Time Flies:

But with what wings?
With wings of butterflies.
To joy it clings,
Now here, now there—Who sighs
For joy, finds joy, and dies.

Time flies:
But with what wings?
With wings of bees it hies:
Who works and sings
In rich content all day,
Will bear bright gold away.

Time flies:
But with what wings?
With wings of birds to skies
Where sunlight flings
Wide open heaven's door,
Life! light! who cares for more?

Time flies:
But with what wings?
With angels' wings it tries
To lift low things
Up from the heavy sod,
Up from earth's griefs to God.

The Study of St. Thomas.

In the scientific and religious movement which characterizes our epoch, the return to the study of St. Thomas is one of the most consoling signs of progress in theology and philosophy. The Angelic Doctor has the merit of uniting in wonderful harmony all that is true in pagan science—without neglecting the speculations of Christian wisdom. At each step we find in him Aristotle, the most remarkable representative of ancient philosophy, and St. Augustine, the chief founder of Christian philosophy. With him, reason is not astounded to be subject to faith, science does not reject tradition, natural truths are interwoven with supernatural truths, and form one vast concept—the eternal glory of Thomistic doctrines.

Later centuries, however, so fruitful in errors, had professed a great contempt for scholasticism and its rigid dialectics. In the name of rhetoric and scientific progress, it had relegated to the rank of superannuated books the writings of the doctors of the schools. Philosophers of good faith, drawn away by the spirit of novelty, fascinated by a vain hope of liberty, believed that in an instant they could discover better than that which the wisdom of all ages had amassed. Others, through hatred against the Church, were unwilling to owe anything to her; they recalled the impious words of Luther: "Tolle Thomam et dissipabo Ecclesiam." They sought to realize it.

Then from all sides there appeared philosophers who rejected all tradition; freeing themselves from all authority, they vaunted the independence of reason and mocked at the ignorance and barbarism of ancient times. They alone possessed knowledge, they were the new lights of the world; for them no more of the past, they were to discover all truth. St. Thomas had, more than once, proclaimed the true power of reason; more than once, did he speak of the utility of revelation even in the order of natural truth; but St. Thomas had left philosophy the servant of theology, he was none other than a commentator of Aristotle; to these new philosophers was reserved the glory of recalling the human race from the sepulchre of death, from the darkness of faith, to the life of intelligence, to the light of reason.

At once the work of destruction commenced; ruin increased, and a confusion up to that time unknown was produced. Each one created his language, and concealed, under unintelligible formulas, ideas still more obscure. Henceforth there were to be as many opinions as philosophers—everywhere doubt and hesitation. From the experimental philosophy of Bacon, Locke deduced his materialistic and sensualistic theories; from the methodical doubts of Descartes, from his famous principle—ego cogito—differently interpreted, proceeded scepticism, idealism, pantheism. Among the disciples of the same master, some denied the existence of bodies which others deified. Leibnitz was pleased to call his system, the method of deduction and sufficient reason; scarcely is it formulated than human liberty disappears, all natural, social and religious right is destroyed, humanity groans under an inexorable destiny, German rationalism is founded, and from Kant and Hegel there is not more than a step to the last of the pantheists. Then the true, eternal, immutable, absolute God is confounded with man himself.

From speculation the step was soon made to practice. Morals became corrupt, the social order was overturned; everywhere trouble and revolution and an anticipated hell was the image of a world without hope and without God. Such was the fruit of this new philosophy. It boasted of satisfying all intellectual and moral wants, and it cast the mind of man into an abyss of anxiety and doubt; it wished to cause humanity to progress, and it must confess to its shame that, under its guidance, reason has singularly retrograded. Still these innovators were wanting neither in talent nor activity; full of zeal for their principles, they cultivated them for more than two centuries, but in vain. The more they sought to render them fruitful by their
speculations the more plausible were the consequences drawn from them.

At the present time all honest minds recognize the want of a complete restoration of philosophy. They have erred in separating themselves from the ancients: it is necessary, then, to retrace their steps. A little hesitation was shown at first. It was believed sufficient to return to Descartes; some philosophers sought a remedy for all these evils in the explanation and correction of the author of method; they hoped to accomplish the work of Saint Thomas on Aristotle. But it was an illusion. Pagan philosophy could be purified by the saving waters of baptism, and it was; it was a germ which required to be vivified; but how render Christian a science which was born after rejecting the Christian idea? Here the principle of life is wanting; there is no question of a germ, but of a corpse. Was it not more just that the stone rejected by the authors of the new systems should become anew the corner-stone, that the fathers and doctors of the Catholic Church should become the base and foundation of the grand edifice of truth?

Among Catholics, some yielded to the torrent. Without losing for the Angel of the Schools the respect and veneration due to him, they abandoned his method and philosophical doctrines. Suddenly, finding themselves deprived of arms against heretics, and incapable of replying to the errors of the times, they returned eagerly to St. Thomas, sure of finding in his writings a triumphant defence. Heretics themselves, fatigued with the confusion reigning in from considering it a glory to proceed without regard to St. Thomas, aU modern systems have sought to establish them­

The Apocalyptic Enigma.

To read the last canonical book of the Sacred Scriptures aright has been the labor and the despair of the learned in all ages of Christianity. The inspired writer himself pronounced a blessing on the careful student of his work, and challenges ingenuity to interpret its most mysterious passages, particularly that relating to the “Name of the Beast,” and the number thereof, which is therein given as six hundred and sixty-six.

The early date at which efforts were made to solve this enigma may become evident from the fact that the name of the Emperor Nero—already dead when the book was written—is one of those from which the mystic number has been elicited. But here, perhaps, we ought to explain two things—first, how numbers are found in names, and secondly, how Nero could be the subject of a prophecy written after his death.

Most of the ancient numeral systems were founded on letters of the alphabet. The Roman numerals, being still extensively used, are well known, and contain only the letters I (J) V (U), X, L, C, D and M. All other letters in a Latin name count for nothing. The Greeks, on the contrary, use their whole alphabet, and three marks (episema) besides, making in all 27 characters, the first series running from alpha=1, to theta=9; the second, from iota=10, to kappa=90, and the third from rho=100, to sampi=900.

Consequently, the “arithmetical value” of a name is very different in Latin from what it would be in Greek. The name Joseph, for example, in Latin contains but one numeral letter, the first, and its arithmetical value is —1; while in Greek it adds up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iota</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omega</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigma</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eta</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—1518

Now, in Hebrew it will not amount to quite so much:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jod</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vau</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samech</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—156

So you perceive at once that a great many very various numerical results may be obtained from the same name. Besides, the number of letters in the name is sometimes added in, which would make for “Joseph” a total of 1+6=7 in Latin, 1518+5=1533 in Greek, and 156+4=160 in Hebrew. Again, if you are figuring on the name of one of a long line of kings, the number attached to his name may be thrown in or left out as you think best, so that for the Emperor Joseph II you may add two more to the total. Moreover, the position in Roman numerals counts for something. Let us illustrate with the name Julius (IVLIVS). By the usual method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—63

But you may take it this way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—58

So that in view of the latitude allowed in these computations, it is not surprising that the mysterious number should have been evolved from the name of nearly every man that has arisen to obnoxious prominence since the Apocalypse was written. We subjoin two of the most simple: the first in Latin. Ludovicus, the Latinized form of Louis, Clovis, or Ludvig, a name borne by heroes and commonplace folks, by saints and sinners, by kings and people shows the “cloven foot” without any violent straining thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—666
To which of the gentlemen, good, bad, and indifferent, who have borne this name, the "number" applies, we cannot pretend to say, but we will venture the opinion that of the thousands who have received it, few, if any, have felt its arithmetical weight as an oppression.

The name of Mahomet or Mohammed, the various orthographical forms of which render it a tempting arithmetical study, at least to Christians, affords an example of the same numerical combination in its Greek form. In Latin, it would never do; for, spell it as you would, you could hardly leave out the M, which is valued at 1000, and would "bust" the whole thing, as we say in pin-pool. But one of the Greek forms of the name is Maomatis, which adds up as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mu} &= 40 \\
\text{omicron} &= 70 \\
\text{alpha} &= 1 \\
\text{epsilon} &= 5 \\
\text{tau} &= 500 \\
\text{iota} &= 10 \\
\text{sigma} &= 200 \\
\text{Nun} &= 500 \\
\text{tau} &= 6 \\
\text{nun} &= 50 \\
\text{vau} &= 600 \\
\text{resch} &= 400 \\
\text{resch} &= 200 \\
\text{resch} &= 300 \\
\text{nun} &= 500 \\
\text{nun} &= 666 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Now, to return to the Emperor Nero, one would think he was tolerably safe, for his name in Latin is of no numerical value whatever. Turn it into Greek, and you can't spell it with omicron, because that would make it of the neuter gender. It must be spelled with omegas—800, and there you are again. But a trifle of this kind would never discourage an arithmomancer. Take the Greek form, Kaisar Neron, and turn it into Hebrew. That does away with the vowels, all except a pointed vau for the long o, and the result is

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Koph} &= 100 \\
\text{Samech} &= 60 \\
\text{Resch} &= 500 \\
\text{Nun} &= 50 \\
\text{Resch} &= 200 \\
\text{Vau} &= 6 \\
\text{Nun} &= 50 \\
\text{Nun} &= 306 \\
\text{Nun} &= 360 \\
\text{Nun} &= 666 \\
\end{align*}
\]

You see it is a trifle more difficult to stretch the first of the anti-Christian Emperors on this bed of Procrustes, than either the false prophet of Islam or the royal saint of France. Yet it can be done; and the accessory evidence is pretty positive, or so it seemed to the Christians of the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, in "favor" of Nero. It was the fifth head that was wounded unto death, and Nero, then reputed as dead, was the fifth Emperor of Rome, counting from Augustus, and the first whom the judicial authority of the Senate and people of Rome had condemned to death. He was as yet the only emperor who had persecuted the Christians, and although the report of his death had been made sufficiently public, yet it was by no means universally believed. There was an opinion prevalent among Christians, as well as others, that Nero was not really dead, but was in the East, whence he would return with an army of Parthians to conquer and destroy Rome (Tacitus, Hist. II., 8; Suetonius, Nero, cap. 57, Dio Chrysostom, Or. xxi). The sibylline oracles agree with this interpretation. In those belonging to the earliest centuries of the Christian era, we find the current belief that Nero, having fled beyond the Euphrates, should return with an army to perpetrate further cruelties in Rome. This, then, said the Christians of that epoch,—this is the beast that was and is not,—the fifth fallen head—one of the seven; the eighth, because he should reappear after his deadly wound was healed. Leaving out Galba and Otho, whose reigns were brief, such an interpretation would suit very well the age of the destruction of Jerusalem, at which time the heads of the beast would be: 1, Augustus; 2, Tiberius; 3, Caius; 4, Claudius; 5, Nero; 6, Vitellius; 7, Vespasian, after whom Nero was expected to reappear. But all attempts—and their number is incalculable—that have been made to expound the mysteries of the Apocalypse, have been found deficient in some vital point. The efforts of the learned, the pious and the devoted of all ages have been foiled by this wonderful book, and we have little reason to believe that the marvels it relates will be fully made manifest to us until the light of a better world illuminates our spiritual power of vision.

S.

An Historical Incident in The Life of Pere Marquette.

Hon. M. L. Hopkins, editor of the Mackinac (Mich.) Register, says in his issue of that paper for August 13th: "Father Jacker, of Point St. Ignace, in his address to the Marquette meeting on Friday presented a point in history which we had not read, or before heard mentioned, and which is of much interest to the historical student of the early settlements of the Northwest—or what we have heretofore called the Northwest. "The worthy Father said the establishment of the missions at Sault Ste. Mary and Point St. Ignace, at that early date, prevented a coalition of the northwestern tribes with the Iroquois, then the dominant Indian nation, and the allies of the English. The consolidation of all the tribes, and wedding together their strength in one compact mass, would have constituted a danger which would have prevented the colonies from declaring their independence of Great Britain. The Indians saw with alarm the encroachments and growing power of the whites, whether French or English, and no treaty formed with them would restrain them from hostilities when an opportunity, real or seemingly favorable, presented itself for an outbreak.

"There is no doubt that a consolidation of the entire Indian strength of the northwest would have constituted a formidable menace. The Jesuit missionaries in holding the other tribes aloof from the Iroquois, divided the aggregate Indian strength.

"The result was not foreseen. The establishment of the mission of St. Ignace was more than a hundred years before the Declaration of Independence was made, but the numbers and strength of the Indian tribes had not decreased, in the northwest, in 1775. The French, by becoming allies of the Colonies, could exert their old-time influence over the Indians, and the division caused by the establishment of the missions—or rather, the prevention of consolidation of the tribes,—freed the Colonies from a fearful foe on their borders.

"Thus the labors of Marquette, and his associates in missionary work, formed one link in that chain of circumstances leading to the birth of our nation. The subject is
A Visit to South Bend and Notre Dame.

[Hundreds of visitors come here every year, but of these only a few are hear from through the newspapers. The following extract from a letter of one of the latter to the Sandusky (Ohio) Daily Tribune of July 25th will, we think, prove worthy of reproduction in the Scholastic. We could wish to publish the entire letter, as it gives many interesting particulars about Notre Dame and South Bend.]

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 22.—We were just about "alive" after ascending and descending the two hundred and seventy-six steps, that led nearly to the top of the South Bend stand-pipe, which looks very much like the pictures I have seen of Cleopatra's needle. It is two hundred and fifty feet high. The water-pipe is two hundred and forty feet high and five feet in diameter. This is enclosed by a thick brick wall, with windows every little way. Between the wall and pipe is the special stairway leading to the top, from which a fine view of the city and surrounding country can be had. Mr. E. L. Abbott, the gentlemanly Supt. of the Water Works, gave our interested "Senior" a full description of the machinery used. They have three pumps, run by water from the St. Joe River. The capacity of each pump is fifteen hundred gallons a minute. After resting, we took a carriage for Notre Dame, which is nearly two miles out. This, including Saint Mary's for ladies, and the College building, which was burned in April last, is being rapidly rebuilt, and is to be larger and handsomer in every respect. It is of white brick. They have already four stories finished to be able to receive students in September. Their magnificent church, which stands very near, was fortunately held by the Keokuk bar? There have some men gone out from the Keokuk bar by death or removal, who leave no successors to match them. On the whole, however, we believe it is the opinion of competent judges that the legal profession was never, in its entirety, stronger and better equipped in the practice of the law than now. The younger men and the new men have been counterparts of their elders in professional acumen and force. We have referred to more than one of these younger men. Before returning to the seniors, we will make note of some others.

The Keokuk Bar.

We take the following extract from an editorial in the daily Gate City (Keokuk, Iowa) of April 23rd:

"Tis a question, not of invidiousness, but of proper local and professional pride: "Is the junior bar of Keokuk as strong, in promise at least, as the senior? Do your young attorneys promise to maintain the high rank heretofore held by the Keokuk bar?" There have some men gone out from the Keokuk bar by death or removal, who leave no successors to match them. On the whole, however, we believe it is the opinion of competent judges that the legal profession was never, in its entirety, stronger and better equipped in the practice of the law than now. The younger men and the new men have been counterparts of their elders in professional acumen and force. We have referred to more than one of these younger men. Before returning to the seniors, we will make note of some others of them.

"John Gibbons was admitted to the Lee County Bar in 1856. Born in Ireland, getting his scholastic training at a private academy in Londonderry, at Broad Street Academy in Philadelphia, and Notre Dame University, in Indiana, he was so thoughtful and apt as a pupil and made so good use of the keys of learning which are all that the schools can give, that his Alma Mater at Notre Dame kept him in attentive remembrance, and in 1877 made him, by honorary degree, a master of arts. Reading law in the office of Wm. H. Martin, of Philadelphia, he turned to the courts as the proper place to continue and perfect himself in that study. Every hour that he has been a lawyer he has been a student: he has been at once practitioner and pupil. The fact deserves recognition, as the method deserves praise. Seeing his capacity and his promise, his new legal friends at Keokuk, with that esprit de corps which makes the law the most magnificent and admirable of professions, solicited and obtained for him, shortly after his coming to Keokuk, the appointment of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. He held the place until he resigned it thousand dollars. It is six feet and a half in diameter and six and a half inches thick. Still higher and higher hangs the chime of twenty-four bells, played by weights and cylinder. They were set for four times, which were played for our benefit. From this height we get as nice a view as from the stand-pipe. We enjoyed this visit very much, and feel greatly indebted to the kind gentleman who was so willing to show and explain everything. Driving around and through this city showed us its many attractions and beauties. It is quite a manufacturing place. We saw the immense Studebaker Wagon Works, which are the largest in the world. The Oliver Chilled Plow Works, ditto. We visited the South Bend Chilled Plow Works, and went all through them, and know more about plows now than we ever did before. Here is employed, as foreman of one of the departments, our genial host, Mr. R. E. Harris. These works occupy the old Methodist college building at the head of Washington street, and this year turns out twenty thousand plows. On the upper floor there were about a hundred being finished for the fairs. Two gentlemen were painting them beautifully with little landscapes and scroll work, etc., and they were handsomely finished. Our genial host, Mr. B. E. Harris, showed them to us. There are woollen mills, paper mills, stone mills, etc. We passed the four elegant residences of the Studebakers; also, the pleasant home and grounds of Hon. Schnaylor Colfax, whom we saw in conversation with a gentleman.
nearly five years later. By the way, that was an office made and maintained by our county board so long as the district prosecutor was a Democrat: so soon as the prosecutorship passed to a Republican, the board abolished the office. Did they mean thereby that they had made and maintained it as a perquisite and superfluity of partisanship, needful for the party but needless to the public? There would seem to have been impropriety in making and maintaining it then, or no propriety in its abolition now. We do not discuss or even complain of the fact here, but we narrate it. Certainly Mr. Gibbons was a good official: efficient and serviceable, and earning all that the county paid him. From 1873 to 1876 he was also City Attorney, kept in the place by the vote of both Republicans and Democrats. Some of the most noticeable and distinguishing work Mr. Gibbons ever did was in this capacity. The city was a debtor at once compromising and defendant. Many nice and intricate points under the law of contract and debt, complicated by intruding elements of federal law, were involved in or arose under these city cases, taxing alike the ingenuity of counsel and the research of courts. Many of these points, at once practical and obscure, refined but germane, were enlightened by the originality, developed by the industry and made cogent by the capacity of Mr. Gibbons. Elected to the Legislature in ’76 as a member of the most brilliant and probably the best delegation Lee County ever had in the general assembly, he was put at a disadvantage at the outset by being, if not the youngest, the least known, and so at the start did not fare so well as his associates in the assignments to committee work. But the test of the work of a session showed the qualities of the man. Before the Legislature adjourned he was conceded to be the highest authority in the house upon questions of constitutional law. The nourishment then given his influence by his ability secured for him a year later the nomination of his party for the Attorney Generalship of the State. Successful as a practitioner, it would yet seem a fair presumption that Mr. G’s highest qualities and capabilities are judicial. That if he had opportunity he would win his highest possible distinction and do his best work as a judge. Speaking of judges in the shell, of heirs apparent to the bench, of presumptive jurists whose fame rests on our conjecture but where the conjecture is made plausible by a fair analysis and estimate of their qualities, we want to group along with Mr. Gibbons the two other juniors of our bar to whom we propose to restrict the present paper—Mr. Wm. Collier and Mr. Joseph G. Anderson. After all, we don’t know just how fully well-founded is our own and the general opinion that the young lawyer of whom prophecy can make the most successful judge is he whose mind runs to general principles, who is metaphysical and speculative, who is discursive, rationalistic and analytical. For in our own experience there never seemed a man more the born jury lawyer and less the born judge than H. C. Caldwell. It seemed his forte to talk on the floor, not to write opinions from the bench. Yet, being put upon the federal bench, he has become one of the ablest and best judges in the United States. However the test of trial might confirm or disprove our presumption as to their judicial qualities, the subjects of this paper, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Collier and Mr. Gibbons, are younger members of the bar who by their performance and their promise help to maintain the high intellectual status of the Kekuk bar.
The Notre Dame Scholastic.

Scientific Notes.

The latest sensation in the way of materia medica is the cockroach. It is discovered by Gounod, in the house of the person who has investigated it. The insect, dried and powdered, is given in doses of four and a half grains in Bright's disease, chronic or acute. It has also been used with great success in various forms of dropsy.

Grease spots can be quickly removed from paper by scraping a little pine clay upon both sides of the paper, and then putting a flat iron over them, taking care that it is not so hot as to scorch the paper. Another method is to wet the grease with ether, and then put a bit of white blotting-paper on each side of the paper, and apply the hot iron. If a stain remain after the grease has been extracted, dip a camel's hair brush into the pure spirits of wine and draw it over the edges of the spots.

—Messrs. Gill, of Dublin, have republished a little book called "Two Bibles; A Contrast," by A. M.; which is intended to indicate that "the Catholic and the Protestant interpretations of the Bible are not two interpretations, but two Bibles." I observe that the Protestant School, in criticising this little book, says of it, "It bubbles over with exquisite humor, incisive logic, and the keenest satire. The 'Two Bibles' deserves a place in every Catho­lic library, and will be found a most useful help to those engaged in the work of teaching and preaching. Its style is clear and vigorous, and, while its diction is ele­gant and accurate, it is simple enough for the most or­dinary intellect."

The buildings of Georgetown College, located on a high hill just west of Georgetown, and where the Potomac begins to increase its breadth, commands a conspicuous position. The group has long been a landmark, and the large, handsome new structure lately erected at a cost of over $100,000 will make this institution of learning equal to any in the country. The first building, still standing, was erected in 1789, and the one just north of this in 1795. Georgetown chartered the institution as a university in 1815, and in two years later the first scholastic degrees were conferred. In 1831 the extension on the original building in the west was begun, and it was occupied the following year. In 1842 the astronomical observatory was erected on one of the eminences in the college grounds, and in 1848 the infirmary building was enlarged. In 1854 the extension of the original building on the east, for the accommodation of the younger students, was made. In 1851 the medical and surgical departments were organized, and a new structure adds much to the picturesque grouping of the buildings, and produces a charming unity of effect. It outweighs the older ones to the south as well as to the north, being 112 feet long from wall to wall. It was commenced in October, 1857, and is now nearly finished.

—Composers differ as much as authors in their manner of working. M. Gounod is one of those whose composition throws into a very fever, and who can bear no interruption of his concentration. He finds in the piano thumping the keyboard with one hand and scraping down the score with the other. Poor Madame Gounod once drove him wild by coming to ask him for her thim­ble while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. Rossini composed best lying on his back in bed; while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. M. Vasseur, in his dressing-room while waiting to have a tooth drawn. M. Vasseur, in his dressing-room while waiting to have a tooth drawn, once drove him wild by coming to ask him for her thimble while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. Rossini composed best lying on his back in bed; while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. His music was prodigious, but his voice was so untune­ble while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. His music was prodigious, but his voice was so untune­ble while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an opera. Lecocq is the most happily endowed, for he can forge solos through the open window and disturbed some English tour­ists, and was made to pay an extremely long bill.

—The editor of the London Truth, after observing that probably not one in twenty of the persons who have been in Russia as the home of the Catholic and the Protestant interpretations of the Bible are not two interpretations, but two Bibles," I observe that the Protestant School, in criticising this little book, says of it, "It bubbles over with exquisite humor, incisive logic, and the keenest satire. The 'Two Bibles' deserves a place in every Catho­lic library, and will be found a most useful help to those engaged in the work of teaching and preaching. Its style is clear and vigorous, and, while its diction is ele­gant and accurate, it is simple enough for the most or­dinary intellect."
empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; but the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitations and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

—Prof. J. R. Seeley delivered a lecture in London recently upon writing history, in which he said he could not but think that Macaulay's historical method ought now to be rejected out of fashion, as the Buckle's opposite theory of a scientific history, in which the political element, the development of political constitutions and of national freedom, the actions of Kings and Ministers, must make way for considerations of climate, soil, food, the conditions of social phenomena and industrial life, was dealt with more tenderly. Buckle's book was the greatest hit since the publication of Macaulay's "History," but it delighted general readers far more than students, and was not much talked of now. Since the Greek times the political factor had always been the chief one in history, and so it was with the great writers in the seventeenth century. —Bobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, and Repezard. But calling attention too strongly to the importance of the social and economical elements, but not in depreciating the political, which must always be of primary moment. Prof. Seeley ridiculed at the same time the fashion of trying to make a history out of a single chapter of the philosophy, theology, literature, art, and science of a period, all which subjects required very special knowledge in the writer to be treated to any purpose. A true science of history must, at the risk of being thought heavy, like such books as the "Principia" and the "Wealth of Nations," treat history as the biography of States. Nothing could be more absurd than that a self-governing people should neglect such knowledge, which was one of the most crying wants of the times. History must be something but solid, prosaic fact, and it would thus become true science, a science which would grow into the most practical in the world by being made the basis of politics. At present our study of history was neither scientific nor practical.

—from his place in heaven I trust Father Secchi looked down last Tuesday the 2d, upon the dastardly act—an outrage to justice, and a desecration of that sanctuary of God-illuminated study and consequent great results to science—The Observatory, in order to take possession of the Observatory, having been in the possession of Padre Ferrari, S. J., he left that monument of the generosity of Pius IX and the Order of the Jesuits. And leaving it in good, dignified, and4 heavy, like such books as the "Principia" and the "Wealth of Nations," treat history as the biography of States. Nothing could be more absurd than that a self-governing people should neglect such knowledge, which was one of the most crying wants of the times. History must be something but solid, prosaic fact, and it would thus become true science, a science which would grow into the most practical in the world by being made the basis of politics. At present our study of history was neither scientific nor practical.

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We this week send a copy of the SCHOLASTIC to all our last year’s subscribers and hope they will renew for the coming year. The cost of a year’s subscription is only $1.50, paid in advance if possible. Whether they have concluded to continue or discontinue, they will confer a great favor by informing us. A postal card addressed to the Editor of the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Ind., will suffice.

The New Year.

Six weeks ago to-day the last SCHOLASTIC of the old year was issued, and we left the tollers of Notre Dame to work away in silence, fashioning the new house of learning. Here it has been a busy time indeed, but to the outside world the New Notre Dame has arisen as noiseless as Solomon’s Temple. Centre, rotunda, wings, and front extension, story after story, have gone upward from basement to roof, until the whole structure, like a picture under the hand of an artist, has assumed the full beauty and proportion of its form.

But are we ready—will all things be in readiness for the opening of the new year, one week from next Tuesday? Yes, we are ready. This is what the student will find awaiting him on his arrival here on the second of September.—Study Halls finished and well dried, Class Rooms the same, also Dormitories, and Refectories. That is, all the essential parts of the College will be ready. As for parlors, libraries, museums, etc., they have had to wait until the necessary parts were first finished, so that they will not be in readiness for a little while longer.

It was at first believed that all the building could be completed in time to have the Dedication on the eighth of September, but that was found impossible, and the Dedication has been deferred. Due notice of this festive occasion will be given; but we re-assure our readers that the College will be in readiness for the reception of students on the first Tuesday of September, as originally announced.

From the lithograph which has been sent out, our readers are no doubt familiar with the general appearance of the new building,—its gothic form, varied outline, lofty iron-capped windows, galvanized cornice, slate roof, numerous spires, and lofty dome. And from the description which accompanied the engraving, the student has likewise become acquainted with the interior arrangements,—the wash-rooms or lavatories supplied with hot and cold water, the trunk-rooms adjoining the lavatories, the whole building lit with gas and heated by steam, the perfect ventilation of every room, the convenient desks and seats in the study-halls, the class-rooms on the same floor as the study-halls, and the greater quiet, warmth, healthfulness, and comfort of every part of the new edifice. The studious youths who hurried away from here so unwillingly last April, and who

will hurry back here so gladly this September, on looking upon this beautiful edifice, will reverently bless

"The Eternal Art, educing good from ill."

Notre Dame, so loved, so beautiful, so well-adapted to the welfare of its students, has been suffered to burn only to become more dear, more glorious, and better fitted for the culture of its troops of generous students. A more splendid future is awaiting us.

The Infirmary Building.

This building has been entirely remodelled and elegantly finished. It is now complete, and is itself a respectable college building capable of accommodating a large number of students. Even if the college building, through any unforeseen accident, should not have been ready, this building could have temporarily accommodated nearly two hundred students. During the completion of the old College, in 1865, this was done, and it could be done even better now, but we are glad to say it will not be necessary. The new College is ready, and the Infirmary building can be left for its own uses. It is covered with slate, and is most beautifully and substantially finished throughout.

The Feast of the Assumption at Notre Dame.

The Feast of the Assumption was celebrated at Notre Dame with the usual pomp and splendor. Very Rev. Fr. Granger celebrated High Mass, assisted by Father Francis as Deacon and Father Collins as Subdeacon. After solemn Vespers a procession was formed which wound its way out of the church, along St. Joseph’s Lake and through the surrounding groves, to the tomb of the Blessed Virgin on the grounds of the Scholasticate. Here an antiphon was chanted and an appropriate prayer said, after which the procession returned to the church, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the venerable celebrant. It was indeed an edifying and beautiful sight to see so many persons of all nations assembled by a common Faith to do honor to the Blessed Mother of God. Before the procession started out, Rev. Father Hudson delivered a characteristic and eloquent sermon explanatory of the devotion to the Mother of God and the ceremony of the day.

The preacher showed how beautiful and reasonable is Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of Jesus—she who in the designs of God had been selected from all eternity to be the Mother of the world’s Redeemer, and who, therefore, was saluted by the Archangel as “full of grace.” (St. Luke, i, 28.) He showed how incongruous was the reasoning which, while pretending to accept the dogma of the Incarnation, deprived the Blessed Virgin of the honor which would really be given to the mother of any great and good man. Allike unreasonable was the assertion that the honor we give the Mother detracted from that due to her Divine Son, for what son would feel slighted at seeing his mother honored, and more especially when that honor was given through regard for himself? Therefore it is that Catholics honor the Blessed Virgin; and she being the Mother of God, they endeavor to honor her proportionately. For Christ in taking upon Himself our human nature never for an instant ceased to be God, and as the Blessed Virgin begot Him according to the flesh, she is therefore the Mother of God. What an
honor, then, was hers! Who, that believes Jesus Christ to be God, can say that the Catholic Church honors the Blessed Virgin too much! Devotion to the Blessed Virgin naturally leads to devotion to her Divine Son, and where she is loved and honored there and there only is Christ worshipped "in spirit and in truth."

After the sermon the procession was formed. It was headed by a seminarian carrying a silver cross, and by two acolytes with lighted candles in massive silver candlesticks. Then followed the students and apprentices, carrying beautiful banners of blue and white, properly decorated with embroidery and paintings of saints and angels. Next in line were the Brothers of the Holy Cross, about one hundred and fifty in number, with uncovered heads, repeating the prayers of the Rosary. These were followed by the Minims, in crimson cassock and lace surplice, carrying banners of various colors, preceding the Rev. Clergy, acolytes with lighted candles in massive silver candlesticks. The centre of the procession was occupied by a pure white statue of Our Lady on a pedestal of silver and gold, carried by four young Levites in lace surplices and white gloves. Then followed the Children of Mary, pupils of the neighboring Academy, some in white, others in blue dresses, with white gloves, veils of rich material, and four hundred Sisters professed and novices, from Saint Mary's Convent and the neighboring religious institutions. The procession was closed by hundreds of the pious laity from South Bend, Lowell, and other parishes. The line of march was spanned by arches decorated in beautiful and chaste design. The one facing the entrance to the church was the most beautiful of all, with its festoons of natural flowers and blue and white drapery. It was in the form of a quadrangle, surmounted by a dome and a statue of the Immaculate Conception, and was the work of the apprentices of the Manual Labor School.

Personal.

J. Montgomery, of '76, is doing well at Loogootee, Ind.
Toble Knorr, of '76, is in the grocery business at Pittsburg, Pa.
Jas. O'connor, of '73, is in the dry-goods business at Pittsburg, Pa.
Edward Shields, of '67, is editor of the Monitor Journal, Seymour, Ind.
Jos. McTague, of '76, is in business with his father in Philadelphia.
F. E. Neidhart, of '76, is in business with his father at Marquette, Mich.
Ivo. W. Budelecke, M. D. (Scientific), of '72, has a good practice at Memphis, Tenn.
Dr. Jas. Van Dusen, of '74, is practicing his profession at Fremont, Washington Territory.
Chauncey Nichols (Commercial), of '74, is with his uncle at the St. James Hotel, Peru, Ind.
Chas. Bowman (Commercial), of '73, is foreman of the basket manufactory at Benton Harbor, Mich.
Dr. Michael J. Skilling, of '70, has a large practice in Philadelphia. His address is 18th and Christian Streets.

Our devoted Director of Studies is now in Boston attending to business connected with the department.

- Patrick Gibbons, of the Centennial Year, is in business with his father at No. 2500 Grace Ferry, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jno. O'Rourke, of '77, is studying law with Major Monteleth of Pittsburg, Pa. He will be admitted to the bar this fall.
- Louis Burridge (Commercial), of '72, and Porter Johnson (Commercial), of '73, are engaged in mercantile pursuits at Benton Harbor, Mich.
- W. M. Fowler of '76, has been seeking his fortune in Kansas for the past two years, and intends to take a trip to Notre Dame next September.
- Rev. Father Kelley is now in Ireland visiting his friends in the interest of the University. We wish him success and a pleasant voyage home.
- James J. Walsh, of '80, is prosecuting attorney for the State at Greenfield, Ind. He is also corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Association.
- We had the pleasure last week of a visit from Rev. Father Gudin, of the Passionist Order, who conducted the retreat for the Sisters of St. Mary's Academy.
- Messrs. H. J. Hanford and E. G. Logan, of Louisville, Ky., paid us a visit the past week. Mr. Logan is the news editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.
- Signora and Signorina Gregori visited the College on the Feast of the Assumption. They spent a few days with their friend Mrs. Byerly in South Bend.
- Mr. Castaneda came from New Orleans a few days ago to visit his son, Gardiner, who has remained here during the vacation. He reports all well in the Crescent City.
- Eugene F. Arnold, of Washington, D. C., (Class of '78), graduated in the Law Course at Georgetown University on the 27th of June. We wish him success in his chosen profession.
- G. W. Darr, of '71, who is touring in Europe, is now at Feldkirch, Austria. He has written to learn all particulars about the fire. From Feldkirch he will go to Switzerland, thence to Rome.
- Rev. E. B. Kilroy, A. M., D. D., of '52, has placed an item in his will to the effect that his magnificent library shall be given to Notre Dame. He has also sent a donation of books to the Lemonnier Library.
- Father had a visit from P. J. Hagan a few weeks ago, and he was glad to see the new College towering up so soon in the place of the smouldering ruins which but a few weeks before marked the site of the old grand building.
- Rev. Thos. Carroll, of '57, has charge of a large congregation at Oil City, Pa. His church is a model of neatness and beauty, and the good Father is noted for his kind hospitality to visitors and disinterested devotedness to his flock.
- Charles Cavanagh, of '78, and Thos. Quinn, of '77, were seen at their homes in Philadelphia by a member of the Faculty lately visiting that city, who says Notre Dame has no better friends in the Quaker City than Tom and Charlie, and none more devoted to their Alma Mater.
- Prof. Ackerman, who frescoed the old University rectory twenty-five years ago, has been engaged to repaint the views of St. Peter's and other scenes from ancient and modern Rome which were destroyed by the fire-fiend last April. He will also teach a class in drawing and painting.
- Prof. Luigi Gregori, who was decorated two years ago with the grand gold medal of the Art Department of Notre Dame University, has been engaged to paint several large pictures for the Cathedral of Baltimore. If report speaks truly, the Cathedral is already in possession of some fine pictures, notable among which is a Descent from the Cross. We have not heard the name of the artist. Many sacred memories linger around this venerable pile, the first Catholic church in the United States, and there are yet living who remember to have often seen Most Rev. Archbishop Carroll officiating there, and many of the R-revolutionary heroes and high dignitaries, among them Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Lafayette and others of Revolutionary times, at Mass there. We hope Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons will receive generous aid from those who cannot but be glad to see the venerable old Cathedral of Baltimore renovated and painted.
Local Items.

—Bon jour!
—Busy times.
—Toledo is ahead.
—Pleasant weather.
—Don’t forget the Library.
—Great demand for Catalogues.
—Edbrooke is a master architect.
—Seventy-five carpenters driving nails.
—The main building is admired by all.
—Now is the time for your “apple-sass.”
—The dome will be built early next spring.
—Every student should join a literary society.
—Bro. Columbkille is head chamberlain, as usual.
—The Props. have a jolly old students.
—Who will get on the Roll of Honor oftener this year?
—Boys, get ready, as September is stealing swiftly on us.
—Our weather-prophet stole the moon one night last week.
—Start out with the determination of carrying home a first honor.
—Some of the old boys are collecting specimens for the new Museum.
—Where, oh where is that barrel of ink? Echo answers, “Where?”
—Very Rev. President Corby will be glad to see all his old boys again.
—There is nothing like “apple-sass” for all the ills that flesh is heir to.
—Bro. Albert is the first Prefect of the Minims, assisted by Bro. Octavius.
—Father Superior will take temporary quarters in the Infirmary building.
—A large number of visitors are around every day viewing the new College.
—Insure your property in the companies represented by Mr. Wile of Laporte.
—Brothers Leander, Lawrence and Hugh are the Junior Prefects for next year.
—Nothing better serves to cultivate a literary taste than access to a good library.
—Father Zahm still directs the Scientific Department, assisted by Father Kirsch.
—Father Robinson has been appointed one of the professors for the ensuing year.
—Some very exciting games of hand-ball take place every evening among the workmen.
—The visitors will be glad to find their old friend Bro. Assil in his usual place the coming year.
—All the prefects have returned home and speak of the kindness shown them by the old students.
—Carpenters are at work upon the Juniors’ pavilion, which will be placed on the site of the old one.
—Several teams are kept busy at present, removing the rubbish from the grounds about the new building.
—No serious accident has happened to any of those engaged in the reconstruction of the New Notre Dame.
—Professors Lyons, Howard, Tong, Ivers, Stace, Edwards and Coleman hold their old positions in the University.
—The Juniors who remained during vacation are under obligations to Prof. Lyons for a barrel of water-melons.
—Before resuming your studies place yourself under the protection of St. Aloysius, model of innocence and purity.
—Brothers Theodore, Marcellius and Timothy will have charge of the Senior Department for the scholastic year 70-71.
—The procession took place as usual on the Feast of the Assumption, and was largely attended from the neighboring parishes.

—The new seats for the study and recitation rooms are to be of an improved style, and they are the finest we have ever seen.
—Mr. Boyle, of Watertown, Wis., who fell some time ago from the second floor of the new buildidg has entirely recovered.
—The white finish and ornamental work will not be put upon the brown coat of plaster until the walls have had time to settle.
—The boys remaining attend class from 8 to 10A.M. Some of the boys are so studious that they rise at 5 o’clock to prepare their studies.
—The Gorcho of Lourdes, west of the church, was profusely decorated with natural flowers and plants on the Feast of the Assumption.
—The ex-politician “Pete” is still engaged on the water gang, and, like the yellow-fever sufferers, the change of weather is a relief to him.
—Fathers Corby, Walsh and Condon, assisted by the prefects of the three departments, make an efficient body for the government of the College.
—Prof. Stace has surveyed the site for the new Music and Exhibition Hall, which will be a pendant to the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.
—It is said that those persons who cleaned brick during vacation intend to adopt the “whole-arm movement” in penmanship when class resumes.
—Brothers Phillip and Alexander, Messrs. Rogers, Morrisey, Hagerty, Kollop, McNamara, Scherer and Rose are members of the faculty for this year.
—Jupiter Pliuvius, after threatening for several days to pay us an unwelcome visit, finally left the neighborhood, to the relief of the College contractors.
—Brother Leander returns his sincere thanks to Thos. Quinn, Richard Doherty, Jno. Rourke and Charlie Cavanagh for favors received during his visit East.
—Rev. Father Zahm has the thanks of the Minims and of those who have charge of them for the use of Science Hall, which they occupied since the memorable 23d of April.
—Applications for Catalogues are pouring in to President Corby from all parts of the country. Present indications promise a large attendance of students for the coming year.
—We have received letters from a great number of the students of last year all, of whom seem anxious for September to arrive, when they can return to their dear old Alma Mater.
—The dormitories and study-halls were plastered long before the other apartments, so that they are now thoroughly dried and there is no danger of any one suffering from dampness.
—Those of the Juniors who remained here since the fire seemed to enjoy themselves well. What with studying, fishing, boat-riding, swimming, etc., the time passed off very pleasantly.
—Very Rev. Father Sorin enjoys the best of health, although he has done more work during the past two or three months than he would have undertaken the constitution of many a younger man.
—When travelling, never pass the Lake Shore Dining Hall at Laporte without stopping to take a meal. There are no better caterers in the United States than the gentlemen who have charge of this model hotel.
—The amount of material delivered daily from the deposits and brickyards is about as follows: Loads of brick, 65; lumber, 27; lath, 3; lime, 3; sand, 340; slate, 24; cut stone, 2; iron, 2; making in all, 966 loads.
—Rev. Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne has contributed several valuable volumes to the Lemonnier Library. Four or five of these are enriched with the autograph of his saintly predecessor, Rev. Bishop Luers.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—Our John A. Gibbons, of South Bend, paid us several visits during the vacation, and seemed to take a great interest in inspecting the new College. John anxiously awaits the opening of school. He has just written letters from his Junior friends of last year, and reports them all as doing well and longing for the opening of classes again in September.

—The daily Iowa State Register, published at Des Moines, in issue of July 16th, said: "The new Notre Dame college buildings, at Notre Dame, Indiana, are magnificent. We were shown cuts of the old and the new yesterday. The burned structure was dear to the hearts of thousands, but the new would delight them equally, it is so much handsomer and more capacious."

—The twelve Minims sojourning here during vacation spent the time pleasantly and profitably. They say they are surprised to think September is so near! What with a couple of hours' study in the morning, a daily bath in the lake, an occasional tramp through the country, with sundry other amusements, there was no time left to get the blues or to long for the time that would bring back their companions to make the campus lively with shouts and merry games.

—Our musicians are grieved over the loss of a large number of manuscript Misses, cantatas and sacred hymns, the original compositions of a late director of our Musical Department, Prof. Dr. Neyron, M. S. L. Dr. Neyron, whose intentions were to have his works published in suitable form to hand down to posterity as a monument of the Professor's genius, but the fire destroyed in a few minutes those works, which were the fruits of a long and active life.

—Bad books and papers are now universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest evils of the age. Therefore it should be the aim of all those interested in the education and advancement of youth to do all they can to counteract the evil influences. Good books elevate the moral tone of thought and feeling; hence the Lemmonier Library Association keep nothing upon their shelves but such works as will promote among the students a high standard of moral, intellectual and literary culture.

—German printing ink must have a suspicious look about it, judging from the fact that the local custom-house authorities here a few weeks ago detained a barrel en route for us. Perhaps they thought it contained illicit spirits. No, gentlemen; a spirit different to any ye wot of is chained up in that barrel; better let it go; have nought to do with it or it may play you a naughty trick. Guopower or dynamite is nothing in comparison to the explosive properties of the contents of that barrel.

—The thirty-fifth annual Catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., is at hand. The Catalogue is from the press of the University, and is one of the finest specimens of artistic job printing we have seen in many days. The composition is tasty, the margins even, the press work faultless, and all about the pamphlet denotes skill and good taste. The Catalogue contains an engraving of the new structure now being erected, and which is to be the finest college building in the country.—Dubuque Daily Telegraph.

—Mr. Willis A. Bugbee, who was down in Michigan last week, and one or two others in succession.

—The Western Citizen, Indianapolis, says there are thirty-six delinquents to the college fund there, and the Auditor of the State threatens to make a sale of delinquent college fund lands. Elsewhere in the same paper we read: "Miss Russell, published in the last number of the Scholastic, occurs a few errors which Dr. Neyron, who was a surgeon under the first Napoleon at Waterloo, and is now Professor of Anatomy at Notre Dame, lost his collection of skeletons in the late fire. He is now making arrangements for a new set of bones, and expects to lecture this year to a large class of medics. The memoirs hereabout should be well guarded.

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—The Western Citizen, Indianapolis, says there are
ewspaper of July 20: "Probably no single college in the United States outside of Iowa can claim more graduates in Des Moines than the University of Notre Dame. On the 23rd of last April the building was destroyed by fire. The insurance was $45,000, one-fourth of the original cost of the buildings destroyed. With this money, and the cost of the buildings destroyed, the University of Notre Dame, St. Mary's, for young ladies, where a most thorough education is imparted, in all the branches that make up a good English, Classical or Musical education. The advantages of these sister institutions, then, form a weighty consideration for the parent or guardian.—Catholic Columbian.

—The following editorial notice appeared in The Chicago Evening Journal of August the 19th: "We published in our last number of The Notke Dames Scholastic an announce- ment of the rebuilding and reopening of the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., which was destroyed by fire only a few weeks ago. The work of reconstruction has been one of the most characteristic American "push," and a fine edifice, a cut of which is given in the advertisement, has taken the place of the principal building of those destroyed. The new College year will open September 24th, under very flattering auspices, considering the calamity which recently befell the institution. The new structure is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, with a frontage of 224 feet by 155 in depth, with a wing which will make the total frontage 320 feet. Height, four stories and a basement, a dome extending eighty feet above the roof, a clock thirty feet in diameter. The interior of the edifice is planned with special reference to the practical necessities and comfort of the school, due regard being given to heat- ing and ventilation. Lighting and heating of the new Notre Dame will thus enter upon a new career of educational work, really none the worse for having passed through its "ordeal of fire." The Very Rev. William Corty, C. S. C., continues to be the President, assisted by an able faculty of teachers and disciplinarians."

—Many encomiums have been passed upon the neatness and taste displayed by the printer of the Catalogue for 1878-9, and we must admit that although the material was much of it old and well-worn, we are not ashamed of the job at home production. The Catalogue was printed (and St. Mary's also, we understand,) is from the old and well-known manufactory of the Peninsular Paper Company, Ypsilanti, Mich., of which ex-Mayor Laubert A. Barnes is the gentlemanly President. Anyone who knows Mr. Barnes, or has had anything to do with the Company which he represents, knows that a more accommodating gentleman or a more trustworthy company cannot be found anywhere. Having the space, we can scarcely find words to express the high esteem in which we hold them for their promptitude and business integrity, our gratitude for the many favors received from them in connection with the publication of our production. This is saying a great deal, but not more than they deserve. So fine a reputation have they built up that they have not for years solicited an order, their productions being in favor even among Eastern publishers, in New York and elsewhere, and yet Mr. Barnes and his confidants..."
are not a bit proud, but more obliging than if they needed orders.

The following letter from our excellent friend, F. X. Brandecker, the able and gentlemanly editor of the Katholische Wochenblatt, of Chicago, is characteristic—just such as one might expect from such a whole-souled Catholic as Mr. Brandecker:

Dear Sir:—We have received the "cut" of the new College. This morning it has been published with a description of the new building in No. 33. May Heaven preserve Notre Dame from the fire king; that the labors and the hopes of years in which this zealously persecuted and valuable places of learning in this country. But it is gratifying to know that already preparations are being made to contribute to the rebuilding of that great college, to which our friends have been so loyal. The following letter from our excellent friend, F. X. Brandecker, the able and gentlemanly editor of the Catholic World, has been published with a description of the new College.

F. X. BRANDECKER.

—A copy of the Waukesha (Wisconsin) Democrat which contained the following notice reached us lately: "We congratulate the people of Notre Dame on the recent completion of the new College. We have heard the bell of Notre Dame, at Jones's Wood Colosseum, on the 27th inst., for the benefit of Notre Dame, at Jones's Wood Colosseum, on the 27th inst. We had but a short time before been conducted through their hundreds of rooms and through the magnificent church (which fortunately was not burnt) by an old friend, who is one of the ablest professoys in the University. It should not matter to non-Catholics that this is a Catholic institution. For it is one of the most distinguished and valuable places of learning in this country. It was never doubted for a moment that it would be rebuilt, but it is gratifying to know that already preparations are well advanced for its immediate rebuilding. It will be on an improved plan, and larger. It is expected to occupy the new building in September. From the first, we wanted to finish it, which the liberal of all classes are expected to help to raise. The good people of Waukesha will have an opportunity to contribute Mr. Patrick Bannon is authorized to receive subscriptions for this purpose; indeed he has already received a goodly number. Let the work go on."

—A certain individual, whom it will not be necessary to name, took it into his head one morning about two weeks ago to climb up to the third story of the new college to see where his room was going to be. He got up the first ladder, but somehow failed to make contact. He was visibly frightened. Casting a furtive glance at the building in No. 33, he looked back instantly, and muttering a few unconnected words, started for the door. Our friend left the building. He didn't find where his room was going to be. He got up the first ladder, but somehow failed to make contact. He was visibly frightened. Casting a furtive glance at the new College, he looked back instantly, and muttering a few unconnected words, started for the door. Our friend left the building. He didn't find where his room was going to be.

—A friend in New York requests us to announce to the many readers of the Ave Maria in that city and vicinity that tickets for the grand picnic of the Young Men's United Catholic Association, in aid of the University of Notre Dame, at Jones's Wood Colosseum, on the 27th inst., may be had at the Catholic Review office, No. 11 Barclay St., of Messrs. Benziger Bros., 311 Broadway, and of Mr. J. B. McGrath, the zealous director, at 139 Broadway. We take the following notice from the Weekly Union: "Scarcely three months after the New College was erected, the venerable bell of Notre Dame University—that home of Science and Learning—had fallen a victim to the devouring, relentless flames of fire. The enjoyments during vacation were all calculated to promote health, and so the vacation pupils are now full of vigor and energy, eager and ready to begin their earnest work of the coming scholastic year.

—All who have ever lived at St. Mary's must remember the sweet-toned convent bell, that summoned one to all the various duties of daily life. This bell was broken, much to the regret of all, who had for many years been attached to the Convent and Academy. It has been replaced by a new one, which has been recently installed, and which now again rings out as clearly and sweetly as ever. This new bell has been dedicated to the memory of the late Rev. Mr. Young, who was the long-time director of the Convent and Academy.

—The closing of the Annual Retreat of the Sisters of the Holy Cross is always a pleasant feature of the vacation, for then the pupils have the privilege of meeting many of their former teachers who have returned from the different missions, North, South, East and West. This year, at least three hundred Sisters made their retreat at St. Mary's.

—On the Feast of the Assumption seventeen novices have been professed. This is the first time that so many novices have been professed in one year at St. Mary's. The vacation has passed very pleasantly. Beautiful weather and a pleasant circle of about twenty-five old pupils, with the addition every week of one or two new pupils, have kept up the cheerfulness of the vacation programme. The many kind, loving letters from the absent pupils have been most affectionately answered. A great number of persons have visited the Academy during the vacation, among them Major Dallas, U. S. A., and wife. The enjoyment of the vacation were all calculated to promote health, and so the vacation pupils are now full of vigor and energy, eager and ready to begin their earnest work of the coming scholastic year.

—The painters and carpenters have been busy renovating the Convent and Academy.

—The old pupils will be delighted to find that Notre Dame College is in as good a shape as from St. Mary's.

—Sisters and pupils are eagerly awaiting the return of the old pupils, who may be assured of a loving welcome, and all will endeavor to cheer the new comers.

—The vacation has passed very pleasantly. Beautiful weather and a pleasant circle of about twenty-five old pupils, with the addition every week of one or two new pupils, have kept up the cheerfulness of the vacation programme. The many kind, loving letters from the absent pupils have been most affectionately answered. A great number of persons have visited the Academy during the vacation, among them Major Dallas, U. S. A., and wife. The enjoyments during vacation were all calculated to promote health, and so the vacation pupils are now full of vigor and energy, eager and ready to begin their earnest work of the coming scholastic year.

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Weekly Newspapers.

THE CATHOLIC COLUMBAN, published weekly at Columbus, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, $5 per annum.

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 '76], Civil Engineer of City and County of Elkhart, Office, 67 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana. Special attention given to Hydraulic Engineering.

ARTHUR J. STACE [of '64], County Surveyor for St. Joseph County. South Bend, Ind.

Hotels.

THE BOND HOUSE, A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Mich.

THE MATTERSON HOUSE, Corner of Wasbash Ave. and Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill. All Notre Dame Visitors to Chicago may be found at the Matterson House.

Book Binders.

EDWARD P. FLYNN, Plain and Fancy Book-bin or, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Attorneys at Law.

BROWN & HARVEY (E. M. Brown of '65), Attorneys at Law. Cleveland, Ohio.

SPEER & MITCHELL (N. S. Mitchell, of '72) Attorneys at Law, No. 325 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

WALTER M. CLIFTON, Attorney at Law, No. 225 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

MATTHEW S. ANDERSON, A. McKay, Prop., Niles, Mich.


DODGE & DODGE (Chas. J., Notary Public, and Wm. W., both of '74), Attorneys at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.


JAMES A. O'REILLY, Attorney at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. LONSDALE, Attorney at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.


WILLIAM J. CLARKE (of '70), Attorney at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES A. O'REILLY, Attorney at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. LONSDALE, Attorney at Law. Office, 140 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

GOING WEST.

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Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 1877.

Lv. Chicago — 7 00 a.m. 9 00 a.m. 4 00 p.m. 5 15 p.m. 19 00 p.m.
Lv. Mich. City — 9 15 " 11 10 " 6 35 " 7 45 " 13 45 "
Lv. Niles — 10 45 " 12 15 " 8 13 " 9 00 " 15 30 "
Lv. Kalamazoo — 12 30 p.m. 1 40 " 10 00 " 10 45 " 17 45 "
Lv. Jackson — 3 45 " 4 05 " 12 20 " 4 45 "
Lv. Ar. Detroit — 5 45 " 6 30 " 3 35 " 6 40 "
Lv. Detroit — 7 00 a.m. 9 55 " 5 20 " 9 50 " 17 20 "
Lv. Jackson — 10 20 " 12 15 " 8 13 " 12 45 a.m. 4 40 "
Lv. Kalamazoo — 12 30 p.m. 4 05 " 10 00 " 10 45 " 4 40 "
Lv. Niles — 3 45 " 4 05 " 6 30 " 9 00 " 4 45 "
Lv. Mich. City — 4 30 " 5 30 " 7 55 " 5 47 " 4 15 "
Lv. Chicago — 5 55 " 7 40 " 10 30 " 9 00 " 4 45 "

Niles and South Bend Division.

GOING NORTH.
Lv. So. Bend—8 50 a.m. 8 30 a.m. 6 30 a.m. 15 15 p.m.
" N. Dame—8 50 " 8 30 " 6 30 " 15 15 "
Ar. Niles — 9 40 " 7 15 " 10 45 " 4 45 "

GOING SOUTH.
Lv. Niles—8 50 a.m. 8 30 a.m. 6 30 a.m. 15 15 p.m.
Lv. So. Bend—9 50 " 7 50 " 10 30 " 4 45 "
" N. Dame—9 50 " 8 00 " 10 30 " 4 45 "
Ar. Niles — 10 45 " 9 00 " 12 00 " 4 45 "

Sunday expected. Daily. Saturday and Sunday expected.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Manager, Detroit, Mich. G. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, South Bend, Ind.
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE
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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.
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- At La Salle, with Illinois Central R. R.
- At Rock Island, with Western Union R. R. and Rock Island & Peoria Railroad.
- At Davenport, with the Davenport & North Western R. R.
- At Grinnell, with Central R. R. of Iowa.
- At Atchison, with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Pacific, Union Pacific, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
- At Leavenworth, with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
- At Western, with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
- At Pottawattamie, with the Central R. R. of Iowa.
- At Des Moines, with D. M. & St. P. & P. R. R.
- At Council Bluffs, with Union Pacific R. R.
- At Oskara, with B. & M. R. R. (in Neb.)
- At Atchison, with Union Pacific, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
- At St. Louis, with Central R. R. of Iowa; St. Louis, Kansas City, & Northern, and C. B. & Q. R. Rds.
- At Kans City, with Union Pacific, Missouri & Kansas.
- At Atchison, with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
- At Leavenworth, with K. P. & C. Cen. Union Pacific R. R.
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- At Leavenworth, with K. P. & C. Cen. Union Pacific R. R.
- At Leavenworth, with K. P. & C. Cen. Union Pacific R. R.

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