Christ's Knight.

INScriBED TO MAURice F. EGAN.

No doubt thy knight e'er entered lists of old
To tilt in tourney 'mid the brave and fair,
More valiant than the knight of holy pray'r,
Who Trenth's keen lance doth ever firmly hold,
While clad in armor bright with Faith's pure gold.
His shield's device is beautiful and rare
The Holy Name of Jesus blazoned there
Dre preface to the ancient foe e'er bold.

And still another knightly sign is given
Which bodes him well throughout life's fiercest fray,
He bears the favor of the Queen of Heaven
Upon his heart which throbs 'neath her mild sway
The battle o'er—the foe's dark helmet riven,
Her smile will light him to eternal day.

JOSEPH W. B. NOYES IN THE Ave Maria.

The Artist Healey.

The Catholic Church has ever been the protector of the arts and sciences. It was under her fostering care that art took its rise in Italy. It was through her endeavors that the Christian artist was encouraged, until modern works in painting and sculpture rivalled those of ancient Greece.

In the United States there are many gems of art placed in the Catholic churches throughout the land; and though our country is young as a nation, and the members of the Church have not been famous for their wealth, yet much has been accomplished in the way of art. Music owes much to the American Catholic, Mr. R. R. Springer. It was his generosity which gave to Cincinnati her grand Music Hall, to him she is principally indebted for one of the five great organs of the world, and he it was who founded her College of Music, presided over by Theodore Thomas, one of the greatest of orchestral leaders.

The Church, in painters and sculptors, has not as yet in the United States been prolific, yet she can claim as one of her sons the greatest of American portrait painters. George P. A. Healey, an artist whose fame is not limited to the country of his birth, but has crossed the seas.

From his boyhood, Mr. Healey showed a great taste for art, and before he had far advanced in years he had exercised his brush in a few small undertakings. It is related that some of his efforts were seen by Sully, the celebrated miniature painter, who was pleased with them because of the great promise they indicated. Encouraged by this great painter, young Healey determined to make painting his profession, and set to work with great zeal.

In after-years, when Sully was shown by Healey his portrait of Audubon, the naturalist, the elder artist bowed and said: "Mr. Healey, you have no reason to regret my advice."

In 1833 Healey's first portraits were exhibited at the Boston Athenæum, where they attracted much attention. Shortly afterwards he sailed for Europe, where he studied several years in Paris and Italy. Having visited Rome, Florence and other cities renowned for their art treasures, he went to Paris, and thence to London, where he painted portraits of many distinguished men, among whom were Gen. Cass, the then United States Minister, the Duke of Sussex, and others. Having finished his engagements in London, he returned to Paris, where he was called to paint the portrait of the citizen-King, Louis Philippe. The king was so highly delighted with the work of the artist that he gave him a commission to paint a portrait of Washington, which when finished was placed in the historical gallery of the palace at Versailles, where it may now be seen.

It was in 1840 that Mr. Healey exhibited in Paris his portrait of Gen. Cass, for which he was awarded a gold medal. Not long afterwards the Americans then residing in Paris, wishing to compliment M. Guizot for his pamphlet on Washington, commissioned our artist to paint a portrait of the distinguished French statesman and author. The picture was life-size, and now adorns the walls of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city. King Louis Philippe then gave him other commissions, among which were the portraits of Gen. Jackson and other distinguished men in the United States.

After having filled the commissions of the king, Mr. Healey spent some seven years in making studies and in painting one of his greatest works, "Webster Replying to Hayne," which now hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston. His next important work was a picture representing Franklin, Lee and Dean negotiating a treaty of alliance between France and the United Colonies. It was for this work he was awarded the second gold medal at the Exposition held in Paris in 1855. During that year Mr. Healey returned to the United States. He took up his residence first in Cincinnati, but he removed thence to Chicago, where he remained for the next ten years, successfully engaged in portrait painting. From Chicago he again crossed the ocean, remaining abroad until 1875, acquiring honor and glory in every city visited by him. In Italy he received an honor never before awarded an American; he was invited to place his portrait among those of the distinguished painters in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, a compliment not paid to every foreign artist, and one to which many native artists of note often vainly aspired.

Mr. Healey has painted a great number of historical
joy, of sympathy. But this effect is increased, as it were, when to the simple melody of the organ-flute stop, an har­
uerful, warm, sometimes graceful. Approaching in tone 

compositions, but to make up for this deficiency it plays its 

chord of old cannot be compared to the piano-forte of our 

over, perhaps, be obliged to yield the palm of excellence to 

of the organ. These effects are so vast that people 

organ can be almost perfectly imitated, so that people 

organ, however, the effect of 

in combination with the tones of 

numeral adds elegance in combination with the tones of 

of other instruments. In the organ, however, the effect of 

narrated for the organist, to be rendered more striking. 

hence, perhaps, not undeservedly. Its very name implies softness and strength. As a keyed 

organist, be rendered more striking. The sound of this instrument on a well-constructed 

organ can best accompany the voice, or at least the most melodious strains, can scarcely equal, probably 

never surpass, the violin in this respect. We would there­ 

the organ in this respect. We would therefore, perhaps, be obliged to yield the palm of excellence to 

organ were not backed by the grand, sonorous 

harmattic range, effectually representing the extremes of a grand 

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and also seems to be most in use. With all those grand qualities in its favor, it would seem difficult to institute a comparison between the piano and organ, and that in favor of the latter. We will endeavor, however, to show that the organ is in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the piano-forte. In the first place, it is evident that a musical instrument, or rather a combination of instruments of loftier, more elegant, and more majestic structure than the organ could not have been invented. As to more artistic finish, the grand piano may perhaps be superior; and as to elegance of proportion, the violin; but as to grandeur of outline, elegance of design, and majesty of structure the organ stands unrivalled. If we consider the internal construction and combination of parts, the number of pipes of various kinds and dimensions, and of multifarious tones and powers—the various registers to regulate and modify the sound—these all seem to heighten our estimate of this king of instruments. Again, the organ stands pre-eminent as to solemnity, grandeur, and rich volume of tone. These qualities, more than any other, obtain it an acknowledged pre-eminence over every other instrument. The pedale of a great organ is indeed the voice of sublimity. What the poet conceived as if they did rejoice o'er a young earthquake's birth.

Of the loud hill shakes with its mountain's mirth,

And now again 'tis bleak, and now the glee

Leaps the live thunder! not from low cloud,

From peak to peak the rattling crags among.

Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

But every mountain now has found a tongue.

How the lit lake shines a phosphoric sea,

And Jura answers through her misty shroud

Leaps the live thunder! not from low cloud,

To sum up: vastness of design, loftiness and grandeur of structure, characterize its exterior; whilst majesty, solemnity, and beauty of sound proclaim its superior excellence over the vast array of inferior instruments; and, as will be shown in a future article, it adds, like an earthly echo of the angelic choirs in heaven, its full, rich and inspiring notes to the beautiful simplicity of the Gregorian Chant.

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Church admits in her ritual and ceremonial nothing except that which by its very nature and application directly or indirectly adds to the beauty and lustre of divine worship. When she wishes the better to dispose her children to the worship and adoration of the true God, and to beautify the ceremonial and liturgy, she calls to her aid art and science. Who doubts of the salutary effect of religious paintings, as a means to touch the heart and to call forth sentiments of admiration and love! They are living words of truth and love, exposed on canvas. In like manner the Church has selected and adopted the organ as best fitted for the place and purpose she had in view.

At present the organ performs almost an integral part of divine service. Directly, it possesses intrinsic merits which would lay claim to our consideration, and furnish the motives that brought about its introduction in public worship. As above stated, the organ in point of harmony and as a single instrument, has no rival. Depth of harmony and flow of melody form the criterion by which, independently of good or bad execution, we judge music, both in an objective and subjective sense. Again, the more harmony and melody coincide, or the better they unite to make a uniform whole, the better and nobler sentiments do they call forth from the soul. But that these absolute requisites for good music admirably shine forth in organ sounds is evident to the musical observer. In point of the beauty and pleasure they afford, what can excel those excellent compositions of the great masters as executed by a master? We often look upon a statue or painting representing St. Cecilia with her fingers upon the organ-keys, and her gaze towards heaven, entranced as it were in an ecstasy of delight. Pure and holy, chaste and fair was the virgin, and like qualities we involuntarily associate with the instrument whose keys her tiny fingers are touching. Is not, then, the ideal of music a beautiful one? And should not many an organist blush to have deviated from the lofty purpose of the organ, and descended to what is low and trivial? For, should not the tones of the organ bear some semblance and express the very sentiments of that saintly figure? Here the very beauty of music is expressed. For it is but the means to strengthen the chords of love that bring, as it were, the creature to the Creator. Man should always strive to imitate the perfect, or at least those far advanced in the realization of the ideal. In the arts, and especially in music, this would seem the duty of all who, ex professo, apply themselves to the realization of the beautiful. But abuse and misapplication seem now to be the lot of the arts. Instead of a heavenly aim they seem nowadays to be the instruments of cultivating the sensual and low, and degrading whatever may savour of the beautiful and the true.

Such are some of the thoughts that would suggest themselves in considering the merits of this, the king of musical instruments. To sum up: vastness of design, loftiness and grandeur of structure, characterize its exterior; whilst majesty, solemnity, and beauty of sound proclaim its superior excellence over the vast array of inferior instruments; and, as will be shown in a future article, it adds, like an earthly echo of the angelic choirs in heaven, its full, rich and inspiring notes to the beautiful simplicity of the Gregorian Chant.
No Pains, no Gains.

We live in a busy world. Men are restless, and daily busy their brains about the carrying out of new designs, planning new schemes, and searching after new discoveries in things that seemed to be already at the point of perfection: the telegraph, the electric light, the phonograph, the microphone and telephone startle the scientific world into an ecstasy of delight. What centuries ago scientists knew nothing of, may dreamt not even of the possibility, much less of the realization, is to-day a fact, known by the whole world. This age is emphatically an age of progress—progress in science, literature, and the useful arts. The present achievements in these three branches of human learning are indeed astonishing, and palpable to the multitude. But was it different in ages past, when people, knowing nothing of the future, thought to have brought human art and science to the zenith of perfection? The careful student of history knows well that acquisitions in knowledge and perfection in art partake of the character of the nations or people that cultivate these branches of learning. The Athenians under the administration of Pericles were refined: so was their poetry, their architecture, their art of painting and sculpture. In the moral order this is also true. A virtuous man performs virtuous actions—a wicked man wicked actions: an effect, indeed, must partake of the nature of the cause that produces it. But from whatever point of view we look upon what men have done and achieved in the past, as well as upon their present productions, we shall find verified the truth of the title of our essay, that where no pains are taken there will be no gains, and that therefore the gains are always proportional to the pains. Man, in his present condition, is suffering the penalties imposed by an offended God upon Adam, and, consequently, upon all mankind, whose common father he is. Having been created in a state of original justice—that is of sanctifying grace, integrity, science and immortality, he forfeited these heavenly gifts, and drew the curse of the Creator upon his head, condemning him, as the Scripture tells us, to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, and to many other evils both of body and mind that now weigh heavily upon the human race. The perfect science, then, which man originally lost, he now, as far as his dimmed intellect and inconstancy will permit, begins to recover by labor.

Man has also become prone to evil—his moral nature has therefore suffered a like change. Besides, his physical constitution was weakened, so as to subject him, from the cradle to the grave, to many and various infirmities and pains. But, worst of all, he forfeited the right to heaven, which God had gratuitously bestowed upon him. Hence the fourfold acquisitions that result from the labors of man: the intellectual, moral, physical and spiritual.

That one cannot gain in intellectual culture, be moral, perfect, or develop what pertains to the physical order, nor obtain heaven as a reward without having proportionate pains or labor, shall be my endeavor to illustrate and prove in the sequel. Authority, history, reason and experience will furnish sufficient proofs of the truth of my assertion.

To gain heaven is, indeed, the greatest of all gains. But Scripture tells us that the kingdom of God suffers violence, and none but the violent bear it away. The ultimate end of man, as the Catechism teaches, is union with God in heaven. But in order to obtain this end, man must have supernatural means, and these means none but God can give. Man, therefore, can reach heaven only by those means or in that way which God, his Creator, has pointed out to him. Almighty God has given man an infallible guide, and placed within his reach an unfailing means of attaining his end. This guide is the Catholic Church. The means are the Sacraments. That the Catholic Church is a divine institution, being founded by Christ—that out of its bosom there is no salvation—whoever is saved, is saved in the Church—needs not proof here. It cannot be otherwise, if we believe the words of Christ Himself. As regards men that ignore the existence of God, such as atheists, and those that idolize, as it were, the human intellect, as the rationalists, there seems to be truly no more miserable state of human nature to picture than the one in which the lot of these men is cast. Can they find anything in this world that will entirely fill the void, that will entirely satisfy the craving in their hearts? No. Man comes from God, his end is to return to God, the source of his being, and as long as he swerves from the path leading to this end his soul must be filled with the pangs of doubt and an insatiable thirst for something he scarcely knows what. What folly to so idolize the human intellect as to make it reject the mysteries of faith because it cannot comprehend them! Do we even thoroughly understand the simplest natural phenomena that daily pass before us? No. The human understanding is limited, for so its very nature requires it. It can never exceed its bounds, for the infinite is beyond the reach of the finite.

It is said that pride is the root of all evil; and that this pride affects all atheists and rationalists cannot be reasonably doubted. There is no such thing as a genuine atheist. He may be such in theory—but never in reality; the so-called atheists, even the most prominent among them, like Voltaire, Rousseau, Tom Paine, etc., profess this impious doctrine mostly because they are blinded by passion and prejudice. Voltaire, although a radical atheist in his writings, was not such in heart; he was a slave to his passions and brutal appetites, and these led him far from God, but never so far that he could say in sober earnestness, There is no God. No: Voltaire in the morning, in his sober senses, acknowledged the existence of a Supreme Being, and even prayed to Him; Voltaire at noon, under the influence of intoxicating drink, was an atheist. Voltaire knew there was a God, but he was a sot, a voluptuary, a thief, and was not willing to bridle his passions and keep the Commandments of God, therefore it was that under the influence of passion he wrote against that God whom he outraged in his sinful life. So also with Rousseau. And Tom Paine, as we see by his quaking fear at the hour of death, was no more than half a believer in his own atheistic doctrine. Others there are who are blinded by the pride of intellect. On the part of these men nothing but humility, united with a calm philosophical research into the truths of creation and the existence of a Creator, will lead them to God; with unprejudiced mind and honest heart must they enter upon their investigation, and the God of truth will soon open their eyes, and give their supplications a hearing. In their own view, it may not, perhaps, be of great importance to know the true God, but this only goes to show how far human nature may sink, so as finally to ignore the very Author of its existence.

But there is a class of men who believing in God still reject a portion of the revealed truth, and this because it
does not, perhaps, coincide with their natural propensities, which seem rather to tend towards ill than good. The Catholic Church is the work of God, instituted and invariably governed and protected by Him. Although the Church embraces all nations in her communion, when we cast a glance over the now-civilized world we find many still straying afar from her maternal bosom. How many millions are still buried in paganism, not knowing the true God! How many thousands have wilfully torn themselves away from her kind embraces, and now protest against the teacher and nourisher from whom their forefathers derived their spiritual food! But they were the losers; they were the withered branches on the vine of the Church. Having separated, they in their pride and arrogance went to find the truth where it was not. Let them not be deceived. They lost, through blindness, and sacrifices must be made in order to recover the gem of truth. Heaven is to be gained, but to travel in the opposite direction will surely not lead to a blissful port. There is, in fact, no more appropriate application of the truth, “No pains, no gains,” than in this case. If those that cross the sea of life in a strong, impregnable boat are harrassed by the contrary winds of temptations and disappointments, how can those entertain hope of reaching safely the shore that sail in a fragile bark, liable to be sunk into the deep by a little gust of wind? The weight of authority on this point is great, for it is no less than that of God Himself. He tells us that heaven is a reward, a remuneration for our good works upon earth. But to gain this reward He has given means; and these means are not to be bad outside of the Catholic Church. Ecclesiastical history never yet recorded the doings of a schismatic or heretical saint, and, as far as reason and experience teach, nobody yet found the truth who was not in search of it. It was after a long struggle with his innate passions and the forfeit of the splendid prospects none perhaps is more congenial to it than the pursuit of knowledge. This is but natural, and seems to be a direct consequence of what we know of the perfections of God. He was crowned, so to speak, with his innate passions and the forfeit of the splendid promises of a brilliant future career, that a St. Augustine found the truth. And why should not some sacrifices be made when such a great boon is at stake? How foolish men are to refuse in time what eternity shall not offer them, the occasion to find the truth and abide by it!

There is, however, another field of action, where many work: some taking great pains to reach the proposed end, others using less strenuous exertions; whilst some, again, profess indifference. This is the field of the intellect, that faculty of ours by which we judge, think, reason, and perceive. Man’s mind is essentially active; and of its different pursuits none perhaps is more congenial to it than the pursuit of knowledge. This is but natural, and seems to be a direct consequence of what we know of the perfections of God. God is omniscient; His science is infinite. But man, being modelled after the image and likeness of God, must try to attain, in some degree, and as far as his natural faculties permit, to what he knows to be a perfection in God. Human knowledge being limited and imperfect, must be acquired; it is not inborn. The principles are present, but undeveloped and, as it were, in an embryo state. Hence the necessity of education. But as no one can acquire knowledge for another, it follows that whatever acquisitions one has or will have, in an intellectual point of view, must be due to one’s own private and personal exertions. You are therefore what you have made yourself; and if you be a virtuous man, and a learned man, no one can rob you of this treasure in any way whatsoever; and should you perhaps forfeit your life, you lose not your virtue, and your knowledge will only be the more deep and extensive, for the Sovereign Judge will give each his due. Individuals as well as nations are illustrative of this point, for it is a universal principle, a principle that holds good in every age and clime. History, experience, reason and authority give proofs of its truth.

Whatever culture of mind, then, one possesses, must be the result of personal industry; for no one is so foolish as to expect from others what he knows they cannot give. In glancing over the pages of ancient history, we find that the Athenians under the administration of Pericles rose to a perfection in intellectual productions, in art, science and literature scarcely equalled, never surpassed, by any succeeding age. Phidias, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Homer, Pindar, Demosthenes, Eschines, Polybius, Plutarch, all have immortalized their names in the grand productions of their genius. No doubt the age of Pericles stands unrivalled in the annals of mankind. This it owes, not to imitation, but to its own refined taste and inventive genius. The Athenians were a refined but also a painstaking and industrious people. They possessed genius, but they always developed it, and their masterpieces of art and eloquence stand as monuments to posterity. We wonder at this, and seem curious to find the true cause of such progress. Read history, and you will notice that a spirit of investigation, private industry, refined taste, and development of natural genius won for them the laurels of victory. Individual progress presupposes the adoption of the same means; for as a nation is composed of individuals, its honor, glory and successes naturally depend upon the qualifications of its component parts. An athlete in the Olympic games was required to pass a thorough training, and undergo severe trials and preparations. He was to be of irreproachable manners, free condition, and of a very austere mode of life. Preparations of this kind were considered necessary for the contest and the gaining of the victory, hereby giving us an instance of how much the ancients valued even trifling means, as it were, when a great object was to be gained and laurels of victory to be won. The gains that accrued to the victor in these Olympic games were indeed surpassingly great. He was crowned, so to speak, in the sight of all Greece. With great pomp was he conducted to his country; his name was celebrated by poets, and statues were erected in his honor. There could, indeed, have been no more flattering rewards bestowed upon the conqueror knowing no other praise than that of men.

Physically speaking, we cannot all be athletes; but there seems no impossibility in the intellectual order. An athlete in knowledge, in word and in deed implies no contradiction. The physical constitution can be developed, strengthened; the same is true as regards the development and strengthening of the mind; and, as in the case of accented developments, dexterity, soundness and agility of the bodily frame and organs crowned the conquering athlete, so shall knowledge and success crown those that labor most assiduously in the field of the intellect. But why recall the past to afford proofs of what the present is the actual realization? Do not each hour’s, each day’s, each week’s, each year’s records positively testify to the fact that without pains there are no gains? Was human nature different when those mighty nations of antiquity peopled the earth from what it is now? We cannot say so; for theologians, history and tradition seem to hold the contrary. If there be any difference at all it is accidental, not essential. What men then acquired was owing to their own personal labors and exertions: what men now achieve is owing to the same cause—their
own individual endeavors to obtain success. In the many avocations of life, in the various pursuits in which the multitude daily engage; in the different ends that men strive to attain, we find illustrations of the point at issue. The student well knows, and daily experiences, that the gains in regard to knowledge depend entirely upon, and are proportionate to, the pains he takes to prepare for his classes. This is the more palpable when lessons are difficult to comprehend and hard to memorize. The musician, whose labors seem to be rather of a pleasing nature, has learned that only after long and tedious practice of a musical composition can he enter into the spirit of the composer and reproduce the piece with all the nicety of shades, all the energy and animation which the author originally intended to be essential to the execution of the composition.

To history and experience a few more points might be added which reason would seem naturally to suggest. Man is essentially an active being. As such God created him for heaven. This life, however, is but a preparation for the life to come. He must therefore work in order to obtain heaven: for "the kingdom of heaven suffered violence, and the violent bear it away." Heaven is therefore but a reward for what men do and suffer in this life for its possession. No one is born perfect; neither in the intellectual, physical, nor moral order. Your reason must be developed; your physical constitution strengthened; your moral worth increased. This is all personal work; it is therefore but by your own personal exertions that your intellect, heart and body can be perfected, each according to its individual properties. Such thoughts would reason, independently of proofs from other sources, naturally suggest.

As to good morals, it is equally certain that without pains there are no gains. Through the Fall, not only man's intellect was dimmed, but his heart became prone to evil and his body to infirmities and death. Hence the threefold struggle, as it were, of men in their present state. When we read, therefore, of great and holy men we must not imagine that this greatness and holiness was innate to them, but, on the contrary, their genuine greatness and moral worth were always proportionate to their personal exertions in overcoming those temptations, in rejecting those allurements, which, if yielded to, would blemish their heart and stain their soul. Innocence and purity of heart we admire not only because they in themselves are the qualities of the good and holy, but also because we know that their possessor is a hero, as it were, overcoming the foes that would foul rob him of his treasure and tear from him the gem of virtue. Those that nowadays treasure, or strive after, good morals and character, must be on their guard and cannot be careless and indifferent, for they either would forfeit or never attain this priceless boon. Where immorality and corruption abound, innocence is exposed, and, if not well protected by the owner, becomes a prey to the invader. The story of Joseph is well known, and testifies to the testimony of others.

But besides the framing of the the heart and mind, there is another duty incumbent on men as regards their physical constitution. Here also, as well as in the intellectual nature of men, development seems to be an essential requisite. The bodily organs, left to themselves, in a state of inactivity would soon become enfeebled and unfit for their respective functions. Inquire into the mode of life of that pale and sickly boy. His sunken cheeks, weary frame, and look, tell of neglect as to the care of his health. He shuns the changes of nature as to heat and cold, and is afraid that every little gust of wind, every little sunshine, every little cold, is pregnant with disease. But how lively and cheerful is yonder rosy-cheeked boy, who in fair and foul weather, in sunshine or rain, delights in sports, and is nowhere happier than when in the free embrace of nature! This is but what nature teaches. For even in the physical order there are laws, and by these laws we must abide, if we value health, strength and bodily activity in general. How to take care of health, or how to avoid many causes of disease, may be learned by all. That general acquaintance with the mechanism and working of the human system, which all persons, even of little education, should possess, is necessary to guard it against injury, and to improve its divers capabilities and powers. Health is a great blessing, and how many there are who, through their own fault, are now dragging along a miserable existence! Be prudent, and do not reject these means of preserving or restoring health which God has given to you. Do what you can in order to preserve your health, for with sound health you are better fit to benefit society, thereby indirectly doing the work of God. If life and its opportunities be valuable, is it not wise to acquire that which would prolong its existence and augment its capacity? We see, then, that even the normal state of our existence, the state of health and strength, is due, in a great measure, to our own exertions. If anyone would, perhaps, be dubious about this assertion, let him recall the past, or consider his own experience in this respect; and if he be incredulous still, let him consult and rely upon the testimony of others.

Such, then, are the thoughts and arguments that would go to prove the truth of the axiom, "No pains, no gain." That history, reason, authority and experience have furnished sufficient matter for argumentation that no man can reach heaven unless he travel in the right direction, which direction God Himself has pointed out for us, cannot be denied. That in the natural order you cannot acquire knowledge in any other way than by study is equally incontestable. Knowledge by infusion comes direct from
God,—that is, supranaturally. That you can be moral only when you fight for it, as it were, is evident; and this perhaps the more so, if evidence would admit of degrees, in this nineteenth century. As to health and strength of the body, hygiene and medicine remained at their usefulness, and how they can be preserved, or gained when lost. Anticipating, then, the result of our labors in whatever sphere of action we may work, let us not act cowardly, but like men who know that life is good and serious, and that we are but sojourning in a land whose trials when o'er lead the wandering feet unto a blissful shore. M. L.

Art, Music and Literature.

A memoir of John LOTHROP Motley has been written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was his intimate friend.

The report that Signor Verdi is composing a new opera, "Francesca da Rimini," may be contradicted on the authority of Signor Verdi himself.

A translation of the Duke of Wellington, containing a portrait, eight plans of the principal battles, and three maps, is just ready for the printers at Rivingtons', London.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's story "La Reine de Saba" has been translated into French by M. Thomas Benzon, who publishes it in book form, with some picturesque tales by Edward Eggleston.

Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" has been translated into Portuguese by the Ameer of Cabul. The true translator is a Tajik, or Afghan of Persian descent, and his work was composed largely of novelties. Among them were an "Annunciation," by Caravagio, and an "Adoration of the Holy Trinity." These two pictures belonged to the Church of the Sacred Heart, and had been temporarily deposited in the Hôtel de Ville.

The programme of the fifth Leipsic Gewandhaus concert was composed largely of novelties. Among them were a "Rhapsody" for contralto solo, male chorus and orchestra, by Brahms; an overture, "Norische Heerfahrt" (successful), by the Danish writer, Eraile Hartmann; M. Saint-Saëns' G minor concerto, played by Mme. Essipoff; an overture, "Nordische Heerfahrt" by Brahms; and a piece of music by Chopin, with a facsimile of the autograph visitor.


Some time ago in our column headed "Art, Music and Literature" we announced the publication of this work in France, and later on gave notice that Messrs. Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, had a translation in press. This translation is now before us. Of the work itself we can but echo the words of praise bestowed on it by a critical essay written by a French author.

Paul Féval was a brilliant young Bohemian, the friend of Eugène Sue and other writers of that class. He began his literary career as an opponent of the great Order of Jesuits, but has now become its friend. His conversion excited surprise among his old friends, but neither friends nor foes were prepared for the great work he has produced. It is a masterly piece in which grace and critical acumen are united to a style at once brilliant and forcible. No one can read these pages of fervid defence without feeling them to be the sentiments of a honest man. Messrs. Murphy & Co. have issued the work in good style.

The Holiday number of Church's Musical Visitor is a beautiful and valuable publication, which every music lover should possess. It contains forty large pages, in bright binding and is handsomely illustrated. It opens with a cluster of four pretty Christmas Carols followed by Handel's immortal "I know that my Redeemer liveth"; then comes what must prove of great interest to every musician,—a fac-simile piece of music by Chopin, with a fine portrait of the composer. Another specially interesting feature of the Christmas Visitor is the autograph letter of Franz Liszt and portrait. The literary department includes Christmas stories written by eminent writers, and shorter articles, together with all the musical news. The music in this number comprises no fewer than twelve pieces—songs, piano and organ pieces. One of the songs is the dear old German "Gray"; and for piano there is a fine arrangement of the "Carmen." There is also a full-page engraving called the "Domine Existi." Prices of the Christmas Visitor is 25 cts.; $1.50 per year. The publisher will send particulars on receipt of stamp. Address, John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.


This work of Baron de Hauvillois is one of remarkable ability. The learned author institutes a comparison between the work done for civilization by Protestant nations and that done by Catholic. He brings to his aid a vast array of facts, and uses them with great energy, and forcible. No one can read these pages of fervid defence without feeling them to be the sentiments of a honest man. Messrs. Murphy & Co. have issued the work in good style.
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the twelfth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

The NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

choice 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.

A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all, Old Students should take it.

Terms, $1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.
Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Christmas Day.

As we now write, the fields are shrouded with snow, the tinkling of sleigh-bells may be heard upon the not far distant road, and the surface of the lakes is covered with ice. Everything indicates that this year we are to have a white Christmas; and, somehow or other, that joyous holiday seems to us to be all the gladder and merrier when it comes with the snow deep upon the ground. Christmas without snow seems to lose some of its many charms; but with the snow and the ice everywhere, it becomes the gladdest season of the year. It may be that with our changeable climate the snow may melt away and disappear before Christmas comes, but all appearances at present point to a white Christmas. And, somehow or other, that joyous holiday seems to us to be all the gladder and merrier when it comes with the snow deep upon the ground.

Here in the United States, or at least in this western part, we have several days for family gatherings. With those of New-England birth or descent, every one celebrates Thanksgiving Day and makes it the occasion of a family reunion, when sons and daughters return once more to the homes they have left and assemble around the hearthstone the year, is the one which gives more joy and pleasure and reunion, when family ties are renewed and strengthened. Thanksgiving Day and makes it the occasion of a family gathering.

Entertainments by the members of the Minim Department have not been frequently given at Notre Dame. When Bro. Celestine had charge of the department some twelve years ago, two Entertainments were given up by them. Then, again, during the prefectship of Bro. Emmanuel two were given in Washington Hall, while some three or four years ago, under their present prefect they also gave an entertainment. Last Tuesday's, the sixth ever given by the Minims, took place in their study-hall and was very successful. The programme, printed in another column, was well carried out and afforded much amusement to all who had the good fortune to be present.

The address of Master Amadeus Coghlin on Christmas Day begins with:

"As we now write, the fields are shrouded with snow, the tinkling of sleigh-bells..."
distinguished themselves. In all the plays, those taking part acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory, and showed that they had received thorough training.

A piano solo was well executed by Master George Rhodius; and Mr. George Cochrane, though not belonging to the Department, by request played quite a number of excellent selections on the piano. Master W. Jones was quite successful in a comic speech. The closing remarks were made by Very Rev. Fathers General and Corby, who richly complimented the young participants in the evening's exercises. The Minims are to be congratulated upon the fine little Entertainment they gave under the able instruction of Mr. T. McNamara, C. S. C., and Bro. Albert. Can they not give another, and in Washington Hall?

Personal.

—M. T. Corby, of '64, visited Notre Dame last Monday.
—J. C. Kelly (Commercial), of '67, is banking at Le Mars, Iowa.
—H. Frank Zahm (Commercial), of '65, is in business at Toledo, Ohio.
—O. W. Lindberg (Commercial), of '75, is doing well in Lakeland, La.
—Valerio Baca (Commercial), of '73, is in business at Valverde, N. M.
—B. F. Roberts (Commercial), of '73, is in business at Independence, Mo.
—W. Sheehan-Monghan of '75, is engaged in farming near Louisville, Ky.
—Thos. J. Ewing, of '68, visited Notre Dame at the beginning of the week.
—Henry Quan (Commercial), of '75, is keeping books for his father in Chicago.
—A. K. Schmidt (Commercial), of '73, is in his father's establishment in Chicago.
—C. Robinson (Commercial), of '77, is in business with his father at Sandusky, Ohio.
—J. J. Luken (Commercial), of '64, is the Chicago Agent of Utensor & Son, Cincinnati.
—James B. Gray (Commercial), of '76, is deputy County Treasurer of Carroll County, Iowa.
—J. Golenk (Commercial), of '74, is doing a good Commission business in South Waver St., Chicago.
—Charles F. Morgan (Commercial), of '71, is superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment at Oakland, California.
—William B. Moon (Commercial), of '68, is a member of the firm of Harsha & Moon, dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., Deland, Florida.
—Warren C. Kain (Commercial), of '67, is in the book business at Vicksburg, Miss. We believe he is a member of the City Council of that city.
—Rev. R. Shortis, of '49, and Rev. A. Saulnier occasionally take a stroll over to Notre Dame, where they are ever welcomed by their host of friends.
—We wish our friends would furnish us with plenty of items for this column. The personalities that appear in the Scholastic are read with great pleasure by the students of former years.
—C. N. Riopelle, of '61, is practicing law in Detroit, Mich. Arthur Riopelle (Commercial), of '72, was lately married, so we are told. George Riopelle (Commercial), of '74, is clerking for the firm of C. Mabey & Co., in the city of the Straits.
—Rev. Fathers O'Mahony and Robinson reached home from Windsor, Ont., where with Rev. Fathers Cooney and R. Maher they were engaged in preaching a mission.

Father O'Mahony left on Monday for Waukesha, Wis., to attend the funeral of the late Col. Richard Dunbar.

—A. M. Owen, of '68, after having graduated at the Bellevue Hospital College settled at Evansville, Ind. He now occupies the position of Professor of Surgery in the Medical College in that city, and has charge of St. Mary's Hospital at the same place. Mr. Owen has, besides, a large medical practice.

We are pleased to announce the death of Col. Richard Dunbar, of Waukesha, Wis., which occurred on the 18th of Dec. The Colonel was well and cheerful up to the hour of his death, which was caused by paralysis of the heart. Col. Dunbar was the father of Edward Dunbar, of '63, who is buried at Notre Dame. May his soul rest in peace!

The first reception of the Minion Social Club was held at the residence of Mr. John Cochrane, No. 40 Throop St., on last Wednesday evening, Dec. 5th, and a very enjoyable time was had. This Club numbers among its members many of the Chicago graduates both from here and St. Mary's. Among the gentlemen are E. J. McMahon (Commercial), of '78; M. T. Corby, of '65; T. J. Cochrane (Commercial), of '75; T. Walsh (Commercial), of '71; D. and J. Hogan, of '71; J. Taylor (Commercial), of '71; J. Flaherty (Commercial) and J. F. Ward, of '71, and many others. The second reception occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ward, No. 91 Loomis St., on Wednesday evening, December 18th.

Local Items.

—Classes cease this evening until the 8d of January.
—To all our subscribers we wish "A MERRY CHRISTMAS!"
—The Minims were quite elated over their Entertainment.
—There are a number of fine singers in the Minim Department.
—The usual monthly Conference was held on Wednesday last.
—Matins and Lauds of Christmas will be chanted next Tuesday evening.
—The Bulletins for the month of December were made out last Wednesday.
—The jingle of the merry sleigh-bells was heard this last week for the first time.
—Classes will begin again on the 2d of January. Everyone should be here on time.
—Quite a large number of students will go home for the holidays next Monday morning.
—The Minims' Entertainment last Tuesday evening was in honor of Very Rev. Father Sorin.
—There was a steady fall of snow all day Wednesday, which greatly improved the sleighing.
—Every reader of the Scholastic should send us a new subscriber during the Christmas holidays.
—Those who intend spending the holidays at their homes will leave on Monday morning, December 23d.
—We have heard some talk of a Christmas-tree being put up in one of the study-halls during the holidays.
—Let every one remember that any delay in South Bend after the holidays will be a bar against honors in June.
—There was excellent sleighing this past week. Mayor Tong was the first to appear at the College with a cutter.
—A fine Christmas present to a friend, and one he would appreciate, would be a year's subscription to the Scholastic.
—The Minims gave their Entertainment last Tuesday evening in their study-hall, which was nicely fitted up for the occasion.
—Vesperos to morrow are those of a Confessor Bishop, page 48 of the Vesperal. In the morning Masses de Angelis will be sung.
—There was some middling good skating during the week past. The heavy fall of snow, however, interfered with it somewhat.
—Christmas-boxes will begin to arrive on Monday, and
there will scarcely any day go by for a week after with­
out several coming.
—On Wednesday the Vespers of Christmas Day will be
sung, page 64 of the Vesperal. Misses Regis will be sung
at the High Mass.
—It is too bad to have the snow come along just as
the lakes freeze over. It spoils the skating. How would it do
have the ice well swept ?
—Master John A. Gibbons won a beautiful prize presented
by Rev. Father Granger for the one who would give the
best explanation of the Mass.
—We understand that amusements similar to those so
heartily enjoyed last year will be furnished to those who
remain in the city during the Christmas holidays.
—we hear that Rev. M. P. Pullize will be raised to the
 priesthood some day the coming week. The ordination
will take place In the Cathedral, Fort Wayne.
—The members of the Class of Elocution in the Minim
Department have certainly made great progress in Elocu­
tion. They surprised everybody last Tuesday evening.
—Quite a number of Juniors joined in taking a sleigh-
ride to the St. Joe Farm on Wednesday. Mr. Shickey's
—Quite a number of Juniors joined in taking a sleigh-
ride to the St. Joe Farm on Wednesday. Mr. Shickey's
—We will give a bound volume of the Schola­stic of
the last week of January to the last week in June. Who will get
prizes will be given, one of which the students will vote for.
—In the roll of honor to be printed the first week in Jan­
uary, besides the names of those who remaining here dur­
ing the holidays, desirous to have arrived at South Bend near the
first of January, will be given the names of all who return on the 2nd of Jan­
uary. This is due to them for being prompt in returning for class.
—in an article reprinted from a daily paper, and which
appeared in last week's Scholastic, it was stated that St.
Mary's Academy is built upon the grounds of the Univer­
sity. Of course most of our readers are aware that St. Mary's is a chartered institution, and is built on land belonging to it, and not to the University.
—Everybody should procure a copy of the Scholastic An­
ual and Almanac. Although the selections are from the
Scholastic, the editor of this paper has no interest in the
Minim, it being a private enterprise. The Junior Department, Address, J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame, Ind. Copies may be procured at the students' office.
—There has always been disorder occasioned by some
students remaining in South Bend several days before
coming to the College after the Christmas holidays. As
these students were "entered" at the beginning of the year,
the College authorities wish it understood that from the
time of their arrival in South Bend they are subject to all the
regulations of the College. Hence any­
one remaining in South Bend more than a few hours need
not expect any honors at the end of the year. Let every­
one make a note of this, and act accordingly.
—Several coming.
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one make a note of this, and act accordingly.
—Several coming.
THE TRIAL OF PETER SLOPER.

A Farce.

Peter Sloper......................... A. Coghlin
Judge Noggins....................... A. Coghlin
Constable Briggs.................... G. Rhodius

Journeymen, etc.

Declaration—"The Little Boy that Died." J. Inderridener
Song......................... W. McDevitt
Song—"My Dog Spot"........... F. Campau

Recitation—"The Maniac"...... W. McDevitt

Chairman......................... G. Rhodius

Piano Solo......................... G. Cochrane

G. Weisert, R. T. Williams, A F. Zahm.

The name of Geo. Sugg was omitted from the Roll of Honor.

The following are the names of those students who during

THE BASEBALL ENTHUSIAST.

TIMES, IN TWO SCENES.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

ROLL OF HONOR.

[The following are the names of the students who during the past week have by their exemplary conduct given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

James and Robert.................... C. McGrath and W. Reinharder
Camera................................ O. Farrelly
German Song........................................ N. Nelson
German Song—"Schumichue"........... J. Inderridener
German Song (Composed for the occasion)......... Eight Minims
German Song (Accompanied by G. Rhodius)........ G. Cochrane
Piano Solo................................ F. Campau and N. Nelson
Piano Solo................................ G. Cochrane
Closing Remarks...................... Very Rev. Father General

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
Capel and Miss Walsh. Miss Rosing, read in French, "Une courte épitaphe de l'histoire d'Espagne." Miss Geiser, "Die Kreide," von Melchor, V. Driepenbroek, in German. Miss Geiser, "A Place in the Sun," Miss Geiser, "A Place in the Sun," was invited to visit the church and other places of interest at Notre Dame. Accompanied by her teachers, the visit was very agreeable. Most of the young ladies being also music pupils, the organ-player gave them great pleasure, as they could follow the parts, and the effects produced by the mixture of stops and power, shown by strong contrasts.

The Literary Society meet regularly on Wednesdays. St. Theresa’s Society is engaged in reading the Life of St. Thomas of Aquin; St. Catherine’s, in the perusal of Historical Selections, Reid’s Lectures on the English Poets, and a sketch from the Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury from Mrs. Jackson. St. Mary’s, St. Angela’s, engaged in the History of the Crusaders. St. Agnes’s little Society find pleasant reading in “Fencliff.”

In the course of an article entitled “The Swan Exhibits,” the Saturday Evening Herald of Chicago, says: “All this lovely painting does not lie the least detract from the art-work of the needle. The Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary’s, Notre Dame, Ind., have contributed a large quantity of laces, crocheting and silk embroideries, made up into dressing slippers, handkerchief-cases, and so on; like everything which leaves their hands, it is of the most superb quality.”

Dec. 10th was the Feast of the Translation of Loreto. St. Mary’s was favored with the presence of the "Holy House," enriched with the indulgences attached to the original (through the zeal of the late Rev. Father Gillespie) this Feast is one of great devotion. Very Rev. Father General said Mass in the Santo Casa, or Holy House, at 6 a.m., for the professed members of the Community. Rev. Father Shortis at the same hour said Mass in the Convent Chapel, that all might receive Holy Communion. At half-past six the “Children of Mary” assisted at Rev. Father Saulnier’s Mass in Loreto. Afterwards they took the pilgrims’ breakfast. Throughout the day, the Chapel was thronged by the visitors, who doubtless came to see all that they had seen, and dead, who contributed to give this shrine of devotion, embosmed in solitude and breathing the spirit of faith. Who can value enough such a celestial favor? The day of grace closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in Loreto.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

3rd Sr. Class—Misses Henrietta Hedges, Angéla Dulin, Alicia Donlan, Anna Cortright, Emma Garris, Anne McGrath, Adella Geiser, Lucile Chilton, Margaret Carroll, Mary Uselman, Anna Jones, Ella Mulligan, Margaret McNamara, Mary Mulligan.
1st Preparatory Class—Misses Alma Moe, May Fitzgerald, Mary Lasky, Dorothy Thomas, Mary Fox, Maude Dizen, Julia Kingsbury, Kathleen Wells, Julia Barnes, Mary Tam, Ems Capelle, Adelaide Bisy, Caroline Hopkins, Minna Loebere, Mary English.
2nd Preparatory Class—Misses Anna Herman, Teresa Zahn, Mary Campbell, Ollie Williams, Charlotte Van Namee, Linda Fox, Caroline Gill, Della McKenzie, Mary Ludwig.
Junior Preparatory Class—Misses Julia Wells, Catharine Campbell, Mary Lyons, Maude Dizen, Mary McN. Garrity, Julia Butts, Maud Cusack, Alice Farrell, Ida Dallas.
1st Jr.—Misses Julia Cleary, Mary Chibhart, Elise Lavole, Elise Papin, Mary Foyette, Ada Clarke, Jessie Yampell, Amelia Morris.

1st Class—Misses Eleanor Keenan, Clara Silverthorn, Mary McGrath, Annie McGrath.
2nd Class—Misses Ellen Galen, Henrietta Hedges, Aurelia Mulhall, Marie Dallas, Elise Lavole.
3rd Class—Misses Jessie Grover, Emma Shaw, Grace Gassner, Zoe Papin, L. Kirchner, Ella Mulligan.
4th Class—Misses Louise Williams, Margaret Maloney, Mary Danaher, Alice Hiltman, Anne Cortright, Mary Campbell, Linda Fox, Julia Butts, Genevieve Winston, T. Walters.
5th Class—Misses Ollie Williams, Mary Sullivan, Philomena Wolford, Mary Feehan, Frances Sunderland, Emma Gerrish, Catharine Danaher, Catharine Wells, Annie Jones, Mary English, Adella McKerlie, Catharine Liddle, Margaret Ciegnier, Johanna Baroux, Annie Ryan, Catharine Ward.

GERMAN.

1st Class—Misses Adella Geiser, Teresa Walters, Rebecca Neteler, Adelaide Kirchner.
2nd Class—Misses Mary Uselman, Adella Gordon, Annie Horner, Eliza C. Schuchmann.
3rd Class—Misses Ina Capelle, Mary Ludvig, Minna Loebere, Alice Farrell, Caroline Gill, Charlotte Van Namee.
4th Class—Misses Catharine Hackett, Alice Donlan, Mary Tam, Mary Fitzgerald, Margaret McNamara, Julia Butts, Mary Zimmermann, Maud Casey.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

1st Class—Misses Adella Geiser, Clara Silverthorn, Elizabeth Kirchner, Minerva Spier, Teresa Walters.
2nd Class—Misses Ellen Galen, Eleanor Keenan.
3rd Class—Misses Adella Gordon, Harriet Buck, Angela Dillon, Mary Uselman, Genevieve Walsh.
4th Class—Misses Mary Dallas, Catharine Hackett, Mary Mullen, Anna M. Night, Jessie Grover, Alice Farrell, Catharine Mcclellan.
5th Class—Misses Alice Wells, Caroline Gill, Genevieve Winston, Mary English, Kathleen Campbell.
6th Class—Misses Catherine Danaher, Mary Donelan, Zoe Papin, Emma Shaw, Agnes Brown, Martha Zimmermann, Mary English, Eliza Cavanagh, Elise Dallas.
7th Class—Misses Alicia Donelan, Grace Gassner, Mary Fitzgerald, Mary T. McFadden, Margaret Ryan, Catherine Ward, Philomena Wolford, Caroline Hopkins, Julia Barnes.
8th Class—Misses Elise Papin, Mary Chibhart, Julia Cleary.
9th Class—Misses Julia Butts, Ellen Lloyd, Martha Zimmerman, Manuella Chaves, Ada Clarke, Emma Fisk, Alice King.
10th—2nd Class—Miss E. Galen.
11th Class—Misses Angela Dillon, Mary Brown, Mary Campbell, Minerva Spier.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Class, 2nd Div.—Miss Elizabeth Kirchner.
2nd Class—Misses Adelaide Kirchner, Mary Uselman.
4th Class—Misses Aurelia Mulhall, Alice Farrell, Anna Woodin, Mary Casey.
5th Class—Misses Mary McGrath, Emma Shaw, Zoe Papin, Annie McGrath, Harriet Buck, Agness Ewing, Mary Birch, Anna Jones, Mary English, Eleanor Thomas, Mary Mulligan, Charlotte Van Namee.

GERMAN.

1st Class—Misses Alma Moe, Teresa Zahm, Julia Butts, Laura French, Linda Fox, Mary McFadden.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE

1st Class—Misses Elizabeth Kirchner, Genevieve Wells, E. Lange, Rebecca Neteler.
2nd Class—Misses Hope Russell, Mary Dallas, Ellena Thomas, Jessie Grover, Teresa Killelea, Anna Dillon, Elizabeth Schwab.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

257

Julia Kingbury, Aurelia Mulhall, Mary Sullivan, Laura French, Mary Campbell, Sophia Penn, Julia Butta, Angela Ewing, Catharine Campbell, Maude Casey, Ella Mulligan.

PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.

2D CLASS—Misses Neteler, Sarah Moran, Harriet Buck, Salilo Hambleton, Marie Plattenburg.

GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Lucile Chilton, Teresa Zahm, Mary Campbell, Jennie Grover, Catharine Danaher, Ada Gordon, Edith Bisy, Anna Herrmann, Alma Moe, Henrietta Rosing, Elizabeth Walsh, Caroline Gall, Catharine Hackett, Margaret Carroll, Margaret Whelan, Ina Capelle, Carolina Gartoon, Mary English, Alice Donelan, Margaret McNamara, Grace Glasser, Ollie Williams.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Mattie Decay, Julia Wells, Catharine Campbell, Julia Butte, Sophie Paula, Johanna Berouz, Anne McGrath, Agnes McKinna, Maid Casey, Adelaide Clarke, Charlotte Van Numeie, Amelia Morris, Janet Falmel, Elsey Dalsia, Ellen Mulligan, Linda Fox, Mary Poquette, Mary Chirhart, Annie Orr, Mary Lyon, Jennie McGrath, Bridget Haney, Manuelita Chaves, Elizabeth Considine, Ellen Lloyd, Alice Esmer, Maria McNeill, Garry, Blanche de Chantal Garrity, Mary McFadden, Teresa Haney, Alice King, Martha Zimmerman, Mary Feehan, Margaret Ivers, Elise Lavoie, Julia Clercy, Elise Papin.

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK.

1ST CLASS—Misses Elizabeth Schwass, Mary Tam, Teresa Kline, Eleanora Thomas, Agnes Brown, Aurelia Mulhall, Mary Casey, Amy Jones.

2D DIV.—Misses Mary Hake, Annie Woodin, Mary Sullivan, Alice Newman, Linda Lines, Marie Plattenburg, Emma Lang, Catharine Ward, Angela Dillon.

PLAIN SEWING.

Misses Sarah Moran, Hope Russell, Emma Lange, Elizabeth Kirchner, Adelaide Kilbreed, Brown, Clara Silverthorn, Ellen McGrath, Annie Maloney, Mary Uselman, Nellie Gailen, Lilie Schwass, Alice Farrell, Zed Papin, Lucy Chilton, Mary Birch, Anna Jones, Angela Dillon, Alma Moe, Emma Shaw, Elise Thomas, Catharine Hackett, Minnie Lebober, Mary English, Mary Sullivan, Ina Capelie, Mary Baros, Addie Geiser, Carrie Gall, Louis Neu, Julia Kingbury, Jessie Grover, Mary Danaher, Katie Danater, Ida Fisk, Philomena Wolford, Della McKerlie, Mary Tam, Mary Hake, Mary Carroll, Mary Fitzgerald.

For politeness, neatness, order, amiability, and correct department the following young ladies are enrolled on the Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Sarah Moran, Ellen McGrath, Clara Silverthorn, Rebecca Neteler, Annie Maloney, Mary Danaher, Teresa Kline, Aurelia Mulhall, Zed Papin, Emma Lange, Adelie Gordon, Ellen Gailen, Catharine Ward, Catharine Hackett, Alice Farrell, Mary Brown, Harriet Buck, Genevieve Winston, Catharine Danaher, Anna Ryan, Philomena Wolford, Jessie Grover, Teresa Walters, Elizabeth Kirchner, Genevieve Welch, Mary Uselman, Lucile Chilton, Henrietta Rosing, Alice Herrmann, Margaret McNamara, Angela Dillon, Emma Gerrith, Alice Donelan, Anna Cottroght, Anna Jones, Margaret Carroll, Luna Barnes, Mary Mullen, Ellen Thomass, Alma Moe, Julia Kingsbury, Ina Capelle, Kathleen Wells, Mary Tam, Mary English, Caroline Gall, Mary Fitzgerald, Mary Ludwig, Ollie Williams, Mary Hake, Mary Campbell, Annie Hermon, Teresa Zahn, por excellence.

Misses Hope Russell, Ida Fisk, Louisa Kelly, Eleanor Kenan, Anne Woodin, Mary Birch, Sarah Humboldt, Mary Casey, Adelaide Kirchner, Elizabeth Schwass, Agnes Brown, Mary Plattenburg, Emma Shaw, Catharine Lloyd, Grace Glasser, Mary Sullivan, Adelaide Bisy, Caroline Hopkins, Louise Neu, Della McKerlie, Elizabeth Walsh.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses Annie McGrath, Linda Fox, Agnes McKinna, Johanna Barouz, Annie Orr, Mary Casey, Mary Chirhart, Mary Poquette, Elizabeth Considine, Julia Oleary, Alice King, por excellence.

Misses Angela Ewing, Ellen Mulligan, Charlotte Van Numeie, Julia Wells, Marie M. Garry, Ada Clarke, Elise Papin, Blanche de Chantall Garrity, Jane McGrath, Manuelita Chaves, Alice Esmer.

JAMES BONNEY
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Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Exp. via

Main Line. 8 00 am 9 00 pm

Peoria Day Express 3 30 am 9 00 am

Peoria, Keokuk and Burlington Exp. 7 30 am 9 00 am

Chicago and Pudseach Railroad Express, 8 00 pm 9 00 am

Streator, Wena, and Lincoln Exp. 3 00 pm 12 30 pm

Joliet Accommodation 9 30 am 5 00 pm


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FANNING & HOGAN [D. J. Hogan, of '74], Attorneys at Law, Room 30, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph sts., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN F. McCUGH [of '73], Attorney at Law, Office 65 and 67 Columbus St., Lafayette, Ind.

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ORVILLE T. CHAMBERLAIN (of '61) Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds Office, 58 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.


WILLIAM J. CLARKE (of '74) Attorney at Law, Rooms 2 & 3, Law Building, No. 67 S. High St., Columbus, O.

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L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 10, 1878, 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 30; Cleveland 2 30 p.m.; Buffalo 8 25 p.m. 11 05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5 25 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 3 16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5 30 p.m.; Cleveland 10 10 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 4 15 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo 5 40 p.m.; Cleveland, 7 05 a.m.; Buffalo, 11 10 p.m.

3 40 and 4 p.m., Way Freight. 2 43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 55 a.m.; Chicago 6 a.m.

5 05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 50 a.m.; Chicago 8 05 a.m.

5 50 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 40; Chicago, 8 p.m.

S 03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 05 a.m.; Chicago 10 30 a.m.

7 30 and S 03 a.m., Way Freight.


CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.

INDIANAPOLIS, PERU & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Time Table, in Effect MAY 19, 1878.

#| Going North | STATIONS | Going South |
---|---|---|---|
1 49 a.m. | 8 20 a.m. |---|---|
12 25 | 3 30 | Michigan City, | 10 05 8 55 |
12 05 | 3 40 | Le Porte, | 10 43 8 33 |
10 25 | 2 45 | Stillwell, | 10 43 9 33 |
11 05 | 1 35 | Walker, | 11 10 9 47 |
11 35 | 2 05 | P. J. morris, | 11 47 10 33 |
10 33 | 2 40 | Rochester, | 11 47 11 33 |
9 53 | 1 10 | Denver, | 1 17 11 12 a.m. |
9 35 | 1 47 | Peru, | 1 03 11 40 |
9 75 | 2 00 | Kokomo Hlg, | 2 22 11 01 |
8 53 | 3 00 | Kokomo Junction, | 2 50 11 30 |
8 05 | 3 30 | Tippecanoe, | 3 00 11 35 |
7 05 | 3 35 | Noblesville, | 3 51 11 30 |
6 10 | 3 40 | Indianapolis, | 4 05 11 30 |
5 30 | 3 45 | Cincinnati, | 4 20 11 10 |
5 10 | 3 50 | St. Louis, | 4 35 11 00 |
4 50 | 4 05 | Louisiana, | 5 00 10 50 |
3 55 | 4 30 | Saint Louis, | 5 30 10 30 |
3 20 | 4 30 | Chicago, | 6 00 10 30 |
2 30 | 5 00 | St. Joseph County, South Bend, Ind. |
1 40 | 5 30 | Indianapolis 9 35 a.m. |
1 00 | 6 00 | Attorney at Law, | 9 00 11 00 
| | | 12 00 noon. |
PERU & INDIANAPOLIS EXPRESS.

Leaves Peru 6:10 a.m. | Arrives Indianapolis 9:35 a.m.
| Attorney at Law | 9:00 | 12:00 noon. |

RETURNING

Leaves Indianapolis 12:25 p.m. | Arrives Peru 5:50 a.m.
| Attorney at Law | 12:25 | 2:35 a.m. |

WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING AND PARLOR COACHES

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Allowing Passengers the privilege of remaining in Car until a Late Breakfast Hour.

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F. P. WADD, V. T. MALOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Indianapolis. Gen'l Manager, Indianapolis

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PATRICK SHICKEY

PROPRIETOR OF THE

NOTE DU LAM AND ST. MARY'S 'BUS LINE

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

P. SHICKEY.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Mail</em></th>
<th><em>Day</em></th>
<th><em>Kal. Accon.</em></th>
<th><em>Atlantic Express.</em></th>
<th><em>Night Express.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago.... 7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>6:15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Niles.... 10:45</td>
<td>12:15</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>2:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kalamazoo.... 1:33 p.m.</td>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>2:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jackson.... 3:45</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>2:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit.... 5:45</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>2:15</td>
<td>4:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niles and South Bend Division.

**GOING NORTH.**

Lv. So. Bend—8 A.M., 6:30 p.m.    Lv. Niles—7:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
" N. Dame—8:05 | 5:35 | 1:25 a.m. |
" Kalamazoo.... 1:33 p.m. | 2:35 | 2:35 |
" Niles.... 3:05 | 4:07 | 6:30 | 4:30 |
" Mich. City.... 4:55 | 5:20 | 7:30 | 4:15 |
Ar. Chicago.... 6:55 | 7:40 | 10:30 | 8:00 | 6:45 |

**GOING SOUTH.**

Lv. So. Bend—8 A.M., 5:30 p.m.    Lv. Detroit—8:50 a.m., 4:35 p.m.
" N. Dame—8:52 | 6:38 |
" Kalamazoo.... 1:33 p.m. | 2:35 |
" Mdivi. City.... 4:55 | 5:20 | 7:30 | 4:30 |
Ar. Chicago.... 6:55 | 7:40 | 10:30 | 8:00 | 6:45 |

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Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

NOV. 10, 1878.

TRAIN'S LEAVE CHICAGO DEPOT,

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

On arrival of trains from North and Southwest.

GOING WEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh,</td>
<td>1:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>7:00 P.M.</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester,</td>
<td>1:55 A.M.</td>
<td>10:15 A.M.</td>
<td>3:15 A.M.</td>
<td>7:45 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance,</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>13:50 P.M.</td>
<td>5:55</td>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville,</td>
<td>4:50</td>
<td></td>
<td>7:15</td>
<td>13:50 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield,</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>3:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline,</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>3:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline,</td>
<td>7:50</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:55</td>
<td>3:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest,</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:15 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima,</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td></td>
<td>12:30 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne,</td>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth,</td>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>4:40 A.M.</td>
<td>4:55</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago,</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>7:30</td>
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</table>

GOING EAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago,</td>
<td>9:10 P.M.</td>
<td>8:30 A.M.</td>
<td>3:15 A.M.</td>
<td>5:15 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth,</td>
<td>9:46 A.M.</td>
<td>11:45 A.M.</td>
<td>8:55 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne,</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>3:25 P.M.</td>
<td>8:30 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima,</td>
<td>2:50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:20 A.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline,</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td></td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestline,</td>
<td>12:05 P.M.</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>4:15 A.M.</td>
<td>3:50 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville,</td>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>9:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alliance,</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester,</td>
<td>5:25</td>
<td>3:25 A.M.</td>
<td>11:30 P.M.</td>
<td>7:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh,</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>12:30 A.M.</td>
<td>12:30 P.M.</td>
<td>3:50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| CITY OF CHESTER, | 4500 | CITY OF RICE, | 3893 |
| CITY OF MONTREAL, | 4460 | CITY OF BROOKLYN, | 2972 |

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Tons.

Tons.

Tons.

Tons.