The Power of Prayer.

O world, great world, now thou art all my own;  
In the deep silence of my soul I stay  
The current of thy life; though the wild day  
Surges around me, I am all alone;—  
Millions of voices rise, yet my weak tone  
Is heard by Him who is the Light, the Way;  
All Life, all Truth, the centre of Love's ray;  
Clanmor, O Earth, the great God hears my moan!  
Prayer is the talisman that gives us all;—  
We conquer God by the force of His love,—  
He gives us all; when prostrate we implore—  
The Saints must listen; prayer pierces Heaven's wall;  
The humblest soul on earth, when mindful of  
Christ's promise, is the greatest conqueror.  

Maurice F. Egan in the "Ave Maria."

Teachings of Example.

Man is an imitative, a social being. A masterpiece of  
the great Creator, his soul an image of his Maker, man was  
endowed with faculties of body and soul which justly and  
aptly fit him to exercise supreme dominion over creation.  
Man's destiny both in this and the future life is, according  
to principles of reason and revelation, to be in company  
with other similar rational beings. Moreover, man in his  
present condition does not occupy an isolated position.  
As a creature, he is dependent upon, and subservient to the  
Creator; and individually and socially considered, he has,  
though metaphysically independent, to lean, both in the  
moral and physical order, upon the guiding hand of his  
fellow-man, and cannot without gross injury to God and  
to himself sever the ties that bind him. Indeed, con-  
science proclaims, and reason suggests and prompts, that  
though there is, according to revealed principles and  
authority, no distinction of persons, with God, there were,  
however, and still exist, men destined by Providence to fill,  
in a social point of view, superior positions, and also to  
enlighten, like beacon lights, man's dreary journey through  
life. As truth, however, is not always sought after, nor  
abided by, it happened that certain men, endowed with  
superior talents, and adorned profusely with many gifts of  
body and soul, strayed from virtue's path, and sought the  
gratification of vice and crime, thereby becoming, as it  
were, the curse and disgrace of their race. There are strange,  
but at the same time wise instincts in human nature,  
which tend to determine a person to perform actions ob-  
served in other individuals. Upon the principle, so evi-  
dent to an observing mind, example seems in its diverse  
effects to rest. History teaches that men have at all times  
imitated either virtue or vice—followed good or bad prin-  
ciples, copied both degrading and virtuous lives. They  
can therefore be said to have copied these diverse exa-  
amples or patterns, for an example is nothing else than a  
copy or pattern set up for our imitation. There are two  
spheres of truth, two fields of action, where man in the  
capacity of a free agent can exercise thought or action.  
These are, the spheres of the intellect and those of the will.  
A few considerations upon example, as exhibited in its in-  
fluence upon the former, will hence be submitted to the  
reader.

What individuals as well as nations, both in the past and  
present, have achieved and are achieving in purely intel-  
lectual productions is, no doubt, due in great measure to  
the force of example. In no pursuits is this truth more  
apparent—than in those of literature, art and science.  
In proof of this, one need but go back to those ancient  
times when men first began to pursue knowledge, and to  
register the results of their patient and laborious investiga-  
tions in books, realize the art ideal on canvas or in verse,  
or observe the course of the stars and sun and moon as  
those ancient Egyptian astronomers were wont to do.  
The Iliad of Homer is said to be a masterpiece of epic  
genius—the embodiment of Greek spirit, religious valor,  
mythology, the pride and glory of its people. But was it  
the production of one day? Does it occupy an isolated  
position in epic poetry? No: even Homer followed the  
example of his literary predecessors, and though their  
names may be shrouded in historic obscurity, and their  
productions be lost to us, there is, nevertheless, no doubt  
that Homer but perfected, remodelled, and clothed in his  
own superior garb of brilliancy and thought what he from  
literary models, and travel, and study had gathered. He  
sang of Troy, Priam and the many struggles that Grecian  
valor underwent under Troy's walls. But when his  
song was ended, Virgil repeats the re-echoing strains  
and follows the Trojan Aeneas into Sicily's and Italy's  
shores. In Latin verse and song, he tells Aeneas's story.  
Who would deny that the Iliad and Aeneid resemble each  
other in more than merely accidental features; and that  
Virgil, to a greater extent, followed the example of the  
Grecian bard? Who denies that even Milton has more  
than once in serious thought and imitative mood pondered  
over the works of the epic bards, ere he penned his "Para-  
dis Lost"?

Science, in its history and development, shows no less  
an exemplification of the point at issue. In the depart-  
ment of geotica, nothing can equal the progress made in ge-  
ology and in chemistry. Who does not now laugh at those  
petty theories advanced by ancient philosophers concerning  
the nature of matter and force, and the formation of bodies?  
What crude opinions, what vague and indemonstrable hy-  
potheses were not those formed about the nature of the stars,
their relative distances, the revolution of the celestial bodies, and the nature of the sun and course of its light? It must indeed be admitted that astronomy, from the time when Chaldean and Egyptian shepherds first for med their opinion about the sun and the thousands of twinkling stars that grace heaven’s canopy at night to the day of Father Secchi—has made immense progress. But how could such splendid results be achieved? How was it done? It was the work of centuries. From the ancient shepherd astrologers, the thread of astronomical history begins. The Egyptians, Chinese, Greeks, and Arabians successively and successfully promoted its progress. Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler and Newton stand out in bold relief as investigators. Like bright beacon lights, they will for many centuries illuminate the way of their followers. Hence the unbroken chain of example given and followed, lead to such grand results.

There appears however in modern times, a scientific man of novel, startling theories clothed in the garb of originality, and at the same time with his mind stored with zoological and biological acquirements. On a sudden he appears and proclaims to the world the truths of evolution as exemplified in the living animal species. In bold defiance of the belief of mankind in the immediate creation of man by God, he reasons thus: “What contradicts my biological principles and the logical result deduced from them, cannot be admitted. But the immediate creation of man by God, contradicts those principles and results. Therefore man was not immediately and directly created by God.”

His theory is a novel one. No biologist had ever before publicly advanced such an opinion on the origin of man. We would therefore find the motive by which such a theory was advanced not coming from a scientific model but from an antichristian one. No doubt the main spring was the relentless hatred toward the Christianity. The man is a Christian; what can you expect of the philosopher? Like the old pagan philosopher Porphyry, he hates the true Church, and against infallible domgas he directs the venomous poison. Christianity abhors the name and works of Porphyry, and can the name of Darwin deserve a better fate?

At the same time with scientific investigation and invention, art and art productions have been flourishing. They kept pace with purely literary works. Nothing could be proved more agreeable to reason than this historical fact; for it is but natural that men, finding matter in crude and gross forms, should polish, embellish and perfect it exteriorly, so as to present, as it were, a living picture. Hence arose the great chain of artistic, through the links of example has art flourished, and as time rolled on unfolded grander ideals, more brilliant realizations, more artistic execution. The arts and sciences have gone hand in hand, and as time went on, unfolded grander ideals, more brilliant realizations, more artistic execution.

But the progress exhibited in the fine arts, especially in music, is no less wonderful than that of the sciences. The unbroken chain of artists, through the links of example has art flourished, and as time rolled on unfolded grander ideals, more brilliant realizations, more artistic execution. What, for instance, can eclipse the progress music has made, though encumbered with so many prejudices? Unlike her sister arts, she in the present century seems to approach fast to a point of almost impossible perfection in the realms of vocal and instrumental music. What art can show such a galaxy of brilliant genius! Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Wagner, what sentiments of the good, the beautiful and true do not your names suggest! The fair muse of song must indeed claim you as her devoted sons.

When there is question of individual productions, whether of literature, art or science, it must be borne in mind that they are, as it were, but outgrowths of natural life. Homer, Hesiod, Thucydides, and Demosthenes represent Greece in her poetry, history, and oratory. Virgil, Cicero, Juvenal, Tacitus, Horace, and their fellow-laborers have concentrated in themselves Rome’s literary efforts; Dante, Petrarch and Tasso are Italy’s; Schiller and Goethe Germany’s literary sons; Chaucer, Milton and Shakespeare reign supreme in English verse. Thus every nation, although showing but few signs of intellectual life, can boast of its national literature and national writers. As individuals are influenced by example, and generation moulded after their predecessors’ manners, character and life, so nations when mingled or dispersed partake of the character of their larger element. Notice the Romans and Sabines, and finally the Latins. Although, at the beginning, of different government, character and manners, in the course of time they could scarcely be identified from their conquerors the Romans. To what do the ages of Pericles, and of Augustus, so fruitful in great men in every walk of life, owe this high degree of splendor? To example, stimulation and peace.

Warlike nations are ignorant nations. Sparta and Athens illustrate this. The former’s youth were trained to warfare; those of the latter to personal industry; and, as a consequence, which time brought about, Athens, not Sparta, became the metropolis of Grecian literature, art and science. But the generations following example, even as the father moulds the character, manners, and mode of life of the son. Where peace and art-loving rulers join hands, a nation becomes glorious in its intellectual productions, respected by its neighbors, and a lasting exemplification of what example effects, when in favorable circumstances, for its force, though acting slowly, acts surely, and time will show its effect.

But what secret spring, what motives could have induced men to follow example? This imitative tendency is inherent and natural to man, and not only are these inclinations observed in one individual, but are common to all. Everyone is conscious of possessing such faculties. Universal consent corroborates their truth; history testifies to their results, and reason can demonstrate their existence. In childhood, in mature years, even in old age, man is an imitative creature. As the infant imitates the lisping words of a fond mother, so does man when divested of childhood’s restraints copy the example of those with whom he comes in contact. The life, character, development, both moral and intellectual, take the mould of surrounding examples. Any historic page would reveal this truth. “Show me your company and I will tell you who you are,” says the proverb.
And again: *Verba docent, exempla autem trahunt.* Words enlighten the mind, but example moves the will to action. In vain is doctrine or precept, if you yourself do not believe in the truth taught, nor fulfill the precepts given. Not by words alone, but by example, is Christianity promulgated; and this is exactly the spirit of its Founder. His words are: "As I have done, so do you also." Christ, though above the law, was its most faithful observer. In His Person, precept and fulfilment were but one act; they were identified. The history of eighteen centuries is but a continued exemplification of example and power upon the Christian hero. Like to their Divine Model they lived, suffered, and died for the sake of those divine principles that divine Faith engrafted into their souls. The like spectacle the world had never before beheld, nor will the future reveal the like scenes. Since Christian martyrs reddened the sands of the arena with their heart's blood, or had their bleeding limbs scattered, up to the present moment, when Catholicity stands free and untrammelled, example has done the work, for as Christ has done, so did His faithful followers.

It should be the only ambition of every student, whether he pursues literature, art or science, to follow the example of those men that in these separate branches have defended, sought and loved truth rather than traverse the ways of falsehood. Let them be guided by the lessons of the past. What has become of those deists, pantheists, polytheists, and atheists that in past times have raised the voice of their non-doctrine against Heaven itself? True men, true philosophers detest their memory and reject their doctrine. Truth is one. What God has revealed, no literary, no scientific researches can contradict. God is the Author of both revelation and reason, and upon His veracity we can say that natural and supernatural truth cannot interact. In vain, therefore, shall scientists and modern philosophers labor to subvert what God has established. What fell to the lot of irreligious infidelity in past times, we can with moral certainty predict for its present and future abettors.

# Xenophon

Among the many great and noble men of Athens who have become celebrated by their exploits or power of intellect, Xenophon stands conspicuous both as a good general, a philosopher, and a historian of no small merit. He was the son of Gryllus, and was born at Erechthe, a borough of the tribe of Ægeis, B. C. 445. His parents were among the most respectable families in Athens.

To speak of Xenophon's boyhood and his steps to manhood would be too tedious, and only a Plutarch, a Dionysius, or other contemporary writer could do so satisfactorily. Suffice it to say, that, judging from his manhood, which generally gives a clue to the training received in youth, we can easily perceive that Xenophon's was above the ordinary. Moreover, we read that, while a youth, Socrates, struck with the comeliness of his person, determined to admit him among the number of his pupils. It may safely be inferred that if he had not been well trained, and virtuous, he would not have merited such an honor from the philosopher, who was himself a lover of virtue and of everything good. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him at the head of an army, in literary solitude, and as the prudent father of a family. At the school of Socrates he was undoubtedly both one of the best and most respectable of those who attended the lectures of that distinguished philosopher. And the philosophy which he had learned from him, he employed, not to furnish him with means of display, as was customary at that period, but to qualify himself for discharging his duties relating both to public and private life.

Xenophon accompanied Socrates to the Peloponnesian war, and fought courageously in defence of his country. At the battle of Delium, in the early part of the same war, Socrates, according to some accounts, saved the life of his cherished pupil. In another battle, also fought in Boeotia, but of which history does not appear to leave any trace, Xenophon would seem to have been made prisoner by the enemy; for Philostratus informs us that he attended the instructions of Prodicas of Coea while a prisoner in Boeotia.

How his time was employed during the period which preceded his serving in the army of Cyrus is not ascertained; it is more than probable, however, that he was engaged during the interval in several campaigns, since the skill and experience displayed in conducting the famous retreat of the Ten Thousand presuppose a familiar acquaintance with the art of war. At the age of forty-three or forty-four years he was invited by Proxenus, the Boetian, one of his intimate friends, to accompany Cyrus the Younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, King of Persia, but he refused to comply without previously consulting his renowned master and inquiring into the propriety of such a measure. Socrates strongly opposed it, and observed that it might rouse the resentment of his countryman, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Persian monarch; however, before he proceeded further, he advised him to consult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince and treated with great attention. The prince promised, if he would enter his service, to send him home in safety. But as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince and treated with great attention. The prince promised, if he would enter his service, to send him home in safety after his expedition against the Persians should have terminated. Xenophon, being under the impression that the intended expedition had no other end than this, consented to take part in it, but he was deceived; for of all the Greeks who accompanied Cyrus, Clearchus alone knew the object of the undertaking.

In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon showed that he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle of Cunaxa, which showed the unfruitfulness of the expedition, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence of Xenophon and the vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince were now at a distance of 600 leagues from their native home, in a strange country, surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy.—without money, provisions, and, still worse, without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often opposed by malevolent and envious men, yet his persuasive eloquence and his activity convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty better than himself. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, and gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for a while and refresh his tired troops. This cele-
brated retreat, perhaps the most remarkable instance in the annals of war of an enterprise conducted against prodigious obstacles with perfect coolness, valor and success, and alone sufficient to give to its commander an immortal name, was at last happily effected.

The Greeks returned home—after a march of 1155 parasangs, which was performed in two hundred and fifteen days—after an absence of fifteen months. The whole, perhaps, might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher who planned it had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped and the difficulties which he surmounted.

After conducting the retreat of the 10,000, Xenophon sought new honors in following the fortunes of Agesilus in Asia. Here he again bravely fought, aiding in the conquest of the Asiatic provinces. His fame, however, as was generally the case with every man of note at that time, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy; and he was banished by his countrymen from Athens because he had accompanied Cyrus against his brother. Being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedemonians in the neighborhood of Olympia. In this solitary retreat he devoted his time to literary pursuits; and as he had acquired riches in his Asiatic expeditions, he began to adorn and beautify by the hand of art, for his pleasure and enjoyment, the country which surrounded Scillus. He built a magnificent temple to Diana, in imitation of that at Ephesus, and spent a part of his time in rural employments, or in hunting in the woods and mountains. His peaceful occupations, however, were soon disturbed; a war arose between the Lacedemonians and Elis. The sanctity of the philosopher's retirement in the delightful retreats of Scillus was disregarded, and Xenophon, driven by the Elians from his favorite spot, where he had composed and written for the information of posterity and the honor of his country, retired to the city of Corinth. In this place he died in the 90th year of his age, 340 years before the Christian era.

The works of Xenophon are numerous. He wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus, called the Anabasis, and as he had no inconsiderable share in the enterprise his descriptions must be authentic, as he was himself an eyewitness. Many, however, have accused him of partiality. He appears too fond of extolling the virtues of his favorite, Cyrus, and while he describes with contempt the imprudent operations of the Persians, he does not neglect to show that he was a native of Greece. His Cyropedia, divided into eight books, has given rise to much criticism, and while some warmly maintain that it is a faithful account of the life and the actions of Cyrus the Great, and declare it supported by the authority of Scripture, others as vehemently deny its authenticity. According to the opinions of Plato and Cicero, the Cyropedia of Xenophon was a moral romance, and these venerable philosophers assert that the historian did not so much write what Cyrus had been, as what every true, good and virtuous monarch ought to be. His Helenica were written as a continuation of the history of Thucydides, and in his Memorabilia of Socrates and in his "Apology" he has shown himself, as Valerius Maximus observes, a perfect master of the philosophy of that great man, and he has explained his doctrines and moral precepts with all the success of persuasive eloquence and conscious integrity. These are the most famous of his compositions, besides which there are other small tracts, his Eulogium given on Agesilus, his Economics, on the duties of a domestic life, the dialogue entitled Hiero, in which he happily describes and compares the misery which attended the tyrant, with the felicity of a virtuous prince; a treatise on Hunting, the Symposium of the philosophers on the government of Athens and Sparta, a treatise on the Revenues of Attica, etc.

As a writer, Xenophon deserves much praise for the simplicity and elegance of his diction. As a historical writer, he is much below Thucydides. His works, however, have been in all ages justly admired, and they have induced Quintilian to say that the Graces dictated his language, and that the goddess of persuasion dwelt upon his lips. His sentiments as to religion and the divinity were the same as those of the venerable Socrates. He supported the immortality of the soul with all the fervor of a Christian, and exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which ensure the happiness of mankind.

He has been quoted as an instance of tenderness and of resignation on Providence. While offering a sacrifice, he was informed that Gryllus, his eldest son, had been killed at the battle of Mantinea. Upon this he tore from his head the garland usually worn by the person sacrificing, but when he was told that his son had died like a Greek, and given a mortal wound to the enemy's general, he replaced the wreath on his head, and continued the sacrifice, exclaiming that the pleasure he derived from the valor of his son was greater than the grief which his death occasioned. On the whole, he demands much praise both for his skill in military tactics, as a historian possessing a pleasing style and correct in his details, and a philosopher worthy to be the follower of Socrates.

J. J. S.

The Shepherd Boy and the Scullion.

Taken from the German.

It was on a bright morning in May, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, that a poor shepherd boy by the name of Peter drove his flocks to the pasture fields for the last time. Although only entering upon his twelfth year, this boy's mind had for several days been employed in planning great things. Having reached the pasture, he knelt down and devoutly recited his "Ave Maria," recommending himself to the care of the Mother of God, the "Help of Christians"; then casting a glance over the herds that were entrusted to his care, and from them at his ever faithful watch-dog, he wiped the tears from his eyes, commanded the dog to watch the herd faithfully, which now he committed to the care of another poor boy, and set out on his long and painful journey. The direction taken by the lad was the road to Florence, the capital of Tuscany, in Italy; for in that place, about a year before, a playmate and faithful friend of his had obtained a situation as scullion in the great palace of Cardinal Sachiti.

Peter, the herd's boy, and his friend Thomas, the scullion, were both natives of Cortona, and albeit the latter had now greatly the advantage, his friend aimed at higher things. Having heard one day of the fame of the Academy of Painters in Florence, Peter from that moment entertained such an unconquerable desire of becoming a painter that he could never banish the thought from his mind.

After many hardships, Peter succeeded in reaching Florence. Long did he wander up and down the streets of the great city, until at length he stood before the palace of the benevolent Cardinal. A strong, tempting odor greeted the
hungry boy as he passed the kitchen; but, hungry as he was, he deemed it more prudent not to enter until the noonday repast was ended, when he would probably have a better opportunity of seeing his friend, the scullion. Long did he wait—so long that he had well nigh lost all patience—but at last Thomas appeared.

"For Heaven's sake! Are you Peter, or are you not?" exclaimed the scullion, as he saw one so much resembling the friend whom he supposed miles away, in Cortona.

"In truth I am Peter," replied the open-hearted youth. "You must indeed fare well here, Thomas, your countenance is so cheerful and ruddy. You surely are well fed!"

"That is true," rejoined Thomas; "the Cardinal is so kind-hearted that he would not allow any of his servants to want for anything. But what is the object of your coming to Florence?"

"I wish to become a painter," responded the shepherd-boy.

"You—a painter!...a painter!" asked Thomas, thunderstruck at the preposterous idea of his friend; "far better were it for you to look about for a situation like mine; at any rate, as a scullion you would never run the risk of starving," he added, in a tone of exasperation.

"Do you always get enough to eat?" inquired Peter.

"To be sure I do! and even more than I can eat," said Thomas.

"That being the case, I think I can find means to satisfy my hunger; now, if you divide your dinner with me, I think both of us will have enough," said Peter.

"An excellent idea! The Madonna must surely have inspired you with this thought," said Thomas, exultingly; "with all my heart and in all brotherly love will I give you enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger."

"Hearty thanks to you, Thomas!" cried Peter, joyfully.

"Truly the Madonna and St. Peter, my patron and guardian, have looked down upon me compassionately. And as I have tasted neither food nor drink to-day, we will be able to begin our plan this very evening."

"Be it so! come right away with me," said the scullion, cordially and benevolently.

Without any more ado, he led his friend to the top of the palace, where they entered one of the mansard rooms, in which Thomas had his quarters; here was also a fine, large bed. Said he: "Peter, look here! the half of this bed shall be yours. Seat yourself now, and rest awhile; I shall soon return with food for you. Adieu!"

Thomas before long returned with the remnants of a costly banquet. Peter raised his eyes towards heaven, thanking God, the benefactor and helper of the poor. He forgot all his former toils and hardships as he "pitched into" the bounteous meal before him, Thomas standing by, and watching the gratification of his friend with undissembled joy. "I am lord and master of all this," he said, encouragingly: "of what is left I am at full liberty to dispose as I think fit. These remnants are distributed among the poor. As you are a member of the fraternity, why should you not also have a share of them?"

"If I only had work!" said Peter, emptying the last bowl. "I should like to copy a painting of some Saint!"

"But," interrupted Thomas, suddenly, "do you possess the money wherewith to purchase paper, paint, and other necessaries?"

"Money!—Not one cent! As I commenced my tour towards this place, I regarded you, in the capacity of scullion to so large a palace as this, as possessing coin in abundance, and that you surely would not let a friend and countryan of yours go without some," responded Peter.

Thomas smiled. "As regards food, I can supply you abundantly; but as for money, I am as poor as you are now; my apprenticeship is not yet near its end; there are for me yet in store three long years, and after that I will receive wages."

This was not just as Peter had wished it; still it was his firm resolution to become a painter, and the words of his friend moved him not in the least from the purpose on which he had fixed his mind so long.

"The Madonna will surely help me, as she never forsakes one who has a good object for his work... Under her protection I have placed my hopes," said he. In fact, the very next morning he found the first means of commencing the great object he had in view. The walls of the room given him by Thomas were white as snow; he managed to collect a great many pieces of charcoal. Thomas helped him also. Work was now begun. The walls were ornamented with what Thomas styled "scribblings," but, as sole critic, he always lavished praise on Peter and encouraged him.

Thomas being one day presented with some money, he immediately gave it to Peter, and thus the first paper, paint and brush were obtained. Peter nearly became ecstatic over it. When morning dawned, Peter rose, said his prayers devoutly, went from place to place, and from church to church, wherever any paintings were to be seen, and after spending the whole day in this manner, and nearly starved at night, he turned his steps homeward, partook of his rations, said his prayers devoutly, and retired. This routine continued for a period of about two years, during which Peter found excellent opportunities of progressing in his art. During the two years, he had filled all the walls of his room with paintings, each one surpassing the other, till at length his host never cared to eat even the most delicate viands with him, but was busied in admiring his guest's paintings. As he had filled the walls only with charcoal sketches, Peter easily obliterated his first attempts, and thus had again the blank walls for further progress. He now undertook real, genuine paintings.

But affairs soon took a new and unexpected turn. The Cardinal proposed a change in the construction of his palace. For this purpose he and the architect went through the building, even to the garret. They examined one room after the other, until the Cardinal came to his scullion's room. On entering, he and the architect were amazed at the sight of the numerous and gorgeous paintings with which the ceiling and walls were decorated. The Cardinal knew not how it was, as he had never visited this part of his residence before. He called for the scullion, whom he now judged to be a superior person on account of the progress and diligence displayed in the mural paintings.

Thomas feared that he was to give an account of these "scribblings," as he still called his friend's pictures, and the students frightened him not a little. Tremblingly he entered the Cardinal's apartment, but almost lost all presence of mind when his master said: "Thomas, I can no longer keep you in my service as a scullion."

The poor boy, not understanding what the words implied, and thinking himself and his friend deprived of all, cast himself at the Cardinal's feet, saying: "Alas! your Eminence, what will become of poor Peter if I be discharged?" The Cardinal was amazed as much, if not more, at the words of Thomas, as the latter was terrified by those of the Cardinal. And then Sachitti discovered that it was not his scullion, but the scullion's friend,
who had been living in his palace for the past few years, who had performed these great works. The Cardinal laughed heartily, and forgave his large-hearted servant; he ordered him to send the maestro to his cabinet as soon as he should come again to the palace. But when evening came, Peter, although during the whole term of his residence there he was never known to have missed a single night, did not appear.

One day after another passed; a week; two weeks passed away, before Peter appeared again. The Cardinal had sent trusty messengers all over Florence, whose duty it was to search in every place and corner of the city for Peter, but he was nowhere to be found. Where could he have been tarrying all this while? The Cardinal at last received information of Peter as being with monks in a monastery, several hours' distance from Florence, who had given him permission to copy one of the paintings of the world-renowned Raphael in their chapel. The Cardinal had him forthwith brought to his residence, where he received him kindly, and then presently placed him under an excellent teacher in Rome.

Peter, in thanksgiving to the Blessed Virgin, who had ever been his guide in all his prosperity, trials and hardships, now, having risen to the rank of maestro, set about the work of decorating the "Casa di Loreto" by his widely renowned Birth of Christ.

Fifty years later, there lived two aged men together in one of the grandest palatial residences in Florence. The one enjoyed the reputation of being "the greatest of painters"; the other, "the truest of friends." The two grey-heads were Petro da Cortona, or as he styled it, Bertini, and Thomas, the scullion. Pietro was born in 1596; he was a painter and an architect; he studied under Andrea Commodi and Baccio Giappi, in Rome. Pope Alexander VII. raised him to the order of "Knight of the Golden Head" conld be surpassed. P. P. S.

The cause of the continued decrease of the quantity of water is entirely unknown at present, and it is most desirable that men of science should thoroughly investigate the matter.

—Mr. Scott, of the Meteorological Office, lectured recently at the London Institution on "Storms." Our knowledge of the rate of the movement of storms was still but small. Some have been known to travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour; and this, too, was known—that the rate of movement had no necessary connection with violence. For example, the violent West India hurricanes move at from ten, fifteen, or twenty miles an hour at the greatest, of movement had no necessary connection with violence. The result was nine magnificent volumes, published at prices of £20 10s., in a language with illustrations of the most splendor, their costliness, and their truth to nature. Prescott, the great historian of Mexico, wrote of this work that it was a "magnificent undertaking, which no Government probably would, of few individuals, which entitled its author to the lasting gratitude of every friend of science." Lord Kingsborough spent on his work a sum variously stated at from £33,000 to £60,000, and in scientific observations, which have taken six months to summarize, favor the supposition that the so-called elements are compound; that is, no other theory yet propounded accounts so well for the facts in the case as this doctrine, but it is a theory, as all, and nothing but a theory; and it must be subjected to the same ordeal that all theories have to endure. It is perfectly satisfactory to its author, as new theories always are, but it must now run the gauntlet of scientific men with whom it is not a pet child, and who will show it no mercy if it cannot stand the tests they apply to it.

—A reporting machine at the Paris Exposition, known as "La machine Stenographique Michela," the latter being the name of its inventor, attracted much attention. The claims made respecting it are, that after a fortnight's practice, any person can take down in shorthand characters a speech however rapidly delivered. It is a small instrument, piano-like in form, with twenty-two keys, white and black, and the stenographic characters are small and impressed on slips of paper. Signor Michela claims to have classified all the sounds which the human organs of speech are capable of producing, and to have so constructed his machine that it shall report with unerring fidelity whatever is said in German, French, Italian, Spanish and English. The machine is highly ingenious, and seems to have stood several practical tests satisfactorily.

—In his lecture on Claude Bernard, M. Paul Bert narrated a singular incident which was brought about during the last Franco-German war, and might be utilized without difficulty, under similar circumstances. It was proposed to revisit Paris, which was strictly blockaded by the German forces. A large number of cattle had been collected, waiting for an opportunity to cross the German lines. But a difficulty was to silence these animals, as their cries would attract the attention of the enemy. Claude Bernard proposed to practice upon them the section of the nervous system which enables them to emit their cries. The operation is so easy that it could be executed in a few seconds by an ordinary butcher. No animal appeared to suffer in any way by the mutilation which had made them mute. But the military movement proved a failure, and for other causes the revivification could not take place.

—Herr Cruder points out that when rivers by erosive action carry along sand and detritus, they deposit them at their mouths; but the deposits could not of themselves, under the most favorable conditions, reach above the surface of the river and form deltas. Only those deposits are known as deltas which rise above the water-surface and add to the dry land area through their growth. Of the known deltas, 16 belong to coasts regarding which no observations are known to have been made. The remaining 60 there are, in point of fact, 47 on coasts that are known to have been in a condition of secular elevation. The deltas of two rivers (the Rhine and the Nile) belong to coasts which, in comparative recent times, were in course of elevation; but now a sinking is manifest, in consequence of which the deltas are slowly disappearing.

—On January 30th, Mr. Bennet, auctioneer, commenced the sale at his auction-rooms, Dublin, of the library (10,000 volumes) of Mr. Adolphus Cooke (whose will was disputing in the famous case of Longford and Pordom). One of the books for sale was the famous "Mexican Antiquities," by Lord Kingsborough. Lord Kingsborough was the eldest son of the Earl of Kingston, and was born in 1795. In the early part of the present century he travelled in Mexico, and conceived the idea of devoting his life to the publication of a work on the antiquities of that country. The result was nine magnificent volumes, published at prices of £20 10s., illustrated with illustrations in the most splendid, their costliness, and their truth to nature. Prescott, the great historian of Mexico, wrote of this work that it was a "magnificent undertaking, which no Government probably would, of few individuals, which entitled its author to the lasting gratitude of every friend of science." Lord Kingsborough spent on his work a sum variously stated at from £33,000 to £60,000, and in

Scientific Notes.

—A phenomenon causing much anxiety among the inhabitants of the shores of the Amazon is the continued decrease of that generally colossal river. It appears that navigation above Manaus has become an impossibility. The cause of the continued decrease of the quantity of water is entirely unknown at present, and it is most desirable that men of science should thoroughly investigate the matter.

—The Boston Journal of Chemistry in an editorial says of Mr. Locke's new theory: "The most that can be conceded is, that the conclusions he has reached, and which are said to be 'the result of a hundred thousand spectro-
the end his life. When his resources were exhausted he
was arrested in Dublin at the suit of the paper-maker and
confectioner in the Marshalsea, where he contracted a malign-
ant fever, and died in a few weeks. Had the unhappy vic-
tion to science lived a few months longer he would have
inherited the title of Earl of Kingston, and an income of
£40,000, a year.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Miss Sadie Heller, with the co-operation of Mrs.
Stephen Flaske, is preparing a life of the late Robert Hel-
ler for publication by Carleton.

—The French Government have granted 20,000 francs
towards the expenses of producing M. Saint-Saens' opera,
"Etienne Marcel," at the Lyons Opera-House.

—Mr. Alphonse Daudet is at work on a new novel,
which will be called "Les Rois en Exil." The late King
of Hanover and other dethroned monarchs will figure in it.

—Wyatt Eaton has been obliged to resign his place as
teacher of drawing at the Cooper Union Art School. His
place has been taken by S. A. Douglas Volk, of Chicago,
a son of the well-known sculptor.

—The Lepsius correspondent of the Philadelphia Bul-
lletin says: "A bit of news, that will also cause some sur-
pprise among your readers, is the most interesting of all.
This city, to the effect that Richard Wagner has become hopelessly
insane."

—Richard Wagner has shown sympathy with the move-
ment which aims to restore the old style of church mu-
sic in the Catholic Church service by editing a "Sabad
Mater" for Palestro for two choirs and providing it with
expression marks. It has been published by C. F.
Kahn in Leipsic.

—Among the contributions to the New York Water-
Color Society's collection was one that appeared in the
catalogue as "Color Glow—a Rectilinear Spectrum," by
G. Cumming. It has been removed from the walls at the
instance of George L. Frankenstein, on the ground that
it was a plagiarism, or rather infringement upon, his
brother's copyrighted invention of "Magic Reciprocals."

—The College of Music of Cincinnati, Ohio, has formed
a new department to be placed under the direction of Geo.
E. Whiting, the distinguished organist. This department
is for instruction in church music and organ practice.
The college will also hold a summer term for the benefit of
students who wish to take advantage of their vacation to
avail themselves of the superior instruction afforded by the
institution in every branch of musical education.

—The Baltimore Loan Exhibition at the Peabody Insti-
tute will open on the first of March. Miss Durfee has sent
on 100 letters by New York artists, which, considering the
near approach of the exhibitions of the Society of
American Artists and the National Academy, make an ex-
cellent representation. Seventy-five per cent. of the re-
cipts of the Exhibition are to be devoted to purchasing
pictures, those of American artists being preferred.

—The thirty pictures which William H. Vanderbilt pur-
chased and ordered on his late trip abroad, and which he
has been lately exhibiting to his guests, are said to cost
him on an average $8,000 each. He paid this amount for
Erskine Nicol's "Rent Day," which he bought recently
from F. O. Day, of St. Louis. For Meissonier's "The Or-
dinande," which he bought in Paris, and which came from
the Crabbe collection of Brussels, he gave $35,000. His
large Detailes's "The Ambulance Corps" cost him $8,000;
his five figure Palmaroli of two girls fishing, $4,000; and
a "Flower Wilters," from the Universal Exhibitions;
double that amount.

—A remarkable exhibition illustrative of the history of
printing and wood engraving is to open next Monday at
Ulster, in the new Union Hall. It is established by the
not only Incunabula (specimens from all the known early
presses); examples of the German, French, English, and
Italian schools in the sixteenth century; examples of the
same in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth;
printers' and publishers' marks; specimens of wood engrav-
ing from the year 1600 down to the present time; and early
color'd wood-cut woodcuts; but he enumerates all the
most recent inventions and applications of chemical and
mechanical science.

—Bibliophiles in this country have probably illustrated
no book more frequently than Irving's "Life of Washing-
ton." A remarkable example of the extent to which they
have carried their collections of portraits and autographs
was afforded in the copy of this work which belonged to
the Mizzen Library, Mr. J. W. S. also enumerates all the
pictures, those of American artists being preferred.

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not only Incunabula (specimens from all the known early
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Bad Literature.

We fear that there is among some people in this country a notion that since this land is a free land a person may read whatever is published. They make the word liberty take in a great deal; hence literature of a very offensive description is freely published and just as freely read.

That this idea of what freedom really is, is very erroneous, is easy of demonstration to all whose reasoning powers have not been vitiated by education or by passion. It is not true that under any government, monarchical or republican, the subjects or citizens are allowed to do as they please; for the admission of this principle would be the ruin of all governments. Subjects and citizens may do only those things allowed by law. They must act according to the law, and it is the law which secures them their liberty, or the enjoyment of their rights. Were there no such thing as evil in the world, then the phrase “Do and think, read and write as you please” would be intelligible; but there is evil in the world, and social order requires that laws be instituted to regulate our actions, mental and physical.

To the uncultivated and unthinking, the enactment of laws regulating their literary diet may seem tyrannical. They may aver that what they read concerns no one but themselves; that the harm or good done is to themselves, and to no one else. Even if this were true, it would not be a justification of bad literature, or give them the right to injure themselves. No one ought to commit suicide, no matter how much it may suit his taste; and in order to prevent him from perpetrating such a deed, the law takes such steps as may suit the case. A man endeavoring to take his own life forgets, if he ever knew, that he is a member of society, not living for himself alone, but bound by social laws, and obliged, by taking proper care of himself, to contribute to the general welfare of society.

People do not complain when inspection laws are passed to secure their food against adulteration or poison. When they behold the legal inspector seize a can of water and chalk labelled milk, and empty its vile contents into the street, they pronounce the action just. How careful they are about their food! How soon they will cease patronizing a firm suspected of deceit in this matter!

Should there be no solicitude for the food that nourishes the mind and heart? It is a great mistake to suppose that the mind of man needs no solid nourishment, or that it is immaterial upon what it is fed. The mental faculties are formed and developed by what is read. This is so evident to all that it would be folly to attempt its demonstration.

A man becomes a mathematician, a physician, a lawyer, a botanist, or an orator, by studious application to works treating of these sciences. Is a man going to become a Christian, or a good citizen, by constantly perusing works subversive of all morality? Most assuredly not. We should, then, be as careful of our mental food as of our corporeal, and even more so, since the soul is superior to the body.

Hence, then, we can see why, even in this free land, the civil law prohibits the sale of books and periodicals that are manifestly obscene, or injurious to public morality. It would be a good thing were the law made even wider in its application; but this would be a difficult task, since the State cannot constitute itself judge of all literature or morality, for that would be assuming unwarrantable powers; but it does and must take cognizance of literary productions which true Christianity condemns as evidently tending to social dissolution. None but the vicious will object to this.

But if the law cannot constitute itself judge of all literature and morality, the heads of families can and ought to do so. They can tell, or ought to be able to tell, what is good to put into the hands of their children. If the so-called boys’ papers, filled with trashy stories—nay, even stories injurious to morality—can evade the law, or do not come within the scope of the law, this is no reason why parents should allow their children to read them. If they are not openly opposed to morality and public honesty, nevertheless their reading, in the end, leads to vice. If they cannot be suppressed by law they can be suppressed in the family, and a good, healthy literature substituted in their stead. This is the work of parents, a work of great responsibility, and one they should attend to faithfully and strictly.

Is Poverty an Evil?

The leaders of the socialistic movement in America, as well as in Europe, have started out with the avowed purpose of doing away with all the evils which afflict humanity. Were they able to do this they might be worthy of a hearing—nay, could they do away with even a few of them they might and ought to be listened to were it not that for the destruction of evil there is an institution of divine origin—the Catholic Church. Whatever there is of evil here, the Church will combat and endeavor to overcome. But the socialists and so-called labor reformers seem not to understand what is really an evil. According to them, if labor itself be not an evil, at least the condition in which most working men live, that of poverty, is an evil, and they consider it a duty to put all men on an equal footing, and thus do away with poverty.

Is poverty, in itself, an evil? We think not. If it be an evil, why is it that so many holy men like the seraphic
Saint Francis, the Apostle of Rome, the great founder of the Jesuits, and so many others, have given up their inheritances, their ambition, their rank, and have followed the precepts of evangelical poverty preached to the crowds who followed the foster-Son of the carpenter of Nazareth? Why have even kings given up their thrones and abandoned wealth to lead a life during which they have nothing they could call their own? Was it that they acted a foolish part? It cannot be, since they found more true enjoyment in the life they voluntarily chose than they did whilst living amid riches. It cannot be, then, that poverty was to them an evil, since it proved a source of happiness. These men were contented, and with contentment came happiness. Indeed, it is not unfrequently the case that we find more real happiness in the hovel than we do in the palatial residences of the rich.

There is therefore no evil in poverty. The evil is in man himself. If he looks to his destiny, he sees that he can accomplish it without wealth as well as with it. The great trouble is that men too frequently forget what their destiny is. They seem to think that all that they were created for was to accumulate riches, or to enjoy pleasure, or to make a great name. They seem to forget that man's destiny does not lie in these,—that he was made for a greater and a supernatural end. They forget that it is man's province to seek something beyond this life. Were they to remember this, then would all their reasonings crumble away.

The leaders in the socialistic movement seem to be ignorant of one great fact. Mankind is so constituted that it is impossible for all to be satisfied. When we speak of rich men and poor men, we make use of very indefinite terms. No man in New York is considered rich, we believe, unless he is possessed of at least three or four hundred thousand dollars. It would, then, if we take this standard, be very hard for all men to become rich. Of course the leaders in the movement would scout the idea that they expect all to possess such an amount. What then do they want? They wish that labor should be equally shared by all, and that no one should be very poor; that all should by their own labor earn the necessaries and comforts of life. But this can never be done. There would be no doing away with poverty—at least with what is called the evil of poverty—with some, for the evil does not arise from the consideration that I have enough to supply me, or what will give me the necessaries and comforts of life, but from the consideration that my neighbor has more than I have, and yet such will always be the case. It is in this very fact that all the supposed evil lies.

Would it not be better for the laboring man to content himself, knowing that he has sufficient wherewith to live, and strive to work out in a manly way the end which his Creator has destined for him? Though his walk in life may not be strewed with roses, he may enjoy more real pleasure than he who possesses millions.

— I say, Jack, which would you rather that a lion tore you to pieces or a tiger?" "Why, you goose, of course, I'd rather a lion tore a tiger to pieces."—There was something of a "set back" administered to the young man on an excursion boat, who, in making his way through the crowd, ventured to remark that "hoops take up a great deal of room." "Not so much as whiskey," replied a pert young miss in the assemblage.
—We have had any amount of snow this winter,—almost too much, the boys say.
—The members of the Boat Club are patiently waiting for the ice on the lakes to melt away.
—The Rev. Director of Studies will visit classes the coming week. Be prepared to meet him.
—The Band and Orchestra, under their energetic and accomplished leader, have rehearsals regularly.
—Last Wednesday was the first day of rec in a long time on which there was not a snow or a rain-storm.
—In the Senior refectory the readers are engaged on the historical romance entitled "Sir Thomas More."
—The Class of Calisthenics, in the Junior Department, has begun. Two-thirds of the students belong to it.
—Last Tuesday was "Robert Emmet's" birthday, which was duly celebrated in many parts of the United States.
—A great thaw began on Tuesday and continued on Wednesday. Whether all the snow will go or not, we cannot tell.
—The number of tramps coming to the College is very large—almost too large. They are becoming a great nuisance.
—A course of instructions has been begun on "The Commandments of God." We believe they are to be preached by the same person.
—If you were only to hear the members of the Elocution Class recite, you would say that very few of them seem to have sore throats.
—Would it not be good if some champion games of handball were played during these cold days, since it seems to be the favorite game?
—The Vespers to-morrow are those of the Second Sunday in Lent, page 83 of the Vesperal. In the morning, the Missa Parvulorum will be sung.
—The Philodecians held a meeting on the 4th, and, after balloting for some time, found that they were unable to elect a Vice-President, and adjourned.
—A. B. O'N., of Memramcook, New Brunswick, will please accept thanks for his article, with the understanding that another will be just as thankfully received.
—"This is the winter of my discontent," said our friend John the other day, as he came down quite unexpectedly on a pretty solid piece of ice whilst turning a corner.
—Rev. Father Zahm is the happy possessor of a very fine real Irish shamrock, which he brought with him from the "Old Sod" on his return from his late European tour.
—The games of alley-ball played by members of the Junior Department are all according to the most approved rules. There are a number of good players in the department.
—There are two fine canaries in Room No. 4, and when there is singing done at the meetings of Societies they invariably join in,—sometimes to the distraction of the human singers.
—The 17th regular meeting of the St. Edward Literary Club was held Wednesday, March 5th. Questions were answered by C. Maley,—"What were the Military Orders?"
—We have been told that some of the members of the Senior department complain that most of our items have reference to the Junior department. If the Seniors showed the same enterprise in sending in items that the Juniors do, there would be no cause for complaint. Items from all the departments are thankfully received.
—The members of the Orchestra under the leadership of Rev. E. Lilly, are: 1st Violin, B. Leopold, T. Simms, P. Schnarrer, J. Smith, W. B. McGorrick; 2d Violin, F. W. Bloom, A. Riez, K. Scanlan, J. Gibbons; Viola, J. A. Burner; Bass, B. Basil; Flute and Piccolo, J. English, K. P. Mayer; Clarionett, M. P. Fallize; French Horns, B. Basili, M. Lauth; Cornet, L. Evers; Trombone, J. Frère.
—Prof. J. A. Lyons, the compiler, has favored us with a copy of the Notre Dame Scholastic Annual and Almanac for 1879. The work is a model of literary and mechanical elegance, and, we think, even surpasses the famous edition of '78. It contains, aside from the usual matter pertaining to an almanac, a large number of informative and instructive articles. The Almanac can be obtained of J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame; price, 35 cents.—South Bend Herald.
—The 7th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held Saturday, March 1st. Masters Hartrath, Jas. Courney, Toussaint and Garrity delivered declamations. Masters McCrory, Hirsh, Maltes and Schmückle were elected members.
—The 26th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held Saturday, March 1st. E. Murphy, F. Phillips, F. Grever, F. Plevys, F. Weisert, E. Fogarty and J. Osher delivered declamations. Essays were read by W. Jones and R. Williams.
—At the meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception the ten-minute instruction was given by Rev. N. M. Mcq. It was read by masters J. A. Gibbons, J. Kurz and W. J. McCarthy. The Society possesses a very inefficient Corresponding Secretary.
—We wish that the Corresponding Secretaries of the different societies would send in the reports of the meetings of Societies the morning after they are held. This will insure the publication of the reports, and save us a great deal of trouble. Let all be prompt and attend to their duties.
—The Juniors on Wednesday last having procured a "sissle" somewhere around, brought it into their play-ball, where they weighed themselves. It was found that the heaviest Junior weighed 202 pounds and the lightest 72. Who says there are not some stout boys among the Juniors?
—In the Junior department, A. S. Rock, of Lincoln, Illinois, received the best Bulletin for the month of February; R. J. Semmes, of Canton, Miss., 2d best; and G. A. Schnull, of Indianapolis, Ind., 3d best. In the Senior Department, the best Bulletin was that of Mr. M. J. McCue. The reports of the Columbian Society were read at the last meeting held in us regularly. This, we should suppose, would be a sufficient excuse for not publishing them. The member of the Society who wrote us a complaining letter would do well to interview the Corresponding Secretary on the question.
—Rev. T. E. Walsh gave an eloquent lecture on "Voltaire" in Phelan Hall on the 6th. In the lecture he spoke of Voltaire as a man, as a writer, and as a leader of public opinion. His effort was a worthy one, and was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience of students and professors.
—Those who imagine that the boys do not enjoy themselves during these cold, disagreeable recreation days, should just step into the play-halls of the different departments on some Wednesday afternoon, and they will find that the boys are just as lively and as happy as if they were rolling around on the Campus.
—The 8th regular meeting of the St. Edward Literary Club was held Wednesday, March 5th. Questions were answered by C. Maley,—"What were the Military Orders?"—and E. Hugh—"Who was Burychius?"—Essays were read by James Fenner and P. Donaldson, and declamations were delivered by A. Spangler and W. Healy.
—We have been told that some of the members of the Senior department complain that most of our items have reference to the Junior department. If the Seniors showed the same enterprise in sending in items that the Juniors do, there would be no cause for complaint. Items from all the departments are thankfully received.
—The 26th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held Saturday, March 1st. Elocution Class recite, you would say that very few of them seem to have sore throats.
—The games of alley-ball played by members of the Junior Department are all according to the most approved rules. There are a number of good players in the department.
—There are two fine canaries in Room No. 4, and when there is singing done at the meetings of Societies they invariably join in,—sometimes to the distraction of the human singers.
—The 17th regular meeting of the Sodality of the Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary was held Sunday evening, March 3d. The usual instruction was given, and servers for Sunday appointed.
—We would again ask our friends at Notre Dame to send to the printing-office all back numbers of the Ave Maria for the year 1879. It contains, aside from the usual matter pertaining to an almanac, a large number of informative and instructive articles. The Almanac can be obtained of J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame; price, 35 cents.—South Bend Herald.
—Prof. J. A. Lyons, the compiler, has favored us with a copy of the Notre Dame Scholastic Annual and Almanac for 1879. The work is a model of literary and mechanical elegance, and, we think, even surpasses the famous edition of '78. It contains, aside from the usual matter pertaining to an almanac, a large number of informative and instructive articles. The Almanac can be obtained of J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame; price, 35 cents.—South Bend Herald.
—We are indebted to Prof. J. A. Lyons for copies of the Scholastic Annual and Almanac for 1879. The work is even more superior to the issue for 1878, which was little less than the attainment of perfection. Besides a
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

world of useful information about the days, weeks, months, seasons and pretty much everything pertaining to the hereafter. It contains a large number of selected and original articles of interest and worth. Its price is 25 cents; address Prof. J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame, Ind.—

Roll of Honor.

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

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

MINOR DEPARTMENT.

Class Honors.

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

PREPARATORY COURSE.

MINOR DEPARTMENT.
Geo. Tourtillotte, W. Coghlin, N. Nelson, H. Rees, C. Crowe, W. Rea, C. McGrath, A. Harther, A. Coglin, J. McGrath, C. Geiger, Master Luce, Chicago, 111.; Mrs. Ada Watson, Denver, Colo.; Mr. R. Parker, Three Rivers, Mich.; Mrs. Becker, Canton, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Aurora, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Retz, Serena, Ill.; Miss Carver, Miss Frost, Chicago, Miss Ritter, Uniola Mill; Mrs. Van Names, Elkhart; Mrs. and Miss Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Russ, Mrs. Creed, South Bend; Mrs. Wray, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Foote, South Bend; Mr. Price, Mr. J. M. Luce, Master Luce, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ada Watson, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, Alpena, Mich.; Mrs. Danher, Mr. James E. Danher, Ludington, Mich.; Mr. G. Cochrane, Prof. Edwards; Mr. J. Crane, York, Nebraska; Mrs. C. Gall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Cavenor, Miss Harris, Chicago; Mrs. L. E. Bassett, Miss M. Coghlin, W. V. O'Malley, J. Chaves, F. Garrity, F. Farrelly, L. Young.

List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions which are held monthly.—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

PREPARATORY COURSE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC:

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me the use of your paper to extend the thanks of my family to the Mother Superior, C. F. Rietz, W. Rietz, C. Brinkman, J. Kennedy, M. L. Foote, G. Knight, L. Kies, M. Roughan, J. A. Scheiber, E. Schifferle, P. Shea, J. Scanlan, H. Devitt, G. Knight, J. Devitt; Penmanship—S. Terry, J. Nelson, G. Schnull; Algebra—M. McEniry, J. Lunley, J. G. Brady, A. Rock; Latin—F. Larkin, J. Gibbons, K. Scanlan, M. McEniry, J. Kurz, F. Wall; A. Cares, P. Crowley, M. J. Burns; Greek—

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

—Very Rev. Father General opened the holy season of Lent at St. Mary's on Ash-Wednesday with the usual ceremonies.

—On Washington's Birthday the pupils were dispersed from class, but owing to the recent death of Miss Hopkins no Entertainment was given. Several relatives and friends visited the pupils.

—At the weekly Academic reunion, Miss Mary Brown read "First Glimpse of Heaven," by Father F. W. Faber, Miss Eliza Mulligan, in French, "L'Elecorier," par M. De borodes Valmore; Miss Adella Geiser, in German, "Rudolph von Hapsburg," von Jerrer; Miss Annt Cavenor, "The Angel's Bidding," von A. de Paule.

—On Sunday, the 23d of Feb., after Mass, the Devotion of the Forty Hours commenced. Rev. Father Sherets preached on the meaning of the devotion, and invited all to join in this great act of reparation to God for all the crimes committed in the world during these days. He spoke also on the spirit of the holy season upon which the Church is entering.

—"Music as a Language" was the subject of the 5th Lecture before the St. Cecilia Society. Its power of awakening echoes of thought; its painting of scenes by association of tones expressed by the voice when describing the emotion felt at the view of nature's grand pictures; the cause of its universality as a language; how composers used music's power of speech where that of words fail, were subjects treated at length. Also the immense labor of the old masters who wrote, not books but music—grand types of character who only find their peers in Homer, Dante, Shakespear, Michael Angelo, or a Milton. One work of Beethoven was carefully analyzed—to show that such a mind could produce "The Pastoral Symphony," so truthful, so full of simplicity, and yet containing so much,—a work in which none of the accessories of architecture, or feeling, or sentiment, or even thought, was permitted throughout. The pupils always find the hour too short, and show they are learning to love music for music's sake.

—Among the visitors during the past weeks were Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Hodley, Niles; Mr. R. Parker, Three Rivers, Mich.; Mrs. Danher, Mr. James E. Danher, Ludington, Mich.; Mr. G. Cochrane, Prof. Edwards; Mr. J. Crane, York, Nebraska; Mrs. C. Gall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Cavenor, Miss Harris, Chicago; Mrs. L. E. Bassett, Miss M. Coghlin, W. V. O'Malley, J. Chaves, F. Garrity, F. Farrelly, L. Young.
Sisters and pupils of St. Mary's Academy for their attentions and kindness to my sister Carrie during her illness, and their sympathies extended to us after her death. Also for the kindness and attention shown my mother and myself during our stay there.

Very respectfully, Jno. H. Hopkins.

Roll of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
1ST CLASS—Misses Clara Silverthorn, Teresa Killelea, Ellen McGrath, Eleanor Keenan, Sarah Hambleton, Anna Maloney, Zoe Papin, Rebecca Neteler, Anna Woodin, Mary Casey, Mary Birch, Aurelia Mulhail.
1ST PREPARATORY CLASS—Misses Mary Fitzgerald, Mary Mulligan, Mary Feehan, Mary English, Mary Fisk, Jane McGrath, Ellen Mulligan, Elise Papin, Elise Lavoie, Elizabeth Consadine, Elise Papin, Mary Hake, Ada Clarke, Jessie Papin.
2D DIV.—Misses Maeb Hamilton, Ellen Kinzie, Ida Torrence, Sarah Fisk, Bridgey Kelly.
JUNIOR FRESH.—Misses Mary Lyons, Majd Casey, Marie McNe. Garry, Sophie Papin, Matilda Kildea, Sabina Semmes, Annie Leydon.
1st JR.—Misses Elise Lavoie, Julia Cleary, Mary Paquette, Elizabeth Consadine, Mary Clacht, Elise Papin, Amella Morris, Ada Clarke, Jessie Papin.
2D JR.—Miss Alice Esmer.
LATE.—Miss Ioranthia Semmes.
FRENCH.
1ST CLASS—Misses Clara Silverthorn, Ellen McGrath, Eleanor Keenan, Anna McGrath.
2D CLASS—Misses Henrietta Rosing, Ellen Galen, Marie Dallas, Aurelia Mullhail, Elise Lavoie.
3D CLASS—Misses Ioranthia Semmes, Zoe Papin, Grace Glaser, Ella Mulligan.
4TH CLASS—Misses Angela Ewing, Mary Birch, 100; Mary Casey, Lucie Chilton, Emma Shaw, Ida Fisk, Martha Wagner.
5TH CLASS—Misses Annie Cavenagh, 100; Anna Cortright, Laura French, Louise Neu, Mary Brown, Mary Campbell, Linda Fox, Julia Butts.
6TH CLASS—Misses Philomena Wolford, Mary Fechan, Johanna Baroux, Ollie Williams, Annie Ryan, Della McKeirle, Sophie Papin, Mary Hake, Annie Orr, Ada Clarke.
7TH CLASS—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Catharine Hackett, Mary Fitzgeral, Agnes Joyce, Mary Hamilton, Adelaide Bistey, Anna Woodin, Martha Zimmerman, Mary Clacht.
GERMAN.
1ST CLASS—Misses Annie Hermann, Adelaide Geiser, Adelaide Kirchner, Rebecca Neteler, Mary Usselmann.
2D CLASS—Misses Elizabeth Schwarz, Caroline Gall, Adela Gordon, Martha Pampel, Elizabeth Walsh.
3D CLASS—Misses Ida Capelie, Minna Loeber, Alice Farrell, Louisa Kelly, Charlotte Van Names, Catharine Hackett, Catharine Clatch.
4TH CLASS—Misses Alice Donelan, Catharine Ward, Mary Fitzgeral, Agnes Joyce, Mary Hamilton, Adelaide Bistey, Anna Woodin, Martha Zimmerman, Mary Clacht.
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Clara Silverthorn, Elizabeth Kirchner, Minerva Sper.
1ST CLASS—Misses Ida Fisk, Louisa Kelly.
2D DIV.—Miss Eleanor Keenan.
2D DIV.—Misses Angela Dillon, Mary Usselmann, Mary Sullivan, Henrietta Rosing, Teresa Killelea, Louise Neu.
3D CLASS—Misses Alice Donelan, Mary Brown, Adelaide Kirchner, Mary Campbell, Emma Lange, Alice Farrell.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary McGrath, Elizabeth Walsh, Aurelia Mulhail, Caroline Gall, Catharine Hackett, Anna Maloney.
4TH CLASS—Misses Annie Cortright, Mary Mullen, Marie Dallas, Mary English, Emma Shaw, Kathleen Wells.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary McGrath, Elizabeth Walsh, Aurelia Mulhail, Caroline Gall, Catharine Hackett, Anna Maloney.
5TH CLASS—Misses Martha Pampel, Annie Woodin, Mary Hamilton, Annie Cavenagh, Ida Torrence, Josephine Mitchell, Della McKeirle, Mary Flattenburg, Charlotte Van Names, Laura French.
2D DIV.—Misses Mary Garrity, Annie Jones, Sarah Purdy, Mary Birch, Linda Fox, Mary Mulligan, Catharine Clatch, Minna Loeber, Elizabeth Schwartz, Grace Glasser, Mary Hake, Eleanor Thomas, Paulina Hills, Catharine Danacher, Matilda Kildea.
6TH CLASS—Misses Mary Casey, Bridgey Kelly, Julia Wells, Maud Casey, Rebecca Neteler, Annie Orr, Ellen Cavanagh, Elise Dallas, Mary Fechan, Ellen Mulligan.
2D DIV.—Misses Agnes McKinnis, Catharine Lloyd, Johanna Baroux, Alicia Donelan, Philomena Wolford, Lucie Chilton, Mary McKeirle, Annie Ryan, Grace Glasser, Mary Fitzgeral, Ellen Kinsey, Catherine Ward, Julia Barnes.
7TH CLASS—Misses Eline Fisk, Julia Cleary, Mary Chirhart, Isabella Hackelle.
4TH CLASS—Misses Blanche Garrity, Martha Zimmerman, Ada Clarke, Marquella Chaves.
2D DIV.—Misses Ellen Lloyd, Emma Fisk, Julia Butts.
9TH CLASS—Misses Sabina Semmes, Alice Eamer, Angela Watson.
HARP.—2D CLASS—Misses Ellen Galen.
3D CLASS—Misses Angela Dillon, Ioranthia Semmes, Mary Osgood—Miss A. Hutton.
BROWN.—Miss Mary Campbell, Alice Farrell, Annie McGrath.
HARMONY.—1ST CLASS—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Elizabeth Kirchner, Clara Silverthorn, Minerva Sper.
2D CLASS—Misses Ellen Galen.
2D CLASS—Misses Adella Gordon, Harriet Buck.
ROYAL DEPARTMENT.
1ST CLASS, 2D DIV.—Misses Elizabeth and Adelaide Kirchner.
2D CLASS—Misses Clara Silverthorn, Mary Usselmann, Adella Gordon.
3D CLASS—Misses Adelaide Geiser, Catharine Hackett, Alice Farrell, Aurelia Mulhail.
4TH CLASS—Misses Mary Casey, Mary Sullivan, Zoed Papin, Mary McGrath, Annie McGrath, Mary Birch, Angela Ewing. 5TH CLASS—Misses Harriet Buck, Sarah Purdy, Mary English, Agnes Joyce, Della McKeirle, Mary McFadden, Iona Capelie, Mary Flattenburg, Mary Hake, Laura French, Adele George.
GRANT.
ART DEPARTMENT.
DRAWING.
HONORABLY MENTIONED IN THE GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Mary Campbell, Teresa Killelea, Ellen Thomas, Mary Dallas.
2D CLASS—Misses Angela Dillon, Mary Sullivan, Laura French, Anna Cortright, Elizabeth Schwartz, Catherine Campbell, Angela Ewing, Sophie Papin, Julia Butts, Sarah Purdy, Ioranthia Semmes, Minna Loeber, Ellen Mulligan, Mary Casey.
1ST CLASS—Miss Elizabeth Kirchner.
PAINTING IN WATER-COLORS.
2D CLASS—Misses Rebecca Neteler, Sarah Fisk.
3D CLASS—Misses Agnes Joyce, Harriet Buck, Sarah Hambleton, Mary Flattenburg.
OIL PAINTING.
1ST CLASS—Miss Emma Lange.
GENERAL DRAWING CLASS.
SEWING DEPARTMENT.
Misses Teresa Zahn, Elizabeth Walsh, Martha Pampel, Caroline Gall, Lucie Chilton, Ida Capelie, Catharine Danacher, Bridgey Kelly, Anna Hermann, Catharine Hackett, Adelaide Bistey, Mary Hake, Mary Hamilton, Ida Torrence, Mary Fitzgerald, Josephine Mitchell, Nellie Kinzie, Martha Wagner.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Misses Laura French, Catharine Clatch, Catharine Campbell, Maud Casey, Sophie Papin, Elise Sumpkin, Mary McFadden, Agnes McKinnis, Jane McGrath, Ellen Lloyd, Johanna Baroux, Charlotte Van Names, Linda Fox, Mary Lyons, Annie Orr, Julia Wells, Margaret Cleghorn, Mary McN. Garry, Elise Dallas, Ada Clarke, Mary Chirhart, Mary Paquette, Jessie Pampe, Elizabeth Consadine, Elise Papin, Julia Cleary, Alice Esmer, Isabella Scott, Isabella Hackett, Sabina Semmes, Rose Kildea, Lily Lacottier, Minnie Fisk, Elise Lavoie, Mary Fechan.
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK.
1ST CLASS—Misses Annie Hermann, Louisa Neu, Mary Hake, Sarah Purdy, Alice Donelan, Della McKeirle, Adelaide Bistey, Elizabeth Schwartz, Rebecca Neteler, Emma Gerrasch, Grace Glasser.
PLAIN SEWING.
1ST CLASS—Misses Mary Usselmann, Ida Capelie, Mary Brown, Mary Birch, Mary Flattenburg, Annie Jones, Emma Lange, Ellen McGregor, Clara Silverthorn, Ida Keenan, Anna McNaught, Teresa Killelea, Catharine Llloyd, Adella Gordon, Elizabeth Walsh, Ellen Galen, Catharine Hackett, Elizabeth Schwartz, Alice Farrell, Annie Ryan, Mary Sullivan, Alice Donelan.
432 THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
University of Notre Dame,  
INDIANA.  

Founded 1842.  
Chartered 1844.  

This Institution, incorporated in 1844, enlarged in 1886, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred Students. It is situated near the City of South Bend, Indiana, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The Michigan Central and the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroads also pass near the College grounds. In the organization of the house everything is provided to ensure the health and promote the intellectual and moral advancement of the students. Three distinct courses of study are established: the Classical, the Scientific, and the Commercial. Optional courses may also be taken by those students whose time is not occupied.

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This is a separate Department in the Institution at Notre Dame, for boys under 15 years of age. Thorough and comprehensive instruction in all primary branches is imparted. The discipline is parental, and suited to children of tender years. Personal neatness and wardrobe receive special attention from the Sisters, who take a tender and faithful care of their young charges.

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Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Gillmour, of Cleveland.
Gold Medal for Drawing and Painting, presented by Dr. Toner, of Washington, D.C.
Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Mrs. M. Pechan, of Lancaster, Pa.

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L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 10, 1878, trains will leave South Bend following:

**GOING EAST**

1 2:25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 9:30; Cleveland 3:30 p.m.; Buffalo 8:05 p.m.

11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:25 a.m.; Cleveland 10:30 p.m.; Buffalo 4:30 a.m.

12 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.

9 1:30 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2:30 p.m., Cleveland 7:30 p.m.; Buffalo 1:40 a.m.

4 50 and 4 a.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST**

2 4:33 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:55 a.m., Chicago 6:30 a.m.

5 05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:20 a.m.; Chicago 8:00 a.m.

4 50 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:40; Chicago, 7:20 a.m.

6 93 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:05 a.m.; Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

7 1:30 and 8:03 a.m., Way Freight.

P. C. RAPL, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

J. W. CARP, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, Gen'l. West Div.' Chicago.

CHARLES PAYNE, Gen'l. Sept.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago RAILWAY.

Time Table, in Effect May 19, 1878.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Going North.</th>
<th>STATIONS</th>
<th>Leaving</th>
<th>Going South.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 50 a.m.</td>
<td>Michigan City</td>
<td>1:49 a.m.</td>
<td>6:20 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:55</td>
<td>La Porte</td>
<td>2:30 a.m.</td>
<td>5:05 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:36</td>
<td>Stillwell</td>
<td>4:20 a.m.</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:27</td>
<td>Walkerton</td>
<td>5:20 a.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>6:20 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:31</td>
<td>Pymouth</td>
<td>7:20 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 35</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>8:20 a.m.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 25</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>9:20 a.m.</td>
<td>12:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>Bunker Hill</td>
<td>10:20 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:35</td>
<td>Kokomo Junction</td>
<td>11:20 a.m.</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:40</td>
<td>Tipton</td>
<td>12:20 p.m.</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 10</td>
<td>Noblesville</td>
<td>1:20 p.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 19</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>2:20 p.m.</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 10</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>3:20 p.m.</td>
<td>6:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 20</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>4:20 p.m.</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 20</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>5:20 p.m.</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERU & INDIANA EXPRESS.

Leave Peru 1 10 a.m., Arrives Indianapolis 9:35 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Indianapolis 10 35 p.m., Arrives Peru 7:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m.

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KANSAS CITY, DENVER & NORTHERN.

Leave Chicago 8 30 a.m., Arrives Denver 2 17 p.m., 8 20 p.m., 11 30 p.m., 1 45 a.m., 5 30 a.m.

C. S. & M. S. Railway.

Leave Chicago 7 13 p.m., Arrives St. Louis 9 35 a.m., 1 45 p.m., 7 55 p.m., 11 30 a.m., 4 40 a.m.

CHICAGO AND PUDSRAIL RAILROAD EXPRESS.

Leave Chicago 8:30 p.m., Arrives St. Louis 2 a.m., St. Joseph 6:25 a.m.

STATION STATIONS.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

Arrives Leave.

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Arrives Leave.

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Arrives Leave.
**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Pacific Express</th>
<th>Atlantic Express</th>
<th>Night Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Chicago...</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mich. City...</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>6:35 a.m.</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
<td>12:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kalamazoo...</td>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>12:45 p.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>2:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jackson...</td>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>12:45 p.m.</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>2:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit...</td>
<td>6:45 a.m.</td>
<td>8:45 a.m.</td>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niles and South Bend Division.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Pacific Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Detroit...</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>8:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Niles...</td>
<td>9:35 a.m.</td>
<td>4:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; S. Dame...</td>
<td>6:35 a.m.</td>
<td>12:35 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**C. & N.-W. LINES.**

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

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**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago**

AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. LINE

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.**

**NOV. 10, 1878.**

**TRAINS 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>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh...</td>
<td>11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>9:00 A.M.</td>
<td>1:50 P.M.</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester...</td>
<td>12:53 A.M.</td>
<td>10:12</td>
<td>2:55</td>
<td>7:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance...</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>12:50 P.M.</td>
<td>5:35</td>
<td>11:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Crestline...</td>
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**GOING EAST.**

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</table>

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

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Every Thursday or Saturday.

<table>
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<td>4490</td>
<td>CITY OF BROOKLYN...</td>
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</table>

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Oct 34.

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Who is unacquainted with the geography of this country, will see by examining this map, that the Great Connecting Line between the East and the West! is the Great Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Oglesby, Pontiac, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Moline, Rock Island, Brazil, Galesburg, and Peoria. It is the capital of Illinois, and is the center of the Illinois Central. It is a magnificent city, with fine palaces, hotels, and a large number of fine public and private buildings.

The Palace Cars are Smoking Saloons where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day. The magnificent iron bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being made in Union depots.

The Principal Connections of this Great Through Line are as follows:

At Chicago, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

At Council Bluffs, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Pittsburg.

At Atchison, with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

At St. Louis, with St. Louis, Kansas City & Arkansas.

At Kansas City, with Central R. R. of Kansas.

At Nebraska City, with the Union Pacific.

At Council Bluffs, with the Union Pacific.

At Davenport, with the Davenport & Northwestern.

At Rock Island, with the Rock Island & Pacific.

At St. Louis, with the Illinois Central.

At Chicago, with the Illinois Central.

At Chicago, with all diverging lines for the East and South.

Please note that the map illustrates the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and its connections with other railroads. The Palace Cars are smoking saloons where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day. The line passes through fine cities and towns, and the magnificent iron bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line.