The Whip-poor-will.

HENRY S. CORNWELL.

When apple-branches flushed with bloom
Load June's warm evenings with perfume,
And balmy grows each perfect day,
And rarely smells the new-mown hay,
Then, minstrel lone, I hear thy note,
Up from the pasture-thickets float—

Whip-poor-will!

Thine are the hours to love endeared,
And summoned by thy accents weird.
What wild regrets—what tender pain.
Recall my youthful dreams again.
As floating down the shadowy years.
That old refrain fond memory hears—

Whip-poor-will!

Then, when the rapt, voluptuous night
Pants in the young moon's tender light.
And woods, and cliffs, and shimmering streams.
Are splendid in her argent beams—
How thrills the lover's heart to hear
Thy loud staccato, liquid-clear,

Whip-poor-will!

Whence comes thy iterated phrase.
That to the wondering ear conveys
Half-human sound, yet cheats the sense
With vagueness of intelligence.
And, like a wandering voice of air,
Haunts the dim fields, we know not where,

Whip-poor-will!

God's Providence in Human History.

The following is the introduction to a treatise in German entitled "The History of the German People Compared with Cotemporaneous Events and those of the Old Testament," with which the author has favored the Scholastic:

God has always been, and forever will be, the absolute Master of His own creation. In His infinite wisdom He has placed in this world reasonable as well as brute creatures. The former have either the quality of spirits, as the good and the wicked angels, and the immortal souls of men passed out of this life; or they are beings in whom the spirit is united with a material body, as in the human race inhabiting our planet. Whether other planets of our solar system are peopled by creatures similar to ourselves, has not yet been ascertained.

All reasonable creatures have been endowed by God with a free will that enables them to make their choice between obedience and disobedience to their Creator; in short, to choose between virtue and vice, good and evil. Lucifer and a third part of all the angels chose the evil part by committing the sin of disobedience. According to a pious tradition, they refused adoration to the Sacred Humanity of the Son of God. For this they became devils, doomed to eternals pains in the fiery abyss. Even Mahomet in his Koran makes allusion to the disobedience of the fallen angels, saying that God commanded Eblis, then the first of all the angels, to worship Adam, the first of men, and as Eblis refused to obey this order he was cast at once into hell. Our first parents, Adam and Eve, fell also, giving way to the allurements of the serpent. But God had mercy on them, and on their offspring the human race. He promised them a Saviour, no less a person than His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer.

From the time of original sin to the end of the world, the history of mankind has produced and will produce the sublime spectacle of Divine forbearance and love, struggling with human depravity. “All the ways of man are open to His eyes. The Lord is the weigher of spirits.”—Prov. xvi, 2. God does not desire evil to be done, but He cannot prevent wicked spirits and bad men from committing sin, without annihilating their free will. But in His infinite love and wisdom, God makes use of the inevitable sins committed in this world partly to counteract their evil consequences, and to bring some good out of them, partly to punish the wicked by the consequences of their own crimes. This action on the part of God, conducted in wisdom, justice and love, is called His Divine Providence. In what manner God is able to produce infinite good out of the vilest crimes ever committed by sinful men could be no more clearly proved than by the suffering and death of our Divine Saviour bringing about the redemption of all mankind. A celebrated German historian, Count Stolberg, has written the following sublime passage: “We are not able to comprehend, with our weak reasoning powers, why the human race had to wait more than four thousand years for the promised Redeemer; why God during this period doomed all men, with the exception of a single family, to perish in the deluge; or why it came to pass that God allowed the nations not warned by the deluge, after being scattered over the entire globe, to follow up their sinful ways. We do not know the reason why He selected but one man,
Abraham, to whom He revealed Himself, as He did afterwards to his son and his grandson, calling Himself after these patriarchs the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, to whom He promised the plenitude of His bounty that was to come down first upon their offspring, the people of Israel, and to go out from this chosen people, like a blessing dew spreading over all nations of the world. All this cannot be understood by our weak reason and judgment.

One of our more recent authors, the saintly and learned Father Faber, gives us the following beautiful lines: "Not only are we unable to proceed of ourselves to anything like true or reasonable conjecture of any of God's future and unexamined operations, but what God does, is so unlike what we should have expected Him to do, and full of significance so completely at variance with the genius of our finite minds or our natural principles of conduct, that we are apparently unable to grasp them and to fuse them into our own understanding."

But one thing we know of God for certain: it is, that He desires the salvation of every human being. Yet, human nature has been so corrupted by original sin that we are unable to work out our own salvation without the grace of God, and hence we may conclude that God furnishes every man with that amount of grace necessary to gain eternal happiness. Now every individual is obliged to cooperate with this divine grace, by following a peculiar vocation that has been allotted to him by Divine Providence. Since every individual has particular graces and a distinct vocation, we may reasonably conclude that every nation must have its singular graces, and a particular vocation to be accomplished in the history of mankind. We quote again some beautiful lines written by Faber on this subject: "In like manner does He deal with different nations. Each national character has its own grace, and a certain corresponding work to do for God in the history of humanity. The natural virtues of each nation have their reward, as Roman justice and truth were crowned with inordinate length of empire; neither is it impossible that the huge empire of the Anglo-Saxon blood and tongue have not quite outlived. The history of each nation tells us of divine chastisements, in which, however, at the time, the Hand of God was barely recognized. Each nation has had its own witnesses sent to it, such as suited it and appealed to it in the most congenial way. Each has had the Gospel come to its shores after the fashion it liked best. Each has had, and when it needed them, its saints, its doctors, its holy kings, its wars, its peace, its plenty and its death; and each and all these things doled out with wisdom, with love, with peculiar significance, with choice, with preference, and with intention. Yet it was hidden at the time. On looking back, and studying the chronicles of our country, we can each of us see that it is in its way a repetition of the Old Testament, a series of providential interpositions, a guiding hand directing its vicissitudes and controlling its reactions and invigorating its progress, God is manifest everywhere. But our ancestors, if they saw it at all, saw it only indistinctly at the time."

For the student of history it must be an interesting task thus to review the annals of his own nation and to draw a comparison between its historical events and corresponding events of the Old Testament.

Valojectory.

By Miss Hope Busskill.

READ AT THE 24TH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, NOTRE DAME, IND.

How sweet this scene! so joyous to behold Revered and loved ones all assembled here. To honor by their gracious presence those On whom our Alma Mater now bestows Her prized rewards and honors choice and high! O happy day, for which our hearts have longed With all a schoolgirl's ardor, eager hope! And now 'tis here, the great Commencement Day,— That in our dear sequestered little world. Is freighted with an import truly great. Yet on this day so eagerly desired, So full of long anticipated joy, Hearts there are whose tenderest chords give forth A sad, sad strain, for 'tis the parting day. The day we leave the teachers, scenes, and friends, Endued by years of holiest intercourse. The past so fresh on memory's sacred page Stands out in bold relief, and we must gaze With grateful, loving eyes upon that page, One moment ere we leave those scenes so loved. The pleasant fields where memory loved to roam Are rich with thoughts of happy schooldays spent 'Mid dear St. Mary's pleasant halls and groves; And every tender reminiscence brings A sense of thankfulness for favors past. O power of memory! ever fruitful source Of pleasures pure! 'tis thine to make past joy More joyous by thy silver halo thrown O'er bygone scenes. Of present time there's none. For ere the watchful mind its stations mark, What seems the present has become the past. Thus reminiscences must ever be Not useless dreams of years forever gone, But sources from which we draw rich treasures rare Of sacred wisdom learned 'mid happy scenes, And human science too wherewith to meet With modest confidence our future needs. And daily duties of our future life. And when life's trials come, we all shall turn To memory's storehouse for consoling thoughts; And should temptations come, oh, then we'll place Pure pictures of the past before our eyes, Presenting to our minds in forms distinct The most noble models, who in turn present Most beautiful ideals of human life, Refining minds and hearts that love them well; With visionary forms of which we dream In listless mood, but for high purpose given As incentive to noble, useful aims. Christian Philosophy we have been taught; Its lofty principles engraved on hearts Whose constant duty it shall ever be To use with skill those tests and standards true; To prove and weigh our principles and deeds. We have not the presumption to suppose That going forth into the busy world Its ways we'll change, its evils we '11 repair. On pleasure-seeking world of fashion we May look as on a panoramic view, Of which we form no part. We'll seek our joy 'Mid cheerful scenes where love and friendship reign; Thus each may humbly hope her place to fill In a pure home whose comfort, light and joy H'll be her happy duty to become,
Dear Teachers kind, dear Prefects, faithful, true.
Have won our grateful love; your name shall be
Devoted teacher, guide and mother true;
Accept our heartfelt thanks, you've earned them well.
No thanks of ours can e'er your toil repay:
E'er linked with scenes of liighest, purest joy.
Tour efforts to improve our minds and hearts
With all the traits a mother's love displays;
Unceasing labors and untiring-zeal
In you a mother we have always found,
For children exiled from their mother's home ;
The name of mother has a special charm
With which you've legislated for our good.
Are traced in lines too deep to be effaced.
We owe you for the constant zeal and care
And elevating, soul-refining words
Of memory's precious record, thy dear name
Mother Superior, on the golden page
Shall meet its own deserved, desired reward—
A grateful child's appreciative love.
And now we turn to those who've truly filled
Of worthy actions would be done
And what an amount
And many of our readers—and hence
The allusion to the candle lit banqueting hall, "not two
Or more than two miles away," can be localized
To these dear sacred spots, to all, farewell!
Where oft God's blessing on our work we sought,—
To Teachers, Prefects, all endeared to us
By daily intercourse and kindly deeds.
To Teachers kind, dear Prefects, faithful, true,
In hopeful trust that God will bless her work.
Thus solid lessons of the past shall ne'er
Like useless creaking hinges rusty grow
For want of daily use; but with the oil
Of active duty we shall try to make
Each lesson of the past most useful prove
In all its tidings that time shall bring.
'With diffidence of self and trust in God,
These earnest promises we willing make,
And offer as a loving votive wreath
Fond memory places on the lovely shrine
Of gratitude and pure affection true;
The shrine erected in our thankful hearts
To those beloved, revered, devoted ones
Who've labored for our good so zealously,
Whose wisdom and devotedness have been
Our help, our stay, our sweet encouragement
In all our efforts in the upward path
Of science, virtue, and of self-control.
We must thank with gratitude supreme,
Then our loved parents whose wise choice secured
Such reminiscences of youthful days
Spent 'mid bright scenes of peaceful, harmless joy,
Refining culture and improving toil.
Dear, generous parents! may your daughters prove
So faithful to the promises we made
That every anxious care for us endured
Shall meet its own deserved, desired reward—
A grateful child's appreciative love.
And now we turn to those who've truly filled
Of worthy actions would be done
And what an amount
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Propriety of
The South-Bend Sunday News has a piquant literary contributor, "Malcolm Duncan," understood to be the editor's sister, whose fascinating society-sketches would make the fortune of an ambitious metropolitan correspondent. We here reproduce "Malcolm's Musings" for this week. The allusion to the candle lit banqueting hall, "not two hundred or more than two miles away," can be localized by many of our readers—and hence the propriety of the article in this connection.
How far that little candle throws its beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
Now if all the Mrs. Eric-a-braces would do a good deed each time they purchase a new candlestick, what an amount of worthy actions would be done and what a general
Candles are, as the world and ages go, a new invention. One is surprised to learn that the "candlesticks" mentioned in the Bible were lamps used for burning olive oil, the error being in translation. The Greeks and Romans had no candlesticks, only the old household lamps that excavators have made so familiar to our eyes. The middle ages, however, brought the candlemaking art to great perfection, and the queerly gilded griffins and other fabulous animals who hold up waxen sticks over the fire-place tiles are our cousins to those who flourished when knighthood and architecture were in their flower. The Catholic church, as we all know, uses wax candles profusely in her decorations and ceremonies, and surely there is no more brilliant and impressive sight than a high altar and its twinkling "Tapers burning fair."

Candlemas, which falls on February 2d, is so named because the candles to be used during the ensuing year are blessed on that day, and its observance is of great antiquity. What connection, if any, all this has with the conventional woodchuck whose shadow or its absence gives the cue to six weeks of winter or the reverse is yet an open question.

Our Puritan grandpas had little else to light their New England homes than candles, and so we occasionally hear an aged Yankee discourse of early candle-lighting as an authoritative and stated period. He lived in the days when children were sent to bed as soon as it was dark under the table. Those little people addressed their parents when knighthood and architecture were in their flower.

The writer saw once in the banquetting hall of an educational institution not two hundred or more than two miles away, a most vivid illustration of the beauty and softness of the light from numberless wax candles. Hundreds of these shed their gentle radiance over the scene, and gave that aesthetic accompaniment which always glorifies the practical in life.

Finally, dames and diamonds look best by candle-light.

Of all the bonny flowers that come and go
And breathe a benediction while they stay,
The ones that lighten most my weight of woe,
Are pansies bathed in eastern dyes of Tyre,
Are pansies that with blooming never tire,
The April darlings of a cloudy day.

MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTS.

It would be better if parents gave more thought to the matrimonial prospects of their children. Unhappy marriages are the commonest things that help to make the world miserable; and these are in a great part due to the carelessness of parents, and to our chaotic social system.

No attempt is made to keep young men from frequenting the society of young women of an opposite belief; and when an acquaintance ripens into marriage, our Catholic parents demand of Heaven why they are so afflicted. When young people are in state of sentiment that culminates in marriage, it is rather late to urge religious scruples. He will promise anything rose-colored, and religion, if it casts a shade on the hopes of the youthful pair, is likely to be disregarded. Surely parents ought to know that to their sons and daughters the state of marriage is almost inevitable. Every mother expects her son to have the messing, but few mothers seem to regard the marriage of their sons as a certain thing. When it does come, it throws them into a state of consternation; for, as a rule, sons always marry the wrong person, in the eyes of their mothers. To encourage a young man to mix in Protestant society, because it is "respectable," is an ordinary course of conduct with so-called Protestant parents; but when the young man marries a Catholic and loses his Faith—as most men who marry Protestant wives do—there is a howl of horror from those pious parents. The majority of modern parents learn nothing by experience. With that perfect carelessness which is a mixture of presumption and indolence, they put fire and mixture of presumption and indolence, they put fire and
Art, Music and Literature.

—The death is announced of Mgr. Duplessy, many years editor of the Revue Bibliographique. R. I. P.

—The Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Pennsylvania, has a library of about 10,000 volumes, chiefly of a theological character.

—Phosphorescent paper, for writing or printing, which can be read in the dark, is the substance of a late European invention.

—A recent number of the Paris Figaro states that Mr. Edwin Booth, the tenor, was recently shot in Chicago, Wisconsin. A little mixed!

—Mlle. Aimée is educating, at a convent school in New York, a child of a member of her troops who died in New Orleans. Musical Record.

—"Roberts' Rules of Order" has attained a sale of 18,000 copies, and is becoming the standard manual for deliberative assemblies throughout the country.

—The Chinese Catholics have a college at Naples, the management of which is being assigned to a congregation of Cardinals in Propaganda.

—The study of Irish is spreading in the old land. The First Irish Book sold 30,000 copies, the Second 12,000, and 4,000 copies of a map of Ireland in Irish have been published.

—In an oration by Rev. Father O'Connell—Daniel O'Connell's parish priest—it is stated that he was 102 years old when he died, and that he taught Bishop Moriarity his Latin primer when he was still an Anglican clergyman.

—Schumann's mass was sung at St. James's Church on Sunday, June 29th, in celebration of the Feast of St. Peter and Paul. This was its first rendering by any Catholic choir in Boston.

—Miss Eila McMahon, the translator from the French of "Golden Sands," "Vacation Days," and other interesting and valuable books, is the sister of Gen. Martin T. McMahon, of New York.

—The Council of Nicae, or Télograph, is giving some papers a lively rub about the manner in which they praise each other. A little praise is necessary, and, when deserved, should be given.—Lake-Shore Visitor.

—A woven book has been manufactured at Lyons, the whole of the letter-press being executed in silken thread. Portraits, verses and brief addresses have often been reproduced by the loom, but an entire volume from the weaver's hand is a novelty.

—The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, took farewell of the Catholic University on Tuesday, when the entire staff and students presented his Lordship with an affectionate valedictory address, and heard as affectionate an answer.

—The Abbe Lalanne, who had devoted his long life to the study of Irish, died lately at Besangon in his 85th year. The newspapers of late have talked much of the slough of immorality into which the New England Puritans have fallen, the crowd of divorce courts, etc., but what can be expected of the students. And as to Yale College, what can be expected of its professors? The newspapers and popular reference books mention that journal as the earliest publication; but in the State Paper Office at London there is a copy of a folio newspaper sheet printed at Boston, bearing the date of September 25, 1690, "to be issued monthly or oftener, and printed by R. Pierce for R. Pecci, at the London Coffee House, 1900."—Printing Gazette.

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—The Irish Language.—An odd addition to the new movement for the revival of the Celtic language comes from a man who lived in Paris, Jesuit Abbe Bourre, Bishop Morin of New York, and in the Library of St. Gall in Switzerland, there are Latin manuscripts with linear versions in the old Irish language, an edition of which, under the title of "Old Irish Glosse," by Professor Ascoli, has just been published. It is said that it presents the most ancient specimen of the spoken language of the Irish people, and that it appeared in the Zeuss, Stokes and others and the materials for their Celtic studies.

—The New York Sun of June 21st says: It is a sad day in the Catholic Church when we are deprived of a good Dr. Peabody lays down a sound morality and talks of practical religion, there is little real religious sentiment of any sort among the professors and students. At Cambridge, according to the Rev. Father Girolamo Pio Saccheri, of Milan, and in the Library of St. Gall in Switzerland, there are Latin manuscripts with linear versions in the old Irish language, an edition of which, under the title of "Old Irish Glosse," by Professor Ascoli, has just been published. It is said that it presents the most ancient specimen of the spoken language of the Irish people, and that it appeared in the Zeuss, Stokes and others and the materials for their Celtic studies.

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—When I wrote the College Irish Grammar I was under the impression, from all I had then heard and known, that the form of the letter called the 'Old Irish Character' belonged actually to the Irish race as special to their written speech, just as the Greek letters are to the special language of the Hellenic race. More reading and greater experience proved beyond all doubt that the 'Old Irish Character,' as such, was 'old Roman,' the parent of the Anglo-Saxon and the German, and like them borrowed from the Romans. The Irish and Latin manuscripts still extant point out this truth clearly. It is only fair to come to the conclusion that as the 'Old Irish Character' is really 'Roman' also, therefore we, to be up to the age, ought, like men of sense, to adopt that letter which is the best, the most pleasing to the eye, the readiest in writing, and that while Latin practice is to our own hand ready and easy.—Father Ulrick Bourke.

—On the last day of May, the celebrated painter Johann von Schrandolph died at Munich of chest disease, to the
The praise which Mr. Froude gave the works of Bret Harte a short time ago at a London dinner led the Literary World, of Boston, to nominate Mr. Harte, remarking that he had written very little that was a credit to American literature except the "Heathen Chinee." From this, the Traveler, also of Boston, sharply dissent, and makes frank admission of a state of affairs in Boston which the outer world did not think was quite so bad: "It is Mr. Harte's temporary misfortune that he does not belong to the mutual admiration literary ring, which has its headquarters in the Mission, and for long he has had much less success in foisting a lot of very second-rate writers, whose talents principally consist in a faculty of imitation and the observation of certain conventional roles, upon the public, than was represented by the generation of American literature. Mr. Harte has more pathos, humor and originality than all the 'society' novelists, mechanical poets and dilettante critics whom the World and those of its kidney delight to mention.

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A vast enterprise has just been accomplished in Italy by Prince Torlonia, who from 1854 to 1876 was engaged, at his own expense, in drying up Lake Fucino. This work of the official survey in which he has been for years employed, left us to believe that the Roman emperors vainly tried to accomplish, and brought it to a successful close in 1876. It was not till the present year, however, that the lake became completely dry.

State Surveyor Gardner declares that most of the cities and towns in central New York are from one to two miles out of place on the maps, while the topographical features are equally misrepresented. "Few people realize," he says, "what a part of our State is represented upon their maps as level regions, are mountains rising to such heights above the surrounding country that the eye can sweep at a glance 5,000 square miles of land and lakes, retaining the hoctious outline of miles and miles of coastline."

Writing of the official survey in which he has been for years employed, he says: "Ideas of the aspects of the State derived from maps have, in my own case, proved to be so false and vague, that I find in this survey the attractive novelty of exploring an unknown region. Colorado was not a greater surprise to me than has been the structure of the Australian interior. In the study of the origin of some of its most remarkable features lie untraced tracks of knowledge which are yet to awaken great interest. The configuration of a part of central New York is as unique and as unknown to science as that of any part of the Rocky Mountains."—N. Y. Sun.

Within the present generation, and mainly during the past decade, nearly all the great geographical problems left us by our adventurous ancestors have been solved; all the great lines of exploration have been taken up and worked out with a success that leaves to the future only the details to fill in. The Northwest Passage was completed more than a quarter of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few years; several bright lines now break up the once mysterious darkness of the "Dark Continent"; the sources of the Nile have been explored, and the course of the Congo has been laid out; the Russians have filled up many important blanks in Central Asia; there is now no mystery to speak of for geographers on the North American continent, and none of any magnitude on the South; even the great outlines of the ocean-bed have been charted, and now at last, after a struggle begun more than 300 years since, the Northeast Passage has been made with an ease that makes one wonder why it was not completed long ago. A matter-of-fact Swedish professor has shown that with a suitable ship at the proper season this long-sought-for passage to "Far Cathay" is a question of only a few weeks. Of the two great resting-places, "lash at the Pole," and that the North Pole will be reached sooner or later there can be no doubt—London Times.

There was an interesting discussion on the subject of "Spontaneous Combustion" at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. M. Cosson described an accident which had occurred in his laboratory a few days before. While the narrator was working in the laboratory, a portion of the casting holes in the roll, was then fastened over it, to receive the liquid metal, thus filling in one cast all the in­

"...The subdivision of the light is perfect, but I am improving the lamp every day," said Mr. Edison to a Sun reporter the other day. "The lamp experiments give me nearly seven gas jets per horse-power, and there are indications that I can increase the number to ten. Just so long as we can see our way to getting more gaslight per horse-power, we shall give no exhibitions. The platinum burner is a settled thing. In all carbon lights not more than forty-four per cent. of the horse-power goes into the lamps. We get eighty-two per cent. in our lamps. We have recognized the importance of enforcing a perfect lamp or generator. In time the lamps and generators would have to be thrown out and new ones substituted. The company would lose millions of dollars. We are going to perfection even in the supply of metal for burners. I have been bothered to find a dynamometer for measuring the horse-power used to generate the electricity for the light. I made dozens of them before I got one that is absolutely perfect. It measures within a thousandth of a horse-power what goes into a generator and what comes out of it. Such are some of our difficulties. We may be able to spread the whole thing before the public in three or four weeks, and the time may be much longer; but just so long as we can see a chance for improvement, we shall continue our experiments," Mr. Edison says it has cost him about $15,000 to perfect his generator. He has spent about $8,000 in experiments on a lamp. It cost about $8,000 to discover a new method of insulating his wires. The meter experiments are up fully $8,000, and the dynamometer $3,000 more. Mr. Edison estimates the total cost of his experiments thus far at $40,000. —The Duke of Longueville's reply, when it was observed to him that the gentlemen bordering on his estates were still working hard over the question of reducing rents for the current year. Several deaniesses were sent forth by the landlords to view the farms and the districts affected. The priests of Cahirciveen, of Killaloe, and many other parts of Ireland, as well as many boards of guardians throughout the country, have published resolutions calling the landlords to allow a reasonable reduction in their rents as will enable the tenants to tide over the harvest times produced by bad harvests, heavy taxation, and foreign competition. At the Dunyagatan meeting forty tenants were present with Dr. Power, chairman, and Mr. Dwyer and Lismore. They "believe that a voluntary reduction of rents on the part of the landlords would be not only fair and right under existing circumstances, but would put the tenants on a sound footing and establish their credit. They desire to see the grandest and best farms in the country, whose interests are intimately connected with the welfare of the nation at large." This sentiment they begged leave to recommend to the consideration of the tribunals which have to be replaced for Ireland, as the wish of the tenants.
Vacation.

It is far into the usual time of college vacation, although indeed all time since April 23 has been to us a season of vacation. We have already given our readers even more than the customary number of Scholastic's for the current volume; the unusual condition of affairs at Notre Dame, and the interest which the public manifest in the building and opening of the new College, seeming to draw us on from week to week, until we have almost reached the middle of July. With the present number we give our friends as complete a view of affairs here as possible. The masons are hard at work on the last story of the building and the carpenters have the timbers ready for the roof. As soon as the roof is on, the largest force may be put to work in every story from basement to garret. The building, God willing, cannot fail to be ready for students even before it is needed. We therefore leave the workmen to carry out their work in peace. The most sublime period in the late war was the four weeks' silence of Sherman's March to the Sea. "Have no fear for me," said the hero, as he entered the sunlight. Nine of the stars will be seen over and on either side of the dome, an involuntary expression of pleasure and surprise. When we came to the rotunda, an involuntary expression of pleasure and surprise escaped us: that lofty dome rising from the first floor and crowned by the statue of our Lady will be the pride of Notre Dame. Finally, as we descended and called to mind what we had seen, we were impressed with the exceeding convenience, healthfulness, beauty and strength of the building. It would seem that only an earthquake could shake those walls; and the thought came once again, Was it not indeed a blessing in disguise, that fearful fire—a taken a beautiful task, a labor of love, in thus placing our Lady's statue in mid-air, as Michael Angelo placed the faultless Grecian temple above St. Peter's, a thing of beauty to rest and shine there a joy forever. May their labor of love be rewarded, here, with the success of the object which they have in view, and afterwards with the sweet memory of the noble deed which they have accomplished, and may our beloved Lady look upon them with her brightest smiles when, as the shades of night come on, her beautiful statue lights up the landscape of Notre Dame and St. Mary's!

A Walk Through the Building.

We took advantage of the hour's noonings on Tuesday to pick our way through the new building. It takes an hour to do this now, if one wishes to see all that is of interest; but it would be hardly safe for an inexperienced "land lubber" to take for this purpose a work hour,—three elevators taking up brick and mortar, and men running all over the loose boards overhead with the loaded wheel-barrows, are enough to make the timid explorer fearful of finding a brick in his hat at every step. In our noon hour we had only to walk where we stepped and where we climbed. The rooms have already taken a rude outline, and one can form a good idea of how they will look when completed. The class-rooms look larger and more lighted than the old ones; there are no posts in the way, and ventilators rise from the floor. As ten or twelve of these class-rooms are on the same floor as the study-halls, it does not seem that they could be improved. The first thing that attracts attention on entering the study-halls is their remarkable height—not only the height of the ceilings, but the height of the rooms themselves, the second story of the new building being almost as far above the ground as the third story of the old. This will set the study-halls well up in the fresh bright air, and give them a much more inviting character. The numerous ventilators will keep the air pure, without necessitating the raising of the windows in cold weather. The rooms will thus be warmer without any impure air. We noticed on this quiet walk what we had not learned before, that all the outer walls were furred for lathing. One of the defects of the old building was that the outside walls were not lathed, and of course the rooms were neither so dry nor so warm, in consequence, as they should be. The improved ventilation and the lathing of the outer walls will add both to the comfort and to the healthfulness of the new building. We had a feeling of satisfaction as we noticed that the prefect of the dormitory was not forgotten in the plans, the little rooms in the towers opening directly into the several dormitories, being just suited to the use of the prefects. We venture to say that these lofty, light, and airy dormitories, with their thorough system of ventilation, will be looked upon with approving eyes by the incoming student. When we came to the centre of the building and looked up and down that noble rotunda, an involuntary expression of pleasure and surprise escaped us: that lofty dome rising from the first floor and crowned by the statue of our Lady will be the pride of Notre Dame. Finally, as we descended and called to mind what we had seen, we were impressed with the exceeding convenience, healthfulness, beauty and strength of the building. It would seem that only an earthquake could shake those walls; and the thought came once again, Was it not indeed a blessing in disguise, that fearful fire—a

The Statue for the Dome of the College.

We have received a description of the proposed statue of our Lady which is to adorn the new University, and which the young ladies graduates of St. Mary's Academy generously proposed to themselves to contribute as their crowning gift to Notre Dame. The model of the statue is that adopted by our late Holy Father, Pope Pius IX, in 1854, on the occasion of the solemn proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The material will be of highly polished bronze, sixteen feet in height, the crescent with the serpent beneath, and a starry crown above. Nine of the stars will be seen over and on either side of the head. By day the statue itself and its circle of stars will glitter in the sunlight, an object of beauty for miles around; and by night the nine stars will be lit with the electric light, and thus be a beacon of beauty from a still further distance. As the head will be 180 feet above the earth, it is evident that the jet of light will be seen by night all over the neighboring city and for a great distance on the various railroads entering there.

The young ladies of St. Mary's have therefore under-
purgatory through which we were to reach a more glorious dwelling?

College Associations in the large Cities.

For those who have spent their school days at the same literary institution, and who afterwards find themselves dwelling in the same city, it would seem to be the most natural thing in the world to unite in societies for purposes of social and intellectual enjoyment. The larger and older colleges have such societies in every large city. The old boys come together once a year, or oftener, and sit at table, tell stories of Alma Mater, sing songs of auld lang syne, make after-dinner speeches, and in various other things show how well they are pleased with one another's company and how dear to them are the memories of their college days. These reunions are of advantage not only to the students themselves, but also to the institution which they honor; and most graduates take a pride in thus presenting themselves before the world as ready to do all in their power to advance the interests of their old college home.

We were therefore much pleased that the students of Notre Dame now in Chicago should have met a week or two ago and organized an amateur musical entertainment for Notre Dame. We know not what the proceeds were, but we do know what the spirit was that prompted the entertainment. Notre Dame is but a young institution, and it is only reasonable that the first city association of her old students should be formed in Chicago, where she is best known and where her graduates are most numerous. We understand that those who took part in the recent concert are so satisfied with the beginning which they have made that they propose to form a permanent organization, and that they will meet for that purpose a week from this evening. The Scholastic wishes to send greeting and God-speed to the enterprise, and congratulations to those who are engaged in it. “Be not weary in well doing.”

Description of the New Notre Dame.

The description of the new College building as given in No. 37 of the Scholastic was sketched in haste, and it has been thought well in sending out the engraving to give another description somewhat in detail, as it will appear in the Catalogue. Two engravings appear in the Catalogue, one showing the old College and the grounds as they appeared before the fire, and the other showing the edifice now ready for the roof. The latter we give to our readers this week. Another engraving will be prepared soon, showing the College in the centre, the church on one side and the Music Hall on the other, with surrounding buildings and scenery in the back ground.

The New Notre Dame.

On the 23d of April of the present year the University of Notre Dame was destroyed by fire. The main College building, the Infirmary, the Music Hall, St. Francis' Home, and the Minims' Play Hall were burned to the ground. The insurance was $45,000, about one-fourth the original cost of the buildings destroyed. With this money, and with the aid of the friends of Notre Dame throughout the country, the community went to work to clear away the rubbish and to lay the foundations of new buildings.

The Infirmary was first restored, remodelled, and cov-
that should fire ever again occur, which may God forbid, there will be the most ample means of escape from every story and every room of the whole building. As a still further protection from fire, and also for convenience and beauty in lighting the building, instead of coal oil it has been determined to use gas hereafter.

**FRONT EXTENSION.**

The principal entrance to the College is from the south, facing the main avenue, as in the old College, by a large and handsome porch approached by an extra large and inviting flight of steps. At the right of entrance are the President's room and parlor and Vice-President's room and parlor, two spare rooms for visitors, and one visitors' waiting room. On the left of the entrance, looking out in front is the main parlor, 40 by 42 feet, with front and side bay windows, corresponding to bay windows in the visitor's and President's rooms on the opposite side of the entrance. In the rear of the main parlor is a smaller parlor, with octagonal front, connecting parlor with toilet room.

**STAIRWAYS.**

Opposite the small parlor, on the right of the entrance hall, is the large main staircase, ascending in an octagonal niche, well lighted from windows in outside walls. In the hall on each side of the rotunda a large staircase for the accommodation of students extends from the basement to the third floor, is flanked with brick walls, and lighted directly from the outside. Thus there are three flights of spacious stairs extending from basement to upper story, all placed in the most convenient parts of the building, and where best protected from fire, having also an outlet on each floor. There are two closet-towers in the rear, about fifteen feet from the main building, with stairways, which are also intended as fire escapes. These towers are three stories above basement, and are well lighted and ventilated. From the dormitories, besides the exits by corridors and main stairways, there are also fire escapes into the wings on each side of the building. It will thus be seen that the means of ascending and descending through the building, and also of escaping from it in case of necessity, are all most ample.

The rotunda and dome are entirely self-supporting, so that if the rest of the buildings were removed they would stand undisturbed as a lofty tower, extending 170 feet from the ground and surmounted by a beautiful statue of Notre Dame.

**THE PROJECTING WINGS.**

These are themselves no insignificant buildings, being each 42 feet front and but one story lower than the main building. The west wing will be used exclusively as a Community House, for those members whose occupation makes it necessary that their residence should be in the President's room and parlor and Vice-President's room and parlor, two spare rooms for visitors, and one visitors' waiting room. On the left of the entrance, looking out in front is the main parlor, 40 by 42 feet, with front and side bay windows, corresponding to bay windows in the visitors' and President's rooms on the opposite side of the entrance. In the rear of the main parlor is a smaller parlor, with octagonal front, connecting parlor with toilet room.

**HEATING, LIGHTING, AND VENTILATION.**

The apparatus for heating, lighting and ventilating the buildings are all of the most approved character, and embrace the latest improvements; and these, together with the corresponding sanitary appointments, have engaged the special attention of the architect. The walls are heavy, and thus make the building not only strong but also warm. The windows are large and numerous, and thus afford abundance of light, and also ventilation if needed. The building will be heated as before, by steam, thus ensuring safety, freedom from dust, and uniform and sufficient heat. Coal oil, though never the source of any serious accident here, is nevertheless recognized as subject to danger, and will therefore be discarded in favor of gas, which is not only safer but also gives a much more brilliant and beautiful light. The large ventilating flues extending up through the walls and connecting with every room will keep the air always pure by drawing off a constant current from the floors upward and out through the roof.

In conclusion we need not say that every effort will be taken in furnishing the various rooms of the University to secure the comfort and health of the student. And we are led to say that it may be that the good Providence of God in taking from us our former building has but designed to give us one in its place which is in every way better adapted to the purposes of an educational institution such as is needed at the present time. Our loss, we trust, will thus in the end prove a blessing.

**THE MUSIC HALL.**

This is the name given to a large and most important building which will be immediately erected on the east and front of the College building—matching the Church on the west front. The main College as a centre will thus be flanked on the right and left by the Church and the Music Hall, the three buildings matching most perfectly and forming one picture, the garden fronting the College and lying between the Church and the Music Hall. The total frontage of these three buildings will be some 500 feet. The Music Hall will be 500 feet north and south, by 50 feet east and west, and three stories in height. The first story will be divided into two play rooms, each 50 feet by 100. On the second floor will be new the Exhibition Hall, 150 feet long by 50 wide, and two stories in height. This will leave two music rooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, each 50 feet square. The play rooms, the Exhibition Hall and the Music Rooms will thus all be larger and more convenient than before. Washington Hall will be devoted to gymnasia. An Observatory in the front of Music Hall will receive the fine telescope presented by the late Emperor of France.

**SIZE OF THE NEW NOTRE DAME.**

Those who have noticed the dimensions above given will see that the size of the new buildings and the consequent room are much greater than in the old. Counting square feet, it will be found that there are over 30,000 more feet of flooring in the new buildings than in the old. But another circumstance must be noted which practically adds much to this room, and that is the greater proportion of **ground floor.** It is well known that the old College was too high, the upper story being practically useless on account of the long line of stairway to be climbed before reaching it. In the new buildings then there is not only much more actual room, but that room is nearer the first floor, and hence much more usable. The new Notre Dame is therefore not only more beautiful and commodious, but also more roomy, and with its room more available than the old.

**HEALTH AND RETIREMENT.**

We state only the advantages of the site of the College is one particularly adapted to the improvement of the student. It is secluded and healthy, and constant care is rendering a spot naturally beautiful still more attractive by art and good taste. We state only the advantages of the site that are enjoyed by the inmates of the Institution; a description of all that pleases at Notre Dame would take us
beyond the limit of these pages. We prefer to give a hearty invitation to all our patrons, and to all who think of confiding their sons to our care, to come and see, and judge for themselves.

The advantages arising from the

**RETIRRED POSITION**

of the College cannot fail to be appreciated by parents who have at heart the education of their children; and even the careless student, when once interested in his studies, soon finds out the benefits he can derive from an uninterrupted attention to class and study. Though secluded in a great measure from the busy world without, yet the number of students and the extensive College grounds give him a world of his own, in which, what with Class, Examination, Notes, Literary Societies, Religious Associations, Baseball Clubs, Boat Clubs, Dramatic, Musical, Literary, and Scientific Entertainments, he finds full enjoyment and amusement, and companions, ideas and sentiments that all concur to fix his mind on his studies and establish him in habits of piety, application and order, the influence of which will be felt during his entire life. He breathes for a few short years the atmosphere of order, of regularity in all that he does, of profound application to studies, broken only by healthy and regular recreation; and certainly in our times, when serious and solid studies are becoming so rare—when all kinds of inducements to waste and fritter away time are forced upon young students—when morals are so lightly watched over—the advantage of the retired location of Notre Dame cannot be too highly spoken of.

Providence has singularly blessed the Institution in regard to health; and those who have had their sons in the College can give their testimony that the regular course of life, added to the salubrious climate and the fresh country air, has done much to improve the health of their children.

The disciplinary government is mild, yet sufficiently energetic to preserve order and regularity. The morals and general deportment of the pupils are assiduously watched over, and their comforts and personal habits receive the same attention as if they were in the bosom of their own families.

**THE EDUCATION**

given at Notre Dame is calculated to form both the heart and intellect of the students. Every attention is given to their moral and religious culture. Every day the students have an opportunity of attending classes where they may acquire a knowledge of Christian Doctrine. Twice a week, lectures and instructions on religious topics are delivered to all the students together. Finally, a regular course of Dogmatic Theology is established in the University for the benefit of the more advanced students, who may desire to enter the world having their minds stored not only with profane science but also with what is much more important—a thorough knowledge of their religion. The religious instruction is, of course, confined to Catholic students. The intellectual training is carried on with care and diligence by the officers and Professors of the University. The best systems of teaching are adopted, and the best authors for each branch selected; so that no pains are spared to secure the objects which the University has in view as an educational institution.

—What will our students say next September when they find marble basins, with hot and cold water, in the wash rooms? We understand that is what may be expected.

**Special Studies, etc.**

The student at Notre Dame possesses special facilities for pursuing a variety of studies and accomplishments to which we here wish to draw our readers’ attention.

**THE POST-GRADUATE COURSE.**

The students in this course occupy themselves with Philosophy, History, and the Natural and Physical Sciences. Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering may be optional studies of the course.

**THE LAW DEPARTMENT.**

We trust to see our Law Department better and better attended year after year. We have every reason to be proud of the young men who each year have sought the classic retirement of Notre Dame to pursue their Law Studies. We shall endeavor to make their sojourn among us an agreeable one, and give them every facility for study.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING.**

This important Course is now thoroughly established, and will afford our advanced students the opportunity of fitting themselves for the practice of the eminent profession whose name it bears.

**LANGUAGES.**

It is the desire of the authorities of the University of Notre Dame to promote the study of the foreign languages, the use of which is so frequent and necessary for business or scientific purposes.

The German Language—the classes of which are so numerously attended—has been taught by five Professors during the past scholastic year. The number of German students attending the University is becoming greater every year. The French Language—though more especially the language of the Collegiate Course—will be of great advantage to the Scientific students. Other languages—such as Italian and Spanish—may be taught when required.

**PHONOGRAPHY AND TELEGRAPHY.**

These two branches invite the special attention of the students of the Commercial Course. The Telegraph Department is fully organized, and is placed under the management of a skilful electrician. Notre Dame is now in direct communication with South Bend and the rest of the world by electric wires.

**ANATOMY AND MATERIA MEDICA.**

Young men desiring to study for the medical profession will find opportunities to do so at Notre Dame. The Course of Studies in this Department embraces Materia Medica, Anatomy and Surgery. As a Preparatory Course, that which is given here under L. Neyron, M. D., a graduate of the Ecole de Medicine, Lyons, leaves nothing to be desired.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING.**

The Drawing Classes each year show a large increase over the preceding years. The University enjoys means adequate to all demands in this branch. It possesses a large number of models in all sorts of drawing, a fine studio, and vigilant and zealous teachers of the art. Painting promises, likewise, to be one of the popular branches of Art taught at Notre Dame.

**MUSIC.**

This Department is complete in all its appointments. It has five Professors, and is divided into classes on the regular Conservatory system. An Orchestra of fifteen pieces, with an excellent Quartette, and a Brass Band of twenty-five instruments, are some of the leading features of the Musical Department.

Vocal music will receive special care. We call the st-
The student may fancy. The consistent training resulting from the Commercial Course, No plan of study is more injudicious than a hap-hazard selection of such studies as an inexperienced student. In this respect, the success reached during the past few years forms an epoch in our educational training, and there is every reason for believing that the future will witness still greater triumphs.

The Commercial Department at Notre Dame.

The course of studies in this Department requires two years for graduation: it includes arithmetic, grammar and letter-writing, geography, United States history, reading, spelling, penmanship, book-keeping, and Commercial Law, —that is, a complete business education.

Considering the character and needs of the country, especially the great West in which we live, this Course is the most practical and one of the most important that an educational institution can afford.

Those therefore who have not the time or the means to take a complete college course, in the classics and the sciences, would do well to enroll themselves in the Commercial Course. No plan of study is more injudicious than a haphazard selection of such studies as an inexperienced student may fancy. The consistent training resulting from a fixed course of studies is of the utmost benefit to the student.

The Commercial Course at Notre Dame has always received the most careful attention on the part of the officers and Commercial Faculty of the University. Notre Dame proposes to give the graduates of this course a more complete business training than can be obtained in any commercial college. Believing that a business education includes something more than a mere knowledge of book-keeping, and that a good education cannot be had in a few weeks, this course has been extended over two years, the shortest time in which the studies necessarily used in business life can be mastered. Should a student desire during this period to take up any other studies in which he may be interested, and for which he has time, he will have liberty to do so. General history and linear drawing are especially recommended to the students of this course.

Many commercial students find it also to their advantage to take up the study of German or French, for which there are the amplest facilities. A talented and studious young man may thus in the course of two years find himself in possession of a most valuable practical education, which will fit him to take his place in the front rank of educated business men.

The routine of study in the Course of Book-keeping embraces the following: —Preparatory Instructions and Definitions; Initiatatory Sets by Double Entry; 1st Series, Embracing the Buying and Selling of Merchandise on Private Account; 2d Series, On account of others; 3d Series, Buying and Selling the same on Joint Account; 4th Series, Importing and Exporting on private account, on account of others, and account of ourselves and others in company; 5th Series, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise, the Management and Settlement of Executors' Accounts, Buying and Selling, Remitting, Collecting, Discounting, Accepting and Paying Bills of Exchange, Banking—Private and Joint Stock—Steamboating, Railroading, Retailing by Double Entry, Farming, Mechanics' Accounts. The whole Course illustrating the opening, conducting and closing of stock and partnership books —gaining and losing business, etc., etc. Saturdays are devoted to Commercial Law. Particular attention is paid to the explanation of the Law of Negotiable Paper.

Local Items.

—The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Fourth Ward in South Bend—namesakes.

—At the annual distribution of premiums and honors at the Manual Labor School, Masters J. Fenton, D. Clune, C. Pawlick, and J. Baroux, received rewards for good conduct, and Mr. H. Deegan for application in catechism-class.

—The corridors on the main floor are to be covered with tiling, or rather with marble squares. This will not only be more beautiful but more cleanly than the boards and matting of the old College. It will in the end be also more economical.

—We have learned that J. B. McGrath, of New York city, one of our best students this year, is getting up a public entertainment for the benefit of his Alma Mater. It is what we might expect from J. B.'s love of Notre Dame and his enthusiasm as a student.

—It is whispered that the “authorities” in the city are considering the feasibility of extending the water-mains to the University—may wisdom and money and all other things necessary to give vigor to their counsels be present to aid in the carrying out of their good intentions!

—A large party of tramps were encamped to-day in the hollow to the left of the drive leading up to St. Mary’s. Indians ought to have a tramp law making it a penal offense for these lazy rascals to infest the country, when every one of them might be honestly employed in earning the living which he now begs or steals. —Evening Register.

—We believe that the basement under the front extension is to be used for a trunk room. That would be a most
convenient arrangement, as the student could pass immediately from wash-room to trunk room by opening a door. We are apt to be astonished at the great economy of time and movement resulting from the large ground space of the new building.

—We have seen a sample of the new single desk which is to be placed in the study halls. It is simple and convenient, and has been designed so that the student will be able to keep everything in its place. Each student will be lord of his own household when seated behind this desk, and as it is not likely he will make much of this, it's not the least good drawn from the evil of the fire.

—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Crockett, of the South Bend Tribune Company, for a bottle of beautiful red ink—a new kind, and of a superior quality—manufactured specially by the Tribune Company. They have succeeded so well with the red we hope they will try their hands at making a good black ink that will drive out some of the villainous stuffs now in the market.

—The wide range of interest manifested in Notre Dame is worthy of note. Letters of sympathy, and often contributions of substantial aid, come from almost every State in the Union, from all parts of Canada, from Great Britain and Ireland, and from France and Italy. It is almost degrading to see a boy in the hands of a teacher and yet be severely afflicted in order to be consoled by such widespread and heartfelt kindness.

—The closets in the rear of the College are to be utilized by making them the supports of water towers. Tanks of water are to be built in these towers and reach as high as the College itself. The water will be pumped into these tanks by the pumps in the steam-house, and the water will be drawn off by pipes for use in the garden, for fountains, and also, if there should ever be a need for fire protection.

—The Chicago Tribune has sent a venturesome correspondent to interview Sitting Bull. His experience is most graphically narrated and reads like a genuine romance. The moral of his story is the old, old truth.—A just judge will pronounce to interview Sitting Bull. His experience is most graphically narrated and reads like a genuine romance. The moral of his story is the old, old truth.—A just judge will pronounce...
In the first place, it is a more docile servant—one that serves me better than all the others, past, present or future. Secondly, you cannot give to the press what is in no way prepared or intended for the public. Then again, Frenchman as I am, why should I reject my own child and attach myself as I am, why should I reject my own child and attach myself

rests upon his flattering laurels.

Chicago, 11 a.m.

8:30 a.m. Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:50 a.m.; Chicago 10:10 a.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

240 a.m. Cleveland, 7:05 a.m.; Buffalo, 11:00 p.m.

5 a.m. Toledo 5:05 p.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m.; Chicago 6:20 a.m.; Atlantic Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 5:25 p.m.; Cleveland 6:50 p.m.; Buffalo 11:00 p.m.

6 a.m.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

The Catholic Columbia, published weekly at Columbus, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Turtles, $3 per annum.

D. A. Clarke, O.P. 70.

THE AVE MARIA, a Catholic Journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published every Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, $2.50.

Civil Engineers & Surveyors.

C. M. Proctor (of '75), Civil Engineer of City and County of Kishaboo; Office, 67 Main Street, Elkhardt, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

E. B. Stacey (of '66), County Surveyor for St. Joseph County; South Bend, Ind.

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THE MATTERS HOUSE, Corner of Washington Ave. and Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matters.

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Speer & Mitchell (S. S. Mitchell, of '72), Attorneys at Law, No. 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Thomas B. Clifford (of '60), Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, 29 Broadway (cor. Fulton), New York. Special attention given to Depositions.

Fanning & Hogan (D. J. Horgan, of '74), Attorneys at Law, Room 20, Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

John F. McHugh (of '70), Attorney at Law, Office 63 and 67 Columbia St., Lafayette, Ind.

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Orville T. Chamberlain (of '51), Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, Office 55 Main St., Elkhardt, Ind.


William J. Clarke (of '74), Attorney at Law, Rooms 3 & 4, Law Building, No. 67 S High St., Columbus, O.

James A. O'Reilly (of '70—Attorney at Law, 227 Court St., Reading, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.

John D. McCORMACK (of '73—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lancaster, Ohio.

Daniel H. Hibbard, Jr., (of '70), Attorney at Law. Special attention given to Collections, 98 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.
### C. & N.-W. LINES

The Chicago & North-Western Railway, embracing 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 Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Arizona, and California. Its **CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE** is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minnesota, Duluth, and Superior, Wis. **LA CROSSE, WINONA AND ST. PETER Line** is the best route between Chicago and La Crosse, Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its **GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE** is the only line between Chicago and Janesville, Water-tow, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its **FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE** is the only route between Chicago and Egin, 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, Crystal Lake, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee. **PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING-ROOM CARS** are run on all through trains of this road.

### Michigan Central Railway

**Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dest.</th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Kal</th>
<th>Atlantic</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Chicago</td>
<td>7 a.m.</td>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>9 a.m.</td>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>11 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>12:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>12:15</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>1:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>1:20</td>
<td>2:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>12:55</td>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>2:25</td>
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</tbody>
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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dest.</th>
<th>Mail</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Kal</th>
<th>Atlantic</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. So-Bend</td>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>9 a.m.</td>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>11 a.m.</td>
<td>12 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Dame</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>10:50</td>
<td>11:35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar. Niles</td>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>9:50</td>
<td>10:35</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>12:05</td>
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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to H. W. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHTT, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Chicago, Gen. Manager, Chicago.
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