Re-Interment of Pere Marquette.

A DAY-DREAM FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

BY GEORGE DUFIELD.

[We are, says the editor of the *Ave Maria*, under obligations to the author, a Presbyterian minister of Lansing, Mich., for a copy of the following beautiful and appropriate lines on Pere Marquette, which it affords us much gratification to reproduce in the *Ave Maria*. May the gifted author, who finds much to admire in the exterior magnificence of the Church, come to see its beauty from within.]

I.

Where the gently flowing river merges with the stormy lake, Where upon the beach so barren ceaseless billows roll and break, There the barque so frail and gallant, known throughout the western world, Glides into the long-sought haven, and its weary sails are furled.

"Here," says one, "I end my voyage and my sun goes down at noon; Here I make the final traverse, and the port comes not too soon; Let God have 'the greater glory,' care have I for naught beside,

"One day bear me to my mission, at the Point of St. Ignace." Enttered into rest from labor, where all toils and tempests cease, Every sail outspread and swelling, so he finds the port of peace.

Once again, that spot so sacred hears the sound of human feet, And the gently flowing river merges with the stormy lake.

"Tis the plumed and painted warriors, of their different tribes the best, Who have met in solemn council, to fulfill that last request.

And the dark-stoled priests with tapers guide and guard the rustic bier.

"For the blood of thy red brother, who shall answer in that day When before the throne of judgment earth and heaven shall pass away?"

August 15th, 1877.

Laughter.

A few days ago the question was asked by a certain intelligent individual, whose wit and judgment are un-matched, what is laughter? Many have defined laughter, but very few have given it anything like a proper, or, at least, a satisfactory definition. Even Webster himself, the so-called spoiler of the English language, has fallen far short of expressing exactly, in plain terms, the definition of the word. But this is excusable to a certain extent, when we take into consideration the cause that produces this wonderfull effect. Whether it comes from a cause or not, seems to be doubtful, for we have persons who are said to laugh, and that, too, to a considerable and perhaps an unpardonable extent, without any apparent cause whatsoever. The majority of mankind have come to the conclusion that such persons as these should by no means be imitated; on the contrary, they have declared them to be for the most part ignorant and good-for-nothing men, who do not know the first principles of politeness. Be this as it may, it is obvious that some persons are more given to laughter than others; but whether such are more foolish or more wise than the rest of mankind is a question that needs consensus populorum already quoted concerning it is a sufficient proof. "He laughs best who laughs least" is as old as Jerusalem, and has generally been put in practice by all right-thinking men. It would be a good thing both for lungs and ears if some of our neighbors would "go and do likewise." It is a terrible thing to hear some men—young men—giving vent to that inward satisfaction which they feel, by opening their mouths in a most unbecoming manner, and roaring like — ; the difference, if there be any, is only in proportion to the cause. Among the different
kinds of laughter may be mentioned the smile, dimple-
laugh, and horse-laugh. The latter should altogether be
avoided, for it becomes not a young man to trespass upon
his companions in this way. But you may say a laugh
only comes from a good heart. That is generally true. Still,
we have persons whose hearts are almost too large for the
frame that encloses them, who very seldom show any in-
ward pleasure that they may feel except by a smile. It is
not our intention to condemn laughing, because it is natu-
ral, after all; and, as was said before, generally shows a
good and generous heart. Still, when carried to excess it is
a serious fault, and renders a man of very little worth in
the eyes of his companions. You will hear persons who,
when they want to tell anything, are laughing all the time;
almost at every word there is a sound heard, made by the joy
which they experience in their own expressions. They think
that their hearer cannot appreciate the narration unless it is
accompanied by laughter. This is a fault that cannot be
overlooked; and although the hearer may say nothing, still
he sees the abuse, and almost becomes disgusted with the
whole affair. Never laugh at anything you say yourself;
leave that to your neighbor or hearer. There are others,
again, who glory in considering themselves easily made
laugh, and think that they are smart by doing so, and that
they will be considered smart for laughing at every little
blunder they may hear; even a fault against grammar is re-
marked by them, and corrected in a somewhat sarcastical
manner. Now, it is a very good thing to correct a person's
mistakes provided you are asked to do so, but otherwise
you should pass no remarks on them unless you want
to hurt the feelings of your companion. Again, never
laugh at the mistakes of others; it shows a want of charity.
Charity should be practised; for if charity be wanting, all
other good qualities are necessarily wanting. We will ex-
pose the manner in which each one should regulate himself
in the use of that peculiar expression of the countenance
marked by them, and corrected in a somewhat sarcastical
manner. For, as Milton says:

"—Smiles from reason flow, to brutes denied,
And are of love the food." —

The dimple should be used to give a graceful appearance
to the features; to show in a certain sense that the temper
is mild and good enough, and endowed with such qualities
as respect, sympathy, etc. It is mostly used by such per-
sons as want to captivate and win the affections of others.
The smile should be used in about the same manner as the
dimple—for giving a silent approbation to what may be
told the person spoken to or addressed. The laugh is used
in a more familiar way, between persons on terms of inti-
mate friendship, etc.; and also by those who wish to show
that their heart is free from care, or at least not overbur-
dened by it. The horse-laugh is generally used by those
who wish silence, or gain a victory over an opponent in
any disputed affair—to make him believe that he is van-
quished whether he is willing or no. It was formerly
practised in England, and some other countries, in coffee-
houses, etc., where the person on whom the general laugh
turned was considered the beaten party. Such, then,
being for the most part the use of laughter, it follows that
what has been said should be put in practice by all young
men who have never regulated that motion of the physi-
ognomy, according to order—for order is Heaven's first law.

It has been remarked, too, and that by a great number of
men, that the man who is incapable of a hearty laugh is any-
thing but what may be called a good-hearted man. Again,
it has been said that a good hearty laugh is as good both
for the constitution and the mind as the compound
prescription of the physician, hence an ingenious author
published some years ago a collection of sonnets, entitled
"Laugh and be Fat." And all who became contributors
to this treatise accordingly became dignified by the corpu-
leney which the humorous productions gave them. The
story of the cure of the imposthume man by a sudden fit
of laughter may be also quoted as an instance of its won-
derful effect. Democritus was one of those men who owed
his enormous size and strength to the exercise of this ris-
able faculty. Juvenal says of him:

"Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solvet." 

It may be noticed also that that peculiar individual known
by the name of Butt indulges to a great extent in this health-
ful agitative and physiognomical movement, even at his own
expense, for not unfrequently he is bound to have a laugh
through the blunder of his neighbor or himself. Such men
are usually called good-humored fellows. So much for the
present. If part of the foregoing be true, it is no wonder
to see some men enjoying good health, for the appearance
of their physiognomy often changes, and puts on that which
poets love to ascribe to nature when they describe her in
her richest attire.

C.C.

Some of St. Mary's Shrines.

[The following extract from a letter describing the shrines
of St. Mary's was received at that Academy, and has been
danded to us for publication.]

"In the distance was a group of children and Sisters,
sketching some object across the river. It was evident
they had not noticed the carriage, it being no doubt of hourly
occurrence, as the driver informed me of their great number
of visitors. Sometimes a merry laugh and snatches of a
hymn fell on my ear. How happy they seemed, all around
so peaceful and secluded! no sound but the rippling mur-
ner of the water below and the singing of merry birds
in the grand old forest trees, which all shade with their
grateful foliage this sacred spot. Through a vista among
the trees, I caught sight of the well-remembered old Acad-
emy. By its side has nestled a pretty little cottage. It
looked so restful and picturesque! I turned to look for
the little mound surrounded by a statue of the Guardian
Angel. Ah! there it stood, but so covered with foliage
that to your neighbor or hearer. There are others,
again, who glory in considering themselves easily made
laugh, and think that they are smart by doing so, and that
they will be considered smart for laughing at every little
blunder they may hear; even a fault against grammar is re-
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men, that the man who is incapable of a hearty laugh is any-
thing but what may be called a good-hearted man. Again,
place of resort on account of the fine river scenery. It was blessed on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, hence the name. That plain stretching in the distance is not unlike some of the views in the Holy Land. "May I ask what that roofed building is—that at the end of the bank? It must stand on the site of a former little shrine for which I have been seeking in vain." "That is the Chapel of Loreto. Sit down under the shade of Mount Carmel while I tell you about the Holy House of Nazareth, which was borne by angels from Palestine, and now rests at Loreto in Italy. This Chapel is a fac-simile of that House of our Lady, in which she dwelt when the Archangel Gabriel announced to her the stupendous mystery of the Incarnation." "I have read the book written by Bishop Konrizek." "Well," she replied, "the house before you is in every detail like the one whose miraculous removal has been proved past doubt, as you know. Our late Chaplain, Reverend Father Gillespie, made his studies in Rome. After his ordination he visited Loreto, and brought hence all the drawings and measurements necessary to make yonder Chapel a perfect fac-simile. He also obtained from the Holy Father all the indulgences which had been granted to the real house, and also partial ones which may be gained at every visit to the Blessed Sacrament, which is always kept in the tabernacle. The Societies of the Children of Mary, of the Holy Angels, of the Rosary and Nocturnal Adoration among the Catholic pupils on every Monday throughout the year have the especial privilege of hearing an instruction and assisting at Mass, which is generally said by Very Rev. Father General, in its sacred precincts." "You may well say sacred precincts, Sister! No wonder, while resting on the bench below, I felt the influence of peace, and rest the very atmosphere of Mary!" "You would be still more impressed with that idea if you could witness the many beautiful processions which wind through the paths among the trees and along the bank of the river. Every May morning the Children of Mary walk, singing the Litanies, and finish their devotions on the little one's tongue. The people who knew the woman and child entoned the Magnificat in thanksgiving. Another day a woman, twenty years of age, who had not walked for nine or ten years, after being bathed in the fountain, was instantly cured, and walked up the steep road to the Church of Lourdes, which is high above the rock, thousands of people following, to assist at a Mass of thanksgiving, all joining in the Magnificat, which it is the custom to entone immediately after a miracle occurs. Our Mother Superior had ample opportunity to examine every part of the world-famed shrine, and ours is correct in every detail, not a crevice even missing. She had the good fortune also to meet at Paris the artist who had made the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which is according to the description given by Bernadette, and now marks the exact spot where the apparitions took place. She immediately ordered one exactly the same size as the one at Lourdes, and a life-like statue of Bernadette, to place in the fac-simile she intended to erect, which is just one half the size of the original!"

We had now ascended to a long corridor, which runs the whole length of the edifice, 330 feet in length, and opposite to the grand staircase, in a large alcove fronting, is the Grotto, to all appearance like a rock. From the descriptions I had read, I should have recognized it even if I had not been told what to expect. The entrance is in the shape of a crooked arch; the rock sloping back from the entrance becomes narrower on either side; above, to the right is a niche-like orifice; a wild rose springing from a fissure in the rock at its base; tangled brambles extending their roots into the crevices of the rocks. In the niche is the statue spoken of above. The long white robe falling in folds suff er its feet to appear, reposing on the rock; on each of them is a rose of bright golden hue; a girdle of blue, knotted in front, reaching almost to the feet, and a veil descending as far as the hem of her garment. A chaplet of white beads hang from her hands. Above her head is inscribed in golden letters: "I am the Immaculate Conception." (This was the answer given by the Apparition to Bernadette when she asked her name.) Kneeling at the base of the rock is a life-size statue of Bernadette in peasant costume; a dark worn dress, and white capulet which covers her head and falls behind; a kind of kerchief covers her shoulders, sabots on her feet. She looks towards the Virgin, her whole countenance expressive (as mentioned by Lassere) "of the majesty of innocence." In one hand she holds her beads, in the other is usually placed a lighted candle, during novenas which are often asked by devout clients of our Lady, and a lamp is kept burning before the statue for special intentions. An altar is inside the arched Grotto, to represent the one at Lourdes. To the right of the altar, and nearer to the front, is a small receptacle to represent the fountain from which the miraculous water flows. A small iron railing is placed along the whole; on the outside is a stone ledge
where all who pass kneel for an instant. I was so intent in examining this truthful and beautiful representation that I had not noticed the absence of one of the Sisters, until she came back and placed in my hand a small package, saying: "Mother Superior begs you to accept, with her compliments, a few vials containing some of the water which she obtained herself from the fountain at Lourdes." As we turned to leave, I noticed a box filled with little round bits of pastebord, each having a number; above was a picture representing the Holy Souls in the flames of Purgatory; below was a tablet covered with names, and a number by each name. "May I ask what devotion this is, Sister?" She picked up one of the numbers in the box, which I perceived had a partition, and placing it in the empty half, pointed her finger to the corresponding number on the tablet: "You see, sir, this card contains the names of our members deceased, also deceased parents and relatives of the members of the Order, pupils and benefactors. As we pass the shrine we draw a number and, kneeling at Lourdes, say a short prayer for the soul of the person named. By this practice, every one of our dear dead is remembered many times through the day." "The design is something like the Tablets of Honor in the parlor," said I; "the same artist, perhaps?" She smiled, and replied: "Our Sisters do all they can. One of these painted the Translation of the House of Loreto on the tabernacle-door; and many of those which decorate the church and elsewhere are the Sisters' work."

As we reached the parlor, I remarked a large painting of the Immaculate Conception. "Is this also the work of one of your artist-Sisters?" "Yes, it is her own design, based on the idea of the Blessed Virgin listening to the 'Definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.' Love and devotion to our Holy Mother prompted her to embody her thoughts on canvas. Our Mother Superior placed that little lamp before it as an ex-voto." I had been so absorbed in the picture that the small light escaped my notice. "A generous benefactor sent our Mother sixty of those small lamps for Lourdes," she continued; "they will be imbedded in moss and placed on the ledges of rock just in front of the statue, where they will burn for twelve hours, or as many hours as desired, for the intentions of persons who ask favors of Our Lady of Lourdes." Noticing how much we were interested, the Sister said: "Perhaps you would like to see some of the church vestments we make. If you will step into the work-room I will show you a cope and suit of vestments embroidered in heavy gold on thick white watered silk, to match the cope and Benediction veil, which the Sisters expect to finish for the next Corpus-Christi procession." "I never saw more beautiful embroidery; and the emblematic pelican on the cope is charming. You appear to have quite a supply of elastic material for vestments." "Yes, sir; through the kindness of ladies, who sometimes give their wedding and other rich silks, which are seldom used but once. Mrs. Maitland, of New York, is a great benefactress to our pious 'Association to Furnish Poor Churches with Suitable Vestments,' etc. Would you like to see our lace-makers at work? They are from Brussels; their time is devoted to making real Brussels, Point, and all kind of laces for surplices and all white ornaments." Saying this, she went to the far end of the apartment and asked the Sisters to show me some of their patterns. I never saw lace of such delicate texture and rare beauty. They sat down to let me watch the operation of making this wonderful work, done entirely by hand, with cushions and bobbins. The design is marked by pins, around which the numerous little bobbins are thrown with a dexterity far in advance of any pianist in use of fingers which, fairly fly. One was making an exquisite cover for a bourse to go over one of silk; the centre shows the remonstrance above a chalice, surrounded by wheat and flowers, through which wends the passion-flower. The other was making a surplice, and she showed me the elegant edgings and insertions. I enquired how long it would take. "Six months; for some a year." "Is not this devotedness!" I exclaimed.

To our regret, the carriage was announced before I had completed my survey of this beautiful department of religious art. "Your visit has not been accomplished," remarked the Sister; "as you wished to see St. Mary's shrines, some of the most interesting you have not yet seen. Among them 'Our Lady of Luxembourg' and 'Notre Dame de la Paix'; but as one is in the Novitiate grounds and the other beyond our cemetery, we would not have time to go there to-day." But before leaving, I asked and obtained permission of my kind hostess to visit them on my return from the West.

Religion in Education.

BY P. J. COONEY.

People at the present day are beginning to awake to the great importance of this matter, owing to the evil influence which its absence for the last thirty years has exercised on society. Never was the question more discussed than at the present; and, in fact, never was there more necessity for its serious consideration. To suppose that intellectual culture, without the co-operation of religion, is capable of producing great and good results, is a most egregious error. We need but revert to Greece, the most polished nation of antiquity—at whose tombs Byron received his inspiration, and amid the ruins of whose forum the orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men. Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic orators of the modern world learn to sway the souls of men; Greece, prolific in men of genius—in philosophers, in statesmen and in warriors—possessing such men as Solon, Lycurgus, Socrates, Plato and Demosthenes,—yet wehere at her bards bewailing in all the grand eloquence of their genius the moral degradation of her people! Notwithstanding the wisdom and sagacity of her statesmen and philosophers,—despite the strongest appeals, the most patriotic
nation,—and that element is Religion, without which all science, all knowledge.

"But leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind."

What a striking exemplification of the pernicious consequences of education without religion have we not had in the history of France—and that, too, not many years ago. France, from whose lofty pinnacle of learning shone those beacon lights of intellectual culture and development which dispelled the clouds of darkness and immorality overhanging the surrounding nations—we have seen her refuse to adore God, and prostrate herself in adoration before a harlot, as the high priestess in apotheosis of reason, and exert the highest arts of her genius to re-Paganize the world. Yes: we have even heard one of her most gifted sons, Voltaire, declare in the most horrible and blasphemous terms that he would make a plaything of God.

And in our own day and country do we not see as a natural result of education without religion the abominations of Socialism and Communism, the frightful murders and suicides of almost daily occurrence, the undignified corpse of our public men, the embezzlement of our public funds, and the quasi legal dissolution of the marriage tie?

The foregoing should furnish sufficient proofs of the terrible consequences of educating the head at the expense of the heart—the intellectual nature at the cost of the moral nature, and the sooner the people of this country begin to understand it, the better. During the first sixty years of their national existence, the United States of America had eclipsed the splendor of the oldest countries of the world—having in that short period, by their achievements, caused the monarchies of the old world to pay them tribute. Contrast America of to-day with the most polished and refined nations of the world, and behold the result—in point of intellect, she is, most undoubtedly, their equal; as regards her power, she is able to cope with the most formidable of them; and so far as progress and advancement are concerned, we have every reason to believe that our country has outstripped them all. This is certainly flattering to all Americans; but while we have reason to feel proud of this, we must at the same time, be pained to observe the giant strides we are now making towards infidelity, and licentiousness. Although we have in a single century attained a greatness far as progress and advancement are concerned, we have every reason to believe that our country has outstripped them all. This is certainly flattering to all Americans; but while we have reason to feel proud of this, we must at the same time, be pained to observe the giant strides we are now making towards infidelity, and licentiousness. Although we have in a single century attained a greatness far as progress and advancement are concerned, we have every reason to believe that our country has outstripped them all. This is certainly flattering to all Americans; but while we have reason to feel proud of this, we must at the same time, be pained to observe the giant strides we are now making towards infidelity, and licentiousness. Although we have in a single century attained a greatness.

To what must we attribute this corruption of morals? Undoubtedly to Godless education. A certain physician, a Protestant, in describing, from a professional point of view, the brutal corruption of our public men, the embassage of our public funds, and the quasi legal dissolution of the marriage tie?

What is the proper season to begin their preparations? All weeds should be removed by hand-pulling, if possible, before the seeds fall; if not, the work in the garden of a city residence sunk down some six inches below the surface of the beds; an inch or two is all that is required for the edging to keep the clay from falling on the walk. A band of grass, say three inches wide, of that fine soft

A FewHints on Fall Work in the Garden.

BY AN AMATEUR.

For those who wish to have a nice garden in the spring this is the proper season to begin their preparations. All the woody stalks of such flowering stock as phlox, lilies, columbines, etc., etc., should be cut down; rosebushes out of bloom should be all trimmed down, particularly those kinds that are inclined to send up strong single shoots; these should be cut down to about a foot above ground, for the rose always blooms on new wood. The Prairie Queen is one of our finest roses,—pity it has no perfume. It is a rampant grower, and when it can be placed against a wall with a southern aspect it soon has a beautiful effect. All weeds should be removed by hand-pulling, if possible, before the seeds fall; if not, the work in the summer will be doubled. Before the frost and snow comes, all dead leaves and other useless things should be taken off, the edgings trimmed and walks raked, so as to leave everything in apple-pie order; this will show that one understands his or her business, and acts upon established and scientific principles. Nothing is more offensive to the eye than to see the walks of a flower garden in front of a city residence sunk down some six inches below the surface of the beds; an inch or two is all that is required for the edging to keep the clay from falling on the walk. A band of grass, say three inches wide, of that fine soft
white clovery kind that we see along the sides of country roads, is the very best; avoid the coarse, rampant kind that spreads all over creation as you would a nest of rattlesnakes.

By the close of this month all bulbs should be in the ground, where they will begin to form root and gather strength to throw up a strong flower-stalk in April or May. You can, when the first leaves are only an inch or so over ground, tell the number of blossoms there will be in each clump of tulips in the garden, by observing that it is those little stalks or leaves only that come up double—one little leaf folded within another—that will bloom. Tulips should always be planted in clumps of a dozen bulbs, say a double row of six each side, two or three inches apart in the row—the row say five inches apart. Open the earth with a small spade, hoe or trowel, three inches deep, loosen the bottom well, then taking the largest bulbs between the finger and thumb press them down in the soft clay till the top of the bulb is two inches below the surface. If you have small seedlings drop them between the rows, to grow to be bearing bulbs. Place a stake in the centre of each clump of bulbs to show that the place is occupied, cover all in with earth amply, and leave the rest to nature. They are as hardy as wild ducks; and in March, while the earth is still as hard as a rock, you will see the little red spike peeping up as soon as the snow disappears in spots.

If you wish to know how that little tender thing worked its way up through that frozen clay, I must refer you to a higher authority and one having more space at his disposal.

Bulbs planted in the spring will not bloom that year, as they have not time to form roots before blooming time; except gladolius or sword-lilies which will not stand the frost. They bloom late. All the lily tribe are very hardy and will run wild on that account, when otherwise a few dollars' worth of plants or seeds would cheer the hearts of their garden lot not to know where they can send for such garlic stock as they may wish to have for their gardens at the proper time or season, and countless gardens have to run wild on that account, when otherwise a few dollars' worth of plants or seeds would cheer the hearts of their owners and those of the neighbors and passers-by.

The writer received a few days ago four catalogues, three from those eminent florists and nurserymen, Messrs. Sloors, Harrison, and Co., Painsville, Lake Co., Ohio. Nos. 2 and 4 relate entirely to the flower-garden, and are beautifully illustrated; No. 1 to the orchard, shrubbery, and fruits.

The other is the catalogue of E. P. Barnum, of Detroit, Michigan, being a beautifully illustrated list of his wire flower-pot stands for parlor use, which are very handsome. Every article in these catalogues is priced, with full directions for ordering. The catalogues are sent free on application, a three-cent stamp being inclosed to pay postage.

Scientific Notes.

The centenary of Hans Christian Oestved, the discoverer of the laws of electro-magnetism, was celebrated in Denmark, Aug. 14.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has obtained a firman from the Sultan allowing excavations at Nineveh.

The largest aquarium-tank in the world is now in the Westminster Aquarium, at London. It is 150 feet long, twenty feet broad, and has a capacity of 94,000 gallons.

Among the ancient copper instruments collected for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, by its Secretary, Prof. J. D. Butler, is a copper axe, weighing four pounds twelve and one-quarter ounces,—the heaviest prehistoric object of copper hitherto discovered.

Mr. S. E. Cassino has projected the publication of a popular illustrated work on American Science. The drawings will be from sketches by Mr. J. H. Emerton, and the text of Prof. Eaton. The plates will be colored, and the work is promised at a low price.

Prof. O. C. Marsh has described a fossil lizard found in a bed on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, which proves to be the largest land-animal yet known to science. It must have been from fifty to sixty feet in length, and was probably a herbivorous reptile.

A deposit of fine white marble with amber-colored veins has been discovered at Tehachapee, Kern County, Cal. It is said to be identical with the ancient yellow marble of Italy, which is highly prized by antiquarians, but the original source of which has been for centuries unknown.

A large number of rattlesnakes, nesting in the homes of the burrowing owl, have been killed on the Staked Plain by Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley. He examined the contents of their stomachs, but in no instance found that they had fed on the birds with whom they were domesticated.

In Southern California the tomato is perennial. A vine in Los Angeles has been trained over the sunny side of a house, and is now twenty-five feet high. It has blossoms and at the same time fruit in all stages of growth. In San Buenaventura, a grapevine planted seventeen years ago measures forty inches around the stem, and covers an area of about eighty feet. It yields an annual crop of about 1,000 pounds, single clusters averaging three and a half pounds.

In the proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Mr. Joseph Wilcox makes an interesting observation on the crow-blackbirds of Florida. He noticed a commotion among the birds on the bank of a river, and, seeking the cause, saw a large bass chasing a school of small fry, which in their desperate efforts to escape, jumped out of the water, and some of them so far as to land on the shore. The blackbirds eagerly watching the operation, as though familiar with the results, seized upon the unhappy fish before they could make their way back to the water, and swallowed them with relish.

A German zoological gazette announces that in the caves of Puppapunck, near Solenhofen, Ernst Haeberlein has discovered a second specimen of the archeopithecus litorigrapos, the first specimen of this extraordinary bird of the antediluvian era. It was found by him nearly twenty years ago. The second specimen is much more complete, its head being very well preserved. The curious fossil, long a subject of study for naturalists, is half reptile, half bird. From traces left on the stones, displaying clearly the wings and vertebrae, it is proved that this animal had a genuine tail like that of a mole, and an entire body, formed by twenty diminishing vertebrae covered with feathers.

Art, Music and Literature.

More American books are getting reprinted in London than formerly.

A new and extended edition of John R. Bartlett's "Americanisms" is promised.

M. Lionel has lately presented a fair example of the painter Constable to the Louvre.

A new life of Genghiz Khan, from Chinese sources, by Prof. Douglass, is in Trumbur's London press.

Walter Shirlaw is to be Professor of Drawing and Painting at the Art-Students' League, New York, this winter.

The excavations at Delos for the purpose of revealing the ancient Temple of Apollo have been suspended for the present season.

A new critical biography of Shelley, with what are called fresh information and incidents, is being prepared by Mr. George Barnett Smith.
—Dr. Leopold Damrosch is organizing an orchestra with which he is to give a symphony matinee every Saturday during the coming season.

—Prof. Max Muller has returned to Oxford, and is busy editing the universal collections of scriptures, in English translations, which he has undertaken.

The Municipality of Berlin has refused an offer of 500,000 francs by a Paris museum for the tapestries taken from Charles the Bold at the battle of Morat.

—Farquhar's "Inconstant," a comedy written over a century ago, has been adapted by Boucicault for Lawrence Barrett, who put it on the stage in Louisville.

—The fresh pictures of the French artists will be hung in the Salon of 1878, and the best of those heretofore exhibited will be placed in the Paris Exposition.

—Mr. J. R. Green's new "History of the English People," which will be in four volumes, will cover the whole period from the Roman occupation down to the year 1870.

—The new work of Ambrose Thomas, "Francois de Rimini," will not be given at the Paris Grand opera this winter, owing to the engagements of Capoul, who is to create the tenor role.

—Gerome has finished the clay model of the group of two gladiators taken from his famous picture, "Pollice Verso." The work will be cast in bronze, and placed in the coming Exposition.

—The late Henry D. Thoreau, philosophical Yankee and poet of Walden Pond, will form the subject of a forthcoming book by H. A. Page, an English writer, entitled "Thoreau; His Life and Aims. A Study."

—Dr. Joyce, of Boston, author of "Deirdre," which remains the only poem yet in the No-Name Series, is at work on another epic, whose theme is the ancient days of the Isle of Man, full of curious history and ghostly mystery.

—We are to have a new book on China, being a thorough history of the laws, manners, and customs of the people, by Archdeacon Gray, who has lived in China twenty-five years. It will be illustrated by Chinese artists.

—The fine group of St. John, which was molded in clay by Thorwaldsen, and set above the entrance of the True Church at Copenhagen, has been copied in marble by Danish sculptors, to insure its preservation. The copy is to replace the original piece.

—Samuel Manning has written "American Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil," describing our country in a genial and pictorial spirit. Dr. Manning pronounces the scenery of the Hudson river on the whole superior to that on the Rhine or Danube.

—The Corcoran Art-Gallery will soon be in possession of the picture, by George H. Boughton, of Washington Irving's old Dutch Governor of New York, Wilhelmina Kleft, known as William the Testy. The work was ordered by the Trustees of the Gallery and stimulated the best efforts of the artist.

—A monument has been lately raised to the memory of Jordaens, at his burial-place in Patte, Holland. It consists of a bronze bust of the painter on a square pedestal with cytariesides, and an inscription stating that the work was raised by private subscription during the tercentenary of Rubens in Antwerp.

—At Rue Fortuny and Ave. de Villiers, Paris, the French architect Escalier is erecting a house for Bernard, the actress. The style is that of the Renaissance, adapted to modern requirements. Of the most important things is a large studio, enriched with beautiful furniture, fabrics, and decorations.

—Wilkie Collins has made a drama out of his "Moonstone;" not a melodrama, as one would expect from the character of the story, but a comedy, founded solely on the episode of the robbery of Miss Verinder by her somnambulistic lover. It seems to meet with a good degree of success in London, where they are playing it at the Olympic theatre.

—The certificate of baptism of Rubens has lately been discovered. It is dated at Bois-le-Duc, Flanders, 1394. It says that Pierre Paul Rubens, then 17 years of age, could not be baptized at his birth because he was born in a district occupied by Protestants. The Catholic belief that the great painter was born in Antwerp, where his tricentennial anniversary was held in August.

—A reason why the Forrest Home for Decayed Actors has no more than five inmates is that there is no ready money to carry out the provisions of the will. Mrs. Sinclair was paid $80,000 in lieu of dower, and the bulk of the property left by Forrest was in real estate. That in Philadelphia is in a dilapidated condition, and the taxes upon it are heavy. The real estate in Cincinnati cannot be sold for its original cost, and the same may be said of the other real property. The Clipper says that the Rev. Mr. Alger was paid $7,000 for his services as a biographer, and that he presented a written order for that amount (signed by Forrest during his lifetime) to the executors of the will; also, that the executors were obliged to pay the publisher of the work $3,000 before he would issue it.

—A Paris paper gives the following particulars on trade in books in ancient times: "The book trade was highly esteemed. The shop of a librarian in Athens was a place of meeting for the idle and for wits. There the author of the latest publication gave a public reading of his work, artistic, and even political matters were discussed without the slightest molestation on the part of the police. Hence the taste for and the price of books went up. Pythagoras's treatises were worth 18 solidi a roll, or 9½ francs. It was the material upon which books were written that made them so dear. The prices fell when the secret of parchement was found out. At Rome the book stores were kept in perfect order and with a certain elegance, like our own. Inscriptions and notices covered the exterior of the shops; inside the volumes were carefully classified on shelves, called nidi."

Books and Periodicals.


Rarely has a romance of a religious tendency received such a general approval as this. It made its first appearance in the feuilleton of the Kiinstlerische Volkszeitung, one of the leading Catholic newspapers of Germany. The authors, whose first literary production this charming tale was the material upon which books were written that chances to be, has won by it a name which not only places her upon a level with the distinguished writers of her own country, but also, as the English translator, Prin. Liechstein, remarks, ranks her equal to such eminent writers as Lady Fulerton in England, and Mrs. Craven in France. We need not wonder, therefore, at the general approval her work, and, we may add, the English version, under the title of "Nora," has met with from critics both in Germany and England. To our knowledge, the first edition of "Die Tochter des Kunstesters," in book form, published by the proprietor of the Kiinstlerische Volkszeitung was sold in less than eight months, and a second edition has been advertised. The English translation is published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, in London, who have had the kindness to send advanced sheets to the Rev. Editor of the "Ase Maria," thus enabling our contemporaries to give American readers the benefit of this really charming tale. Much is said in favor and in depreciation of the publication of novels of a religious character. We will not enter into controversy on the subject, but only remark briefly that the efforts of our leading Catholic book-sellers, such as Murphy & Co., the Catholic Publication Society of the Rev. Kelly & Piet, Benedict Bros., Fr. Rick Pustel, and others, to satisfy the cravings of the public for entertaining literature, have been approved even by the highest ecclesiastical authorities. It remains for us to counteract the publication of pernicious works from the anti-Catholic press. By the publication of light reading with a Catholic tendency no injury is done to religion and morals; on the contrary, much good is effected, much evil is prevented.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and of others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the ELEVENTH year of its existence, greatly improved, and with a larger circulation than at the commencement of any former year.

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Notre Dame, Indiana.

A Common Vice.

We doubt whether among the many vices which hold sway among the people, there is one so common as that of profane swearing. Indeed it seems to be the vice of men in every grade of society, and wherever one may go he is in danger of having his ears shocked by some one or other who calls upon his Maker's name with an irreverence one would scarcely expect from an out-and-out infidel. Without the least semblance or shadow of reason, the sacred Name of the Creator is brought in, sometimes even by those of the better class of society, to express every passing passion or emotion of their souls. In all places and at all hours of the day we bear the Holy Name of God taken in vain.

This is not a vice common to one country alone. People of all nations are given to it, so that it may be called one of the great vices of the age. It is, besides, a vice which is not only offensive to God but repulsive to man. It is a vice which is offensive to God and disgusting to man. Indeed it seems to be a vice which is so disgusting to God that He has sent His Angel to earth, that He may, by His words and His actions, bring to the ear of man the sacred Name of God as a daily reminder of its sacredness.

But if the reasons given by the preacher have no weight with the young man who has given way to the practice, there are other considerations which, though less weighty and less worthy, nevertheless may persuade him to abandon it. There are few, if any, young men who do not wish to be considered gentlemen. Whether they really be gentle in manners, they desire to be thought so, and one of the greatest insults you can offer to any man, no matter what his character, no matter how steeped in vice, is to say that he is not a gentleman. But how can the man who is given to the habit of cursing and swearing by the Holy Name claim any title to such an appellation, since it is impossible for a man to be a gentleman and yet be one who is given to profane swearing? He is the real gentleman—he alone has a right to that grand title—who on all occasions makes it his purpose never to wound the feelings of his companions in any way, and the blasphemer does wound the feelings of all who in their hearts have the least reverence for their Creator; hence he cannot claim any title to the grand old name of gentleman.

It is related of a Senator of Ohio, now dead, who was known to be a thorough Atheist, that on one occasion when he heard his son taking the Name of God in vain, he called this son to him and rebuked him, telling him never again to be heard swearing. "But," said the son, "how is it that you, who do not believe in the existence of a God, rebuke me for taking His Name in vain?" The father answered that it was because no gentleman was ever guilty of such a practice.

Let everyone remember what feelings of disgust enter into his most solemn words when he hears a curse or blasphemy fall from the lips of a woman. And if it be unladylike in a woman to swear, is it not also ungenteely for a young man—or an old man either—to do so? What would be thought of the man who would utter a blasphemy in the presence of a lady? Yet, is not the same thing to be thought of the man who unblushingly uses the Name of God profanely in the presence of his fellow-men?

Use then, no words, on any occasion, which you would not use before the most refined ladies. Let everyone remember that if he would be considered a gentleman he must act as a gentleman, and abstain from the nearest approach to profanity.

The Pilgrimage to Notre Dame on Rosary Sunday.

Pilgrimages are as yet but little known in this country. Perhaps by a great number of the American people they are still less understood. They read of great pilgrimages in Europe—in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, but more particularly in France of late years, owing to the extraordinary occurrences at La Salette and Lourdes, which stirred up the popular devotion, and led the people in thousands and hundreds of thousands to visit those sacred
places where the Mother of God had shown herself to inno-
cent children. And the newly awakened faith and devotion of
the people visiting those places has been so wonderfully
rewarded as to excite the fervor of Catholics throughout the
world. Only a week or two ago we had accounts in the
newspapers of twenty miraculous cures in one day at
Lourdes, granted to the members of the great national
pilgrimage from Paris. Many of those cured were people
who to all appearance had run their sands of life to the
end, for on their way to Lourdes they were supposed to
be sinking from exhaustion, and had received the last Sac-
raments on the cars. On their arrival at Lourdes the cures
were instantaneous and perfect, leaving not a shadow of
doubt on the minds of even the most incredulous as to
their being wholly miraculous. On the 3d of July, last
year, the day on which the statue of the Immaculate Concep-
tion was crowned at Lourdes, while three little girls
from the village of Marpingen, in Germany, were gathering
whortleberries in the neighborhood of the Hartlewood,
they were favored with an apparition of the Blessed Vir-
gin, who in answer to their questions said she was "Die
unbeacht. Einfangene," literally "the spotless conceived,
or the Immaculate Conception. These apparitions
were repeated for the space of two months, and hundreds of
diseased persons who had been conducted by the children to
the apparition were miraculously cured. The Apparition
was seen frequently from the 3d to the 11th of July, when
other cures were performed in a similar way, the children
conducting the sick to where they saw the Apparition,
and touching their hands to her feet. Her face, they said,
was radiant as the sun. On the 12th of July, pilgrims to
the number of 20,000 thronged the little streets of Mar-
pingen, and the place of the apparition was constantly
besieged by at least 3,000 pilgrims. On the 12th of July
the children were engaged from 8 in the morning until 11
at night in laying the hands of the sick on the feet of the
Blessed Virgin and telling them the "penance" of prayers
enjoined by our Blessed Lady in return for their cure.
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Owing to the excessive heat, the children fainted several
times, and were carried to an open space where they could
breathe a little fresh air. They found hardly time to eat
the meals which were sent them from the village. In this
respect, however, they fared better than thousands of
pilgrims who, the whole day long, had not a crust of
bread. Such was the beginning of the great Marpingen
pilgrimage, such the reward which the Holy Mother of
God vouchsafed to the suffering who visited the favored
spot chosen by her, and had recourse to her through the
agency of the innocent children who had the privilege of
holding her. Notwithstanding the opposition of sceptical
persons in power, the miraculous water continues to flow at
Lourdes, and notwithstanding the interference of Bismarck's
soldiers at Marpingen the wonders of healing continued,
and may continue if the people there are true to God and
themselves.

The extraordinary events above related have reanimated
in no small degree the devotion of Catholics to the Holy
Mother God in this country, and pilgrimages have begun
here, although as yet on a comparatively limited scale.
On the 4th Sunday after Easter, the Feast of the Consolatoris
Afflictorum, patronal of the city of Luxemburg, a pilgrim-
age of several parishes took place to the Chapel of our
Lady at Carey, Ohio, headed by their pastors, and on Ro-
sary Sunday every year there is a pilgrimage here to
Notre Dame from the neighboring parishes of Mishawaka,
South Bend, etc. This pilgrimage was initiated three
years ago by Rev. Father Oechtering, the energetic and
devoted pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Mishawaka, and
his congregation was the year following joined by the
parishes of South Bend and Lowell. It was truly edifying
to witness the long line of pilgrims, headed by their pastors,
as they filed along the avenue and entered the church.

This year the weather on the morning of Rosary Sun-
day seemed very unpropitious. It continued to rain slightly
during the early morning hours, but about 9 o'clock the
weather cleared, the clouds dispersed, and about half-past
10 the pilgrimage reached the Church of Our Lady of the
Sacred Heart, where solemn High Mass was sung for the pil-
grims by Rev. F. Oechtering, with Rev. Fathers Kelley and
Gleason as deacon and subdeacon. As the Holy Angels' So-
dality, with their beautiful banners, filed into the Sanctuary
the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. There
were probably, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of
the weather, between 1500 and 2000 persons present in the
church, the students having High Mass celebrated for
them at 8 o'clock in order to leave the church exclusively
to the pilgrims. The singing at the pilgrims' Mass was by
the Mishawaka choir, one of the best in the State of In-
diana, under the leadership of Prof. Henry Winkeler. The
Mass prepared for the occasion was Stehle's Prize Mass,
Salve Regina, and owing to the illness of some of the mem-
bers of the choir it was replaced by the Gregorian Missa
de Beata Maria Virgine. An "Ave Maria" for four voices,
by Ett, was sung at the Offertory, and a "Venite Creator"
by Kaim, before the sermon. The latter—also for four
voices—is a more than ordinarily fine piece of music, full,
round, and rich in harmonious expression, and the manner
in which it was rendered reflects credit on both choir
and leader.

After the Gospel, Rev. Father Walsh, C. S. C., Vice-
President of the University, preached an able sermon, in
which he dwelt at considerable length on the doctrine of
intercessory prayer on which is founded the devotion of
Catholics to the Blessed Virgin and Saints, and from which
pilgrimages are an outcome. He showed clearly, from
various passages both of the Old and New Testaments,
that the doctrine of intercessory prayer was held both by
the prophets of the Old Law and the Apostles of the New
Law, that it was a part of the Divine Economy, and that
therefore that it was both reasonable and beneficial. He
cited many quotations and examples from Scripture show-
ing the great regard in which intercessory prayer was held
by Almighty God, for instance Genesis, xlvi, 18, 19; Ex-
odus, xxxii, 11, 14; Kings vii, 8-10; Job xii, 7, 8; Zacha-
rias, i, 13; Josue v, 14; Ezechiel, etc.; Luke xvi, 9; Co-
rinthians xii, 8; Apocalypse, v, 8, etc.

In the afternoon the pilgrims paid a visit to the fac-simile
Chapel of the Portiuncula, or Our Lady of the Angels, in
order to gain the great indulgences attached to the annual
visit to the chapel, after which they again assembled in the
Church at half-past two o'clock, for the Rosary and the
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the Rosary
the beautiful German motett in four parts, O Du Heiligst,
arranged for the music of Greith's O Sanctissima, was
given by the choir, and was beautifully rendered. Kaim
and Greith evidently well deserve the high place given
them in the catalogue of the St. Cecilia Society, if the
Veni Creator and O Sanctissima of Rosary Sunday are any
index to their other compositions. The O Salutaris and
Tantum Ergo were also Cecilian, composed by Prof. Sing-enberger.

After Benediction Rev. Father Oechtering intoned the Te Deum Laudamus in Latin, in a loud, clear voice that rang through the church, after which the choir and the congregation burst forth in grand harmonious strains with the German paraphrase of the Hymn of Praise: "Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich!" It was futile to attempt to describe the grand effect produced by the hundreds of strong and well-trained voices swelling forth this hymn; all we can say is, judging from the effect it produced on us, that we think there was more heart than voice in it, although the share of the latter was beyond question. After this, Rev. Father Oechtering re-formed his ranks for Mishawaks, and the weather continued fine until all had reached their homes. Thus ended the Rosary Sunday Pilgrimage of 1877. May it be our happy lot to witness many more like it.

Personal.

—Michael Foley, of '75, is still at St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio.

—Mrs. Rhodius, of Indianapolis, was visiting her son George this last week.

—Rev. Father Mariné, C. S. C., of New Orleans, La., has been spending a few days at Notre Dame this last week.

—John D. O'Hara, who was a student in the Commercial department in '72, is now connected with The States newspaper, Chicago, Ill.

—Stacey Hibben, of '68, spent a few days at Notre Dame this last week. Mr. Hibben is married, and settled at Albion, New York. He looks the very picture of health.

—Thomas Hannon, of '75, is studying law at Cleveland, Ohio. Tom is also a notary public. He expects shortly to enter the matrimonial state, and we wish him all joy.

—Mr. Owen Farrelly, city agent of the Chicago Pilot, visited Notre Dame at the beginning of the week. Mr. Farrelly is a brother of the general manager of the American News Company.

—Rev. Martin Noll, of Elkhart, Ind., and Bro. John, of the Alexian Hospital, Chicago, were at Notre Dame, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Alexian Brothers have a noble work in Chicago, and Bro. John is a fine representative of his Congregation.

—David J. Wile, of '72, visited Notre Dame on the 9th. Mr. Wile is the junior partner in the law firm of Osborne, Calkins & Wile, of Porte, Ind. The senior partner was for some time on the bench of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Mr. Calkins is Congressman from this district.

The free exhibition of Signor Gregori's works, at No. 231 Wabash Avenue, is one of the most interesting places to spend an hour in the study of art that it has been our pleasure to encounter for a long time. The portraiture, sacred decorations and landscape work represent a style of advanced art-work not to be seen in any other spot this side of Italy, Signor Gregori's home. By all means, every lover of art should visit this free exhibit. The painter of the pieces is now engaged in sacred decorations at the celebrated Notre Dame buildings, in South Bend, Ind.—Chicago Journal.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Chicago, speaks in high terms of Prof. Gregori, the distinguished artist who has been working for the past three years at Notre Dame. About the painting of the church here, the writer says it is "a task of such magnitude that it fills us with astonishment to know that, besides fulfilling it, he has found or made time to paint several life-size portraits and a number of exquisite genres. His frescoing is done, not in the modern fashion of simply painting on dry walls in oil or water-colors, but in wet plaster, the old and more difficult style, very little of which is done in this country." After speaking in glowing terms of the different paintings in Signor Gregori's free exhibition in Chicago, the correspondent says: "In personal appearance Professor Gregori shows the Italian gentleman, of fine appearance, with firy, dark eyes and white hair, and, with the vivacity of his race, in conversation he is a more than usually attractive man."

Local Items.

—Everything pursues the even tenor of its way at the Manual Labor School.

—Overcoats, cloaks and shawls were brought into requisition during the week.

—The bat and ball were laid aside during the cold spell and foot-ball substituted.

—The prefects speak in flattering terms of the boys in their department this year.

—The cold, raw, rainy weather on Wednesday put a stop to base-ball, and kept the students in the recreation-halls.

—The Psalms sung at Vespers to-morrow are those of the Common of the Blessed Virgin Mary, page 36 of the Vesperal.

—Let every one desiring extra copies of the next Scholastic leave their orders at the Student's or the Scholastic Office.

—At the sixth meeting of the Columbian Literary and Debating Club, Essays were read by Messrs. Luther and Fischer.

—The cold, or rather chilly weather, at the beginning of the week, caused the first use of steam for heating purposes this year.

—Why was there such a run on the Scholastics last week? Was it because there was an extra number on the roll of honor?

—The Orchestra will soon commence rehearsals of the overtures to Semiramis, Martha, Marriage of Figaro, and Pater Scholom.

—The Student's Association took place last Saturday. Messrs. F. B. Connelly, F. H. Carter, and R. C. Beningh, composed the Executive Committee.

—Work has begun on the church at St. Joseph's Farm. The church was much needed, and will prove advantageous to those residing in the neighborhood.

—The Juniors had last week the required number on the roll of honor, and received the promised reward, "rec.," at meals on Wednesday and Sunday evening.

—The Weekly Visitor, of Providence, R. I., comes to us this week in an enlarged form. The Visitor is a diocesan paper, edited in a manner such as to command success.

—Every one should remember, for we don't know when one may not come upon us, that a good dose of water will cure the worst fit imaginable.

—Sixty Juniors went skating on the 7th inst. They returned in the evening with over fifteen baskets of nuts. Masters Hagan and Donnelly had a basket and a half between them.

—The Sixth regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathic Association took place last Saturday. Messrs. P. S. Irvine and T. F. Fischel delivered declamations. Essays were read by Messrs. A. Widdicomb and R. P. Mayer.

—The new dormitory for the Minims is now ready and taken possession of; it is just above their study-hall and will prove very convenient. Brother Albert, the Minims' prefect, has now quite a large department to look after.

—There are more music pupils this year than for many years past. We are glad to see this. Music furnishes a fine source of social amusement for winter-nights and spare hours in after-years.

—We wish that every one sending us news items would make them strictly correct. When we receive two or three
Parties desiring extra copies of next week's Edward's day in our next issue,—of the evening's enter­
an able and staunch defender of Telegraph,
be other performers, but their names were not given to us.
—The Seniors coming off second best. Among those who
Universe
lately delivered in Cin­
excellent family paper and deserves the patronage of all
is an
Pilot
Privates were delivered in Cin­

—The Orchestra is composed of the following members:
B. Leopold, J. P. McCrackin, and A. K. Schmidt, 1st viol­
is; A. Sievers, P. Schnurter, and J. Rothert, 2d violins; B. Basil, viola; J. A. Burger, clarionet; L. Evers and J.
Houck, cornets; H. Maguire and M. Laugh, French horns; J. Walters, violincello; A. Lilly, doublebass. There may
be other performers, but their names were not given to us.
—We will give a full account of the celebration of St.
Edward's day in our next issue,—of the evening's enter­
tainment, the boat-race, the out-door sports and everything.
Parties wish to secure copies of next week's Scholastic should leave word at the Students' Office. Unless we are
notified that extra copies are desired we will print only the
usual number.
—The congregational singing in the church on Sunday
has decidedly improved of late. With a little more prac­
tice they may be able to reach the degree of success at­
tained last year, which certainly was no mean one. Even
as it is, many visitors have been heard to speak in terms of
high praise of it. We would be glad to see the students and others joining in the Asperges at Mass, and the Domine, ad ajuvandum at Vespers, as well as in the responses.
—The Weekly Union, of New York city, has lately been
added to our exchange list. The Union is the official paper of the American Catholic Temperance Union, and the
fact that that organization is able to sustain a weekly newspaper speaks well not only for the intelligence of the members of the Temperance Union, but also for the newspaper itself. The Weekly Union is indeed well edited, by
five men.
—The proprietors of the Boston Pilot, Most Rev. Archbp' William, and M. O'Leary, have sent a dividend of ten per cent, to be paid to the creditors of Mr. Patrick Donohoe, the late publisher. We are pleased to record both the generous spirit of the proprietors and the success of their journal prosperity. The Pilot has an excellent family paper and deserves the patronage of all classes of people.
—The Juniors are reading "Excelsior," in the refectory, and judging from the way in which the reading is listened to, and the raising of heads and smiles at many happy illustrations in it, the book is as much enjoyed by the older students as by those who hear it read for the first time. This is more particularly the case when there is a good reader at the stand, for everything is then so clear, notwithstanding the clatter of knives and forks, that the reading gives zest to the meal.
—The University B. B. C. was organized on October 5th. The following officers were elected: Director, Bro. Theo­
dore, C. S. C; Secretary, J. Fitzgerald; Treasurer, J. Coo­
ey; Captain, H. Whitmer; Second Captain, H. Stoddard; Censor, J. Steward. The following are the positions of the players: H. Whitmer, catcher; J. Stewart, pitcher; E. Fishburn, short-stop; J. Fitzgerald, 1st base; J. Cooney, 2nd base; W. Farrar, 3rd base; J. English, left field; J. Price, centre field; O. Retig, right field.
—We feared there would be no pilgrimage to the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart and the Portauncula on Rosary Sunday, for on Saturday evening and Sunday morn­ing the weather was very cold. A special train was run from Ply­mouth on Sunday morning to enable the several Catholic
and large observation, and they can aid the poor. The
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see it for yourselves.

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**Roll of Honor.**

*In the following list are the names of those students who dur-
ing the past week have by their exemplary conduct given satis-
faction to all the members of the Faculty.*

**Senior Department.**

E. F. Arnold, W. Arnold, T. Barry, J. Bell, J. Carroll, R. J.
Clausen, A. G. Croll, R. C. Craig, G. L. Craig, C. Craig,
J. J. Devine, W. D. Dechanti, J. G. Ewing, L. J. Evers,
L. Eacemin, J. Enistgirl, J. Fitzgerald, E. Fishburn, W. C.
Farr, F. Fisk, B. Goosly, S. Goosly, J. Houck, W. Boyle,
H. M. Horn, J. Hoffman, F. Hoffman, J. Q. Johnson, J.
P. Kralzer, J. J. Kote, F. C. Luther, F. W. Mattimore, L. D.
Murphy, J. D. Montgomery, V. Y. McKinnon, H. Maguire, J.
P. Schmidt, E. McGuire, J. Fitzgerald, T. H. McGinnis,
K. Magee, M. McGinnis, W. Murphy, W. Prudhomme, J.
R. Prudhomme, J. P. Prudhomme, J. J. Shugrue, J. L.
Stuckey, J. W. Sumner, G. Saxinger, J. J. Shugrue, C.
L. Stuckey, M. Williams, G. Williams, E. Walters, E. Ward,
F. Walker.

**Junior Department.**

Brown, E. E. Carrer, P. E. Farley, G. P. Cassidy, G.
H. Cochrane, C. J. Clarke, G. H. Donnelly, B. French, L.
Garlien, J. A. Gibbons, H. A. Gramling, J. P. Hafner, J. Herrick,
G. Ittenbach, J. B. Ittenbach, C. E. Johnson, E. B. Keenan,
J. Larkin, A. A. Miller, F. T. McGrath, J. D. McNellis, W. J.
McCarthy, R. R. Mayer, T. Nelson, T. O'Harra, George Orr, J.
O'Donnell, P. O'Leary, K. W. Reynolds, A. Rele, E. Le Scanlan,
J. K. Schobey, A. Sievers, F. J. Singler, C. Van Moorick, W.
B. Walker, E. S. Walter, F. Fran, J. E. Halloran.

W. J. Coolbaugh, G. Rheutis, A. Coghlin, W. McDevitt, J.
A. Seeger, O. Farley, A. Bushey, F. Nelson, M. Herrick, G.
Knight, G. Lamin, A. Hartrath, J. Courney, J. McCagh, T.
J. Cooney, J. C. Crowley, J. Rodgers, M. Burns, J. Pembroke,
E. Ward, J. Prudhomme, J. Prudhomme, A. Keenan, R. Keenan,
K. Scanlan, E. Fishburn, F. Ewing, J. Coleman, M. Moynran,
J. Burger, J. D. Montgomery, Wm. Boyo, W. Whiteman, W.
Williams, A. Ginz, L. D. Murphy, J. J. Quinn, W. Murphy, Joseph
Percy, J. E. Arnold, J. J. Shugrue, L. Kirchner, G. Walsh, T.
Beatty, J. Robert, J. P. McGrath, J. Gibbons, A. Sievers, E.
French, J. Healy, O. McKenzie, L. Evers, J. P. Quinn, J. J. Houck,
Arnott, F. Walter, P. McGuill, G. F. Cassidy, C. Clarke, W.
Cannon, E. Walter, F. Hallam, J. Stewart, L. Sievers, G. Shag, J.
Becker, J. G. Silverthorne, J. Van Mourick, J. Houck, A. J.

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**Class Honors.**

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

**Special Course, Course of Modern Languages, Music, etc.**

J. Ittenbach, G. L. Ittenbach, H. Gramling, E. Gramling, A.
Ginz, R. Pleins, F. Pleins, A. Reitz, E. Walker, L. Horne, J.
Boehn, G. Walker, W. Walker, W. McCarthy, Wm. O'nial-
man, G. Williams, F. Walter, C. Nolde, W. Wilidcomb, E.
Walters, K. Reynolds, R. P. Mayer, W. Vander Hayden, E.
Fennington, A. Heikam, K. Johnson, C. Ahramah, J.
Kroes, L. Catterton, J. Rogers, M. Burns, J. Pembroke, E.
Gar-

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**Honor Mentioned in the Senior Department.**

**Honor Mentioned in the Junior Department.**

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**Roll of Honor.**

**Academic Course.**

**Honorably Mentioned in the Graduating Class.**

Misses J. Cooney, A. Harris, A. Henne-

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the First Latin Class.**

Misses Alice Platt and J. Cooney.

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the Second Latin Class.**

Misses C. Silverthorne, M. Plattenburg, E.

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the First French Class.**

Misses A. Harris, H. Russel, N. McGrath,

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the Second French Class.**

Misses M. Ewing, S. Moran, L. Kirchner,

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the Third French Class.**

Misses J. Cooney, M. Brown, M. Wagner,

---

**Honorably Mentioned in the Conservatory of Music.**

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**Honorably Mentioned in the First Class.**

Misses T. Pleius and B. Wilson.

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**Honorably Mentioned in the Second Class.**

Misses C. Silverthorne and A. Geiser.

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**Honorably Mentioned in the Third Class.**

Misses A. Kirchner, M. Brown, L. Kirchner.

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**Honorably Mentioned in the Fourth Class.**

Misses E. Miller, L. O'Neill, M. Spier.

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**Honorably Mentioned in the Fifth Class.**

Misses M. Whiteside, H. Buch, M. Uselmann, A.

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**Honorably Mentioned in the Sixth Class.**

Misses A. Gordon, J. Burgher, L. New.

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**Academic Course.**

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**emeritus.**

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**German.**

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**Academic Course.**

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**National Academy.**

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**Saint Mary's Academy.**
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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5TH CLASS—Misses M. Mulligan, B. Anderson.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE
1ST CLASS—Miss S. Moran.
2D CLASS—Misses E. Lange, P. Gaynor.
3D CLASS—Miss L. Kirschner, B. Reynolds.
4TH CLASS—Miss M. Spier.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses A. Morgan, D. Gordon, A. Kirchner, L. Ellis, V. McGinnis.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.
3D CLASS—Miss S. Moran.

OP-PAINTING.
2D CLASS—Misses P. Gaynor, E. Lange.

Tablet of Honor
For Neatness, Order, Amiability, and Correct Department.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

—The following is the programme of the Exhibition to be given to-day at St. Mary's Academy:

Overture to “Figaro”—Trio (Mozart) Misses L. Kirschner, Geiser and Silverthorne.
Chorus—“Hall, Smiling Morn” (Spofforth) Vocal Class.
Félicitation Frangaise—Miss P. Gaynor Senior’s Greeting—Miss L. Reynolds “The Fisher’s Song”—as played by Madame Essipoff (Lehocky) Vocal Class.

German Address

PRISON—LA FORCE.

3D CLASS—Scene 2nd and 3rd.
ACT 4TH—Scene 1st.

COBBLERS’ APARTMENT.

Vocal Duet—“Rubenstein” Misses L. and A. Kirchner.

ACT 2D—Scene 2d.

SUBURBS OF PARIS.

ACT 3D—Scene 3d and 3d.

TOWER.

ACT 4TH—Scene 1st.

DEATH OF LITTLE LOUIS.

TABLEAU.

Solo and Chorus—“Falkenstein” Vocal Class.
“Salut à Paris” Misses Miller and Buck.

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

**GOING EAST.**

3:35 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50 a.m.; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 8:05 p.m.

5:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:50 p.m.; Cleveland 10:30 a.m.; Buffalo, 5:20 a.m.

7:45 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 10:56 p.m.; Cleveland 1:55 a.m.; Buffalo, 9:25 p.m.

9:13 p.m., & Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 2:40 a.m.; Cleveland 7:55 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:05 p.m.

**GOING WEST.**

3:45 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.

5:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 2:00 a.m.

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

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BROWN & HARVEY (S. M. Brown of '68), Attorneys at Law. Cleveland, Ohio.

SPEER & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell, of '72), Attorneys at Law, No. 520 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD (of '22) Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 306 Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to Depositions.

RANNING & HOGAN (J. D. Hogan, of '74), Attorneys at Law, Room 26, Ashland Block, N. R. Cor. Clark and Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. MOUGH (of '73), Attorney at Law. Office 65 and 67 Columbus St., Lafayette, Ind.

DODGE & DODGE (Chas. J., Notary Public, and Wm W., both of '74) Attorneys at Law. Collections promptly made. Office, Hege's Block, Burlington, Iowa.

ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN (of '61) Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, 93 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 '66—Attorney at Law, 227 Court Street, Reading, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

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

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C M. PROCTOR (of '73), Civil Engineer of City and C. County of Elkhart. Office, 67 Main St., Elkhart, Ind. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

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