeming triumph; and then again how, when defeat was upon them and want stared them in the face, by their prudence and virtue they turned the tide of adversity and made victory crown their standards.

By means of the study of history our minds, as we have said, are stored with the knowledge of facts. It lays open to our view the state of morals at the different epochs in the world's existence, and makes known the customs of people of ancient times. History records for us the story of the wonderful feats of arms, of the patriotism which glowed in the hearts of men, of the disinterestedness of heroes and the courage of the martyrs. It recounts the rise and fall, the glory and humiliation of kingdoms, empires and republics. Rightly then has it been called the testimony of ages, the torch of life, the life of memory, the oracle of life, and the interpreter of the past.

The events recorded in the pages of history—be they heroic deeds or heinous crimes—are to us objects of instruction. When we read of the bravery, virtue and patriotism of those who have passed through life's fierce conflict in other ages, we recognize that they are models fit for our imitation; when we read the recital of the crimes and corruption which have disgraced epochs and men, we feel that they are things to be abhorred. We are taught that by the practice of virtue nations are made stable, and that immorality brings with it that corruption which like a cancer eats into the heart of a nation and brings it to ruin and desolation.

These are some of the many advantages which result to us from the study of history, and so thoroughly have they been recognized that wise men in all times have recommended it. It is related of Cato, the censor, whose eminent qualities reflected so much honor on the latter days of the Roman republic, that he composed for his son, and wrote in large characters, descriptions of remarkable events, he heart feelings of patriotism, religion and virtue; they—were they to educate their children to admire and imitate the pure lives and heroic deaths of the martyrs and confessors of the Church, how great would be the good done, not to the children alone but to the whole nation! They would benefit their children by instilling into their hearts feelings of patriotism, religion and virtue; they would deserve well of the republic in giving to its citizens worthy to take leading parts in the affairs of State.

Portents of the Weather.

Admiral Fitzroy, through the publications authorized by the Board of Trade, has given such of the observations of common weather wisdom as may be depended upon.

The old remark about a ruddy evening and a grey morning, alluded to in the Gospel of St. Matthew, as indicating good weather, meets full approval; as also that a red sky in the morning foretells bad weather, or much rain, if not wind. The Admiral adds that a high dawn denotes wind, and a low dawn fair weather.

When birds of long flight, such as swallows, hang about

* The ruddiness must be crimson or rose-color, not orange, which is a sign of high wind; and we must not forget the old proverb: "In dry times all signs fail."
home, and fly low, rain or wind may be expected; also when pigs carry straw to their sties, and when smoke from chimneys does not ascend readily.

Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects, such as hills, unusually visible or raised by refraction over what is usually below, may be mentioned among signs of wet, if not wind to be expected.

The sun setting of a pale color or behind a black cloud is a sign of rain.

Scientific Notes.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh, the eminent American palentologist, has been elected president of next year’s meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

—Experiments in a mine in Cornwall, England, with the telephone, point to the probability of its being employed in conveying signals from deep mines to the surface.

—The French Académie des Inscriptions has received from Tunis eighteen stones with neo-punic inscriptions, which were rescued by Guénot, a telegraph director at Gouletta, from being broken to mend roads.

—On August 14th, Denmark celebrated the centenary of one of her most recent events—Hans Christian Orsted, born August 14th, 1777, known all over the world as the discoverer of the laws of electro-magnetism. It was in 1818 that Orested first published his investigations.

—Russian Mineralogical instructions, and from the information of native agriculturists, Dr. Gerstacker has prepared a pamphlet on “The Colorado Beetle and its Appearance in Germany.” It will contain illustrations of the beetle, its larvae, and a chart showing its progress in the United States.

—A. E. Outbridge, in the Philadelphia Mint, has obtained, by experiments in electro-chemistry, films of gold so thin that 2,500,000 would be required to make an inch in thickness; yet the films, when examined through the microscope, are seen to be continuous. They are transparent, and of a bright green color; but by reflected light they assume the true gold color.

—It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. Theodore Thomas is to be the musical director of the New York Philharmonic, and that the first concert will be given under his direction on the 24th of November. The Thomas Symphony will also be given as usual, and the season can therefore be looked forward to with a good deal of agreeable anticipation by all lovers of good music.

—M. Leverrier, the celebrated French astronomer, characterizes Prof. Asaph Hall’s discovery of the satellites of Mars as one of the most important observations in modern astronomy. It is in the highest degree an honor to American science. The magnificent instrument with which they have been detected, a masterpiece of mechanical skill, is of American construction, and we think every astronomer must admit that since it was mounted at the Naval Observatory, Washington, the national astronomical institution’s admirable instrument has been shown in the selection of a class of observations upon which its extraordinary optical power could be brought to bear with the greatest advantage in the actual state of the science.—Nature.

The site of the petrified forest of California is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and lies in the same stved with the Geyser, Mount St. Helena, and the thermal springs of Calistoga. A recent visitor says that, geologically, it is one vast lava bed, in which the trees lie as they were when thousands of years ago, by some convulsion of nature. The trees are in fragments, many of which have been converted into charcoal, others into lignite, and others into beautiful specimens of jet. Where the heart of the tree had decayed, and left the cavity, a form of lustrous uncrystallized silica, containing water, Chalcedony, another form of the silica, but clear and limpid, is found in other cavities. No top has been petrified, and only here and there a root.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch is preparing a work on the geography of Assyrian inscriptions.

—Augier has read, at the Théatre Français, a new comedy in four acts, the title of which is not yet known.

—The London impresarios have very properly reduced the hitherto exorbitant salaries offered to foreign singers.

—No less than one hundred and sixteen editions of Manzoni’s novel, “I Promessi Sposi,” have been published in Italy.

—M. Thiers has left an unpublished work in which he attempts to refute, on the authority of history, the doctrines of Darwin, Comte, Littre, Renan, and Spinoza.

—The newest Index Expurgatorius is M. Rouveyer’s catalogue of works suppressed, prosecuted, or condemned in the last thirty-six years, from 1841 to 1877, just out in Paris.

—The Chevalier Bellotti Bon has bought the play Our Boys, by Nostiri Biniol. Translated into Italian, it will be played in the principal cities of Italy during the coming winter.

—The manager of the Bayreuth theatre has sued the Sultan of Turkey for the payment of stock subscribed by the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, for representations at the Bayreuth theatre.

—Mr. Tuckerman’s “Greeks of To-Day” has been published in Athens in modern Greek. A Greek newspaper speaks of it as the only picture of Greek character “ever presented by a foreigner.”

—The Marquis d’Ivry has written a new opera, “Gli Amanti di Verona,” another title for “Romeo and Juliet,” thus making the thirteenth opera composed on the subject first taken by Shakespeare.

—H. L. Thayer, of Denver, Col., has just completed two excellent maps, one of the Black Hills and Big Horn country, and the other of Colorado. Both are perfect in detail, are compiled from the latest surveys and other reliable sources, and are bound in such shapes as to be convenient for use.

—The London Publishers’ Circular attacks the free public libraries, founded at the expense of the taxpayers, on the ground that charities are no permanent benefit and that it is not right to tax everybody to provide novels for idle people to read; and, novels, it declares, form per cent. of the books demanded.

—The Baroness of New York is the auspicious title of a new poem by Joaquín Miller, just published. It is described as “the longest and most ambitious work of this author, with a plot as intricate as the most passionate love tale and the same lawless melody and breezy freshness that distinguish the best works of the author of “Songs of the Sierras.”

—The French Government has just adopted a formidable gun called a cannon revolver, capable of throwing per minute eighty shells weighing about one pound each. When thrown, these shells explode into twenty-four fragments. The cannon revolver is effective at a distance of more than 3,000 yards. It weighs 700 pounds unmounted, and 1,600 pounds mounted. Two men can handle it.

—The financial result of the Mozart festival at Salzburg has (the Athenaeum says) produced but a small sum to be divided between the local musical charities and those of Vienna, and has failed to raise the capital sufficient to found a conservatorium, a grand concert-hall and an extensive musical library, so as to create at Salzburg an “International Mozart Foundation,” as the central locality for musical Europe.

—Mr. Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, one of that city’s most public-spirited citizens, who never tires in his well-doing for her, after giving her one of the noblest music halls and the largest organs in this country, has now donated $500 in gold, to be divided into ten premiums to be awarded for the best design for a case of the organ, and limits the competition to ladies. The Association has accepted Mr. Springer’s offer.

—A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: “There is at present on view in Camuccini Palace, Rome, a mag-
significant painting by the well-known artist, Luigi Riedi, representing St. Patrick teaching Christianity to the pagan Irish. Amongst the figures represented are those of several Druids and the four kings of ancient Ireland. The painting has been much noticed by the press in Rome. It is considered one of the first masterpieces of Irish art, and has been purchased by the Irish government.

The recent Caxton celebration at South Kensington, London, brought together a large and rich collection of antiquities, curiosities, and appliances connected with printing. The owners of books and the custodians of public and private collections showered their treasures. The Queen sent four Caxtons from the royal library at Windsor; also the Montz Psalter, "probably the most magnificent printed book known," and Charles the First's copy of Shakespeare (1623), with his autograph. Lord Spencer, the heir of Althorp, sent fifty-seven Caxtons, the Gutenberg, or Mazarin, Bible, the Montz Psalter, block books and printed books of endless variety. The Duke of Devonshire sent eighteen Caxtons and books printed by his contemporaries, Penzey, Colard Mansion, and Wynken de Worte. The Bodleian library sent the Bay Psalm book, the first book printed in the United States, and believed to be the only copy in Europe. Among the contributions of these and other patrons of the exhibition were "The Recueil of the Histories of Troy," the first book printed in the English language, before the invention of printing, by Bishop of Elizabeth of the English Church in Exile; "De Boecio," the first book printed in England; "The Doctrinal of Sapience," 1477, the first book printed on paper of the Aldine family; the first six books printed with dates; the first book printed by Albus Manutius, founder of the celebrated Aldine family; the first books printed at Paris, Geneva, Holland, and Rome. These and the rich variety of rare and beautiful specimens, many of them unique, were carefully classified and catalogued.

Books and Periodicals.


This little work is useful not only to seminarians, for whom it is principally intended, but also to the laity in forming the ceremonies of ordination. The mass of information in these latter may understand all that takes place in the sanctuary on those important occasions when young men receive Holy Orders from the hands of a Bishop.


This is superb reading. In manner and matter there is nothing left to desire. But it is the presence of the master spirit himself, the living source of this splendid stream of thought, that gives a supreme joy to the mind and heart of the reader. Never but when we approach such a superior nature as that of Cardinal Manning do we feel the force of those simple words of the Scripture, He breathed into him the breath of life, and man became a living soul. Into this man indeed has been breathed the breath of life and he has become a living soul. In this volume we have discussed in his limpid style almost the whole subject of modern thought, The Eternal City, The Catholic Church in England, a multitude of literary topics, the Magna Carta, Progress, the Rights of Labor, Ireland, French Indigents, The Movement, The Independence of the Holy See, Philosophy, Father Faber, Cardinal Wiseman, Frederick Ozanan, Garibaldi, The Daumon of Socrates, etc. What young American does not wish to know the thoughts of the living master, what are the finest models of pure rhythmic English prose. To the rhythmic beauty of that early style he has added a simple dignity which lifts him easily above every other English writer, even Newman, Arnold, or Ruskin. To derive knowledge and inspiration from Manning is pleasant work, for he has a model of literary composition, the student can find no more model volume than Manning's Miscellanies.


The object of this work, which is to be completed in forty-eight parts, and sold by subscription, is to portray the progress made by the United States in music, art and literature. This is done in a series of memoirs of musicians, composers, poets, sculptors, painters, actors, orators, etc., all of which are written in elegant and scholarly style, and we feel confident that the work will have a large sale. The engravings are well executed and add to the beauty of the work. The author of the World of Art claims that for a nation of a century's growth, America has done more to develop and foster art than any other nation, and that her progress has been with almost giant strides. It is to show this progress that this book has been written and will be carried on to completion. Among the memoirs in the first number are those of Edwin Booth, the tragedian, Wm. Ollien Bryan, the poet; George F. Bristow, the composer; the first book printed in America; "The Doctrinal of Sapience," —Odoni de Flori Fote—1489; the first book printed on paper of English manufacture, the first book known to have been printed in Scotland; the first six books printed with dates; the first book printed by Aldus Manutius, founder of the celebrated Aldine family; the first books printed at Paris, Geneva, Holland, and Rome. These and the rich variety of rare and beautiful specimens, many of them unique, were carefully classified and catalogued.

—The French papers describe an invention for driving a horse by electricity. The coachman is to have under his seat an electro-magnetic apparatus, which he works by a little handle. One wire is carried through the reign to one end and carried to the grupper so that a current once set up goes the entire length of the animal along the spine. A sudden shock will, we are gravely assured, stop the most violent runaway or the most obstinate jibber. The creature however strong and vicious, is "transformed into a sort of inoffensive horse of wood, with the feet firmly nailed to the ground." Curiously enough, the opposite effect may be produced by a succession of small shocks. Under the influence of these the various screw can be endowed with a vigor and fire indescribable.—Exchang.
A Word About Entertaining Literature.

The art of reading in our day has become almost universal. Nearly every one reads, and reads not only for the purpose of storing his mind with knowledge or of bettering his heart, but also for the purpose of deriving entertainment during his leisure hours and driving away care and sadness. Hence it is that the demand for light and amusing literature such as we already possess. True, most of our magazines have wisely given a

of the people for light and amusing literature cannot be overcome, but must be appeased, it has become necessary to satisfy it in such a manner that religion and good morals may not be injured. This conviction has come rather late, almost too late, since the evil has already gained a great influence over the masses, committed countless ravages, and has attained enormous strength. Still, the light that is beginning to break upon the evil may even now serve to check it to some degree. We know that in France for more than thirty years successful efforts have been made to counteract it by publishing magazines of entertaining literature the whole tendency of which is Catholic. The Ouvrier, Le Dimanche Illustré, La Semaine d’Enfants, Le Magasin Catholique, and other publications of the kind, have been highly successful, and by the quality of their reading matter and the beauty of their engravings have truly deserved the patronage which they have received. Not so successful were the German Catholic magazines started about the same time as the French. Failing to satisfy the wants of their readers and to supply the very kind of reading matter for which they were started, they soon died off. However, in the last decade of years a great change has been wrought. Among others, the well-known firms of Benziger Brothers, and Frederick Pustet, both of which have establishments in Europe and America, have been successful in maintaining two excellent German magazines, the Alte und Neue Welt, published by the former, and the Deutscher Hausschatz, published by the latter, both of which, among our German readers, bid fair to counteract the influence of modern light literature.

The failure of the first attempts in Germany to establish periodicals like these was due to the fact that there was a want of noted Catholic writers of light literature. But this want is now filled. Von Bolanden, Von Eiburg, Von Dyhern, Countess Hahn, Baroness de Brakel, Count Ballestreri, names borne by ancestors who in the olden time wielded the sword in the cause of justice and truth, are now shining lights in the world of belles-lettres and devoting their pens to the defence of the same cause for which their forefathers bled. The highest ecclesiastical authorities have given their approval to the undertakings of these authors and their publishers. The Saint Borromeus-Verein, an association of Catholic publishers, make it a particular object to propagate Catholic books and periodicals, thus forming as it were one vast circulating library over the whole of Germany. Their example has found imitation in England and America. As yet these enterprises are in their infancy, compared with the achievements of the French and German Catholics, but we hope that the day is not far distant when the United States will rival if not surpass its sister countries in Europe by the establishment of a literature instructive, entertaining and Catholic in its spirit. A solid foundation for higher Catholic literature has already been laid in the United States by the publication of such reviews and magazines as the American Catholic Quarterly, the Catholic World, the Catholic Record, etc., the ability and enterprise of which deserve the most cordial support, but the nature of their articles limits their circulation to persons of education and cultivated taste. As culture advances their circulation should increase in proportion, but in the mean time something of a lighter cast, and better adapted to entertain the mass of Catholic readers, would prove of great service both for their entertainment and the advancement of a taste for sound Catholic literature such as we already possess.
portion of their space to matter of this kind, but it does not fully meet the demand, as is plainly seen by the number of non-Catholic and anti-Catholic magazines and trashy papers that find an entrance into Catholic households. What is wanted is able periodicals of a light and racy cast, such as the *Alte und Neue Welt* and *Housewive*, made up with light and entertaining stories, historical and biographical sketches, notes of travel, judicious selections and anecdotes, humorous and otherwise, all gotten up in an attractive style and handsomely illustrated. We have no fear that if the capital and literary and artistic requirements for such a publication could be got together the affair would prove as remunerative to the publishers as it would be beneficial to the Catholic public at large.

How We Lose Time.

We doubt whether there is anyone who cares to lose time. Men as a rule would much rather make use of all the hours given them for self-improvement or in advancing their fortunes, yet they cannot but find now and then that they have let many golden moments pass by without any profit. Then, again, there are others who, though they would like to improve themselves, have acquired habits of idleness which they cannot shake off. Indeed idleness has taken such a hold of them that they cannot make the resolution to commence anything. They have given themselves up to dreaming, and pass in reverie the hours which they should give to solid work. They dream of what they would do were certain contingencies to take place, and neglect to act with regard to the present. They dream of honor and glory without doing anything by which it may be attained. They dream of the good which they might accomplish were they endowed with wealth, and neglect to do the good within their power. Away with these dreamers, and those who give way to such reveries and freaks of imagination—they are losing their time.

Then there are other people who are busy at all times, but only with such work as may be agreeable to them. They work at things which do not belong to their state of life. This is not what is demanded of man; the work which he must do is that which his position in life requires, and he who neglects to do this is losing his time. It is not for a student to attend wholly to such studies as he may find agreeable. There are others which, though they give not the same pleasure to the pupil, are just as important, and if he neglect them he is losing his time and wasting the money of his parents. We have seen such students, who though they were always at work neglected that which was most serviceable to them. Others there were who endeavored by cramming at examination time to advance their studies as far as possible, and when they succeeded they had found that the succeeding year's studies were beyond their knowledge to grasp. Too proud to admit their deficiency and take their proper place, they struggled through the year with difficulty, not comprehending one half that was taught. They were losing their time.

But there are not the only ways in which time is lost. We not unfrequently see students who do the work required of them in a manner so negligent and imperfect that little or no good comes to them from it. A lesson is hastily skimmed over, an exercise dashed off, and not another thought is given to it. In a day or so he has no knowledge of what he has seen. Everything has vanished from memory, and he has lost his time. Whatever it is necessary to do should be done well. If it is not done properly it was as well to leave it undone, since the labor is thrown away.

Let everyone, then, engage himself in work steadily and faithfully; let the work be such as befits his station in life, and let it be done completely and thoroughly. In this way alone can he improve the fleeting hours and accomplish good for himself and all with whom he comes in contact.

A Sound Mind and a Sound Body.

It is certain that there are advantages to be derived from all studies, whether sacred or profane, but these advantages are not equally derived by all; and all studies are not to be taken up without distinction of age, mental and corporal strength, natural disposition, etc. The latter should be taken into serious consideration, for upon the manner in which they are attended to, much depends.

A less mature person derives greater advantage from simple studies than from those of the more advanced grades; because for such a one the power of understanding must, to a certain degree, be developed by elementary training, growth, and advancement in age. These elementary branches should also be of such a nature as not to give a wrong bias to the understanding, nor to prove detrimental to the moral character; for no study, be it religious or scientific, in which simple truth is assailed or distorted should ever be allowed the young; early errors take deep root, and those who have had but little experience in the knowledge of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood, are incapable of guarding themselves against deception.

A person of mature age, whose power of understanding has been adequately developed by primary studies, who has commenced at the very beginning and gradually advanced in the scale of scientific investigation as he advanced in age, may pursue without danger to mind or body studies of a more difficult and abstruse nature and reap advantage from them. Philosophy may be taken up as a study by him; for by means of his keen intelligence he is capable of discerning between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, where a person less mature might be liable to attach himself to that which is wrong. By studying, and using his judgment between them, he would attach himself more firmly to the truth, which he would the better perceive by the very contrast; for a thing is never so well seen into as when contrasted with something directly the opposite. White, for instance, never appears so bright as when bordering immediately on black; and truth is never sooner discovered than when placed alongside of its opposite, error.

Then, again, we must make a little distinction between strength and weakness, which may be either of mind or body. The strength of the one is the strength of the other, and the weakness of the one the weakness of the other. While a youth possessed of but a weak mind and body would injure himself by pursuing such studies as would overtax his mental powers, another possessed of a strong mind and body could pursue the latter studies not only without detriment, but with all the advantages that could be derived from assiduous application to them. A necessary requisite for every study is *mens sana in corpora sano*—"a sound mind in a sound body." These two are inseparable; one cannot fully exist without the presence of the other. It is an
Personal.

—George J. Gross, of '77, is reading law in Reading, Pa.
—Bernard McGinnis, of '74, is practicing law at Ottawa, Ill.
—Rufus H. McCarty, of '71, is assistant surgeon in the United States Navy.
—Peter Rosy, of '99, has a large and lucrative law practice at Gilroy, California.
—C. M. Mosal (Commercial, of '77) is clerking in a dry-good store at Jackson, Miss.
—Rev. P. P. Cooney arrived home after several months of hard labor throughout the country.
—J. O. Burns (Commercial, of '71) is travelling for a wholesale house in Bloomington, III.
—James M. Greene (Commercial, of '75) is doing well in Wapella, Ill. He is proprietor of a large boot and shoe store.
—Rev. Father Maloux, a missionary for many years among the Indians of Oregon and the neighboring Territories, spent several days at Notre Dame at the beginning of the week.
—Thos. Ewing, of '69, who has been spending a few days at Notre Dame, left on last Monday for Salt Lake City, to remain there for a month or so. Mr. Ewing’s health has been quite delicate, and he hopes, by a change of air, to better it. We trust that such may be the case, and that he may return fully recuperated.
—Benjamin B. Evans, a graduate of the Scientific Course here in 1876, is now studying law at the University of Michigan. Mr. Evans paid us a short visit the past week and we were glad to notice that his affections for his old Alma Mater is still undiminished. We wish him all success, and hope to welcome him frequently at Notre Dame.
—Joseph W. Connolly (Commercial, of ’76) is studying law with his brother at Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Connolly was one of twenty who received second honors in the Senior Department of that year.
—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of John E. Obert (Commercial), of ’76. The Reading Times says: “John Edwin Obert, son of J. F. Obert, Esq., died on Thursday night at eleven o’clock at the residence of his father, No. 20 South Ninth Street. The deceased was born on the 23d of August, 1858, and was consequently in the 20th year of his age. He had been assisting his father for some time in the management of the extensive business of the Union Boiler Works, and had been at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, where he was superintending the erection of several oil stills, where he was attacked with malarial fever, and was brought home. His illness developed into inflammation of the brain. The deceased had frequent rational moments and was perfectly conscious at the time of his death, and his sister Katie’s arms. He was educated at West Chester, and at the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend. He was a young man of fine attainments and accomplishments, and his sudden and unexpected death is a severe blow to his grief-stricken parents.” Of the funeral, the Reading Daily Eagle says: “The funeral of the late John E. Obert took place from St. Paul’s Catholic Church between 9 and 10 o’clock this morning, Rev. F. Borneman officiating. Deceased was dressed in a white satin shroud and was laid in a heavy walnut casket. In the church the coffin was placed on a bier covered with heavy black cloth with crape trimming and tassels, a new feature introduced into this city by the Messrs. Felix, the undertakers. Interment at the Catholic cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Frederick Whitman, John Rambo, Jr., George Gross, Joseph Maitland, Wm. Mullen, Joseph P. Kremp, John Humma and Cyrus Schultz. The two first carried large bouquets of white flowers.” We know that the announcement of this death will bring sorrow to the hearts of the many who have attended class with John E. Obert here at Notre Dame. We extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathies. May he rest in peace.

Local Items.

—High Mass next Saturday will be celebrated at 8 o’clock a. m.
—The Bulletins were all made out on Wednesday, and have been sent off.
—The Young Americans played a picked nine on the 30th, and defeated it by a score of 22 to 4.
—There are more students in the Minim Department here at Notre Dame this year than in any former year.
—We return thanks to B. Xavier for a number of beautiful papier maché book marks—the prettiest we have ever seen.
—It is said that the pump in the Junior yard does not always come to time, and the unanimous wish is that it be fixed.
—The Director of Studies continues his visits to the various classes and seems satisfied with the generality of the work done.
—The small organ formerly in one of the transepts of the church has been sold to the Episcopal Church in South Bend.
—The Minims’ dormitory having become too small to accommodate the large number of students flocking to it, it is to be enlarged.
—The Young Americans beat Abraham’s picked nine by the score of 15 to 13. The chief feature of the game was the home run by McNellis.
—The members of the sodality of the Holy Angels approached Holy Communion in a body on the Feast of the Star of the East by a score of 19 to 16.
—The members of the Sodality of the Holy Angels approached Holy Communion in a body on the morning of Oct. 3, the Feast of the Guardian Angel.
—The Juanitas and Star of the East Baseball Clubs played a game of baseball last Wednesday, resulting in favor of the Star of the East by a score of 2 to 1.
—We trust that the Thespians will do their utmost endeavors to give an A No. 1 Entertainment next Friday. They owe it to the reputation of the Society to do so.
—Although the number of performers in the Orchestra is smaller than last year, the music is much better, since the individual players handle their instruments with more skill.
—The Resolutes vanquished the Silverheels at baseball on the 30th by a score of 8 to 2. We would have published the full score were it not that we discovered several errors made by the scorers.
—It is expected that O’Leary, the celebrated pedestrian, will be here on the 18th to witness the out-door sports. We would advise those who intend competing for the running prize to begin practicing.
—The fifth regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathic Association was held last Saturday. At this meeting essays were read by Messrs. F. Cavanagh and G. Sugr. Declamations were delivered by Messrs. A. Burger, J. O. Burns, F. McGrath and M. Burns.
—The Lazy Nine of the Senior Department, who call themselves the Exterminators, beat the Minim nine by a
score of 13 to 9. Of course there was great rejoicing among the Lazy Nine over the result. The nine are now ready to challenge any nine of two year old infants that may be around.

—There seems to be a financier in the Junior departments — a young man who believes in making the circulation equal to the wants of trade. However, in making his tickets equal to his own wants, we would advise him to be careful. Before long he will find a bank president sitting down on him rather heavily.

—Tuesday Oct. 2, the birthday of Very Rev. President Corby, a committee of the Faculty waited upon him and tendered him their congratulations, to which he responded in a happy manner. The students know that the day was the anniversary of his birth they would without a doubt have called upon him.

—At the fourth regular meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club, held Saturday evening, Sept. 29th, Mr. A. S. Glug was elected a member. Declarations were delivered by Messrs. Barry, Walters, and M. Williams. Essays were read by Messrs. Stewart, Keenan, and G. Williams, and select readings by Mr. Fischel.

—On the 2d of October, the Feast of the Guardian Angels, the members of the Sodality of the Holy Angels sat down to a most excellent banquet, the dishes of which showed great knowledge of cuisine. The feast was truly enjoyable, and faithful Sodalists will remember it a long time. We are happy to know that the Sodality is in a most flourishing condition.

—The Enterprise Club played the Mutuals the first of the championship series of games on Wednesday. At the close of the game stood 9 to 0 in favor of the Enterprise. The Mutuals then threw up the game. The base hits were: 1st base hits—Enterprise, 5; Mutuals, 0; 2d base hits—Enterprise, 1; Mutuals, 0; 3d base hits—Enterprise, 6; Mutuals, 0.

—At the 4th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society was held September 27th, at which the following were elected: Masters O. Johnson, R. Johnson, G. O'Connell, W. McCarthy, A. Abrasahms, and E. Walter. Masters L. Sievers, E. J. Pennington, F. Lang, A. Burger, and R. Pleins read essays. Masters F. Pleins, J. McNells, F. Lang, K. Scanlan, and A. Abramahms declared.

—In the reports of the South Bend City Council we read that Very Rev. President Corby, of Notre Dame, and others, petitioned the Council to alter the name of that portion of Notre Dame Street running north from Sorin Street to University Avenue, and have it graded and gravelled, with sidewalks twenty feet wide and planted with two rows of trees. For this purpose Notre Dame subscribers will give $100, or $200 if necessary, and others have subscribed $50.

—Our friend John says he sends the Scholastic home only when his name is on the roll of honor. We fear a great many others do likewise, so that when parents do not receive the Scholastic at times they may know why it has been kept back. If they wish it regularly, the better way would be, perhaps, to have it sent direct from the office of publication. It is only $1.50 a year, and surely the price of subscription is well repaid in reading matter.

—Elsewhere in this issue will be found an extract from the Notre Dame Scholastic announcing Very Rev. Father Sorin's project to construct, at Notre Dame, a façade of the Grotto of Lourdes, in France. The project simile to Schlegel's Philosophy of History, Lectures on Modern History, History of Literature, Philosophy of Life and Language, Eschatological and Miscellaneous Works, 5 vols.; William J. Mumford, English Cronicles; Around the World in Eighty Days, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, At the North Pole, The Desert of Ice, Five Weeks in a Balloon, Jules Verne, 5 vols.; Roughing It, Tom Sawyer, 5 vols., Mark Twain; Spiritual Conferences, The Bethlehem, Precious Blood, All for Jesus, Blessed Sacrament, Growth in Holiness, Creator and Creature, Foot of the Cross, Life and Letters, Father Faber, 9 vols.

—Three base hits—Enterprise, 2; Atlantics, 1.

—During the past week the following volumes were placed on the shelves of the Lemonnier Circulating Library: Life of Lorenzo de Medici, Roscoe; Life of Leo X, 2 vols., Roscoe; Speeches of Edmund Burke, 2 vols.; Bede's Ecclesiastical History and Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Beesen's Ecclesiastical History, A. W. Schlegel's Dramatic Literature, Schlegel's Philosophy of History, Lectures on Modern History, History of Literature, Philosophy of Life and Language, Eschatological and Miscellaneous Works, 5 vols.; William J. Mumford, English Cronicles; Around the World in Eighty Days, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, At the North Pole, The Desert of Ice, Five Weeks in a Balloon, Jules Verne, 5 vols.; Roughing It, Tom Sawyer, 5 vols., Mark Twain; Spiritual Conferences, The Bethlehem, Precious Blood, All for Jesus, Blessed Sacrament, Growth in Holiness, Creator and Creature, Foot of the Cross, Life and Letters, Father Faber, 9 vols.

—The Enterprise Baseball Club beat the Atlantics on Sunday by a score of 27 to 13. The game was noted chiefly for the good batting of the Enterprises. The following is the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCORE BY INNINGS:</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Atlantics</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td>7 8 9 Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enterprises</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlantics</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 1 1</td>
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| Base hits—Enterprises, 11; Atlantics, 3. |
| Two base hits—Enterprises, 4; Atlantics, 0. |
| Three base hits—Enterprises, 2; Atlantics, 1. |

Umpire—E. Hellman.

—Prof. Gregori has opened at No. 231 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, a free Exhibition of a number of his paintings. This Exhibition consists of two collections, one entitled the Loan Collection, the other the Artist's Collection. The Loan Collection consists of the following works: No. 1, Pope Pius IX, painted from life; No. 2, Pope, March, 1874; No. 3, "The Crucifixion"; No. 4, "The Meeting of the Mother with the Saviour" (Nos. 3 and 3 are Statues, from 14 of the same size in the Church of the Collegio Votale Missione, rendered him capable of conducting one with success. He has served in all the foregoing capacities, and is willing to make himself generally useful and subservient to the interests of his employer.

—It is rumored (and as a rumor only we make this statement) that the 2d Regiment, of Chicago, will visit Notre Dame on the 15th. If the Regiment comes, and that it will come we do not state positively, it will arrive on Fri. day afternoon, Oct. 12th, and camp out on the Campus Saturday, the 13th. That evening a meeting will be held and be the guests of the authorities. They will remain over until Monday morning. Such, we are told, was the programme made out by General Torrence. However, we are not positive that the Regiment will come. If it does, it will receive a hearty welcome.

—To-morrow, Rosary Sunday, the great annual pilgrimage by the parishioners of the churches in Mishawaka, South Bend, etc., to the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Notre Dame, will take place. Last year some fifteen hundred people took part in the pilgrimage, and this year the number will undoubtedly be much larger. For the accommodation of the pilgrims, the High Mass for the students will be sung at 8 o'clock; Vespers, however, will be at the usual time. Solemn High Mass for the pilgrims will be sung at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Father Oechtering. At the 8 o'clock Mass, the Missa de Angeli will be sung; at the 10 o'clock Mass the Mishawaka choir will render a Mass from the repertory of the Cecilia Society. In the afternoon there will be a sermon and Benediction, after which the German Te Deum will be sung. At 5 o'clock the students will sing Vespers, which are from the common of the Blessed Virgin, page 36 of the Vesperal.

—It is rumored (and as a rumor only we make this statement) that the 2d Regiment, of Chicago, will visit Notre Dame on the 15th. If the Regiment comes, and that it will come we do not state positively, it will arrive on Fri. day afternoon, Oct. 12th, and camp out on the Campus Saturday, the 13th. That evening a meeting will be held and be the guests of the authorities. They will remain over until Monday morning. Such, we are told, was the programme made out by General Torrence. However, we are not positive that the Regiment will come. If it does, it will receive a hearty welcome.
The collections have been highly praised by all whose list's Collection consists of: No. 13, Lesson of Love; No. 14, Young Mother; No. 15, Their solution is as follows: 2 + y = 7, & x + y = 11. Their solution is as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{From} & \quad x^2 + y^2 = 7 \\
\text{Take} & \quad x^2 + 3 = x^2 + 3 \\
\text{Leaving} & \quad y - 3 = 4 - x^2 \\
\text{Divide by} & \quad 2 + x - 2 + x \\
\text{Giving} & \quad \frac{x}{2} = 2 - x (1) \\
\text{And from} & \quad x + y^2 = 11 \\
\text{Take} & \quad x + 9 + 9 \\
\text{Leaving} & \quad y^2 - 9 = 2 - x (2) \\
\text{From (1) & (2),} & \quad y^2 - 9 = \frac{-y - 3}{2 + x} - 3 \\
\text{Or,} & \quad y - 9 = \frac{-y - 3}{2 + x} - 3 \\
\text{And} & \quad x + y^2 - 11 \\
\text{Completing square,} & \quad y^2 - \frac{1}{2} (x + 3) = 3 - \frac{1}{2} (x + 3)^2 \\
\text{Extracting root,} & \quad y = \frac{1}{2} (x + 3) - \frac{1}{2} (x + 3)^2 \\
\text{Dropping the fraction,} & \quad y = 3 \\
\text{And since} & \quad x = 2 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Q. E. D.

—The following is the programme of the Entertainment to be given by the Thespian Association on Friday, October 12th, at 6:45, sharp:

**PART FIRST.**

**Music.** Band

**Music.** Band

**Address.** L. D. Murphy

**Address.** L. D. Murphy

**Address.** J. A. Burger

**Song.** Choral Union

**Song.** Choral Union

**Address.** G. Laubni

**Address.** G. Laubni

**Latin Address.** A. Hertzog

**Latin Address.** A. Hertzog

**Greek Address.** L. Evers

**Greek Address.** L. Evers

**German Address.** A. K. Schmidt

**German Address.** A. K. Schmidt

**Music.** Orchestra

**Music.** Orchestra

**French Address.** A. Keenan

**French Address.** A. Keenan

**Music.** Band

**Song.** John G. Ewing

**Prologue.** John G. Ewing

**PART SECOND.**

**THE CROSS OF ST. JOHN.**

A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS, PLATED AT NOTRE DAME FOR THE FIRST TIME.

**Balthazar Merx.** ...... E. Arnold

**Simeon Merx.** ...... A. Hertzog

**Theodore.** ...... J. P. McHugh

**Schulman.** ...... A. K. Schmidt

**Bonaventure.** ...... Wm. Ohlman

**Kedge.** ...... L. D. Murphy

**Snooe.** ...... L. D. Murphy

**Lacoon Lester.** ...... P. J. Cooney

**Baron Blusterbob.** ...... L. Evers

**Jean.** ...... J. P. Kinney

**Advocate General.** J. J. Quinn

**Provost.** J. P. Quinn

**Chaplain.** M. Regan

**Juniors.** J. H. Maguire

**Judges.** W. Dechant

**Officers, Citizens, etc., etc., etc.** Band

**CHERRY BOUNCE.**

A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

**Oldrients.** ...... J. A. Burger

**Gregory Home spun (his ma).** ...... M. Regan

**Gammon.** ...... L. Evers

**Spinage.** ...... J. P. Quinn

**Mr. Home spun (Father to Gregory).** ...... J. W. Dechant

**Doctor's Boy.** ...... J. P. Kinney

**DO YOU KNOW ME NOW?**

A FARCE IN TWO ACTS.

**Nogo Dumbs.** ...... J. J. Quinn

**Jabez Dumbs.** ...... J. J. Quinn

**Sellwell Joly.** ...... L. Murphy

**Samuel Walswell.** ...... J. P. McHugh

**Music Band.** J. H. Maguire

**Store-Keepers.** ...... L. Evers

**Epilogue.** J. P. Kinney

**Closing Remarks.** Very Rev. E. Sorin

**Music.** Band

** 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.**


**Seniors—J. G. Ewing, J. P. McHugh, J. Coleman, J. McEntry.**

**Junior Department.**


**MINIM DEPARTMENT.**


**Class Honors.**

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

**Collge Course.**

**Seniors—J. G. Ewing, J. P. McHugh, J. Coleman, J. McEntry.**
The Notre Dame Scholastic.

93

Saint Mary's Academy.

The rendering of Longfellow's "Legend Beautiful" by Miss Blanche Thompson, on Sunday evening, was excellent.

Ella Mulligan followed the Senior readers, in a very amusing story in rhyme, by Gail Hamilton, entitled "Two Sides."

The general Drawing Classes in both Departments have but just commenced. The Class of Seniors numbers fifty pupils; that of the Juniors, twenty-eight.

The instruction after Mass at Loretto, addressed to the "Children of Mary" and the "Children of the Holy Infancy," was, "The Test of the true Child of Mary."

Fair attempts have already been made at sketching trees from nature. In due time those who excel in these classes will enjoy their meed of commendation, and will be noticed in the weekly report of St. Luke's Studio.

The "Departure of the Crusaders," a fine poem in French, was read by Miss Clara Silverthorne with much feeling. "The Sick Child," a poem in German, by I. von Eichendorff, was very well read by Sophie Rhineboldt.

According to the request of Very Rev. Father General on Sunday, the 23d inst., the tale in French, "Confidence in God," read by Anna McGrath at that time, was translated by the little girl herself. She read the translation, and Very Rev. Father pronounced it a good one.

Tablet of Honor

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

Senior Department.

Misses E. Mulligan, E. O'Neill, L. Ellis.

Junior Department.

Misses C. Silverthorne, E. Tighe, L. Whiteside.

Tablet of Honor

For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

Senior Department.

Misses E. Mulligan, E. O'Neill, A. Hertzog, E. Mulligan.

Junior Department.

Misses C. Silverthorne, E. Tighe, L. Whiteside.

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For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

Senior Department.

Misses E. Mulligan, E. O'Neill, A. Hertzog, E. Mulligan.

Junior Department.

Misses C. Silverthorne, E. Tighe, L. Whiteside.
**Attorneys at Law.**

**Brown & Harvey** (M. M. Brown of '95), Attorneys at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Speer & Mitchell** (N. S. Mitchell, of '72), Attorneys at Law, No. 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

**Thomas B. Clifford** (of ’62), Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 825 Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to Depositions.

**Fanning & Hogan** (D. J. Hogan, of '74), Attorneys at Law, Room 26, Ashland Block, M. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

**John F. McGovern** (of ’78), Attorney at Law, Office 65 and 67 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

**Dodge & Dodge** (Chas. J., Notary Public, and Wm. W., both of ’74), Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly made. Office, Hedge’s Block, Burlington, Iowa.

**Orrville T. Chamberlain** (of ’71), Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, 38 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.


**William J. Clarke** (of ’74), Attorney at Law, Rooms 3 & 4, Law Building, No. 67 S. High St., Columbus, O.

**James A. O'Reilly** (of ’69)—Attorney at Law, 257 Court Street, Residing, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

**John D. McCormick** (of ’78)—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lansing, Ohio.

**Civil Engineers & Surveyors.**

**C. M. Proctor** (of ’73), Civil Engineer of City and County of South Bend. Office, 67 Main St., Elkhart, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

**Arthur J. Stace** (of ’64), County Surveyor for St. Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

**Weekly Newspapers.**

**The Catholic Columbian,** published weekly at Columbus, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame students and friends solicited. Terms, $2 per annum.

**The Ave Maria,** a Catholic journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, $1.50.

**The Young Folks’ Friend,** published monthly at Loogootee, Ind., 50 cts. per year. Subscriptions solicited from the friends and students of Notre Dame.

**The South Bend Herald,** published weekly by Chas. Murray & Co. (T. A. Dalley, of ’74) $1.50 per annum.

**Hotels.**

**Circle House,** On the European plan, Indianapolis, Ind., close to Palace, Depot, best in the city. English, German and French spoken. Geo. Rhodes, Proprietor; E. Klitz, Clerk.

**The Bond House,** A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Michigan. Free Back to and from all Trains for Guests of the House.

**The Matteon House,** Corner of Washington and Chicago Ave., Ill. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matteon.

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**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—June 24, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Mail</em></th>
<th><em>Day Express</em></th>
<th><em>Kal Express</em></th>
<th><em>Atlantic Express</em></th>
<th><em>Night Express</em></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>5:00 a.m</td>
<td>6:00 a.m</td>
<td>8:45 p.m</td>
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</table>

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

**GOING NORTH.**

| Lv. So. Bend | 7:30 a.m | 8:00 a.m |
| " | " | " |
| N. Dame | 8:35 a.m | 9:45 a.m |
| Ar. Niles | 9:15 a.m | 10:45 a.m |

**GOING SOUTH.**

| Lv. South Bend | 7:00 a.m | 8:15 a.m |
| " | " | " |
| N. Dame | 7:45 a.m | 8:30 a.m |
| Ar. Niles | 8:45 a.m | 10:15 a.m |

*Sunday excepted.*

**Daily.**

**Saturday and Sunday excepted.**

**GOING NORTH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Express.</th>
<th>Night</th>
<th>Express.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ar. So. Bend</td>
<td>7:30 a.m</td>
<td>8:00 a.m</td>
<td>9:00 a.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles</td>
<td>8:45 a.m</td>
<td>9:45 a.m</td>
<td>10:45 a.m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**GOING SOUTH.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Express.</th>
<th>Night</th>
<th>Express.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ar. So. Bend</td>
<td>7:45 a.m</td>
<td>8:30 a.m</td>
<td>9:15 a.m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles</td>
<td>8:45 a.m</td>
<td>10:15 a.m</td>
<td>10:45 a.m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Minerals, Shells, Birds, Etc.**

The Naturalist’s Agency has been established at 1203 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections. Specimens sent to any part of the world by mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free.

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

My Mineralogical Catalogue, of 30 pages, is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak of lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystallization.

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

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

**COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS**

**For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians, and other Professional Men.**

The collections of 199 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; every Crystalline System; and all the principal Ores and every Chemical Combination. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5. and higher classes are also surrounded with gold leaf. The specimens are accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

**Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.**

**A. E. Foote, M. D.,**

Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy,

**Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.**

**Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science.**

**Member of the American Natural History, Central Park, New York.**
THE "AVE MARIA,"
A CATHOLIC JOURNAL
Devoted to the Honor of the Blessed Virgin.
(16 pp. Imperial 8vo.)
Published Every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind.

APPROVED BY HIS HOLINESS Pius IX., AND MANY EMINENT PRELATES

Among the many contributors to the Ave Maria may be mentioned:

Aubrey de Vere
Henry Lasbeek
Rev. A. A. Lambe
Lady Fullerton
Misses Hown

A specimen copy sent free to any address on application.

The Rev. Editor of the "Ave Maria,"
Notre Dame, Indiana.

For farther particulars address
Very Rev. A. Granger, C. S. C.,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.

Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains for all points in Kansas and Southern Missouri. This is acknowledged by the travelling public to be the

Great Overland Route to California.

Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express. 10 00 a.m. 3 45 p.m.
Peru accommodation. 5 00 p.m. 9 35 a.m.
Night Express. 10 00 p.m. 6 50 a.m.

A M. Smith, General Superintendent.

Chicage, Alton and St. Louis and Chicago
KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; ticket offices at depot and 132 Randolph street.

Kansas City, 1d Denver Express via Jack-
sonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. 8 40 p.m. 12 30 p.m.
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Express via.
Main Line .... 7 30 a.m. 9 00 p.m.
Peoria Day Express ... 7 30 a.m. 9 00 a.m.
Peoria Keokuk and Burlington Express 9 30 a.m.
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express ... 8 00 a.m. 9 00 a.m.
Streator, Wabash, Louden and Washington Express 9 00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation. 9 00 p.m. 5 00 p.m.


The Scholastic Almanac

Contains, besides the ordinary calendars, selections in prose and verse, both serious and humorous, from the pages of the Notre Dame Scholastic. It is printed on tinted paper and in the best style of typographical art.

Every student should procure a copy.

Every one acquainted at Notre Dame should take a copy.
**L. S. & M. S. Railway.**

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

**GOING EAST.**

- **3:25 a.m.** Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:30; Cleveland 2:29 p.m.; Buffalo 6:05 p.m.
- **11:25 a.m.** Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:30 p.m.; Cleveland 10:35 p.m.; Buffalo 6:32 a.m.
- **12:45 p.m.** Atlantic Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo 2:40 p.m.; Cleveland, 7:10 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:05 p.m.
- **3:30 p.m.** and **4:00 p.m.** Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**

- **5:43 a.m.** Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m.; Chicago 6:00 a.m.
- **5:08 a.m.** Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 4:50 a.m.; Chicago 2:00 a.m.
- **4:38 and 4:00 p.m.** Way Freight.

---

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.**

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.**

**JUNE 24, 1877.**

**TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,**

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh....</td>
<td>Leave 11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>12:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester....</td>
<td>12:05 P.M.</td>
<td>10:15 A.M.</td>
<td>12:15 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance....</td>
<td>3:10 A.M.</td>
<td>3:20 A.M.</td>
<td>5:30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D. .......</td>
<td>7:00 A.M.</td>
<td>7:30 A.M.</td>
<td>9:30 A.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4, Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 5, Fast Ex.</th>
<th>No. 6, Pac. Ex.</th>
<th>No. 8, Mail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago....</td>
<td>Leave 9:10 P.M.</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth....</td>
<td>2:46 A.M.</td>
<td>2:15 A.M.</td>
<td>8:45 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne....</td>
<td>6:50 A.M.</td>
<td>6:30 P.M.</td>
<td>11:20 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lima....</td>
<td>8:05 A.M.</td>
<td>7:45 A.M.</td>
<td>11:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest....</td>
<td>10:10 A.M.</td>
<td>9:30 A.M.</td>
<td>3:45 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crestline....</td>
<td>11:45 A.M.</td>
<td>11:20 A.M.</td>
<td>5:30 A.M.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**Sets 'Em Up.**

**HENRY BLUM** on hand with a full stock of **IMPORTED and DOMESTIC CIGARS and TOBACCOS at the**

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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

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**M. Livingston & Co.,**

**ARE THE**

Leading Merchant Tailors in South Bend.

94 MICHIGAN ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.

---

**L. S. & M. S. Railway.**

**P. A. D. SEELEY,**

**PROPRIETOR OF THE**

NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE!

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

P. SHICKLEY.

---

**Look to Your Health.**

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is the best Spring remedy for impoverished blood, physical exhaustion, or impaired digestion. Ladies troubled with ailments incident to delicate con sistutions will find it invaluable.


---

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**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

---

**Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is the best Spring remedy for impoverished blood, physical exhaustion, or impaired digestion.**

**Ladies troubled with ailments incident to delicate constitutions will find it invaluable.**

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**F. S. UTEBS, a. V. S. S. T. A.**

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