Rich Words from Many Writers.

—But whether on the scaffold high, Or in the battle van, The fittest place where man can die Is where he dies for man.—M. F. Barry.

—It is faith in something, and enthusiasm for something, that makes a life worth looking at.—Holmes.

—The heights by great men reached and kept, Were not attained by sudden flight; But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upwards in the light.—Longfellow.

—The thing most specious cannot stead the true: Who would appear clean must be clean all through.—A. Gary.

—Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them.—Holmes.

—I look upon death to be as necessary to our constitution as sleep. We shall rise refreshed in the morning.—Franklin.

—Civility costs nothing, and buys everything.—Mary W. Montague.

—Do you covet learning’s prize? Climb her heights and take it. In ourselves our fortune lies; Life is what we make it.—Holmes.

—It is well to think well. It is divine to act well.—Horace Mann.

—one and God make a majority.—Frederick Douglass.

—one impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evils and of good, Than all the sages can.—Wordsworth.

—if wisdom’s ways you’d wisely seek, Five things observe with care; Of whom you speak, to whom you speak, And how, and when and where.

—This is truth, the poet sings, That a sorrow’s crown of sorrow is remembering happy things.—Tennyson.

—There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there; There is no fireside, howsoe’er defended, But has one vacant chair.—Longfellow.

—Boston Pilot.

American Antiquities.

BY J. G. E.

It is a remarkable and yet well-established fact that no great discovery can be announced in any department without claimants springing up on all sides to assert, if not a prior right to, at least equal honor in, the achievement which has conferred glory or benefit on mankind. A well-known mine of "forgotten worthies" is furnished by the Chinese nation, whose last stated claim is the prior discovery and use of Edison’s telephone, known, as they claim, for ages in China as the "far-sounding tube." I have also heard some enthusiastic Germans claim the honor of this invention for their nation and people. The origin of this mania may be found in an excessive national pride and a vainglorious idea, that in "our race" is found the some of human knowledge and virtue. The boast of the Chinese to be children of the sun, and the pride of the Greeks, who called all outside their race barbarians, are but this national vanity carried to its highest. All mankind seems to be divided by each people into "one-nation" and "not-our-nation," and to the former all credit must be given.

Solomon said of old, "There is nothing new under the sun," and men can say to-day of but few great discoveries, if any, that we cannot find indications in many nations that they have at least been thought on and conceived. All races are of one blood and endowment; and under similar circumstances the minds of men will run in the same channels. So, therefore, this perplexing question of "first discoveries" is easily solved, and does not require intercourse and commerce of nations known to be widely separated. The discovery may be claimed by each without injustice to the prior right of others, for to gil it may be, and without doubt is, original and new. But the honor of discovery can only be given to him who, having made it, instead of hiding his treasure or being forced to hide it by untoward events, gives the race the advantages and benefits accruing therewith.

The foregoing thoughts forced themselves on my mind while reading the origin of our country, and noting the many claims to pre-Columbian discovery. This essay shall treat of those made as happening in modern eras, and shall little dwell on those that are ancient and more improbable.

Christopher Columbus, an Italian of Genoa, on the 13th of October, 1492, first set foot on the soil of the New World. He died in ignorance of the great discovery he had made, but his adventurous voyage opened up this land to the nations of the Old World. Within the present centuries many pleas have been put forward of prior discovery and colonization, notably in favor of the Norse, the Welsh, and the Irish.

Of the three claimants, the Norse can show the strongest proofs. In their piratical rovings, they in 868, under the Dane Gardar, discovered Iceland and Greenland, settling the former in 875 under Ingolf, the latter in 985 under Eric the Red. These colonies have been maintained to the present day, and are now acknowledged by all to have been founded as above stated. It is further added that in 986, Birnir Herulfson, sailing south from Greenland, discovered fertile lands, which were afterwards visited by Leif Eriksen, Thorwald Eriksen, and Thorfinn, who called
them Vinland. Colonies were then established, but aban-
doned and deserted in the 13th century. The location of
Vinland is unknown, having been given anywhere on the
coast from Labrador to the of bays of Maryland.

The absolute and certain fact in the Norse claim is the
discovery and colonization of Iceland and Greenland; and
the probable and uncertain one is the discovery and settle-
ment of the continent in a tract named Vinland, location
unknown. Not the slightest trace of settlement can be
found on the coast. The so-called "Runic Inscription" on
the Dighton Rocks is undoubtedly but the rule and illiterate
picture-writing of some Indian tribe, and the "Skeleton
in Armor," famed by Longfellow's pen, turns out to be
but a Naramasett Indian, rigged up for the occasion. The
noted "Round Tower" of Newport, celebrated as the castle
of the warrior dead, is now found to be but a wind-mill of
one of Rhode Island's governors; and so the last trace and
track of Norse colonization vanished into nothingness.
Not a record is left, and the English refugees of 1620 were
an unknown race to the natives. If the Norse did settle
the American coast, they and their influence had become
as naught, and exercised not the slightest influence for
good and evil on mankind.

In 1170, A.D., a Welsh prince named Madoj, wearied by
the civil strife of his land, sailed away westward, going
south of Iceland, discovered strange countries, returned to
his native home, secured company to fill ten ships, and, go-
ing into the far country, never returned. Strange to say,
not one of his adventurous countrymen had the courage to
tempt the wave, either through love of and anxiety for him
or through desire and wish for the fair lands of which he
told. He slept unforgettcd until, in 1600, A.D., Rev. Mor-
gan Jones, a Welshman, stated that on his capture by the
Tuscarora Indians he found certain of them speaking and
conversing in the Welsh tongue. But all knowledge of
Welsh manners, customs, and annals such as are peculiar
to that race, were absolutely unknown among them, and
therefore the testimony of Mr. Jones has been, to say the
least, doubted by all reliable writers. J. W. Foster, in his
Morgan Jones may have been a very worthy man, but we
are inclined to question the truthfulness of a statement at
this day when the author deems it necessary to fortify it
by a self-sought oath." There is evidently a national pride
in this story of Mr. Jones's, and we can lay it down as
now approved that the Welsh prince, if he ever landed on
our soil, long since passed away, without a memorial
left behind him.

The last modern claimant for prior discovery is the Irish.
About 540, A.D., so runs the tale, St. Brendan of Clontarf
having heard of a far land, sailed to the West, landed in a
fair country, and proceeded inland fifteen days' journey, to
a great river flowing westward. Then wearied, he returned
to his own country. The sphericity of the earth, thus de
monstrated, was held by many Irish, among them Virgilius
of Salzburg. It is not positively claimed that the Irish
settled in that far country, but many proofs are brought
forward which assert it by implication. Two very enter-
taining articles in Nos. 26 and 29 of last year's SCHOLASTIC
give all the proofs in favor of the theory of Irish discovery
and colonization of America. On the authority of the
Norse Sagas, it is affirmed "that in a region called Huitra-
Mannaland (probably the Carolinas and Georgia) the Norse
found a white people different from the Esquimaux of the
North, having long robes or cloaks, and frequently hearing
crosses in a sort of religious processions, and their speech
was the Irish or Celtic dialect." It was said Susse, an Ice-
landic woman, was buried on the way to or from this land,
and her grave was found near the great falls of the Poto-
mac, with the following Runic inscription above: "Here
lies Sussy, the Fair-Haired, a person from the east of Ice-
land, the widow of Kjoed, and sister of Thorgorn, children
of the same father, twenty-five years of age. May God
make glad her soul. 1051." Near it they exhumed some
human teeth and bones, three bronze trinkets, and some
other relics.

Such is the story of St. Brendan and the Irish. As to
the assertion of the voyage having been made by St. Bren-
dan, it is fairly a matter of doubt. We have never yet seen
the authorities even quoted for its proofs; and, on the con-
trary, we have been told that instead of the narration of
the voyage, the annals only give the announcement or
prophecy of the future discovery of far countries in the
West. This is but one of many points in which an exami-
nation of the authorities would show the truth in plain
terms. The idea of the antipodes is not new, nor is it true
"that an Irish monk, Virgilius, was the first to entertain a
true notion of the existence of the antipodes, of the sphe-
ricity of the earth, and of the motion of the planets and the
earth round the sun." The last two ideas are the same as
those taught by Pythagoras, and were upheld by the greater
part of the Fathers, among them St. Basil, the two SS.
Gregory, and St. Athanasius. The doctrine of antipodes,
following naturally from the acceptance of the Pythagorean
doctrine and the tales of Atlantis, was upheld by many
Fathers, St. Hilary, Origen, St. Clement, and others. While
the voyage of Brendan may be true, the attempting to
prove its possibility by analogy with the sailing of the
Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon unto the British and Bal-
tic Seas seems to be but foolish and weak.

The tale of "a white race, wearing long robes, and bear-
ing crosses," points to many peoples; and it is also a well-
known fact that the cross was at least an object of respect
among the Mexicans and Peruvians. One is reminded by
such proofs of the attempts to derive the ceremonial and
orders of Buddhism from Christianity. The fact of this
race speaking the Celtic dialect is somewhat like the story
of Mr. Jones concerning the Welsh tribe. The credit of
apt linguists has not yet been granted to either authority;
and therefore we must take such assertions cum grano salis.
But the grand climax is reached in the grave of Suasa with
its Runic inscription. This is but one with
specially fortified perpetuated on the public and
acknowledged by its author, who had set the literary world
agog over his discovery and interpretation. It is one with
the "Holy Stone of Newark" with its Hebrew characters,
forged as a relic of the Mound Builders; the "Grave Creek
Stone," of like import, only produced two years after its
discovery; and the "Cincinnati Tablet" with its Egyptian
hieroglyphics yet fresh with the dust of the graver. Read-
ing of such impositions, one can but smile at the simplicity
of many so-called antiquarians. All testimony considered,
the so-called voyage of St. Brendan appears to be but an
other outburst of pride and glory in the Irish people, and
may be so treated and considered.

The claims of these nations that I have now reviewed
leave but these two certain facts behind them: that the
Norse settled Greenland and Iceland in the 9th century;
and that these people, like all the nations of Europe, held
the belief in other lands far beyond the Unknown Ocean.
One might as well give to Plato and Pythagoras the credit of prior discovery, because the former held that beyond the Straits lay an island larger than Asia and Africa; and the latter taught the sphericity of the earth. Whether Columbus knew of the Norse and Irish belief is a matter of little moment, since he must have acquired the same ideas from the ancients, who were likely to be far better informed. The world in his day was stirred by the tales of adventurous mariners, and while the dangers of the Ocean were felt, and even exaggerated, the desire was great to pierce the darkness that hung over the far West. The honor and glory of the discovery of the far-off lands of Atlantis belonged to that great mariner, who, trusting in God and braving all danger, opened up to the world of Europe the land of the West, and his discovery alone in modern times brought benefit and advantage to the race.

A Scene of the Deluge.

Already have the loftiest towers disappeared under the swelling waters; onward dark surges roll their enormous mass above the mountains' top. Alone a cloud-capped rock stands above the liquid expanse. Horrible confusion reigns all around: the unfortunate mortals, who in their despair are seeking a place of safety on that lone rock, utter heart-rending cries: whilst Death, carried upon the waves, sternly pursues his devoted victims. Yonder, a huge fragment of the rock, with its load of human beings, falls groaning in the wrathful flood. Here impetuous currents, formed by the ever-increasing storm, carries off the son of him who is seeking, but in vain, to save his terror-stricken aged father. There a devoted husband is dragging his agonizing wife, surrounded by her grown-up children, and holding in her convulsive arms her darling babe, higher and higher up, along the bleak sinuosities of the rock. Full soon nothing remains unsubmerged save the very apex of the solitary rock.

There has Philodor, a noble and generous young man, carried his only and all but idolized sister, Celinda. There they stand alone, all alone; the raging elements have swallowed up all the rest of mankind, save the predestined family borne on high in the saving ark. They are alone in the dreadful storm, in the unrelenting hurricane: torrents of rain fall upon them; thunder rumbles above their heads; a billowing sea roars under their feet. A frightful night spreads terror around them: lurid sheets of lightning serve only to light up the horrors of that indescribably awful scene. Each cloud carries wrath in its gloomy mass; and each wave, loaded with corpses, heavily yet irresistible rolls before the dreadful tempest, remorselessly seeking new victims.

Tears, mingling with drops of rain, fall fast down the blanched cheeks of horrified Celinda. Said she, with sighs and sobs interrupting her words: "There is, O my dear Philodor, O my brother! there is no more... safety for us! we are surrounded on every side by inexorable Death!... O destruction!... O desolation! Lo! nearer and nearer the waves approach us; higher and higher rises the swelling ocean!... Which of these foaming waves shall sweep us away?... Hold me, ah! hold me, dearest Philodor, in your strong and brave arms! Soon, very soon, swallowed up in this universal destruction, you shall be no more!... I shall be no more!... Behold, O God! see that mountainous wave! how frightful it is! Do you see it at the dim glimmering of the lightning? How fast it comes!... Ah, me! here it is! O God! O Judge!"... So saying, she fainted away.

The trembling lips of Philodor can at first utter not a word; he no longer perceives the surrounding dismal scene of destruction; he only sees his own beloved sister motionless, speechless and senseless—quite on the point of expiring. At that sight he felt more acute pains than the very pangs of death. "Celinda, dear Celinda!" he piteously cries out, awake! Ah! yet once more let your sweet voice strike my ear! let your beautiful eyes yet once more open and turn to me! let your pure lips once more pronounce my name! Oh! yet once more do, ere we are swept away by the merciless wave!" She comes to, as if awakening from a deep sleep. Then casting her languid eyes around her, she exclamns: "O God! O Judge! there is then no more safety, no more mercy for us! Oh! brother, how the waters rise, and dash themselves against the rock! What horrors manifest the implacable vengeance of the Most High! Our days, O you the dearest and best of brothers, were gliding away in secret innocence and unalloyed joy; we must now die. Woe, ah! woe is me! They are no more, those good friends who loaded me with thousand favors and caresses. And you, beloved parents, you to whom after God I owe my existence—creed destiny, you also snatched from my side and hurled into the abyss of the sea. Once you lifted your head and hands above the waters as if to bless me; but you rapidly sank, never to rise again! Alas, they have all perished! alas, there is no more safety for us,—no more mercy to expect... but what says my poor distracted heart? O God—Adonai! forgive! we die... What is wretched man before Thee!" Thus spake she.

Philodor still holds his dear sister in his trembling arms, bravely but vainly withstand ing the infuriated elements. He says to her: "Yes, dearest Celinda, all living beings have been destroyed upon the earth; we no longer even hear the groans of the dying. The sea is their sepulchre; all is hushed save the heaving of the waves rising higher and higher. Oh! Celinda, O my sister! yet one moment, and we shall be no more. Yes, all is destroyed: all our hopes have vanished away; we shall die, even now, Grim Death stares at us; already she reaches her horrible arms towards our feet. But let us not, like the reprobate, await unconcerned the general fate, and die unrepenting of our sins. She shall die; and... Ah! dearest sister, what is the longest and sweetest life if passed in the forgetfulness of our Creator? What is life itself? A drop of dew trembling on a leaf which the morning sun soon dissipates. Dear Celinda, raise thy heart on high; take courage: an eternity of bliss awaits our humble and repenting hopes. She shall die; and... Ah! dearest sister, is this the discovery of the far-off lands of Atlantis be long to that great mariner, who, trusting in God and braving all danger, opened up to the world of Europe the land of the West, and his discovery alone in modern times brought benefit and advantage to the race.
in humble supplications to Jehovah. Is it to mortals to judge of His inscrutable ways? Does He not, whose breath breathed life in us, send death to the just as well as to the unjust? But there is a life beyond the tomb. Blessed is he who has walked in the path of virtue. Then, it is not for an extension of life on this earth that we now pray to Thee, O God, our God. Thou art eternally just. Take our life: it is Thine; and Thou art right in all Thy judgments. Rumble ye, thunderures; rend open, ye abysses; fall upon us, ye surges of the sea. Praise be forever the just God! Let this cry, dear Cellinda, be our last prayer.”

Philodor’s pious exhortation fills Celinda’s soul with sweet joy and strong courage; her whole countenance glows now with ecstatic delight and faith. Then raising her hands in the midst of the terrific storm, she breathed forth these sublime words: “Yes, dearest brother, I am now full of those great hopes. Then, praise the Lord, O my lips; pour tears of joy, O mine eyes, until death comes to close you forever. Now, I know that a serene heaven awaits us. You have preceded us thither, all who are dear to us; we now follow you; soon we shall see one another again. The just shall surround the throne of the Omnipotent God forevermore. Then roar ye, thunderes; break open, ye abysses of the deep; all ye, powers and elements of the earth, sing the canticles of His justice and mercy. Swallow us, O waves! Behold!... here comes Death! She comes riding on the overwhelming wave!... Philodor! take hold of thine own sister! already the wave lifts me up!!”—“Fare thee well, dear Cellinda,” exclaimed the generous and pious youth. “O Death, welcome! Behold us waiting for Thee!” “Praised be the Lord who is eternally just!” cry out together the brother and the sister. The prayer is yet quivering on their lips when the dark wave carries off the two remaining victims!

Egypt.

The Egyptians have undoubtedly more claim to antiquity than any other nation of which we have any record; but so lost in the oblivion of ages are their early annals as to leave no conjecture as to their first settlement, or how they rose so high in the rank of nations. Their antiquity was so great that it calls to one’s mind the words of our Lord: “Before Abraham was, I am”; for nations have come and gone, living in the brilliant light of their conquests, and, like a meteor, have left but a gleam of their glory behind.

Egypt, however, though conquered, and handed over from one stranger to the other, has yet, by a miracle as it were, always kept her individuality, even in her conquests, not mingling with those nations rendered tributary to her rule. Her extreme age has led to the modern notion of the nations of those days being created by God in a more advanced state of intelligence and knowledge than those which have followed, and which have not preserved the power of handing down to posterity those marvellous sciences and arts known to the Egyptians before the dawn of history.

Nations that have come into existence during or after the power of Egypt as a nation had declined, have passed, as it were, the ages of childhood and ignorance, emerging from that barbarous condition by slow degrees, gradually rising by conquest and individual genius to fame, and have duly ranked in history as nations to flourish and pass away. But Egypt first comes upon the stage, fully equipped in power, knowledge, and wealth, learned in the sciences, and, above all, possessing a settled constitution, with its king, its nobility, and its various grades of society, and that is about 3500 B. C.

The fine arts, brought to such perfection in after ages by the Greeks and Romans, were doubtless cradled amidst those rough figures and hieroglyphics which have for ages stood unrivalled and hidden defiance to the ravages of time, hidden beneath the dry and arid soil of the desert. Ages have rolled on, sweeping along with them nation after nation, who have left but few remains beyond the gigantic remains of palaces or edifices, built as monuments of their power, as the magnificent triumphal arches of the Romans, so plentifully scattered over Italy, and still further back the tombs or tumuli of the ancient Grecian chiefs which still remain along the shores of the Hellespont, mournful heaps of earth, hiding from sight the dust of those whose very deeds have passed into oblivion. But the sculptures of Egypt, finely though stiffly wrought, have brought to light commodities considered of modern invention, and show how advanced they were in the comforts of life, as in a tablet representing the sacrifice, the priest has tied to his girdle a stilet to sharpen the knife. Egypt has now once more a chance to raise herself in the scale of nations, and profit by the advantages offered her by the Suez Canal; and as she has passed the age of her second childhood, and time may develop those vast resources which civilization and modern facilities for trade may draw from her fertile soil.

The first record of Egypt as a nation dates from about 3500 B. C., or nearly four hundred years before the call of Abraham; and then it was a nation holding a prominent position, and furnished with the commodities of life; for they possessed the art of making linen, in which it would seem they had a large trade with other countries, especially with Rome and Greece, before and during the Persian rule, which lasted about three hundred years. The linen found on the mummies is of a coarse and firm texture, as they would naturally not choose a fine substance, considering it was to endure for three thousand years; after which time, according to the Egyptian belief, the soul would return to the flesh, and merely suffer the inconvenience of finding it rather dryer, but still the same as when it was left.

According to Herodotus, the father of History, the empire was founded 11800 B. C., in which he is evidently mistaken, as Adam dates only 4044 B. C., according to the Bible, and it is improbable that Egypt was inhabited by the Grants before the creation of man. It is certain that they did dwell upon the earth; for their existence is mentioned in the Book of Genesis as a contemporary of man in the first age. Paper also was one of the conveniences early known: a material has been found in ancient tombs, formed from the papyrus torn into shreds, laid crossways and firmly stuck together, making an even surface. We have borrowed the term paper, a corruption of papyrus in its Latinized form. The hieroglyphics were for centuries incomprehensible, being considered merely a style of ornament, or a capricious idea of the sculptors. Their meaning was completely lost, until about fifty years ago a tablet was found, bearing on one side a Grecian inscription, and on the other the hieroglyphics, which, after immense labor, were partly formed into an alphabet. The knowledge still is very limited, but has led to the discovery that the Egyptians were in the habit of using three different sorts of letters: one for state occasions, and the
Questions in English Literature.

[From *Rosa Mystica*, a manuscript paper published at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.]

If you found a lion's den entirely free from moisture, what great poet would it represent? Why, Dryden.

What great poet would have the power to give a final decision on a question of faith? Pope.

To what poet would you call on to light the hanging lamps in the study-hall? Longfellow.

What poet would you call on to light the hanging lamps in the study-hall? Longfellow.

The lowest in the scale of United States money and the highest in the scale of avoidylopis weight represent what poet? Milton.

What great writer should never appear at the table on Fridays? Bacon.

If a gentleman dining at a hotel had not enough dessert put before him, for what great statesman and writer would he bid the waiter go? For More. And if he delayed too long, what writer would say gentleman wish the waiter to be? Swift. If said gentleman filled his mouth with Cayenne pepper what three writers would he be apt to invoke? Dickens—Howitt—Burns!

What novelist makes tubs and barrels? Cooper.

Why should Mr. Thoms, Mr. Johns, Mr. Addis, Mr. Brons, and Mr. Richards each feel proud of his son? Because their sons are eminent writers.

When an invalid gentleman entirely recovers his health what eminent divine and writer does he feel like? A New- man.

And like what other eminent divine does he feel, when he has solved some very profound problems, like the above? A Wiseman.

Can printers be good men when they have always the "devil" about the place?
The library of the zoological works and the entire ornithological collection are bequeathed to the nephew of the late Marquis, Mr. Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, Jr., of Whitehill, near Guildford, to Maj. Goodwin Austen, of Shalford, near Guildford.

A Queensland paper has published a letter, dated Port Moresby, Oct. 22, from a member of the party who are prospecting for gold on Goldie River, New Guinea. They have succeeded in taking their horses seventy miles further from Port Moresby, and have been a few miles further themselves. They have not found anything "payable" yet, but have every confidence in the future, as the gold seen is not quite so fine, and the river is splitting into small branches; the ranges and gullies are all showing a little quartz. At recruiting at Port Moresby, the party propose to run into their camp a few miles further up the river, and to explore the branches. The writer reports that the natives are friendly, and bring yams, bananas, and sugar-cane, which they exchange for beads or red cloth. He respectfully states that the situation has been made by various persons against the country are unfounded, and he is hopeful that payable gold will be found at the end of the wet season.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Herr Fleischig, who wrote the book of "Paradies und die Perl," for S. Schumann, died recently at Zwicken.

—Carlo Reinecke's new choral work, "Halon Jari," was much applauded at the last concert of the Vienna Mannergesang Verein.

—The little town of Correggio has at last determined to do honor to its distinguished painter, Antonio Legari, by raising a monument to his memory.

—Littre has just published a translation into old French verse of Dante's "Inferno," his object being to recommend the study of the old idiom and vindicate its literary value.

—Señor Emilio Castelar has accepted the invitation of the Curators of the Taylor Institution to give a course of lectures on Spanish literature before the University of Oxford during the next summer term.

—Rhodes & McClure, Chicago, have in press "Edison and His Inventions," handsomely illustrated, and giving the interesting points in the inventor's life, with full explanation of his principal discoveries. J. B. McClure is the compiler.

—M. Gustave Doré has at length obtained official recognition in his own country. He appears in the Official list of the promotions in the Legion of Honour, commissioned by the Ministry of Fine Arts. M. Doré has been raised to the rank of Officer in the Great National Order of Merit.

—Mr. Murray has made arrangements for a new life of Swift. By the death of Mr. Forster, the work on Swift, which he had long projected, was arrested after the first installment only had been written. The many problems, therefore, that arise as to Swift's character and his relations to his contemporaries, on which Mr. Forster has only slightly touched, still await a more careful and dispassionate treatment than they have found. —Athenæum.

—Literature has sustained a severe loss through the death of the Free Reference and Lending Libraries at Birmingham, in England. The famous Shakespeare and Cervantes collections have almost wholly perished, as well as the Stanton Warwickshire collection of prints, drawings, and engravings illustrating medieval and other buildings. On the same day (Jan. 11) a fire occurred at Lord Feversham's residence at Duncombe Park; the library, a series of family portraits, historical pictures, antique statues, etc., were destroyed.

—The Edinburg Scotsman says that the principal point of public interest in connection with the will of the late Marquis of Tweeddale is the disposal of the remarkably fine collection of birds to which so much care and scientific attention was given by the deceased nobleman. Till the Marquis' death it was believed by many that the chances were that this collection would go to the museum of some public institution; but this course, it has been ascertained, is not the one that the Trustees are disposed to follow.

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It becomes a very hard and difficult task to form it when old. The mind, then, in order to the subduing of the evil passions of our nature, must be cultivated, and this is in fact the only remedy to the promotion of peace, happiness and contentment,—as an uncultivated mind is something that cannot be very well analyzed,—something stubborn, inflexible and, to say the least, anything but becoming in man; for, being destined to live in society, in the enjoyment of social life, it becomes by all means a necessity for him to form a part of that society, and this cannot be done if he is not what he ought to be—a social and a cultivated being.

It is indeed something remarkable that ill-temper, or rather ill-governed temper, runs in families, and its effects are found in them. The child inherits it from his parents; it has its evil effects upon him; the children of this child receive it also as their portion, and so on until the most sad results often follow—results which invariably brand the family for generations. Now the better to avoid such sad results, recourse should be had to the instilling of virtue in the mind of the young, as in this way that ill-governed temper which so often shows itself in men may be easily conquered, and in place of exhibiting to the world a mind tarnished by uncontrollable passions, they will on the contrary be models of meekness—a quality so much admired and respected in all.

It is also of importance to be able, sometimes at least, to distinguish by certain marks those of a well-regulated interior from those that are not. There are some who need but look at a man to know what he is; that distinguishing quality is immediately apparent to them. But this is not the case with all. A man who is humble is in perfect mastery over himself, and in order to find out this, various means may be employed. All know that it is very easy to wound pride, but a proud, man cannot be humble; therefore, where pride is found humility is not, and ets versa. The greatest accomplishment of man, then, is to be able to govern himself, and he who is deficient in this respect cannot ever think that he can govern others, since he cannot govern himself.

Scientific Notes.

—in the Chemiker Zeitung it is stated that the annual production of potash in France is over 14,000 tons; of this, 10,000 tons are obtained from the ashes of beet-root, 1,000 tons from the asphalts (the natural grease) of wool, and the remainder from mineral sources.

—the Freeman's Journal says that transfusion of milk into the blood of a patient dying from exhaustion was performed at the Provident Infirmary, Dublin, recently, by Drs. Meldon and McDonnell. Although apparently having only a few moments to live when the operation was undertaken, the patient has since recovered. About a pint of milk was taken from a cow, lent for the occasion by Mr. Moore, of South Anne street, and was directly injected into the vein.

—Mr. Flammarion, the well-known popular writer upon astronomy and kindred subjects, is now obtaining the most powerful instrument which the funds upon astronomy and kindred subjects, is now obtaining for him to form a part of that society, and this cannot be done if he is not what he ought to be—a social and a cultivated being.

—Mr. Murray has made arrangements for a new life of Swift. By the death of Mr. Forster, the work on Swift, which he had long projected, was arrested after the first installment only had been written. The many problems, therefore, that arise as to Swift's character and his relations to his contemporaries, on which Mr. Forster has only slightly touched, still await a more careful and dispassionate treatment than they have found. —Athenæum.

—Literature has sustained a severe loss through the death of the Free Reference and Lending Libraries at Birmingham, in England. The famous Shakespeare and Cervantes collections have almost wholly perished, as well as the Stanton Warwickshire collection of prints, drawings, and engravings illustrating medieval and other buildings. On the same day (Jan. 11) a fire occurred at Lord Feversham's residence at Duncombe Park; the library, a series of family portraits, historical pictures, antique statues, etc., were destroyed.

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—At the last anniversary meeting of the German Chemi-
col. Society it was reported that the Committee intrusted
with the execution of a design for the Liebey monument
have awarded the first prize to Prof. Wagnerull, of
Munich, the second to Prof. Begas, of Berlin. The monu-
ment will therefore be executed after the model of the
first-named sculptor. It will be a sitting portrait statue of
Liebig upon a pedestal, which will contain bas-reliefs representing
scenes from the working life of the great
chemist; these latter have not yet been definitively
formed. What is the inference? Simply that an operetta
is not the case, for every place is crowded where it is per­
formed. The rage for "H. M. S. Pinafore" is something unpre­
dicted in our operatic annals. It broke out originally
in Boston, where the operetta ran for several weeks at the
Museum, and meanwhile the Martinez Troupe, originally
organized for English opera, mustered on board and
sailed off into Canada with it. A squall struck the
craft and drove the "ruler of the Queen's Navee," with all
the long-lost Passion music and Christmas oratorios
which this week sailed into Chicago. From Boston the
rage spread to Baltimore. Simultaneously it broke out in
Washington, DC, and in various cities throughout the
country. It is a huge success in every place where it is
performed. "Pinafore" is sailing smoothly in Brooklyn as well,
where it is running at the Academy of Music and at the Novelty
Theatre. In Philadelphia it has reached its fifty-fifth performance,
which eventually it went to pieces. About the time the
rage came in Boston a similar one began in San Francisco, where Mrs. Oates launched another "Pinafore"
which is now under way in Chicago. It would seem from
all this that the "Pinafore" business is overdone, but such
is not the case, for every place is crowded where it is
performed. What is the inference? Simply that an operetta
of the comic sort need not be nasty or vulgar to make a
success. If we had more of the sort, opera bouffe would
soon receive its death-blow.

Books and Periodicals.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the "Report of the Sec-
retary of the Pitha Board of Trade for 1876," R. C.
Walker, Secretary.

—We have received the "Centennial Echo and New Era
for February. It is an interesting monthly and is fully
worth the subscription price of $1 a year. Address, Rev.
M. McDonnell, Batavia, New York.

—We have received the "Tenth Annual Report of St.
Mary's Industrial School," Carroll P. O., Maryland. This
institution is one worthy the attention of all men who
have any interest in our charitable houses.

—We do not know why, but the February number of
Donahoe's Magazine did not reach us. The March number
comes to hand with a well selected collection of good read-
ing matter, which gives us every reason to believe that the
good opinion of that magazine as expressed in our notice
of the January number was quite correct. The following are
the contents of the March number: I, Seventeenth of
March; II, Theations that have failed; III, The Renowned
Patrick; III, The Renowned Hugh O'Neill; IV, Irish Music
and Musicians; V, Balance to Partners; VI, The Bar Life
of O'Connell; VII, Murder will out: or, the Vengeance
No. VII, The British Empire; X, History of God; X, Woman's Influence; XXV, Instructions for
reading Irish; XXIV, Another Possible Difficulty for
England; XV, The Bar Life of O'Connell; XI, What sort of a
man shall I have? XVII, Temptations that beset Girls,—Life of St.
Mary's Industrial School," Carroll P. O., Maryland. This
institution is one worthy the attention of all men who
have any interest in our charitable houses.

—"Well," said an impudent fellow to Talleyrand, as he
came out of the council chamber one day, "What has
passed in council to-day?" "Four hours," replied the
Prince, gravely.

—"Mamma says it is not polite to ask for cake," said a
little boy. "No," was the reply, "it does not look well in
little boys to do so." "But," said the urchin, "she didn't
say I must not eat a piece if you gave it to me."

—"Well—" Well, yes, I was thinking of joining a volun-
tee corps myself, but it seems to me there is such a lot of
fools among 'em." Volunteer.—"An' you have no desire to
increase the number. I shouldn't be in your place."— Judy.

—Charles Lavender.—"Now, my dear Jane, how do you
think these spectacles become me? They are my own in-
vention." Affectionate Wife.—"Oh, any invention that
hides so much of your face must be very becoming to you."

—"I must get married," said a bachelor to a married
friend, "for I never can find a place if you give it to me."

—"Take care," said the Benedict, with a sigh, "or you may
chance upon a wife who will not find you a clean shirt to
button."

—Young lady (just commencing lessons in painting).—
"Look here, I say; my painting. Can you tell what it is?""'Ma (after looking at it some time).—'Well, it's
either a cow or a rosebud—I am sure I cannot tell exactly
which of the two."

—A man who married a widow has invented a device to
cure her of eternally praising her former husband. When-
never she begins to de scent on his noble qualities this
inguisious No. 2 merely says—"Poor dear man! How I
wish he hadn't died."

The lady immediately thinks of something else to talk about.
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.

The School Board.

The Bishop of Fort Wayne, Rt. Rev. Dr. Dwenger has lately issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese in which he says:

"In this infidel age nothing can be of greater importance than the proper education of children. Who has the training of children, to him belongs the future. We cannot send the children on the battle field of life unwarned, unarmed and undefended. With the very dawning of reason, we must instruct them in their Holy Faith; we must warn them against sin before it takes deep root in their souls; we must arm and strengthen them with the means and aids of religion before they are vanquished and enslaved by the enemies of our salvation. In order to do this, we need good Catholic schools. Our public schools, although generally good in worldly branches, are devoid of religion, and too often are their teachers, teaching, text-books and associations, highly inimical to the Catholic Church. They do not suffice for our Catholic children; with us, religious instruction is of paramount importance. We do not desire to interfere with non-Catholics—they may have their public schools; we only regret that they are so poor that they cannot support them without taxing the Catholics. We regret that so many Catholics do not take that interest in parochial schools which they should, and which the importance of religious education demands. The very persons who claim that parochial schools are a useless burden, they can instruct their children at home, and that it is sufficient to send them to Catechism on Sunday, generally neglect this religious instruction at home altogether, and frequently do not send their children to Catechism even on Sundays; and what can these poor children learn in a short space of time and the few Sundays they do attend? How often, in the long interval between these Sundays, do these children forget what they heard last? In this infidel but educated age, our children must know their religion better than those of Faith when so many attacks were not made upon religion.

"We are well aware that the support of good parochial schools is a great burden, but the faith of posterity depends upon them. We know many things are yet to be desired, but when we see the great efforts that are made to raise the public schools to a standard of perfection, should we Catholics do less, or show less zeal for our schools? Decidedly no. In order to assist and encourage Catholic education in our diocese, we have come to the conclusion to establish a Diocesan School Board, whose function it will be: 1st. To collect reports and statistics from all parochial and select schools, and from academies that give tuition to day-scholars. These reports should be collected during the month of July. 2d. As soon after that as convenient, and no later than the first of September, the members of said board shall meet, discuss the reports, reduce them to a general report which they shall make to the Bishop, adding such suggestions as they may deem proper. They may meet more frequently during the year, as the president or a majority of the board may think advisable. As such committee we appoint Very Rev. J. Benoit, Y. G. Rerves, Corby, O'Reilly, Konig, Rademacher, Meiner, and John Oechtering.

The Diocesan School Board established by the Rt. Rev. Bishop is that which during the past year we have advocated in the columns of the SCHOLASTIC, and it is a source of gratification to us to find that a trial will be made. The Rev. gentlemen appointed to begin the work are all men of sterling common sense, and we have every reason to feel that they will accomplish much good in the cause of education. As years pass by, more power, we understand, will be given the board, and the scope of their work will be enlarged. Every one having the cause of Catholic education at heart has reason to rejoice at this action of the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

Army and Navy Chaplains.

Some time ago a few of our Catholic exchanges took up the question regarding the injustice done to the soldiers composing our Army and Navy in depriving them of the means of practicing their religion; but all of them, we believe, with one exception—the Richmond Catholic Visitor—had dropped it again, imagining, we suppose, that they had done their part in advocating through the columns of their papers this matter, which is so important to the great majority who go to make up our Army and Navy at the present day. We are glad, however, to see that one at least of them, the Richmond Visitor, kept up this question, so much so that the editors of the paper are using their utmost endeavors to have this condition of our soldiers at present ameliorated, by issuing blanks at their own expense for signatures to a petition and protest which it is their intention to lay before Congress this session.

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"We are well aware that the support of good parochial schools is a great burden, but the faith of posterity depends upon them. We know many things are yet to be desired, but..."
the majority of all religious service, letting them live like heathens and die like dogs, without the consolations of their Church, which the Catholic values so much on his departure from this world? If Protestant Chaplains are allowed in the Army and Navy for the minority, why not allow Catholic Chaplains, Catholics being in the majority? Have not Catholic soldiers just as much right to have their spiritual wants attended to as those of other denominations? Does the Government think that our Catholic soldiers would be anything the worse for having their ministers of the Gospel by them, or that they have not souls to save as well as their Protestant brethren?

It is a fact known to all that the disorders and excesses found in the Army and Navy, as elsewhere, are attributable chiefly to a lack of sound moral teaching. If soldiers and seamen had the means of practicing their religion, we vouch that half the disorders which are now found among them would disappear. Give them ministers of their religion to attend to their spiritual wants, and to whom our poor soldiers and seamen can open their hearts and lay bare their souls, and it will be found that the moral standing of the men will be immensely improved. What wonder is it, if those poor men not having had, perhaps for years, a chance to practice their religious duties—having entirely forgotten, it may be, those principles of morality and equity which they learned in their younger days, and which it was always their delight to put into practice while they had an opportunity of doing so—what wonder is it, we say, if they become to a certain degree corrupt, and at times disorderly? Deprive civilians of the means of putting into practice the maxims of their religion, deprive them of the opportunity of hearing Mass and of frequenting those living fountains of grace, the Sacraments, and very soon it will seen what an alarming influence it will have over their moral standing as Christians, and their duty towards each other as men.

A still more inexcusable fact is, that Catholic seamen are prevented, when in port, on Sunday, from attending religious service. Having no work to do, many of them would undoubtedly be glad to be free to attend to their duties as Christians if opportunity were afforded them. But permission for this is refused, and they are forced to remain on board, without attending divine service, whilst their Protestant brethren are supplied with ministers of their own. It is downright tyranny, without war-like conditions, and seamen had the means of practicing their religion, we vouch that half the disorders which are now found among them.

Does the Government think that Catholic soldiers, Catholics being in the majority? Have not Catholic soldiers just as much right to have their spiritual wants attended to as those of other denominations? Does the Government think that our Catholic soldiers would be anything the worse for having their ministers of the Gospel by them, or that they have not souls to save as well as their Protestant brethren?

This privilege, however, has hitherto been denied Catholic soldiers in our army and navy—why, we cannot exactly say, but perhaps it is because those who have the management of such things think that nothing of good can come from Nazareth. If Catholics were in a minority there would be a plausible reason for refusing them spiritual ministrations, but as they are confessedly the larger number there is no just reason why they should not at least have what has long been conceded to the minority.

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**Personal.**

—Carl Otto, of '77, is reading law in St. Louis, Mo.

—Alfred W. Arrington, of '70, is in the law business at Mmeville, Colorado.

—Thomas F. O'Mahoney, of '73, is in the mining business at Georgetown, Colorado.

—Very Rev. President Corby spent several days in Cincinnati, Ohio, this last week.

—Peter Mattimore, (Commercial), of '77, is clerking in the Union Depot, Toledo, Ohio.

—Rev. J. Roche, of St. Vincent's, near Fort Wayne, visited Notre Dame the past week.

—Charles Hutchings, (Commercial), of '73, is with J. B. Street & Co., 30 Park Row, New York City.

—We were interested to hear lately that James Dooley (Commercial), of '70, lost his life by drowning last August.

—Freely M. Heron (Commercial), of '77, is engaged in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Chicago.

—Rev. P. Franciscus will take the place of Rev. A. Louage as Master of Novices during the latter's journey to France.

—Dennis Hogan, of '78, spent Sunday, the 10th, at Notre Dame. He was in the best of health, and met many of his old friends.

—Rev. E. J. McLaughlin, of '74, assumes the rectorship of the Catholic church, Clinton, Iowa, left vacant by the death of his brother.

—Rev. A. Louage, Master of Novices at Notre Dame, left at the beginning of the week for France, where he will remain for a couple of months.


—Mrs. C. H. Rea, of Trenton, N. J., arrived at Notre Dame on the 18th inst. Mrs. Rea was accompanied by her son who is to remain as a student in the Minim Department.

—Philip O'Mahony (Commercial), of '74, received lately a severe cutting up in a crushing mill at Georgetown, Colorado. He is now at his home, Lake Forrest, Ill., where he is recovering.

—Nathaniel S. Mitchel, of '72, spent several days at Notre Dame visiting old acquaintances, who were well pleased to see him. Mr. Mitchel is doing well in the law business at Davenport, Iowa. His card may be found in another column.

—From the announcements weekly appearing in the art notes of the Chicago papers it would appear that Prof. L. Gregori's studio is well patronized. He has on the easel at present a large cut-out group of two little daughters of Mr. G. S. Chapin.

—Among the visitors of the week past were Mr. J. E. Schobey, Kankakee, Ill.; Mr. T. L. Willson, Stillwell; Miss C. Manners, Chicago; Miss J. M. Wilson, Buchanan, Mich.; Mr. Brian Mattimore, Toledo, Ohio; J. Dimick, Rock, Island, Ill.; and the Misses Walsh, Chicago.

—We would again call the attention of old students to this column. They should consider it a pleasure to furnish us with as many particulars as possible. There are some who send us items, but there are others who seem to think that there is no use in sending them in. We cannot tell of the whereabouts of a student unless our friends inform us.

—Dr. John Hogan, of '73, spent several days at the beginning of the week at Notre Dame. Dr. Hogan was on
his way to Paris, France, to make it his home. He has been visiting his friends throughout the West, and stopped here to say good-bye to old friends. The doctor has the best wishes of all. May he secure a large practice in the city he has determined to make his home.

Right Rev. Thomas Foley, Bishop of Chicago, died in that city last Wednesday, the 19th. The many students from Chicago attending class at Notre Dame, as well as his numerous friends here, have learned this news with deep regret. Bishop Foley was a man of great executive ability, and by his prudence and good management has left his diocese much more prosperous than when he took possession of it. R. I. P.

Local Items.

—Both of the Junior dormitories have been repainted.
—A fall of snow prevented skating on last Wednesday.
—The Minims have any number of games of hand-ball.
—A large audience greeted the Thespians last evening.
—The usual monthly Conference was held last Wednesday.
—Competitions next week will be in the Commercial Course.
—At the Mass next Wednesday, Missa de Angelis will be sung.
—The monthly Bulletins will be made out next Wednesday.
—All the shops at the Manual Labor School are busy with work.
—The skating has been spoiled entirely by the snow and the rain.
—To-day is Washington's Birthday. Of course all the students rejoice.
—The Columbians will celebrate St. Patrick's Day with an Entertainment.
—The swings in the Junior yard have been repaired and are now as good as ever.
—Some of the classes have had to be divided on account of the great numbers.
—The Columbian Club will begin their regular meetings again the coming week.
—An entirely new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was given by the Thespians last night.
—On stormy days like last Wednesday, most of the students spend their time in reading.
—The are quite a number of fine chess-players here.
—Why not get up a chess tournament?
—A new ball-alley has been put up in the Junior play-hall.
—Racket and hand-ball are all the go.
—Why could there not be champion games of hand-ball played to-day in the various departments?
—Every Wednesday and Friday, and the first and last Saturdays of Lent, are days of abstinence.
—The officers of the St. Aloysius Philodemic Association will be elected next Tuesday evening.
—The query is no longer who struck Billy Patterson, but who sent our friend John that valentine?
—We learn that the Philodemics will have a private celebration of the Moore Centennial in their rooms.
—The fasting table for the Catholic students twenty-one years old and over, will begin Wednesday morning.
—Thanks to John M. Armstrong, of Chicago, for copies of the Florida and the Sunland Tribune, of Tampa, Fla.
—The snow-plow had to be brought out again last Thursday morning to make walks around the premises.
—Mr. Theodore, head Prefect in the Senior department, is again on duty, having recovered from his severe spell of sickness.
—We do not know of any place where Washington's Birthday is celebrated with the same enthusiasm as at Notre Dame.

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The following is the list of names of those who during the current school year have been elected to the Board of Directors.

**Junior Department.**


**Senior Department.**


**Minut Department.**


**Class Honors.**

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

**Cours of Modern Languages, Fine Arts, and Special Branches.**


**Minut Department.**

Wells, Capelle, and McKerlie, Committee.

Obituary.

The death of Miss Caroline Hopkins on the evening of the 10th of last week was deeply mourned by all who had learned to love and esteem her during the few months she had been an inmate of the Academy. The pupils of the Senior Department met on Monday evening in the study-hall to express their sorrow at the death of their beloved schoolmate, and to offer their condolences to her bereaved parents and relatives. It was resolved, 1st, that all should wear a mourning badge for 30 days; 2nd, a committee was appointed to obtain from Chicago floral decorations for the casket, and to assist the Sisters in draping the study-hall in black and also the desk at which they had so often sat. The parlor is hung in heavy mourning, looped with white, and amidst the fairest flowers, lie the remains of the beloved child waiting the arrival of her friends from Utah for her funeral.

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Signed by Misses Fisk, McGrath, Birch, Cortright, Rosang, Shaw, Plattenburg, Cavenor, Galen, Gordon, Barnes Wells, Capelle, and McKerlie, Committee.

Obituary.

The death of Miss Caroline Hopkins on the evening of the 10th of last week was deeply mourned by all who had learned to love and esteem her during the few months she had been an inmate of the Academy. The pupils of the Senior Department met on Monday evening in the study-hall to express their sorrow at the death of their beloved schoolmate, and to offer their condolences to her bereaved parents and relatives. It was resolved, 1st, that all should wear a mourning badge for 30 days; 2nd, a committee was appointed to obtain from Chicago floral decorations for the casket, and to assist the Sisters in draping the study-hall in black and also the desk at which they had so often sat. The parlor is hung in heavy mourning, looped with white, and amidst the fairest flowers, lie the remains of the beloved child waiting the arrival of her friends from Utah for her funeral.

RESOLVED,
That in her we have lost a loved companion whose amiable disposition and exemplary conduct made her the delight and esteem of her teachers and companions.

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Signed by Misses Fisk, McGrath, Birch, Cortright, Rosang, Shaw, Plattenburg, Cavenor, Galen, Gordon, Barnes Wells, Capelle, and McKerlie, Committee.

Saint Mary's Academy.

—The Elementary Thorough-Bass Class was reorganized last week.

—Theoretical Music Classes are working for high standing in June.

—The beautiful little deer is being tamed, and will be quite a pet when it can be trusted to roam at large.

—On Wednesday evening of last week, the Chemistry Class gave a very instructive entertainment, comprising the history of chemicals, and some very successful experiments.

—Among the visitors to the Academy during the week were Misses Ida and Aliie Hartwick, Chicago; Mr. Brutams, Mr. J. J. Kerwin, New York; Mrs. Hallowell, Mishawaka, Ind.; Misses Mary and J. Shiel, Chicago; Mr. Wm. Parquharson, Janeville, Wis.; Mrs. Eomer, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Hoover, Detroit; Miss Dudley, Ames, Iowa; Rev. Father Ochertating, Mishawaka; Mr. J. Hoodley, Niles; Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong and son, Chicago; Mr. J. B. Wrightmann, Amsterdam, Va.; Mr. E. Pacher, Ashtabula, Ohio; Mr. T. Cavenor, Chicago; Mr. Mitchell, Davenport, Iowa; Misses Letitia and Adelaide Walsh, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. T. Herbert, Mr. J. Lelter, Misp. Koont, Hackett, Williams, Alieannah, Caroline Gall, Adelaide Bishop.

—At a meeting held Feb. 16th, by the Senior pupils of St. Mary's Academy, to express their sorrow at the death of their late companion, Miss Caroline Hopkins, the following resolutions were passed:

RESOLVED, That all should wear a mourning badge for 30 days; 2nd, her bereaved parents and relatives. It was resolved, 1st,

RESOLVED, That we extend to her bereaved parents and relatives our heartfelt sympathy.

RESOLVED, That the Senior pupils each wear a badge of mourning for thirty days as a mark of loving respect for the remains of the beloved child waiting the arrival of her friends from Utah for her funeral.

Signed by Misses Fisk, McGrath, Birch, Cortright, Rosang, Shaw, Plattenburg, Cavenor, Galen, Gordon, Barnes Wells, Capelle, and McKerlie, Committee.

Obituary.

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RESOLVED, That all should wear a mourning badge for 30 days; 2nd, her bereaved parents and relatives. It was resolved, 1st,
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

2D DIV.—Misses Annie Hermann, Emma Gerrish, Angela Ewing, Iorantha Semmes, Zoë Papin, Ellen Hackett.
3RD CLASS—Misses Martha Pampel, Annie Woodin, Mabel Hamilton, Annie Caveen, Ida Torrence, Delia McKerlie, Marie Flattenburg, Charlotte Van Namee, Laura French.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary Garrity, Annie Jones, Sarah Purdy, Mary Birch, Linda C., Minna Loebber, Elizabeth Schwass, Mary Mulligan, Catharine Claffey, Agnes Joyce, Mary Hake, Eleanor Thomas, Catharine Danaher, Matilda Kildaire.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary Casey, Luisa Wells, Rebecca Neteler, Maud Casey, Annie Orr, Ellen Cavanagh, Elsie Dallas, Mary Fechan, Ellen Mulligan, Brenda Kelly.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary McKinnis, Johanna Baroux, Alicia Donelan, Philomena Wolfford, Lucie Chilton, Mary McFadden, Mary Ryan, Margaret Fox, Mary Gerlach, Ellen Kinsey.
7TH CLASS—Misses Catharine Ward, Julia Barnes, Elise Phipps, Julia Cleary, Mary Chirhart, Isabella Hackett.
6TH CLASS—Misses Blanche Garrity, Martha Zimmerman, Ada Clarke.
2D DIV.—Misses Ellen Lloyd, Emma Fish, Julia Butts, Alice King.
7TH CLASS—Miss Alice Eomer.
HARP—3D CLASS—Miss Ellen Galen.
3D CLASS—Misses Angeline Dillon, Mary Brown, Mary Campbell, Iorantha Semmes.
ORGAN—Miss A. Herrmann.
1ST CLASS, 2D DIV.—Miss Adelaide Kirchner.
3D CLASS—Misses Mary Useland, Clara Silverthorn, Adelia Gordon.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary Sullivan, Angela Dillon, Anna Cortright, Elizabeth Schwass, Laura French, Angela Ewing, Catharine Campbell, Sophie Phipps, Sarah Purdy, Iorantha Semmes, Minna Loebber, Maud Casey.
PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.
3D CLASS—Misses Rebeca Neteler, Sarah Moor.
2D DIV.—Misses Agnes Joyce, Hurriet Bueh, Mary Flattenburg, Hope Russell.
OIL PAINTING.
1ST CLASS—Miss Emma Lange.
2D CLASS—Miss Sarah Hamleton.
GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.
Misses Teresa Zahm, Ollie Williams, Sarah Purdy, Martha Pampel, Isa Capello, Minna Loebber, Mary Campbell, Elizabeth Walsh, Henrietta Rosing, Catharine Hackett, Mary Hake, Elise Cavanagh, Lucie Chirhart, Adelia Bisby, Julia Barnes, Mabel Hamilton, Ida Torrence, Mary Fitzgerald, Alice Donelan, Mary English, Caroline Gall.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Catharine Campbell, C. Claffey, Sophie Papin, Mary McFadden, Agnes McKinnis, Charlotte Van Namee, Linda Fox, Mary Lyons, Margaret Fox, Mary Gerlach, Marie McS. Garrity, Elise Dal las, Ada Clarke, Elsie Papin, Mary Chase, Elizabeth Consadine, Jessie Pampel, Julia Cleary, Martha Zimmerman, Mary Pageotte, Elise Larloe, Alice Eomer, Isabella Scott, Isabella Hackett, Sabina Semmes, Rose Kildaire, Lilly Lanacter.
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK.
1ST CLASS—Misses Annie Hermann, Louisa Neu, Mary Hake, Sarah Purdy, Alice Donelan, Delia McKerlie, Adelia Bisby, Elizabeth Schwass, Rebecca Neteler.
2D DIV.—Misses Ella Thoosns, Mary Sullivan, Angela Dillon, Lucie Chilton, Marie Flattenburg, Minna Loebber, Ollie Williams, Mary Casey, Agnes Joyce, Annie Caveen, Grace Glasser.

For politeness, neatness, order, amiability, and correct deportment, the following young ladies are enrolled on the

Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Hope Russell, Ida Fish, Sarah Moran, Ellen McGrath, Clara Silverthorn, Eleanor Keenan, Alice Woodin, Rebecca Necker, Annie Maloney, Mary Birch, Wally, Sarah Hamleton, Mary Danaher, Teresa Keilete, Zoë Papin, Mary Casey, Emma Lang, Adelaide Kirchner, Ellen Gellar, Catharine Hackett, Elizabeth Walsh, Alice Fitch, Mary Brown, Mary Flattenburg, Elizabeth Schwass, Emma Shue, Catharine Lloyd, Catharine Danaher, Annie Ryan, Mary Sullivan, Philomena Wolfford, Grace Glasser, Annie Carver, Iorantha Semmes, Mary Useland, Lucie Chilton, Henrietta Rosing, Adelaide Geiser, Angela Dillon, Emma Gerrish, Alice Donelan, Anna Cortright, Anna Jones, Ellena Thomas, Agnes Joyce, Louisa Neu, Julia Barnes, Mary Mullin, Ina Capelle, Kathleen Wells, Mary English, Mary Fitzgerald, Adelaide Bisby, Ollie Williams, Annie Hermnn, Caroline Gall, Delia McKerlie, Martha Pampel, Mary Hake, Mabel Hamilton, Ida Torrence, Teresa Zahm, Mary Campbell, par excellence.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Angela Ewing, Angie McGrath, Catharine Claffey, Mary Fechan, Linda Fox, Agnes McKinnis, Charlotte Van Namee, Johanna Baroux, Ellen Hackett, Lily Lancaster, Maud Casey, Elise Lavoie, Mary Chirhart, Sabina Semmes, Matilda Kildaire, Mary Faganet, Julia Cleary, Amelia Morris, Elizabeth Consadine, Elsie Papin, Isabella Hackett, Alice Eomer, Mantilla Cares, Isabella Scott, par excellence.
3D DIV.—Misses Marie Dallas, Laura French, Margaret Cleghorn, Annie Orr, Catherine Campbell, Eilen Muligan, Ada Clarke, Blanche de Chantal Garrity, Jane McGrath, Martha Zimmerman.

W. S. GOLSEN.

DEALERS IN CHAPIN & GORES

GOLSEN & MULLINS.

NATIVE AND IMPORTED WINES.

FINEST IMPORTED CIGARS.

N. E. Cor. Lasaute & Monroe Sts.

HENRY STYLES, MANAGER.

St. Mary's Academy,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Holy Cross.

The course of Studies is thorough in the Classical, Academical and Preparatory Departments.

The Musical Department is conducted on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe.

In the Art Department the same principles which form the basis for instruction in the great Art Schools of Europe are embodied in the course of Drawing and Painting. Pupils in the Schools of Painting or Music may pursue a special course. Those who have passed creditably through the Academic and Classical courses receive the Graduating Gold Medals of the Departments. Graduating Medals are awarded to the students who have pursued a special course in the Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department.

Gold Medal for German, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Douglass, of Fort Wayne.
Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland.
Gold Medal for Drawing and Painting, presented by Dr. Teur, of Washington, D. C.
Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Mrs. M. Phelan, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Number of teachers engaged in Preparatory, Academical and Classical Departments, 14; Modern Languages, 6; Drawing and Painting, 5; Instrumental Music; 0; Vocal Music, 2; Dress-making, plain and fancy needle-work, 7.

Simplicity of dress enforced by rule. For Catalogue, address,

MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame F. 0., Indiana.

PATRICK SHICKLEY

PROPRIETOR OF THE

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

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

F. SHICKLEY.
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 9:50; Cleveland 2:50 p.m.; Buffalo 8:55 p.m.
- 11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland 10:35 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.
- 12:16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:00 p.m.; Cleveland 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.
- 9:18 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2:40 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:05 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:10 p.m.
- 4:50 p.m. and 4 p.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**
- 2:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:55 a.m., Chicago 6:45 a.m.
- 5:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 8:30 a.m.
- 4:50 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:40 p.m.; Chicago, 8 p.m.
- S 03 a.m. and 8 03 a.m., Way Freight.

**CHARLES PAINE. Gen'l Supt.**

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

**Time Table, in Effect MAY 19, 1878.**

**Going North.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Going South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>Leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:35 a.m.</td>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:26 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - La Porte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:28 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Stillwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:07 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Pymouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:27 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Rochester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:55 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Denver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:55 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:04 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Kokomo Junc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:33 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Tipton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:10 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Noblesville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:10 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Indianapolis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:55 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - Cincinnati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:55 a.m.</td>
<td>- - - - St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERU & INDIANAPOLIS EXPRESS.**

Leave Peru 6:10 a.m. - - - Arrive Indianapolis 9:55 a.m. - - - 12:10 p.m.

**RETURNING.**

Leave Indianapolis 12:55 a.m. - - - Arrive Peru 2:50 p.m. - - - 5:10 a.m.

WODDRUFF'S SLEEPING AND PARLOR COACHES.

Through to Indianapolis!

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

**37 Berths $1.25. Chairs 50 and 25 cents, according to distance.**

F. P. WADE,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Indianapolis.

Gen'l Manager, Indianapolis.

C. POLACK,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Cigars and Tobaccos,

and a full line of smoker's articles. Sole Agents for the Columbus 5 ct. Cigars, warranted HAND-MADE and LONG HANNAKIN filled. Give them a trial.

**Sign of the Big Indian.**

64 Washington St., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Fall Atlantic</th>
<th>Night</th>
<th>Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago.........</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 15 a.m.</td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. City...........</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
<td>4 45 a.m.</td>
<td>5 50 a.m.</td>
<td>10 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; St. Joseph.........</td>
<td>7 10 a.m.</td>
<td>10 10 a.m.</td>
<td>5 10 a.m.</td>
<td>6 15 a.m.</td>
<td>11 15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; South Bend.........</td>
<td>7 45 a.m.</td>
<td>10 45 a.m.</td>
<td>5 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 50 a.m.</td>
<td>11 50 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jackson.............</td>
<td>8 15 a.m.</td>
<td>11 15 a.m.</td>
<td>6 15 a.m.</td>
<td>7 20 a.m.</td>
<td>12 20 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit..........</td>
<td>8 45 a.m.</td>
<td>11 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>7 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Pacific</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago.........</td>
<td>7 00 a.m.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
<td>4 00 a.m.</td>
<td>5 15 a.m.</td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; St. Joseph.........</td>
<td>7 30 a.m.</td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
<td>5 30 a.m.</td>
<td>6 35 a.m.</td>
<td>11 35 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; South Bend.........</td>
<td>7 55 a.m.</td>
<td>10 55 a.m.</td>
<td>6 05 a.m.</td>
<td>7 10 a.m.</td>
<td>12 10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jackson.............</td>
<td>8 20 a.m.</td>
<td>11 20 a.m.</td>
<td>6 20 a.m.</td>
<td>7 25 a.m.</td>
<td>12 25 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit..........</td>
<td>8 45 a.m.</td>
<td>11 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>7 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niles and South Bend Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Pacific</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lv. South Bend.....</td>
<td>7 45 a.m.</td>
<td>10 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>7 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; N. Dame..........</td>
<td>7 45 a.m.</td>
<td>10 45 a.m.</td>
<td>6 45 a.m.</td>
<td>7 30 a.m.</td>
<td>12 30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ar. Niles.....</td>
<td>7 25 a.m.</td>
<td>10 25 a.m.</td>
<td>6 25 a.m.</td>
<td>7 20 a.m.</td>
<td>12 20 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday excepted.</th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Saturday and Sunday excepted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry C. W. Sten nett, Gen'1 Manager, Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. L. Elliott, Agent, South Bend, Ind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS
are run on all through trains of this road.

C. & N.-W. LINES.
THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
Embraced under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous Branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE
is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE
is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE
is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negau, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE
is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE
is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to


Marvin Houghton, Gen. Manager, Chicago.

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

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
NOV. 10, 1878.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pittsburgh, 11:45 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 6:00 a.m.

Rooster, 12:50 a.m. 1:10 a.m. 2:25 a.m. 7:25 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

Alliance, 11:30 a.m. 11:50 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 6:40 a.m. 7:40 a.m.

Orrville, 4:10 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:40 a.m.

Mansfield, 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:20 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:40 p.m.

Crestline, 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:50 a.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:50 p.m.

Crestline, 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:50 a.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:50 p.m.

Forest, 9:25 a.m. 9:55 a.m. 10:25 a.m. 4:25 a.m. 5:15 a.m.

Lima, 12:00 noon 12:30 noon 1:00 noon 6:00 noon 6:30 noon

Per. W. Y., 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

Plymouth, 9:30 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 10:15 a.m. 4:45 a.m. 5:15 a.m.

Chicago, 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m.

GOING EAST.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSLAND AND LIVERPOOL,
Every Thursday or Saturday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Chicago, 9:10 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Plymouth, 1:05 a.m. 1:45 a.m. 2:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m. 8:45 a.m.

Ft. Wayne, 6:30 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m.

Lima, 5:30 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.

Crestline, 11:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

Crestline, 12:05 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 6:05 p.m. 7:05 p.m.

Mansfield, 12:25 p.m. 1:25 p.m. 2:25 p.m. 6:25 p.m. 7:25 p.m.

Orrville, 1:25 p.m. 2:25 p.m. 3:25 p.m. 7:25 p.m. 8:25 p.m.

Forest, 2:25 p.m. 3:25 p.m. 4:25 p.m. 8:25 p.m. 9:25 p.m.

Crestline, 11:45 p.m. 12:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

This is the only line that runs the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.

INMAN LINE.

F. B. MYERS, G. P. & T. A.
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PUBLISHED DURING TERM TIME
AT
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum.

—Exhibits more journalistic industry, taste and skill, than any college publication we are favored— Manhattan Monthly.

—We wish some of our professional journalists were half as clever as the Editors of THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, the beautiful title paper published at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.—Boston Pilot.

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