Prologue to "The Recognition."

READ AT THE ST. CECILIA ENTERTAINMENT, DEC. 18, 1877.

How often, dear friends, in the bright "long ago,"
We have witnessed this drama performed,
And our tears at the wrongs of its hero would flow,
While our hearts by his triumph were warmed!
But since it was last represented, our tears
For its author have also been shed;
The Father and friend of those happier years
Is numbered, alas! with the dead.
But though dead, not departed; we fondly believe
His spirit is hovering near,
Mid the scenes and the friends that he loved, to receive
The remembrance awaiting him here.
Remembrance of all the kind words that he said,
Of all the kind lessons he taught,
While our souls to the love of our Saviour he led,
As our welfare eternal he sought.
But from graver pursuits he would sometimes unbend.
To perform what has often been played
By actors more skilled; but you will not allow
Any idle remarks to be made.
To compare the beauty of virtue,
And to praise what you see to admire,
We should beg your forbearance in venturing now
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of those that surrounded him. He was possessed of great wisdom, united with much vigor, firmness and sincerity; he was an excellent orator, philosopher, poet, and legislator, and a brave soldier. As a philosopher he did not lose himself in the vain speculations of metaphysical causes; his whole attention was devoted to the study of men, and, by understanding their duties, to regulate them in the best manner possible in a moral and political point of view. As a poet he did not allow himself to be enraptured in ideal reveries, passionate sentiments and sublime flights of thought; he used only the attractive forms of poetry to show forth the more vividly his strictly moral and instructive maxims, to engraft them in the memory of his people, and to impress them the deeper in their minds.

During his whole life Solon showed great zeal for the liberty of his country and an inveterate hatred of tyrants. The opportunity of showing his devotedness to his country was offered him after his return to Athens, where he was struck with the abuses which were creeping into the customs and the administration of the Athenians. Athens at that time was in a most deplorable condition. Disturbed within by the contests of fractious parties, it was scarcely able to resist the attacks of its least powerful neighbors. Even the little state of Megara was at that time a formidable enemy. A destructive war, occasioned by a dispute concerning the island of Salamis, had been carried on for a long time between the two states. At length, after considerable loss on both sides, the Athenians, who had had the disadvantage, now weary with bloodshed, forbade anyone so much as to propose the renewal of the desperate undertaking. Solon, who was himself a native of Salamis, felt indignant at a policy so pusillanimous; yet being afraid to speak lest he should expose himself to the grave penalty imposed, and being at the same time afraid to hold his peace, lest his silence should be hurtful to his country, he devised an extraordinary plan for arousing his countrymen from their lethargy. He counterfeited insanity, and having composed a few elegiac verses on the loss of Salamis, he rushed from his house to the market-place, dressed in raggs, with a cord around his neck and a coarse cap upon his head, mounted the stone from which the heralds were accustomed to make their proclamations, and recited his verses to the people who flockcd around him. "Would to God," he exclaimed, "that Athens had never been my native country! Oh! that I had been born in Phoelegadros, or in Sicyon, or in some place still more dreadful and barbarous! I should at least not have the mortification to see myself pointed at with the finger, and thus addressed: 'Behold an Athenian who has barely survived the fate of Salamis!' Let us speedily avenge the affront which we have received; and regain possession of that delightful country, which our enemies so unjustly retain." At these words the Athenians could no longer contain their transports and enthusiasm. The edict was immediately revoked, the war against the Megarians begun anew, and Solon, elected by a unanimous vote general of the expedition, had the honor and glory to regain Salamis for his country. With equal success he led the Athenians against the Crisseans, who had entered with arms into the sacred city of Delphi, pillaged the temple and molested the pilgrims who came to consult the oracle and bring their presents to the god. Crissa was taken and destroyed, and the territory consecrated to Apollo.

Though Solon had settled the outside difficulties, there yet remained others which threatened no less dangerous consequences. Party feuds raged in Athens with unabated violence. The poor were so much involved in debt that they were daily treated as slaves by their creditors, who compelled them to work or exposed them for sale. A great number of the poorer citizens, assembling together, determined to throw off the yoke of bondage and slavery, resolved to choose a leader, and in future to provide some security against such inhumane measures, and likewise to oblige the magistrates to divide the wealth of the state equally, as Lycurgus had formerly done in Sparta. They were so desirous of a reform that they would have preferred even the despotic rule of one man to the tyranny of their many lords. As Solon belonged to the nobility by birth and station, and had recommended himself to the people by the proofs he had shewn of activity, prudence, justice and humanity, he was chosen with the unanimous consent of both parties to mediate between them, and arbitrate their quarrels. Under the title of archon he was invested with full authority to frame a new constitution and a new code of laws. It was only after much hesitation that Solon engaged in a task so difficult. He guarded with still greater caution against abusing that almost unlimited power conferred upon him, and even when the title of king was offered to him he declared that they should never gain his consent. To his friends, who blamed him for his silliness, as they said, in refusing such an honorable and lawfully acquired position, he replied: "Lawful rule and sovereignty are indeed fine offices and splendid situations, but who occupies them is on every side surrounded by precipices, and when a man is once entered upon them there is no possibility of escaping." Satisfied with the approbation of his own conscience and the esteem of his countrymen, he bent all his thoughts and energies to the execution of the great task he had undertaken. This consisted in relieving the present distress of the commonwealth and providing against the recurrence of similar evils. The most urgent question was settled by the publication of his disbanding ordinances or Seisachthyes, as it was called, in virtue of which, first, a general amnesty was accorded for all public crimes; second, all insolvent debtors who had been reduced to slavery by their creditors were immediately restored to liberty, and the debt itself held to be cancelled; third, all insolvent debtors who had been sold to foreign masters were to be reobtained at the public expense, and all pledged lands restored to their owners; fourth, all contracts by which the debtor engaged his personal liberty were annulled; and fourth, the rate of interest was reduced and the standard of the silver coinage lowered, so that the debtor saved more than one-fourth in every payment.

These measures at first discontented both parties; the rich were dissatisfied because they had lost their property, and the poor were no less so because they had not been put on an equal footing with the rich. The utility of these regulations, however, soon became manifest, and Solon was invested with full power to amend the laws according to his mind and to establish such form of government as he thought proper.

In his capacity of legislator, Solon began by annulling, as too severe, the laws of Draco, his predecessor, especially the law which inflicted capital punishment for the crime of murder. According to the laws of Draco the slightest offences as well as the most enormous crimes were punished with death, and it was this indiscriminate severity which gave rise to the saying, that "they were written with blood." Draco being one day asked why he had decreed
Solon divided all the citizens of Athens into four classes, according to their yearly income, three of the rich and one of the poor. He left the rich in the exclusive possession of all state offices, employments and magistracies, and to make up for this exclusion of the poor from the executive government he gave them the right of voting in public assemblies, a right which will be found to be of the greatest importance if we consider that all important trials and judgments were decided in these assemblies. His political organizations, which however our limited space does not allow us to dwell on, and more especially the Areopagus, to which only men of superior integrity, wisdom and experience were admitted, were in the highest degree calculated to promote the moral and material welfare of the whole state as well as of every single individual in particular. On the various duties of domestic and social life he enacted a great number of regulations, most of them showing much ability and foresight, and if not the best in themselves, at least the best, he said that the Athenians were capable of receiving. In this way he sanctified the family by consecrating marriage. However, he spared no pains in removing women from the state of slavery in which they lived with regard to their husbands, to pronounce the indissolubility of marriage, and to sanctify that union which begins here below and terminates in the life to come, was beyond the reach of Solon; it required all the energy and self-sacrifice of Christianity to effect this. We give here, in brief the substance of some of Solon's enactments.

He circumcised the expenses of ladies, and abolished several ceremonies which they had been accustomed to observe. They were allowed to bring to their husbands as dowry only three robes, or gowns, with some household furniture of small value. He permitted people who had no children to adopt any they pleased as heirs, provided they enjoyed the use of their reason when the testaments were drawn up. He who had dissipated his fortune should receive a mark of infamy and be deprived of all his privileges, in the same manner as one who did not maintain his parents in their old age. The son was not bound to maintain his father unless the latter had caused him to learn a trade in his youth. One who in a sedition espoused the interests of neither party, should be noted as infamous. No stranger, unless banished forever from his native country, or unless he came thither with his whole family to prose­duce some profession, could be made a citizen of Athens, and every Athenian was allowed to revenge an insulted citizen. He greatly diminished the rewards usually bestowed upon the wrestlers, and decreed that the public should educate the children of those who had fallen in battle for their country. The nearest heir should never be chosen tutor. Robbery should be punished with death; and he who had put out one of the eyes of another, should be condemned to lose both his own. It was prohibited to speak ill of the dead, and he inflicted the most rigorous punishment against any one who, having a doubtful reputation, should dare to fulfil the functions of priest, legislator or judge, or any one who might disgrace the functions by giving public scandal.

As Solon was one day composing his laws, Anacharsis made himself merry with his undertaking. "What!" said he, "do you expect by a few writings to repress the injustice and passions of men? Such decrees aptly resemble spiderwebs, which entrap only flies." "Men take great care of those things concerning which they themselves are agreed," replied Solon. "Such shall be the nature and spirit of my laws, that the citizens shall discover their interest to lie more in the observance than in the violation of them." Being asked why he had made no law against parricide, he answered, "Because I never could persuade myself that there could be any one so depraved as to kill his father or his mother."

Among the wise sayings of Solon we may quote the following: That moderation ought to be preserved in all things. That a man of sixty years of age ought neither to fear death nor complain of the evils of life. That courtiers resembled certain modes of calculation used in casting up accounts, for they represented more or less according to the mind of the prince. That those who approached princes ought not to advise them to what was most agreeable, but what was most advantageous to them. That we have no better guide by which to regulate our conduct than reason; and that before we say or do anything this guide ought always to be consulted. That we ought to rely more upon a man's honesty than upon his oath. That a man ought not to choose his friends from sight or casual incidences; and that to tear asunder the bonds of friendship was extremely dangerous. That the most certain and prompt way of repelling injury was to forget it. That a man ought not to intrude himself into command until he has learned to obey. That lying ought to be treated with universal abhorrence. "Are you not ashamed," he once said to the actor Thespis at Athens, "to lie before so many people? Your intention, you say, is merely to excite laughter, but if such lies be approved by laughter, we shall soon find lying introduced into public transactions and the most serious business." That the gods ought to be honored, parents reverenced, and no intercourse held with the wicked. That we ought not envy the rich for their wealth; the good and virtuous are happy; riches change masters every day. The happiest house is that which has its riches justly acquired, preserves them in good faith, and is not grieved at any expense. The best organized city is that in which all the citizens obey the magistrates, and the magistrates the laws. That licentiousness is the mother of sorrow. Be not forward in making new friends or in leaving those whom you have. As long as you live, try to be instructed, and do not presume old age to bring wisdom of itself.

The mission of Solon was now fulfilled. Peace and harmony were established among the different elements of the Athenian people, equality and liberty accorded to all the citizens, and a wise form of government was a guarantee of future prosperity. But if Solon had foreseen and calmed the instabilities of the popular mind, he ignored the cunning manoeuvres of ambitious men. Scarcely had he finished his regulations when he had the mortification of seeing Pisistratus, one of his own relatives, striving to acquire absolute power in the state. Solon's most serious endeavors were to ward off such a misfortune from his fellow-citizens: "O Athenians," he cried, "I am wiser than those who are ignorant of the base designs of Pisistratus, and braver than those who, knowing them, do not dare to oppose them. I am willing to put myself at your head and generously to expose my life in defense of liberty." And when Pisistratus, to deceive the people, had caused himself to be conveyed, all bleeding, to the market-place, Solon cried out: "O Pisistratus! you act
the part of Ulysses very ill. Ulysses wounded himself to de-
ceive his enemies; but you have wounded yourself to de-
ceive your countrymen." When he saw that all his ef-
forts remained fruitless, he took his arms, repaired to the
door of the senate, and exclaimed: "O, my dear country!
I have aided thee with all the assistance that my words
and actions could afford! I take the gods to witness that I
have neglected nothing for the defense of the laws and lib-
erty of my country! Since I am the only man who de-
clares himself the enemy of the tyrant, I leave thee, I
abandon thee—forever!"

And indeed, rather than endure a disgraceful slavery,
and moreover be obliged to reform his laws, Solon pre-
ferred a voluntary exile. Having engraven his laws upon
tables, he caused the people to swear fidelity to them for
a hundred years, and bound the councillors and those to
whom the care of them was committed, by a solemn oath,
that if any of them failed in his duties he should be
obliged to present to the temple of Apollo a golden statue
as heavy as himself. He then set out on his travels, and
visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Sardis in Asia Minor, where he
convinced Croesus of the frailty of human affairs, leav-
ing everywhere the best of records in the minds of men.
He returned to his country after an absence of ten years,
but Athens was no longer a free state. Pisistratus had
usurped the supreme power, and though he was the best of
tyrants, presenting the laws of Solon and entertaining the
greatest respect for his person, the protector of the poor
and afflicted, and the promoter of literature, arts and
sciences, though the kindest and most fatherly of rulers, yet
he never conciliated Solon, and all he could obtain from
him was a little advice.

His leisure after retirement from public life was de-
voled to the muse. Whilst in Egypt he had conceived the
plan of a great poem in which he designed to give an
account of an island called Atlantis, said to be situated
beyond the known ocean. But he was carried off by
death before the work was finished. Plato, a descendant
of Solon, who had himself undertaken to execute his an-
cestor's design, informs us that Solon was engaged on this
work at the time of his death. This happened at Cyrene
in the 55th Olympiad, about the seventy-eighth year of his
age. He left orders that his bones should be carried to
Seleucia, that they should be buried, and that the ashes
should be scattered over the country by the winds. After
his death the Athenians erected to his memory a statue in
bronze, which represented him with the code of his laws
in his hand and dressed as a prince of the people.

The Condottieri.

In the 14th century, the people in many of the cities of
Italy became extremely wealthy through the trade which
they carried on with Asia. Given to commerce, they lost
all taste for the exciting scenes of war, and were only too
take up arms or risk their lives and fortunes in quarrels
with the neighboring states and principalities. Yet wars
would take place, and very frequently city was arrayed
against city. As there must be soldiers to fight in time of
war, it became necessary for the cities to obtain them in
some manner; and they did obtain soldiers by employing
the many adventurers who swarmed throughout the Pen-
insular to fight in defence of those lives and fortunes for
which they should have given their own blood.

Standing armies were not then known, and these adven-
turers, or condottieri, as they were called, who were ever
ready to draw the sword with one hand, were gold put in
the other, leased themselves out to the citizens, not for a
term of years but by the job. A war was undertaken be-
tween two cities, and the condottieri stood by, just as con-
tractors in modern times do, and put in their bids to do
the fighting. If they received the contract from a city, they
marched forth and engaged in battle with those who re-
cieved the job from the other city. They were the represen-
tatives of the valor, the patriotism and the strength of
the city; and their opponents, men like themselves, stood
up for the honor, dignity and independence of their pay-
masters.

But in modern times contractors for a fat job will un-
derbid each other so in that age, the condottieri under-
bid each other and undertook the jobs at pretty low rates.
There was not, then, much money in the affair if they got
simply their wages, and consequently as they fought for
money, the money had to come in some other way, and to
accomplish this they resorted to plunder and rapine. Be-
sides, as it was by war they lived, it did not pay them to
quietly disband when peace was declared; hence they
wrested a little war of their own against cities and towns,
and managed to make a rather comfortable living by
plundering all towns and villages lying in their way, no
matter whether they were inhabited by friends or foes. It
is needless to say that they became plagues to everybody,
and plagues which were not easily got rid of.

As all the condottieri were engaged alike, only that one
party was engaged to fight against the other, and as their
interest became identical, it was but natural that a certain
good feeling should exist between the different bands,
even though they were engaged to fight on different sides.
When therefore one party was hired to cut the throats of
another, they generally managed to make the fighting
very inconsiderable, and as a consequence there was many
bloodless battle fought, and while the condottieri escaped
with very little damage done to either party, the peaceful
citizen, after paying them to suffer and die, generally had
to do most of it.

At the great battle of Zagonera, fought by the condottieri,
there were, but three men killed; and in another battle
such was the fierceness of the combatants that not so
much as a single man was placed hors de combat, and their
battles, ever afterwards were simply gladiatorial shows. As
they had not much regard for honor, they frequently
while on the field of battle deserted the standard for which
they engaged to fight and went over to the enemy on re-
ceiving better pay from him, and it was not an unfrequent
occurrence for them after one of their sham battles to de-
mand double the price agreed upon for a service which
they never rendered.

There were condottieri in France also. There they went
by the name of the compagnies grandes. That was in the
14th century, when the bloody wars were waged between
England and France. However, the peasants in the south-
ern provinces got tired of them, for they plundered and
devastated the whole country, and became a plague and
terror to the peaceful countrymen. To get rid of them, the
peasants banded together, and under the name of pacifiers,
or pacificators, they waged war against them, no matter on
which side the compagnies grandes fought. They were
successful in putting them down for a short while, but in
the year 1391, under the leadership of Arnold of Cervole,
they reappeared and defeated the royal army at Brignais,
near Lyons. To rid the country of them, Du Guescelin, Constable of France, urged them to join an army in Spain and fight against Pedro the Cruel. He succeeded in getting them to enter the army fighting against Pedro and they never reappeared again in France.

Indirect Egotism.

If, as astrologers were wont to teach, our good or bad dispositions depend upon the celestial bodies under whose influence we chance to be born, how extreme the malignity we must attribute to the planet that condemns a man to be an egotist. Such characters praise self, either directly, by lauding their own actions, or indirectly, by censuring those of others. Of the two classes, the latter is the less tolerable. While a person contents himself with expatiating upon his talents, his qualities, his fortune or exploits, he but inspires us with pity or contempt; when he discovers a criticising, censorious or contradictory spirit, he is apt to excite our indignation. We ridicule the folly that dwells continually upon the first person; we resent the imperilleness expressed in the use of the second. Hence, the indirect egotist is a personage of whom society has a special abhorrence.

Men of this disposition seem to imagine that an innate superiority entitles them to criticise the actions and opinions of all who come in their way, and clearly consider the exercise of this privilege to be a mark of enviable distinction. Upon subjects of which they profess to have any knowledge, and of very few will they admit their ignorance, their authority is infallible. Strengthened by their assertion, the possible is made probable, while probability becomes certitude. So positive is their manner of expressing themselves that to doubt seems temerity; to oppose, a crime. The antagonism from one of this class is so decided, that they deny, almost indiscriminately, whatever is affirmed. As is evident, conversation with such a person is always disagreeable, or rather, you cannot converse; the most you can effect is to dispute. He will disturb the equanimity of the most amiable temper, and rejoice in proportion to the annoyance he produces. Start a subject congenial to your tastes, you are told that such matters never afford him any pleasure. In literature, the authors you most admire are precisely those he most dislikes, or if, by chance, he agrees with you in admitting the merits of a few, he is certain to condemn all their compositions in a general way.

In admitting the merits of a few, he is certain to condemn all their compositions in a general way.
—When the usefulness of compressed paper for railway wheels was demonstrated, two or three years ago, people asked the question, "What next?" The question now is answered. The latest use of paper appears to be for chimney-pots. They are made in Amsterdam, and are light and durable. Before the paper pulp is molded and compressed, into the required shape, it is treated with chemicals which render it non-inflammable.

—A number of gems of extraordinary size and beauty have found their way from Russia to England since the previous report. Among them is a diamond weighing over six and a half ounces, of a deep blue-gray tint, and of faultless beauty. No gem of the kind equaling it has ever before been seen in England. Another remarkable gem, consisting of two diamonds purchased for the Grand Mogul at Grozny for 11,260.

—The ball that was set rolling by the enterprise of the late Prof. Agassiz, at Penikese, makes new acclamations every year to the schools of science, beginning very numerous. One of the most recent of these organizations has its headquarters at Lincoln, Neb., and is intended to provide a moving camp to study the natural history of the region from time to time. Announcements to be transmitted are of crescentic and tertiary formations. Regular courses of instruction will be given in the natural sciences. Among the teachers engaged are Profs. C. D. Wilber, S. Aughey, and E. E. Bailey.

—The Zoological Gardens at London have received, from 1861 to 1876, examples of 2,143 species of vertebrated animals. Of these 570 were mammals, 1,224 birds, 237 reptiles, 39 bivalvials, and 82 fishes. In comparison with the prosperous state of the London gardens, those of New York and Philadelphia make a poor showing. The gardens at the latter city are, indeed, enlarging their collections at an encouraging rate; but, from a reduction of the appropriation made by the City Government, the gardens at New York have suffered a considerable diminution in the number of animals on exhibition.

—As soon as cables are laid giving telegraphic connection between new points, an opportunity is afforded for determining the longitude of the stations. This is by far the simplest and most accurate method of determining longitudes that has ever been invented. All that is necessary is to have correct local time at each station, and to note the time accurately when the signals are sent. The difference of the local times is practically the difference of longitude. There is a small loss of time in the transmission of the wire, and computing from a pair of signals.

—The Russian Geographical Society has sent out, among other expeditions, the expedition of Professor Prechavsky. Prechavsky made a survey into the interior, 800 miles beyond Kuldja, in which determinations of longitude and latitude, and barometrical measurements of heights, were made along the route, and collections gathered of 300 species of plants, eighty-five of mammals, 150 of birds, fifty of fishes, 150 reptiles, and 2,000 insects. M. Prechavsky started for Tibet toward the close of August. M. Potanic's expedition failed to penetrate far into Mongolia, but he now proposes to go to the sources of the Yenesei. M. Mainoff has made a survey into the interior, and is preparing for the departure of the band.

—An exhibition of the engraved work of Hans Sebald Beham, one of the German Little Masters, is to be opened at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London. It is expected that the collection of the artist's small line-engravings and woodcuts will be tolerably complete.

—Jules Verne is at work on a new romance, entitled "Un Capitaine de Quinze Ans." The work will be in two parts, and it is expected to run through Hucal's Magazine d'Éducation the whole of 1878, and not to be published in book form before the beginning of 1879.

—Père Eugene Des Jaures, S. J., has just published an octavo volume, entitled "Anciens et Modernes." A review in the Univers says of it that it is the very best reperatory that could be desired of every fact and document relating to this extensive and much debated question.

—On the 17th of November, a new opera entitled "Lina" was brought out at the Dal Verme Theatre in Milan, and had an overwhelming triumph. The composer was called before the curtain forty-one times, which is simply a

Art, Music and Literature.

—T. Tschakowsky, the Russian composer, is at work on a new opera, entitled "Euigen Omegas." The composer, who has been fairly dealing, under the suspicion of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art.

—The best life of Bocaccio yet written is Dr. Marcus Lunday's German biography of him, just published at Stuttgart.

—The Atahanaus has a notice of Pierce's Sumner this week that is not very enthusiastic. Perhaps Mr. Sumner is a little too plain-spoken at times to suit English readers.

—Capt. Marsh's "Ride through Islam" graphically describes a long and dangerous journey through Persia and Afghanistan, and throws much light on the problem of Central Asia.

—A outline of the current campaign in Armenia is being prepared by Mr. Charles Williams, one of the special correspondents at the headquarters of Ghazi Ahmed Muhhtar Pasha.

—The best European connaisseurs are now agreed that the various Government academies and private societies for the promotion of art are largely responsible for its having dwindled to a mere trade.

—A "Bibliothèque Universitaire," containing all works appearing from the pens of the professors of the French universities, has just been issued in Paris, by order of the ministry of public instruction.

—Men of Letters is the title of a series of short books, which will tell people what they most want to know as to the life, characters, and works of some of the great English writers. John Morley edits the series.


—Mr. Ederly Jackson, a well-known English maestro, who has been engaged for the management of Gilmore's concert-tour of Europe, has arrived in this country, and is making active preparations for the departure of the band.

—M. Alfred Huchede, Professor in the Grand Seminary at Laval, has translated into French from the Italian of Canon Prisces, "Cours Elémentaire de Philosophie Spéculative, selon la doctrine angélique de Saint Thomas d'Aquin."

—The second portion of the collection of modern prints brought together by Mr. T. J. Burt will probably be sold during the coming season. It comprises many engravings by M. Alphonse Legros, Mr. Seymour Haden, and M. Braquemond.

—A monument has lately been erected in Munich to Aloys Senefelder, who discovered the art of lithography in 1796. The monument presents a colossal bust of Senefelder, and four life-sized statues representing the main incidents in the progress of his invention.

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
way the natives have of expressing "a success of encour-
agement."

—The wife of J. Comyns Carr, an English journalist of rising reputation, and the English editor of the French art-journal L'Art, will reproduce in book form her sketches of "North-Italian Folk," which were originally published in the Économiste, and much praised at the time. Coldstream furnishes the illustrations for the work.

—Dr. Lubke has published at Nurnberg a book entitled "Peter Vischer's Werke." Vischer was a celebrated worker in bronze, living at Nurnberg in the last half of the fifteenth and the first of the sixteenth centuries. Dr. Lubke not only furnishes a biography of Vischer, but a history of the condition of art at Nurnberg during the era in which he flourished.

—According to a Florentine journalist, the foreign artists who summered and autumned at Venice are now busy developing a new "gazette des Beaux Art," which is筹备 to be published in the Économiste, and much praised at the time. Coldstream furnishes the illustrations for the work.

—Mr. Cousins is said to be charming, "only not quite per-
sonable than this gem." The print of it produced by M. Louis Conrajod gives, in a late number of the Art-journal il yri; will reproduce in book form her sketches of "North-Italian Folk," which were originally published in the Économiste, and much praised at the time. Coldstream furnishes the illustrations for the work.

—The portrait of "Miss Penelope Boothby," by Reynolds, is in the possession of the daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, and is considered the finest of all Reynolds' child portraits. Mr. S. Cousins has also lately executed a mezzotint plate after a bust of a boy with a bill by Greuze, named the "Young Dauphin."

—The contents they divided under thirty-four heads, embrac-
ing works on every subject contained in the national litera-
ture. Only a small edition was printed, and before long the Government, yielding to the necessities of a severe crisis, ordered the copper type employed to print it to be melted down for cash. Thus only a few copies of the first edition are in existence, and it is but rarely that one finds its way into the market.

—The birthday of the poet Whitfield was celebrated on the evening of Dec. 17, at the Brunswick hotel, Boston, by a dinner by the proprietors of The Atlantic Monthly to the poet, and the brilliant coterie identified with the magazine. Sixty-two persons, all renowned in literature, sat down to an elegant banquet. On the wall hung a portrait of Whittier, surrounded with an ivy wreath, and a picture of Whittier's home at Amesbury. The company included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mark Twain, Edgar Farwell, J. R. Ogden, John Boyle O'Reilly, Longfellow, Holmes, Higginson, R. H. Stod-
ard, J. T. Trowbridge, John Weiss, E. P. Whipple, Chas. D. Warner, Howells, and Whitfield. Letters of regret were read from Felix Adler, T. B. Rich, G. W. Curtis, Bayard Tay-
lor, Bryant, George Cary Eggleston, Gen. Allan Magruder, and others. Speech-making was opened by H. O. Houghton, who introduced Whitfield, who was received with cheers, and bashfully acknowledged the honor. A poem by Whit-
tier was read by Longfellow, and another, "Ichabod," by Emerson. Howells made a speech; Dr. Holmes read a poem hinting off Emerson, Longfellow, and Whitfield. Charles Elliot Norton responded for Lowell, with a poem, "Castles in Spain"; Mark Twain read an intensely funny speech; R. H. Stoddard read a poem; W. W. Story, the sculptor, made a speech, and was followed by C. D. Warner, W. Hig-
ginson, George E. Waring, W. F. Apthorp, W. H. Bishop, of Milwaukee, F. H. Underwood, first editor of The Atlantic, a poem by John Weiss, etc. The festivities lasted till 1 a. m.

—It were no bad comparison to liken mere rich men to camels or mules; for they often pursue their devious way over hills and mountains, laden with Indian purple, with mounds, arumis, and serpents wind their way. But mark the sin impressed upon them by the evil use of riches.—Ez.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame Ind., 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.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.

Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

All the weekly local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Our Parish Schools.

It is with pleasure we publish the following letter from an esteemed clerical friend, a secular priest and pastor of a thriving and well-regulated parish, in reference to our article of last week about parish schools. We feel that these are the sentiments of many of the priests of the United States, and we will hail with joy the day when Diocesan School-Boards are established throughout the country. Our friend writes as follows:

"EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC:—I was more than pleased when I read in your last number the excellent letter concerning Catholic Schools. For a number of years I have entertained the selfsame ideas expressed in the letter, and let us not despair of a final success worthy of the noble cause in which many and many a Priest has felt in private for a long time. The Catholic Parochial Schools ought to be based on a lasting foundation, to give assistance to the Pastors of congregations, who have now alone the burden of schools upon their shoulders, but we must also endeavor to advance the welfare of our teachers.

"If we, on the one hand, exact that teachers be examined before and by the Board of Education, we must on the other also give them, in case of grievance, a Board before which they can lay their complaints and from which matters in question will receive due attention. But I have no doubt that if this most important affair is once taken in hand, wiser heads than mine will see the necessity of taking this matter into due consideration.

"If our Catholic Schools, then, shall enjoy a lasting existence, bring a blessing upon parents and children and the Church as large, some plan for establishing them upon a firmer foundation than they have now is absolutely needed. But how go to work about it? Your Chicago friend says: 'Who will begin? Your friend of another State says: 'Agitate the question.' No new enterprise—no matter how much may depend upon it, and even though the public at large be interested in it, will succeed unless it is first agitated, kept before the public. I say then again: Keep it up in your columns; keep it before the public until you see or hear that a substantial beginning is somewhere made. Let every Catholic paper, German and English, publish the plan as proposed—comment on it, urge it, demand it—will we have at least a trial made. To what is the success of the Public School system partially due but to the Board of Education which exists in every county? To learn from those with whom we must honestly differ on just causes for complaint, and as they depend entirely on the good will of the Pastor it can hardly be expected that they can always make their complaints to him or obtain from an interested party a disinterested hearing of their complaints. It should therefore be made the duty of the Board of Education to investigate such complaints and give a fair and impartial decision. These two points, in my opinion, should come under the control of the Board of Education. For we must not only endeavor to give a new impulse to our school system (if we really can be said to have any as yet) in order to place our Schools on a lasting foundation, to give assistance to the Pastors of congregations, who have now alone the burden of schools upon their shoulders, but we must also endeavor to advance the welfare of our teachers."

The Literary Entertainment.

On the whole, the first literary entertainment given by the Philodemic Association was a success. It afforded much to be approved and admired, though some few defects might invite the attention of the critical. One feature of the Entertainment, on which the young gentlemen of the Association are to be congratulated, is their evident disposition to grapple with some of the real live questions of the day. Mr. J. J. Quinn's oration on Labor and Capital was marked with all the raciness and vigor which the young gentleman's previous efforts gave us a right to expect. Of course Mr. Quinn, like most other political economists of a score of years or thereabouts, is inclined to be at times rather fiercely radical in his views, but those who may be tempted to look on some of the theories he advanced as a little incendiary, would do well to remember that such pet phrases as "rights of the downtrodden workingman"—proletariate wouldn't be a word either—"blood and sweat of the toiling millions," "rapacity of bloated bond-holders," whether they always convey very distinct ideas or not, are yet of invaluable service in rounding periods and capping climates effectually. The scathing invectives directed against the more prominent of contemporary capitalists were, we think, in questionable taste,—though, let it be added, at times they so far overshoot the mark—the epithets became so forcible and emphatic, and the metaphors so strained, that the Junior portion of the audience seemed to imagine themselves lis-
taining to one of those choice effusions of the "Brudder Bones" school with which Mr. Quinn had on other occasions amused them.

The paper of the evening was unquestionably Mr. Ewing's essay on Education. He began by asserting as a well-established truth that the perpetuity of free institutions depends on the intelligence and education of the masses. He then proceeded to show that by education we should understand not simply intellectual but also moral and religious training. Finally, reviewing the system of education which prevails amongst us to-day, he demonstrated that it is defective, since it means simply cultivation of the mind and neglect of the heart; that in the light of history and experience it is unwise and dangerous; finally that it is unjust, since for six millions of the American people it is practically "taxation without representation." Mr. Ewing's grasp of the subject was comprehensive and his treatment of it of marked ability, indicating that he has read extensively, thought much, and formed ideas on one of the great questions destined to occupy the serious attention of the present and coming generation. We regret to say, however, that the unqualified praise which we are willing to bestow on the subject matter of the essay cannot be extended to the manner in which it was delivered, or rather read. Mr. Ewing must be taxed with being at times too drowsy of the subject was comprehensive and his treatment of it of marked ability, indicating that he has read extensively, thought much, and formed ideas on one of the great questions destined to occupy the serious attention of the present and coming generation. We regret to say, however, that the unqualified praise which we are willing to bestow on the subject matter of the essay cannot be extended to the manner in which it was delivered, or rather read. Mr. Ewing must be taxed with being at times too fast-tiring audience.

Mr. Coleman's essay on "Latin Comedy" was able, interesting and instructive. The local hits which he succeeded in introducing into his sketch of the life of Plautus rendered this part of it at least spicy, but taken as a whole we must say that the essay impressed us as having almost too strong a flavor of the cyclopædia and classical dictionary.

Mr. Hertzog's panegyric of Demosthenes was a very creditable effort and met with a very favorable reception. It had evidently been carefully prepared, and evinced a thorough familiarity on Mr. Hertzog's part with the principal events of interest and importance in the career of the great tribune. The style, if a trifle boyish at times, was generally well kept up, and the exercises of the evening began.

Two declamations, "The Painter of Seville" and "Shakespeare's Grasp," were delivered in excellent style by Messrs. E. Arnold and L. D. Murphy, and greeted with loud applause. To the credit of both young men be it said—and remember it, O ye Thespians, Cecilians, Philopatarians, and Columbians—that neither was tempted by the prolonged declamations into inflicting another effort on an indulgent but fast-fading audience.

The many friends of Messrs. M. J. McCue and Jos. P. McHugh were somewhat disappointed at the non-appearance of those two young gentlemen. Neither, however, is in any way to blame. The guilty parties are the other orators, essayists and declaimers of the evening, whose efforts, however excellent, had exceeded the time allowed them. Messrs. McCue and McHugh withdrew at their own request in order to prevent, the Entertainment from dragging out to a wearisome length. It is to be hoped, however, that at no very distant day both will be afforded an opportunity of gratifying their numerous friends and well-wishers. As to the music, to say that it was furnished by the string quartette is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. All things considered, we repeat that the Philo-

demics are to be congratulated on the success of their first Entertainment, and hope that it will soon be followed by others equally interesting.

The St. Cecilians' Entertainment.

Although the weather was in nowise favorable, yet Washington Hill was well filled last Tuesday evening to witness the first public appearance of the St. Cecilians. Promptly at seven o'clock the Band struck up a sprightly air, and the exercises of the evening began.

The Address from the Society was given by Master W. A. Widdicombe in a very pleasing manner. After an overture, played better than our young performers in the Orchestra have perhaps ever done, we were treated to a number of very good declamations. All of them were well rendered, but there were some defects. Master Charles Hagan gave "Cataline's Defiance," and though there were many good points yet we could wish that he would pay more attention to his articulation, which is not sufficiently clear. Mr. Francis Cavanaugh gave a selection entitled "Sherman," by the late Judge Arrington. It was finely rendered, though we believe that he could have got along with fewer gestures. The same may be said of Master Francis McGrath, who followed in a selection with Willis. Masters McGrath and Cavanaugh are good declaimers. The stump-speech of Master William Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, was highly appreciated by the audience, which was in humor for fun.

The first part of the programme was now drawing to a close, and Master George Cochrane stepped forward and, in a clear distinct voice spoke the prologue to the drama. The curtain was then raised and the play, "The Recognition," was begun. This play is familiar to all here at Notre Dame, having been written for the St. Cecilians and produced by them on several occasions, and always with great success. We need not, therefore, speak of the play. Of the acting we will say this that it was equal almost to that on any of the former occasions when the play was produced here. Without exception, the young gentlemen acquitted themselves well, some of them playing even more than well, and richly deserving the applause given them. Since all acquitted themselves with credit, it remains, then, our duty to point out the defects in the acting of the principal characters. Mr. W. A. Widdicombe (Duke of Spoletto) was a trifle too loud in his playing, and in the fighting scene seemed to pay more attention to the audience than to his adversary. C. J. Clarke (Riccardo) might have shown a little more amination. F. E. Carroll (Prince of Macerata) was rather stiff in his movements, and J. Boteling (Cout Bartsolo) should pay more attention to the inflections at the end of his sentences. Francis T. McGrath (Antonio), while rendering his part in a natural and graceful manner, lacked strength of voice; and Charles Hagan (Balthasar) was rather faulty in his articulation. J. L. Healy (Stephan), although giving his character a good rendition, was yet not quite pedagogical enough. The other characters were taken as follows: "Leonardo," R. E. Keenan; "Gatlin," G. Donnelly; "Lorenzo," W. F. Bloom; "Giacomo," F. Cavanaugh; "Pacifico," R. P. Mayer; "Pabiano," G. F. Sugg; "Reginald," C. Cavanaugh; "Paolo," M. Burns; "Zazhi," J. G. Baker; "Ferdinando," T. Nelson; "Beppe," M. Bannon; "Vincentio," J. Lemarie; "Alphonso," W. R. Walker; "Piccolo," D. Coddington; "Marco," J. Reynolds; "Andrea," A. Sievers;
Local Items.

—Washington Hall now looks deserted.

—The Band was out serenading last Thursday.

—Matins and lauds will be chanted on Christmas Eve.

—New shows have been put in the Senior study-hall.

—The regular monthly Conference took place on Wednesday last.

—The weather was not very favorable for the St. Cecilian Entertainment last Tuesday.

—Most of the students who intend spending the holidays at home left yesterday, the 21st.

—B. Williford was in his glory Tuesday afternoon fixing up the stage for the St. Cecilians.

—The SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC is now out. Everyone should procure a copy. Price, 25 cts.

—The Minims express their gratitude to Br. Alban for a kind favor lately received at his hands.

—All should remember that classes will begin Jan. 3d, and should make it a point to be on hand.

—The Philopatris are active as usual, and will appear next April before the public to the greatest advantage.

—Rev. Father Zahm gave a very interesting lecture on "Magnetism" in Phelan Hall, last Thursday evening.

—The monthly bulletins were made out last Wednesday and are by this time in the hands of parents and guardians.

—The names of all the Indianapolis boys appeared on both the Roll of Honor and list of Class Honors last week.

—The members of the Boat Club have taken their boats out of winter quarters, and have enjoyed a number of social rows.

—Let everyone remaining here during the Christmas holidays remember that he can have a good time if he only wants to.

—The students in the Junior department had a great race for a rabbit last Wednesday. The rabbit was too quick for the boys.

—The St. Cecilians say that Joseph Carrer has placed them under obligations which they will endeavor during the year to fulfill.

—The St. Cecilian censors, Messrs. Mayer, Walsh, Hagan, McGrath and Nelson, did their work well at the Entertainment and before it.

—The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that Father Dale’s version of Baldeschi is on the whole preferable to Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker’s.

—The St. Cecilians had a grand oyster lunch after their Entertainment on Tuesday evening, at which a number of invited guests attended.

—The Editor of the SCHOLASTIC returns thanks to Mr. Charles Orr, of Stoubernville, for a Christmas remembrance in the shape of a box of cigars.

—Prof. Lyons deserves great praise for the grand style in which he put “The Recognition” on the boards in Washington Hall last Tuesday evening.

—The St. Cecilians tender their thanks to Prof. Stace, Howard and Edwards, Bros. Simon and Leander, for services rendered in connection with their late Entertainment.

—A meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception took place Wednesday evening, Dec. 19th. At this meeting essays were read by Messrs. George Orr and John P. Halder.

—The wet, drizzly weather on Tuesday did not keep the crowd away from Washington Hall last Tuesday evening. Had the weather been fine the hall would have been densely crowded.

—To the credit of the St. Cecilians be it said that their declaimers had the moral courage to refuse to respond to any encore. It shows good sense on the part of the young gentlemen.

—The St. Cecilians have been complimented on all sides for their excellent rendition of “The Recognition” last
Tuesday. 'The Society still flourishes with its old-time vigor. Success to it.

—The Rev. Prefect of Studies while going his rounds dropped into the 4th grammar class and offered a prize to the boy that would parse a certain sentence. It was won by Mr. A. W. Devine and his son for the generous treat.

—The 16th regular meeting of the Columbian Literary Society was held Saturday, Dec. 15, the Hon. President, Prof. J. F. Edwards, in the chair. This being one, who delighted in arranging the tenderest terms as well as in feeding upon their beauties, took these three words and gave them the first place in the affection of our hearts: 'Heaven,' 'Mother,' and 'Home.' Grief, with all its distresses, may weigh man down, pain and sickness may prostrate his frame and impair his intellect, but they can never efface the memories of 'home, sweet home.' It is not to be wondered at, then, that the student's mind often wanders to his home. We read of a certain saint who was exiled from his home, and how he would ascend to the summit of a neighboring mountain and gaze for hours at a time in the direction of his own native isle. The Cardinal Secretary added to the present a beautiful carving in ivory of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Henquenet's brother was a member of the Pontifical Zouaves, killed at Mentana and buried in Rome, and these presents were made to the living brother as a testimony of the worth of the deceased. Mr. Henquenet was also one of the Pontifical Zouaves, holding the office of sergeant-major.

—Mr. Mosher's Holiday Reception was an admirable success. His elegant studios were thronged with an unusually brilliant assemblage. Our critic noticed particularly, the Cardinal Secretary's beautiful portrait of the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. It consists of a cross of Italian marble, in the cross-pieces of which are six beautiful mosaic representations as many urns in the Eternal City. The Cardinal Secretary added to the present a beautiful carving in ivory of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Henquenet's brother was a member of the Pontifical Zouaves, killed at Mentana and buried in Rome, and these presents were made to the living brother as a testimony of the worth of the deceased. Mr. Henquenet was also one of the Pontifical Zouaves, holding the office of sergeant-major.

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earth in order that He might atone for man's sins; and again ascended to His heavenly abode to prepare a home for all those who love, obey, and serve Him.

**Roll of Honor.**

In the following is given 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.**


The specimens of decorative pottery produced by the pupils in St. Luke's Studio are very creditable to their taste and execution. This charming and antique branch is becoming a great favorite in the Studio. Several lovely vases have been completed, and other pieces are in progress, all indicating real ingenuity and skill.

On Saturday evening, as the young ladies entered the Chapel of the Immaculate Concepcion to assist at the annual singing of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, they met a pleasant surprise in the form of a lovely statue of the Sacred Heart, surrounded with beautiful adornments, which impart a very fine effect to the entire altar.

The charming motto in rich autumn leaves and ferns, interspersed with a very rare variety of California grass and thrown into relief by a dark background, is eliciting great admiration. Its dimensions are 27 by 20 inches. The inscription is "God bless our Home!" It is to be sent as a Christmas gift to the head of a lovely and growing family circle whose home is on the shore of the Western Sea. God bless that home.

—On Sunday evening at the weekly Academic reunion, after the usual distribution of weekly honors, the second number of *Rosy Mystica* was read. *Rosy Mystica* is issued every other month by the Graduating and First Senior Classes. No. 3 was the work of the First Seniors, and received great praise from Very Rev. Father General, C. S. C., and from Rev. Father Shorts, Chaplain of St. Mary's. "Praise without flattery," the Rev. Chaplain insisted, as he said he had found a steady and marked improvement in the compositions presented, and the eloquence of the readers. The effiges were the Misses Mary L. Cahill, Bridget Wilson, Hope Russell and Ida Fisk. The inscription is "Pax hominibus bona voluntatis."
The Season of Advent.

Christmas times are coming;  
Christmas, bright and gay!  
At the very mention  
Sorrow flies away.  
Baby faces glowing,  
Sparkling eyes of youth,  
Smiles on brow of manhood,  
All proclaim the truth,  
That there is no season  
in the living year,  
Half so sweet as Christmas,  
None so truly dear.

Age smoaks out its wrinkles,  
In the light supreme  
That round Bethlehem's cradle  
Glow with heavenly beam.  
Unbelief and folly  
Are ashamed to say  
That they doubt traditions  
Of best Christmas Day;  
And all o'er the nation,  
Near the echoing ring  
Which proclaim the plea  
Of Heaven's new-born King!

"Wish you merry Christmas!"  
Widely will be sung  
This glad Christmas greeting,  
In each clime and tongue;  
And the Advent holy,  
Tempers every mind  
To a tone more loving.  
To a love more kind.  
For, in His cold manger,  
Trembling on the straw.  
Of their Maker learn;  
To love Christmas Day.

Everywhere!  
Unbelief and folly,  
Carp, although they may  
By constraint, are driven  
To love Christmas Day.  
Would that penetrated  
With the gracious spell,  
They would own their Saviour,  
And adore as well.  
Then the Christmas season  
Would thrice happy be,  
And its sweetest echoes  
Thrift the land and sea.

M. Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
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5TH SENIOR CLASS—Misses B. Ewing, E. Whitehead, E. Wright, E. Richardson, M. Mullion, J. Kingbury, M. Lamin, F. Fitz.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
1ST JR. CLASS—Misses J. Butts, E. Wooten, M. Cox, W. Lloyd.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE
1ST LATIN CLASS—Misses J. Cooney, A. Platt.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
1ST CLASS—Misses B. Wilson and T. Pleins.
2D DIV.—Misses C. Ortmeny, L. O'Neill; B. Rheinboldt, St. Henneberry, A. Reising, K. Barrett.
4TH DIV.—Misses M. Burch, L. Fox, A. McKinnis, L. Chilton.
6TH CLASS—Misses E. Wooten, M. Mccarren.
GUITAR—Miss B. Anderson.
ORGAN—Miss W. Dudley.

HARMONY—Misses Kircher, Wilson, Pleins, Geiser.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN VOCAL DEPARTMENT.
CHURCH SINGING—Misses B. Thompson, B. Parrett, J. Barnes.
GENERAL CLASS—Misses J. Butts, L. Van Namee.

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JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
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Fare accommodation. 5 00 p.m. 9 35 a.m.
Night Express. 10 00 p.m. 9 35 a.m.

A. M. SMITH, H. RIDDLE,  
General Superintendent

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
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Leave. Arrive.
Kansas City, o and Denver Express via Jack­sonville, II., and Louisiana. Mo., 3 45 p.m. 10 30 p.m.
Springfield and St. Louis Ex. via Main Line. 3 45 p.m. 9 00 a.m.
Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex via Main Line. 8 00 a.m. 3 30 p.m.
Peoria Day Express. 3 45 p.m. 9 00 a.m.
Peoria, Kokoul and Burlington Ex. 7 30 a.m. 9 00 a.m.
Chicago and Paducah Railroad Express. 8 00 a.m. 10 30 a.m.
Streator, Wenona, Lacon and Washington Ex 3 00 a.m. 10 30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation. 9 00 a.m. 5 00 p.m.

J. C. MCMULLEN, Gen. Supt.  
J. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Ag’t.
L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 24, 1877, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:50 a.m.; Cleveland 2:20 p.m.; Buffalo 8:20 p.m.

11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

7:40 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo 6:25 a.m.

GOING WEST.

2:45 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m.; Chicago 11:10 a.m.

5:40 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:30 a.m.; Chicago, 7:40 p.m.

8:02 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a.m.; Chicago, 11:45 a.m.

Plymouth, 4:35 a.m. Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:23 p.m.; Chicago, 7:40 p.m.

2:30 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:30; Chicago, 7:40 p.m.

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

Plymouth.

5:40 a.m.

2:10 p.m., Way Freight.

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

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 WEST.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.

Pittsburgh, Leave 11:45 p.m. 9:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 6:00 a.m.

Rochester, Leave 12:50 p.m. 10:15 a.m. 2:55 p.m. 7:45 a.m.

Alliance, Leave 3:10 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 5:35 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

Gerrville, Leave 4:46 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 7:10 a.m. 11:15 a.m.

Mansfield, Leave 7:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m. 3:11 a.m.

Crestline, Leave 7:30 a.m. 5:15 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 3:50 a.m.

Crestline, Arrive 7:10 a.m. 11:40 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 9:55 a.m.

Forest, Leave 9:55 a.m. 7:35 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 2:30 a.m.

Lima, Leave 10:40 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 12:35 p.m. 5:00 a.m.

Ft. Wayne, Leave 1:50 p.m. 11:55 a.m. 4:05 a.m. 7:00 a.m.

Plymouth, Leave 3:45 p.m. 2:45 a.m. 4:55 a.m. 8:35 a.m.

Chicago, Arrive 7:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:35 a.m.

GOING EAST.

No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7.

Chicago, Leave 9:10 p.m. 8:00 a.m. 5:15 p.m. 6:00 a.m.

Plymouth, Leave 3:46 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m.

Ft. Wayne, Leave 6:35 a.m. 2:10 p.m. 11:35 a.m. 3:00 a.m.

Lima, Leave 8:55 a.m. 4:05 a.m. 9:50 a.m. 2:30 a.m.

Forest, Leave 10:10 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 2:45 a.m. 12:15 a.m.

Crestline, Arrive 11:45 a.m. 6:55 a.m. 4:55 a.m. 10:30 a.m.

Crestline, Leave 12:05 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 4:30 a.m. 6:05 a.m.

Mansfield, Leave 12:35 a.m. 7:44 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 6:55 a.m.

Gerrville, Leave 2:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 2:10 a.m. 9:15 a.m.

Alliance, Leave 4:05 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m.

Rochester, Leave 6:25 a.m. 1:31 a.m. 11:06 a.m. 2:00 p.m.

Pittsburg, Leave 7:30 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 3:20 a.m.

Trains Nos. 3 and 8 run Daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

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Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mall</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Exac.</th>
<th>Atlantic</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>7:45 am</td>
<td>9:15 am</td>
<td>4:45 pm</td>
<td>1:45 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>8:15 am</td>
<td>9:15 am</td>
<td>5:15 pm</td>
<td>2:15 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>8:45 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>5:30 pm</td>
<td>3:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>9:15 am</td>
<td>10:45 am</td>
<td>6:00 pm</td>
<td>3:00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>10:45 am</td>
<td>6:15 pm</td>
<td>3:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>10:45 am</td>
<td>6:15 pm</td>
<td>3:30 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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