Revivimus!

September 8th, 1879.

By T. A. Dailey (‘74).

The season waned—the hectic blush
Of summer pierced the emerald green,
And changed to gold the sylvan sheen.
And dyed the fruits with crimson flush.

All nature yields a rich perfume,
A glowing incense at the shrine
Where Ceres delves the hidden mine
And molds to fruit the spring-time bloom.

The morning sun ne’er lit a scene
More sweetly fair, more grandly sweet,—
New Notre Dame uprisen to greet
Her thronging friends, with joy serene.

Her portals are flung wide once more.
Her children throng the broad church aisles
—They come o’er many countless miles—
She greets them as in days of yore.

A royal welcome she extends.
With more of holiday display—
The world smiles fair and bright to-day—
For recompense with effort blends.

To-day she consecrates to higher
And grander aims her garnished halls—
To God she dedicates those walls
Once swept away by wasting fire.

Oh, bright arisen Notre Dame!
Thou star of hope upon the sea!
Thy happy children turn to thee,
Triumphant o’er remorseless flame.

Bigots have hurled their shafts at thee.
The fire-fiend scorched thee with his breath.
But thou hast triumphed over death—
Thy mission is for eternity.

The world has heralded thy fame.
Thy friends have gathered to thy side.
Their zeal and prayers have stemmed the tide,
And thou art blest, O Notre Dame!

Oh, Notre Dame! thou canst not die.
To truth and goodness life is given,—
Immortal life on earth—in heaven.
God’s promises can never lie.

Never before was deed so great
Wrought out by men in such brief time;
Thy ashes held a power sublime,
That men have praised from State to State.

Oh, peerless College of the West!
Oh, monument of faith and grace!
The proudest record of our race—
This day beholds thee richly blest.

Man’s Future the Result of his own Actions.

By Geo. E. Clarke.

Truly, it is said, youth is the morning of life. Cares and sorrows are unknown to us then; our future seems as one long spring day; joy, pleasure and happiness fill our imaginations, and we love to picture to ourselves the many deeds we purpose to perform after our arrival at manhood’s years. Patiently we await the coming of the time when we shall bid adieu to home and friends, step out into the busy world, and taste the pleasures thereof.

Fortunately, ere the arrival of that longed-for time, passing events give us to understand that joys and sorrows, pleasures and vicissitudes alike, are liable to greet the young mariner on his voyage through life. Forcibly we are drawn to the conclusion, that we have been placed here for an express purpose, and that to each a task has been assigned; each one has a special duty to perform, and in pursuance of the same he must exercise that reason and free will with which he has been endowed by the Creator.

The numerous difficulties and obstacles which we see our many friends encountering cause our enchantment to cease, and the scene to change. The newspapers and periodicals of the day devote whole columns to parties seeking employment; the public prints glare with notices relative to bankruptcies, and, alas! to suicides, which now are becoming but too frequent. Men who yesterday dwelt in brown stone fronts, to-day are penniless. Men born and raised in luxury, become financially embarrassed, and, after ruining in their mad career those who relied too much on their credit, finish by taking away the life which God had given them. Again, we note professional men having recourse to similar means—men who for a time kept above the surface and moved with the rushing current, but who soon gave up all hopes, and speedily sank to the bottom. We read, too, of literary men who have won enviable reputations, and whose productions have been prized by the student and thinker, but who have soon retired from the arena of literary fame and sunk into oblivion.

Accompany me, if you will, through the streets of one of our leading cities. This dwelling on the right is for sale; its owner failed to make ends meet, he failed to pay his notes when due; his creditors showed him no mercy, and he is compelled to part with this homestead and begin life anew. That attractive building on the corner, with closed doors, is about to undergo a sheriff’s sale. Its for-
mer owner was once a young man of promising ability. His father bequeathed him this establishment when its reputation was enviable and its credit unlimited; but to-day that once promising youth is not much better than a beggar, and his estate will not cover his debts.

Further on, we view an excited multitude of men and women: the costly structure which they surround is a bank, in which they have regularly deposited their earnings. Here the old story is again told: the bank has failed; its president and officials lived like lords, and to increase their store, indulged in some wild-cat speculation with the depositors. These are the ordinary events of the day.

But if the world furnishes us so many instances of signal failure on the part of those whose career at first seemed so bright and promising, it presents, on the other hand, just as many examples of young men deprived of home and friends, who have triumphed over every obstacle; youths who, without an ordinary education, afterwards rose to distinction, and retired, leaving the world amazed at the result of their labors; youths who educated themselves and afterwards honored the vocations they had chosen; young men who by their own labor built their future, embarked in mercantile life, accumulated thousands and millions, assisted the distressed, built up the cities in which they lived; and died bequeathing their fortune to charitable purposes and educational institutions; of men whose first occupation was to dig the dirt of the earth, and who afterwards started banks and built palatial mansions, and therein entertained the distinguished men of all nations.

Vanderbilt, the railroad king, and Stewart, the merchant prince, were makers of their vast fortunes. In the legal profession was to dig the dirt of the earth, and who afterwards honored the vocations they had chosen; young men who by their own labor built their future, embarked in mercantile life, accumulated thousands and millions, assisted the distressed, built up the cities in which they lived; and died bequeathing their fortune to charitable purposes and educational institutions; of men whose first occupation was to dig the dirt of the earth, and who afterwards started banks and built palatial mansions, and therein entertained the distinguished men of all nations.

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our path, but we should not despair. If you choose an humble station in life, rank at its head; do not content yourself with the second place; put heart and soul into your work; think not those in other vocations are succeeding better than yourself; if you do, you will be surpassed by those behind you, and thus displease your choice in life. Whatever you do, be the man,—honorable in all your actions. "Act well your part,—there all the honor lies," is an axiom most worthy of attention, and if you heed it you will benefit your fellow-man, thereby fulfilling one of the objects for which you were created. People may say you are too late; the walks of life are crowded, there is no room; but heed them not; as Webster said, "There is plenty of room at the top."

We live in a young and growing country; its age dates back but a century; and, with plenty of room, if we do not lack the proper spirit we may predict that success will crown our efforts, and our future will be the result of our own actions.

Schiller.

Frederick von Schiller, who, together with Klopstock and Goethe, occupies the pinnacle of glory in modern German poetry, was born at Marbach, in Suabia, in 1759. His father being a soldier, his early education chiefly devolved on his mother, a pious lady. After a preparatory course in Latin, Schiller attended Charles's school, at the request of Charles, Duke of Württemberg. This school was somewhat like a university, but conducted strictly on the military plan. In the beginning, Schiller turned his attention to the study of law, which, however, he soon changed for that of medicine. At the same time he devoted himself to poetry, which he loved above everything else, studying for his profession no more than was strictly necessary. While yet a student at the university, he composed the drama entitled "The Robbers," a production savoring greatly of the stormy times which immediately preceded the French Revolution. In this drama Schiller gave vent to his youthful enthusiasm. He wrote it in secret, laboring under continual apprehension of being detected by the authorities, and each new scene was read to his companions as soon as completed. This life at the university gave rise in his mind to the plan of a drama by Laube, entitled "The Students of Charles's School." "The Robbers," with its horrible scenes and passionate outbursts, acted like wildfire on the minds of the youth of that time. A series of blood-and-thunder romances was the result. Of course, perfect art was out of the question in a piece based on such frantic wildness. After his departure from the university, Schiller obtained a position as surgeon in the army. The discipline, however, pleased him so little, that he left Stuttgart in order to live in perfect freedom, no matter under what unfavorable circumstances.

He changed his abode several times; was at one time dramatist at Mannheim, then again led a private life at Dresden and Weimar, until finally he was appointed professor of history at Jena in 1789. His marriage with a truly virtuous woman, Charlotte von Langanfeld, provided his restless life with a permanent mainstay. A severe disease of the chest, the result of close study, secretly undermined his constitution. He now occupied himself exclusively with historical studies and with the philosophy of Kant, the author of Objective Skepticism. In the latter part of his life he left Jena for Weimar, where he died on the 9th of May, 1805.

The brilliant success which attended "The Robbers" encouraged Schiller to devote himself principally to the drama. He wrote "The Conspiracy of Fiesco" and "Love and Intrigue," both tragedies. The first is based on a most fiery admiration of freedom, whilst in the second, deception and false friendship are well portrayed. Even in "Don Carlos," signs of that ungovernable titan-like spirit, which so characterized Schiller in his youth, can easily be traced.

With the four above-mentioned dramas, the stormy revolutionary period in the life of Schiller came to a close. His acquaintance with Goethe guided him into a quieter path. The study of history which he pursued at Jena, assisted greatly in diverting him from his youthful faults and dreams. The fruits of his historical labors were: "The History of the Revolt of the Netherlands" and "The History of the Thirty Years' War." Both are noted for brilliancy of language than for impartial and thorough research. During his intercourse with Goethe, the poetry of Schiller rapidly advanced to perfection. The following magnificent ballads, composed at that time, give ample testimony of the fact: "The Cranes of Ibycus," "The Diver," "The Glove," "The Struggle with the Dragon," and "The Court of Hapsburg." Above all, however, his great historical and national dramas—"Wallenstein"—consisting of three parts: "The Camp of Wallenstein," "The Piccolomini," and "Death of Wallenstein," give evidence of the strength and fertility of his poetical genius. This trilogy can truly be said to be the greatest artistic achievement of Schiller. The subject was one which well suited the spirit of the age; and what chiefly adds to the interest of the work is the close comparison between Wallenstein and Napoleon. The drama holds up, as it were, before the eyes of the latter a prophetic mirror in the tragic end of the former. Such a masterpiece was well calculated to supplant on the stage those illiberal and ephemeral family scenes produced by Iffland and Kotzebue. Schiller, as a lyric poet, now appears endowed with fresh creative power. Some of his most touching and thoughtful poetical productions are: "The Artists," "The Ideals," "The Walk," "The Power of Song," and "The Honor of Woman." Above all others, however, his far-famed "Song of the Bell" is a beautiful picture of humanity, and of endurance and suffering.

In 1800, Schiller departed for Weimar, to devote his powers, now much enfeebled, however, in concert with Goethe, to the drama. Soon after appeared "Mary Stuart" and the "Maid of Orleans,"—better adapted to the stage than "Wallenstein," it is true, but less perfect as works of art. The characters in "Mary Stuart" appear too much influenced by personal motives, and the "Maid of Orleans" has more of the form of an epic than of a dramatic composition. Schiller placed himself on Catholic ground in both dramas, which warped the judgment of some of his prejudiced critics, and caused them to overlook or depreciate their real beauties, and to exaggerate their defects. In the "Bride of Messina," Schiller labored to unite the romantic with the antique. This beautiful production was, however, severely criticised, because the plot is too subtle and complicated, and because the carelessness in mixing the most diverse religious views is unsatisfactory and unnatural. The last and most admired drama of Schiller was "William Tell." The same admiration and love of freedom appears in it which characterized "Fiesco" and "Don Carlos." It is no longer, however, a wild and unconvincable
In many respects, Schiller’s character differs from that of Goethe. The latter attached himself more to the real and external form, whilst the former studied the inner and hidden springs of action. The latter grasped things as they clearly and naturally present themselves; the former buried himself in a world of dreams and self-created ideals.

The influence of Goethe helped to quiet the feverish mind of Schiller and to supply him with a greater love of reality. The brilliancy of his language, rhetorical, and poetical at the same time, is not one of the least merits of the works of Schiller. If, however, an unprejudiced criticism is required of the partially perverted efforts of his youth, mention should be made not only of his doubts, his infidelity, and his wild dreams of freedom, but likewise of his high moral earnestness, honest endeavors, and his continual struggle in favor of truth. In his Christian and idealistic view of the world, he sought Christianity only and exclusively in the sphere of moral freedom, for which art, as he imagined, should prepare and educate man. Schiller, moreover, is often called the German Shakspeare, and Englishmen need not fear that the glory of Shakspeare is in any way lessened by such a comparison. His “Robbers” may well compare with “Macbeth” or “Richard III,” and his “Intrigue and his continual struggle in favor of truth. In his

It must be admitted that some situations in Schiller are exaggerated and unnatural, but this may be accounted for by the age in which he lived—during the stormy days of the Revolution, when France was ruled by Robespierre and Marat, and consternation was spread throughout Europe—at a time when Reason was adored by many as the only divinity. And it is well known that authors and poets especially reproduce in their works the opinions of the age. It is quite apparent that in his later works he became convinced of the folly of the ideas which he so wildly advocated in his youth—namely, that equality, absolute freedom, and fraternity can be established by law.

Although Schiller did not follow Christian principles strictly, he at least proved in his works that he was convinced of their truth. As a poet, Schiller must undoubtedly be placed in the first rank, and as long as the German language is spoken his great genius will find admirers.

J. B. B.

—There is food for thought in the story that is told of a young lad, who for the first time accompanied his father to a public dinner. The waiter asked him: “What will you take to drink?” Hesitating for a moment, he replied: “I’ll take what father takes!” The answer reached his father’s ear, and instantly the full responsibility of his position flashed upon him. In a moment his decision was made; and in tones tremulous with emotion, and, to the astonishment of those who knew him, he said, “Waiter, I’ll take water.”
So much has been written concerning the "Mormons" that we must not expect anything very new in General Gibbon's article—which is interesting, however, as being a sketch of his own personal experience.

Far higher is the interest which attaches to "The Internal Condition of Russia," by A. de G. Frightful, indeed, is the picture he draws of the deep-seated corruption, festering and rankling for ages in the bosom of the giant whose exterior manifestations of power have been so long the admiration of the nations. The usurpation of religious supremacy by the Czar, the degrading system of espionage perfected under Catherine II, the lowering of the moral standard consequent on the example set by her and other czarinas, the venality and corruption among Russian office-holders, exceeding the notorious and proverbial depravity of Turkish officials, the intolerable tyranny and exactions under which the peasantry and lower orders drag out their existence, are all delineated here with a mastery, and convince us more than ever that the true strength of a nation is founded rather in liberty than in despotism. But we cannot agree with A. de G. that "the people of the United States are idolatrous worshippers of material power." Power of every species is a manifestation of Divinity, as far as it is power. But when exhibited by secondary causes and perverted to unworthy ends, it will find no worshippers among the enlightened of any nation.

The article on "Cardinal Pole," from the pen of Rev. M. J. McLaughlin, is written chiefly to reply to the aspersions of Dr. Hook, cast upon this eminent historical character in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury." The work is ably done. Cardinal Pole lived in a difficult age, beset on all sides by errors in religion, errors in politics, in policy, in practice. Few would have adhered to the truth as firmly as he. Read Father McLaughlin's article—it is the best in the Review.

Another philosophic article on the Encyclical, from Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D., vindicates the Jesuits in policy, errors in practice. Few would have adhered to the unveiling, in Boston, though he had come from the Russian capital. Harvard's course in the Chinese language began on the 22d, and will continue daily throughout the year. Undergraduates may take it with the approval of the faculty, as well as outsiders (except women), who will pay $150 fee. Unmatriculated students, to pursue any elective course, must be twenty-one years of age, and show a certificate of ability to take up the study desired.

The Tremont House, Boston's oldest hotel, has just celebrated its semi-centennial, having been first opened to the public in 1829. The corner-stone was laid July 4th, 1828, with much ceremony, and, though now considered rather old-fashioned and gloomy, such an elegant hotel the country had not then seen. With all the first of the present twenty thousand persons thronged its parlors for three days.

The new Papal Nuncio in Paris, Mgr. Wladimir Czaczki, although a Pole by birth, is a thorough Roman by education and connections, in his capacity of nephew and heir of the Princess Odesschali, in whose palace and family he has spent nearly all his life. He is considered one of the ablest diplomats at the Vatican, at the same time that he is a man of wide literary culture and attainments. The authorship of the Pontifical letter to the head master of the Catholic University of Lille, "Libertate scholaram Ecclesia gaude," is generally ascribed to him—a fact which gives some significance to his present appointment. In the latter days of the reign of Pius IX he was in charge of the Ecclesiastical Department under the Secretary of State—N. Y. World.

In spite of the immense amount of money annually expended for the public schools of New York, a large number of children have to be turned away because there is not room for them in the already over-crowded school buildings. In one ward alone of that city 6,556 children are excluded for want of room. It is charged, and upon very strong grounds, that the High Schools and Normal Schools are eating up the funds that should be used for the lower grade schools. So the children of the people are deprived of a common school education in order that the children of the better-class classes may study 'logies, and 'onomes, languages, music and drawing, at the public expense. No wonder the press in various parts of the country begins to cry out against such an abuse.

This year there were 112 applications for admission to the St. Petersburg Medical College for women. Of these, says the Golo, 69 were Greek Catholics, 40 Hebrews, 3 Lutherans, 2 Roman Catholics, and 1 Armenian. The ladies were subjected to a preliminary examination in arithmetick, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, and the seven languages—49 of whom were Greek Catholics, 26 Hebrews, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Lutheran. Fifty-nine of the candidates were hardy enough to attempt the difficult test. Thirty-five of these candidates were French, Russian, Latin, and German languages. Seventy-seven ladies passed a satisfactory examination in all branches—49 of whom were Greek Catholics, 36 Hebrews, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Lutheran. Many of those who failed in the highest mark (5) in Latin; all of them the highest in French or German, and not one of them in Russian; in fact, the least satisfactory examination was in the Russian language. The majority being marked 3. The explanation of this strange fact is that in Russian gymnasiaums and seminaries particular attention is paid to the foreign languages and the least to their own.

—Mr. Chas. Kent, the well-known poet, biographer, and critic, and also editor of one of the best weekly newspapers of its kind in England, the London Register, has just issued his Polyglot Collection, in honor of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, entitled "Corona Catholica," announced some months ago. It sprung out of an epigram previously written by him, in simple and translatable English—"An Epigram after St. Malachy," or his reputed prophecies—which has already been translated into fifty languages, by some of the most illustrious scholars in Christendom. This list is indeed its specialty. There have been many other polyglot collections, but none in so many languages as Mr. Kent's. They are contributed by the following distinguished scholars: Latin, Count Ferrero; Greek, Professor Pauly; Hebrew, Rabbi, Professor Durand; Mandlan, Professor Gaebeln; Persian, Professor Mir Aulad Ali; Icelandic, Professor Maggon; Sanskrit, Professor Max Muller; Egyptian, Professor Le Page Renou; Chaldaic, Professor Noldeke; Ethiopin, Professor Dillmann; Roman, Professor Pares; Irish, Canon Bourke; Basque, Prince Lucien.
Bomparte. Each of the other thirty-six languages is also represented by an adept. Mr. Kent has received, in addition to these languages, more than thirty-six extra versions; but it seemed better to give one specimen in fifty languages. Most of the type, as we learned from the correspondence of the Catholic Book Notes when announcing this unique work, has been cast for the work, as there was no type of many of the languages in England. Even the paper had to be hand-made to suit the types. Mr. Kent lately per had to be hand-made to suit the types. Mr. Kent lately possessed upward of 5,000 species of plants obtained from various authoritative sources. Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York, will receive one by return of post.

—There is at present on exhibition in New York a section of an immense tree which has been brought from California. This wonderful specimen of nature's handiwork was discovered in 1874. It was growing in a grove near Tule River, Tulare County, California, about seventy-five miles from Visalia. The same "digger" to whose lot this specimen belongs had to be hand-made to suit the types. Mr. Kent lately secured previous exchanges with foreign botanists, brought about was effected through Prof. Harrington, whoAppendix. —Received, too late for notice this week, "EMMANUEL; A Book of Eucharistic Verses." By the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J. New York: Hickey & Co., publishers, 11 Barclay Street.

—The American Weekly, a beautiful translation of the Ave Maria, favored that popular American weekly, the

Clement and pious in thy virgin state,
Mary, sweet Mother, Maid Immaculate!

wherefore, in pity, advocate benign.

Grant that thy Jesus, thy womb's fruit divine.

Hail, Heaven's great Queen, of mercies Mother mild.

Clement and pious in thy virgin state,
Mary, sweet Mother, Maid Immaculate!

books and Periodicals.

—There is at present on exhibition in New York a section of an immense tree which has been brought from California. This wonderful specimen of nature's handiwork was discovered in 1874. It was growing in a grove near Tule River, Tulare County, California, about seventy-five miles from Visalia. Its top had been broken off, probably at some remote period, and when discovered it was still two hundred and forty feet high. The body of the tree where it was broken was twelve feet in diameter, and had two limbs, measuring respectively nine feet and ten feet in diameter. The trunk measured below one hundred and eleven feet. This ancient monarch of the forest is called "Old Moses," after a mountain near which it stood. It is supposed to be four thousand eight hundred and forty years old, and it is the largest tree that has ever been discovered. The section on exhibition is seventy-five feet in circumference, and twenty-five feet across. It is capable of holding one hundred and fifty people in its interior. The interior, as it is now fitted up, is arranged like a drawing-room. A carpet has been laid down; there is a piano, sofa, tables, and chairs, with scenes from California hung around, and people move about quite freely. It is certainly for the sake of his children. Any one who sends a request for a catalogue to the publishers, Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York, will receive one by return of post.

—Books and Periodicals.

—An excellent book is the "The Future of Catholic Peoples, An Essay Contrasting Protestant and Catholic Efforts for Civilization," by the Baron de Haullierille, with preparatory notes by Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Dechamps, and Pius IX, and an appendix containing notes from various authoritative sources. Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay St., New York, are the publishers. Price, $1.30. Catholics who are not sufficiently versed in matters pertaining to their religion, and non-Catholics who wish to know what Catholicism really is, should read this book.

—Very Cheap and Readable Novels.—Now that the long evenings have come, there is need in every home of amusing and instructive books to pass the hours of leisure with profit and pleasure. Unhappily, there is no lack of dangerous reading, which prudent fathers and mothers will exclude from their homes if they wish to preserve them happy and pure. Until The Vatican Library of cheap, and interesting Catholic books was founded, there was a just cause of complaint that Catholic books were too dear. Now, admirable and fascinating, as well as instructive and recreational books, can be had for 25 cents, and some even for 5 and 10 cents. Every Catholic ought to help his children and for his own good, perhaps, not certainly for the sake of his children. Any one who sends a request for a catalogue to the publishers, Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York, will receive one by return of post.

—We have read with great interest the first number of The Voice, which has made its appearance among our exchanges. This little monthly, devoted to the culture of
the voice, and especially to the cure of stuttering and stammering, by those, of Hanover, Germany; recently received is receiving encouragement from all sides, and we only hope it may realize the great success, which the importance and beneficence of its mission surely deserves. The October number has, among other interesting and valuable matter, the following directions, by Rev. D. F. Newton, of Toledo, Ohio; "Reading in Schools—Some of the Defects, and the Right Way," by Kate S. Ramin, of Troy, N. Y.; "The Cure of Stuttering," by Prof. Rückeb, of Hanover, Germany; "Encouraging Words," from Prof. Raymond, of Williams College; "The Cure of Stammering," by John Howard, of New York; "Correspondents' Questions Answered." The Voice is published at Albany, N. Y., at $1 a year. Sample copy, 10 cents.

We are glad to learn that the unprecedented success of the Katholische Volkshalt has decided the management to make arrangements, now completed, to increase the dimensions of the paper from eight to sixteen pages. It will appear, as heretofore, weekly, without extra charge to its subscribers. From its very outset the Katholische Volkshalt was considered one of the largest and best edited papers of its kind in the United States. It is the only Catholic German paper in New York city, and has obtained an extensive advertising patronage. In spite of prejudices and adverse competition, it has rapidly advanced its influence all over the country, and is now substantially the only circulation of about sixty thousand copies. Distinquished ecclesiastical dignitaries have endorsed complimentary approbations as to the importance of its mission, and flattering comments have been passed upon it by the students in view of its high journalistic merit. The address of the Katholische Volkshalt is P. 0. Box 4077, New York.

The College Journal, from Milton, Wis., begins its third volume in a new suit of type. The Journal looks well to the eye, and contains some passably good articles from a literary point of view. We wish the college could say the same of some of its students, that in so far as religious work is the basis, cannot long maintain its purity, and a religion that has decided the management now completed, to increase the dimensions of the paper from eight to sixteen pages. It will appear, as heretofore, weekly, without extra charge to its subscribers. From its very outset the Katholische Volkshalt was considered one of the largest and best edited papers of its kind in the United States. It is the only Catholic German paper in New York city, and has obtained an extensive advertising patronage. In spite of prejudices and adverse competition, it has rapidly advanced its influence all over the country, and is now substantially the only circulation of about sixty thousand copies. Distinquished ecclesiastical dignitaries have endorsed complimentary approbations as to the importance of its mission, and flattering comments have been passed upon it by the students in view of its high journalistic merit. The address of the Katholische Volkshalt is P. 0. Box 4077, New York.

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The paper edited by the post-priest, Father P. J. Cronin. In reviewing this interesting narrative, and its first appearance in England, the London Athenaeum said: "A note prefixed to the volume before us speaks of a German original, and of a French translation of the same. We have been at some trouble to discover these, but we have not yet been able to find the former, but we are informed that they are rare, and only exceptions. Can the principles of some sort, man is reduced to the level or the animal propensities. There are exceptions, we know, but the writer has, evidently, very an upright believer in the doctrine of morality. In so far as religions strengthen and build up the moral, beauty loving element in mankind, we wish it success, and hail its pretensions. "A Victim of the Falk Laws," appears to have produced the book from the wealth of his own imagination." In its next number, however, the Athenaeum, having seen a copy of the original work, hastens to apologize for its suspicions, and adds: "The existence of the German original is most admirably concealed by the German censorship, which used all possible endeavors to lead inquirers to fancy that they were on a wild-goose chase. The discretion of the censorship and the success of its exertions form a curious piece of the history of our own times; and the fact that this discretion should have been taken about this book, 'A Victim of the Falk Laws,' makes it obvious that its character or composition, or both, make it of some real danger to the German Government, and therefore of very considerable interest to the student of history. The publisher of the German original is Groope, of Tréves. At the close, the writer says that if the narrative found favor with the public, he might publish more of his adventures, the matter being so abundant that it would fill volumes. It certainly has found favor, outside of Prussia; and although the writer says its only merit is a truthful presentation of fact, he captivates in the exciting adventures, will command for his books a ready market. "A Victim of the Falk Laws" is already looked upon as a beautiful writer as well as a hero.

Society Notes.

—The 7th regular meeting of the Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary was held Oct. 26th. Servers for Saturday, the Feast of St. Raphael, the Archangel.

—The Columbians held their regular meeting Tuesday night. Mr. Coulan read an essay, after which Messrs. M. Burns, R. Keenan, T. Simms, S. Spalding, B. Caggart and R. O'Brien took part in an ext tempore debate. Messrs. Brady, S. J., and Reave were elected to membership.

—The Columbians are grateful to President Corby for the improvements which he has ordered to be made in their society hall.

—The 7th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association was held Tuesday evening. At this meeting Masters W. Coobaugh, Frank Garrity, H. Snee, C. Gareck, E. Howard and C. Welty delivered declamations.

—The Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary at their last meeting resolved to keep a lamp burning before the statue of our Blessed Lady until the safe return of Very Rev. Father General.

A good story is told in Edinburg about that genial Grocan, Professor Blackie. One day, shortly before the close of the last session, the professor being, through some cause, prevented from lecturing, there was posted on the Greek class-room door a notice to this effect: "Professor Blackie regrets he is unable to-day to meet his classes." A wagging student, spying this, scraped out the initial letters of the last word of the sentence, and made it appear as if the professor was regretful at his inability to meet those fair specimens of humanity familiarly known outside the college quadrangle as the "lasses." But who can joke with Blackie? The keen-eyed old man, noticing the prank that had been played on him, quietly erased another letter, and left the following to be read by whom it might concern: "Professor Blackie regrets he is unable to-day to meet his "lasses"
The Retreat.

We were very much edified as well as pleased to notice the admirable dispositions with which the students of the different departments entered upon the exercises of the retreat. All were, evidently, fully alive to the importance of making it well. A retreat is a brief breathing-spell, as it were, a time set apart for serious reflection on truths to the importance of which none can be indifferent. A retreat well made is an epoch in a lifetime, and we trust the retreat of the past few days will form an epoch in the lives of all the students at Notre Dame. The student lives not on the bread of science alone; in common with all other men, his spiritual nature has wants and longings, which no proficiency in science, however great, can satisfy. It is, therefore, to meet these wants and longings, to contribute to the education of the heart and the development of the moral nature, that the retreat has become an institution in all Catholic colleges. That much of the success of the education of the heart and the development of the moral nature, that the retreat has become an institution in all Catholic colleges. That much of the success of the education of the heart and the development of the moral nature, that the retreat has become an institution in all Catholic colleges. The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, and presents itself now as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

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Since the opening of the term, all those who have been in any way connected with the management of the institution have had only words of praise for the admirable spirit which the students have almost invariably displayed; and the seriousness with which the exercises of the retreat have been carried out is accepted as an assurance that all will go well to the end, and that the year '79-'80 will be one to be long and favorably remembered in the annals of Notre Dame.

Decision of Character.

Of all the noble traits of character which, when seen in the boy, foretell a true man in every sense of the word, with all the attending success in life, the one most prominent and most promising is that of decision of character. Not only is it the foundation upon which the entire structure of his moral character must rest, but it is also a quality that is absolutely indispensable to the successful pursuit of any calling or profession. But, the question may be asked—how does this particular virtue, as seen in childhood, outshine all the others in its brilliant predictions of a worthy and successful manhood, and why should its development, in the formation of the youthful disposition, be nourished and fostered with such extreme care and attention? The answer is evident. It is because we see, in its possession, the consequent and ready acquisition of all the other noble virtues, regular habits, and sterling qualities that combine to form the excellent character complete. This follows from its very nature, which tells to us that there is in the subject, not only a desire to become, in every respect, a truly good and virtuous man, but also a determined and prompt spirit that scatters all doubt, and is ready to face all danger and suffering in its accomplishment.

We know that by it, and by it alone, he will be able to resist the evil enticements of those who seek to lead him astray; with it we feel that he is safe from their intriguing schemes; he may perchance wander for a brief time from the proper course, but so long as there is decision it cannot last, for he needs but to see to correct his error, replace himself, and then avoid all future occasions of sin or temptation. In a word, then, we know that it will be, as it were, his ship's anchor, which, by the help and grace of God, will hold him right when all else fails. Well warranted, then, are our hopes, as well as our admiration, for the little boy who, when tempted to run away from school, or perform some other improper action, instead of stopping to scratch his head and consider the matter, or giving forth some undecided "I don't know—I guess not," raises himself right up, sees in a moment that it is wrong, replies in a positive manner, "No sir!" or perhaps even "No sir,—Bob!" and then turns on his heel and walks off. And no wonder is it that we stop and say to ourselves, "Ah! there is the material for a man of principle!" because we see in that noble decision of character which he has displayed, the same moral force which will, if well developed, make him as a young man walk with a quick and determined step past the allurements of the vile saloon or riotous billiard-hall, and scorn the companionship of all who spend their time in idleness and wanton amusements. And further still, when he shall have attained the age of manhood, and assumed its high responsibilities, it, too, will have increased, and reached that degree of strength and perfection in which it becomes a part of his nature, rendering him always prompt and decided in all his transactions, and insuring to him that imperishable crown, obtainable only by those
who know the right, and knowing, dare pursue. The great necessity, then, upon the part of youth, of acquiring and cultivating this powerful and auspicious trait of character, and upon the part of those engaged in their education, of implanting and strengthening it in their youthful minds, is readily seen in the vast amount of good that it accomplishes, and by a reflection upon the certain and complete failure of a life pursued without it.

We remember of having once heard it said, that a man or boy without decision is like a boat whose engine is on a "dead centre," and we could not but admire the force of the comparison. To those who understand machinery at all, the dangerous consequences of an engine getting on a "dead centre" is apparent, to those who do not, let us explain.

The "dead centre" in an engine is the turning point; and, sometimes, when moving slowly, the crank fails to swing past this centre, the engine is stopped in this position, and there remains until it is started by some extraneous force, leaving the boat, of course, during this time, entirely to the mercy of the winds and waves. This is very apt to happen just as the vessel is pulling out from the shore and getting under way; and the consequence is, that should the current perchance be swift, the wind high, or should there be obstacles in the way, the most serious accidents occur; for the chances are, that the vessel itself, as it is carried along the stream, will become in its collisions a wreck, and prove dangerous to other craft. And so it is with the young man whose engine, that is, his moral force, gets on a "dead-centre"; his mind, like the crank, moves slowly, and without sufficient force to carry it over that centre of indecision; he hesitates as to where to go, or what to do, and finally stops, to be started only by some outside assistance; and meanwhile, like the boat, entirely at the mercy of the winds and waves of temptations and trials that may beset his course, he floats, we may say, "leafs," along down the stream of life, bringing destruction not only to himself, but to all with whom he may come in contact.

We earnestly hope, then, that our students will take the example, and improve of this most favorable portion of their life—their school-days—to cultivate this quality of decision of character, so excellent and so indispensable to their success in after years. Learn in your youth to say "No!" with an emphasis to all temptations; to repel all the advances of the evil one with the charge of our Lord—"Get thee behind me, Satan,"—practically and forcibly expressed; advances of the evil one with the charge of our Lord—"Get thee behind me, Satan,"—practically and forcibly expressed; and all hearts prayed that he might again return to be the invaluable aid to our University. The wish will be accomplished, and by a reflection upon the certain and complete failure of a life pursued without it.

Personal.

—Carl Otto, '77, is residing in St. Louis.

—Louis Loser, '74, can be found at Nashua, Iowa.

—Rev. Father Stoffel officiated at Laporte last Sunday.

—Master Frank McGrath, of Chicago, was among the visitors last week.

—Mr. Reaves, '89, of Elgin, Ill., called to see President Corby last Sunday.

—George F. McNulty, '76, is attending a course of law lectures in St. Louis.

—Rev. Thomas Solomon (Commercial), '74, is in the book-binding business at Lafayette, Ind.

—Bro. Paul, C. S. C., of the Sacred Heart College, Waterston, Wis., has our thanks for favors received.

—George Walters (Commercial), '78, is engaged with his father in the County Clerk's Office, at Washington, Ind.

—Dr. C. J. Lundy, '74, has been appointed Professor of clinical ophthalmology, aural surgery, and laryngology, in the medical college lately organized in Detroit, Mich.

—Rev. T. Collins, C. S. C., '75, was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. Bishop Downer, at Fort Wayne, on the 24th inst. Monday last, he went to his home in Washington, D. C., where he offered on Thursday for the first time the Divine Sacrifice or the Mass, in the presence of his parents and friends. During the Mass, he performed the nuptial ceremony for his twin-brother, who was married on the occasion to an estimable young lady of Georgetown.

—The Democratic candidate for the office of County Surveyor is Mr. John F. Wolfe, of Osage [who was a student here in '74]. Mr. Wolfe is yet a young man, but his family is well known—his father being one of the oldest residents of the township. Mr. Wolfe was educated at Notre Dame, Ind., where he studied for several years in a carefully selected course. There are few, if any, men in the State with a finer mathematical education than he, and he has been rigorously trained in the practical work of the field. He is in every way competent and worthy of the place, and that Democrat will be negligent of his duty who fails to vote for him. If there were no other reason, he should be supported as against an older man—other conditions being equal—from the fact that he is a young man, and the Democratic party of this county sadly needs a strong infusion of younger blood than flows in its veins at present.—La Salle Democrat.

—Very Rev. E. Sorin, Superior General, started from Notre Dame for New York last night, and on Wednesday will sail for Europe to spend the winter. The trip which he now takes is in place of the one from which he was recalled when the University burned, last spring. Now that his beloved Notre Dame is so nearly rebuilt, the school being again in full blast, he obeys the call which summons him once more across the Atlantic. He will pass the winter mainly in Paris and Rome. Elsewhere in this issue he has a card of thanks to those who have so generously assisted in the rebuilding of Notre Dame. The wish will be universal that he may have a pleasant, restful visit, and a safe return. A reception was given Very Rev. Father Sorin at Notre Dame, this morning, by the Faculty and students, at which the Band played, and a number of appropriate addresses were made. Our hosts were kind, and many eyes were wet on parting with the revered Father, and all hearts prayed that he might again return to be the life and hope of Notre Dame.—South-Bend Daily Register, Oct. 27th.

Biographies are delightful reading; we compare all the virtues of the person with our own, and all his failings with our neighbor's.

A Scarcely Done.—Here is an anecdote that comes to us all the way from Australia: "Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kilmaulm parish," says John Frazer, "I was using whisky bitters for my stomach's sake. One day I dipped a piece of cracker in it and gave it to the dog. He ate it, curling up his lips to avoid the taste. Ere long I became tipsy; he howled most piteously, and naturally looked up into my face as if for help. He began to stagger and fall like a drunken man. He lay on the floor and howled until the effects of the drink wore off. This was supreme folly—it was wholly wicked. This dog never forgot that trick. Whenever after I went to the press for the bottles, he hastened outside of the house. One day, the door being closed, he sprang with one bound through a pane of glass to get outside the room. So much for the wisdom of the dog—infinitely surpassing foolish, drinking men."
Local Items.

—All Saint's Day.
—Pass the napkin.
—Shiny on your own side.
—"Is there a tax on rats"?
—Peter Parkley has arrived.
—"Corn-cobs didn't save him."
—Listen to the mocking-birds!
—Is that visitor about sixteen?
—"That boy is "Nick's" niece."
—Nutting is all the rage at present.
—"Jim" is the boss foot-ball kicker.
—"Mibs" is all the go in the Minims.
—"How about those stogy, old boy?"
—The Preps have two roses in full bloom.
—Keep away from other people's orchards.
—Have you said the Rosary for the prefects?
—Joe Spalding is the latest Kentucky recruit.
—"G. R. U. B." is very funny, in his own estimation.
—Keep the good resolutions you made during the retreat.
—The boats will soon be placed in winter quarters.
—Rettig's Band serenaded the Philopatrians the other night.
—The Director of Studies continues to visit the classes regularly.
—The Preps are stowing away hazel and hickory-nuts for winter use.
—Competitions will be held next week in the Commercial Course.
—The bashful fire, had some elegant cards printed by us a few days ago.
—The "solid South," was attacked in the 1st Grammar, Jr., on Saturday last.
—H. Hugh has received from a kind friend at Alton, III., a present of two mocking-birds.
—An interesting game of "Two old cat" took place last Wednesday on the Juniors' campus.
—All the professors and instructors are well satisfied with the progress their pupils are making.
—The "Preps" send in more items for these columns than their larger brothers, the Colligians.
—Mr. Editor:—Will rounda rhyme with thunder? I am writing a poem on the new College.
—Yes; but don't please. The pronunciation most in disgrace with our society is rounder and thundah.
—Quite a number of students of both departments took a walk into the country on Sunday afternoon.
—A window fell upon "Dick's" tail the other night.
—The "Preps" have all the go in the Minims.
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Our attention has been called to a certain individual whose cognomen is not "Uncle Edward" but whose飞aablae is to use the common expression, immense. A friend of ours allows the ball on the right hand to grow to a considerable length, and terms it his "pennmanship nail." This may be excusable, but when a fellow has "pennmanship nails" on eight fingers and two thumbs, we ask B. P. in the name of the community at large to exempt that fellow from pennmanship. P.S.

A second spelling-match took place in the First Reading, Prep., last Saturday. This time Capt. Herrick's side won the day. As some time still remained, it was decided to use it for a spelling on the part of the professors. Prof. Conly took in it by parents and friends. It is to be hoped those on the Roll of Honor will make a fresh effort and gratify those who heretofore have not succeeded in placing their names on the Roll of Honor. Mr. E. L. Johnson, son of Ex-Governor Johnson of Kentucky. The following inscription is engraved on the back of the watch, inside:

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.


Roll of Honor.

The names of those students who appear in the following list are those whose conduct during the past week has given entire satisfaction to the Faculty. They are placed in alphabetical order.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

MINNIE DEPARTMENT.

Class Honors.

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

PREPARATORY COURSE.

The List of Excellence for the Preparatory Course will be published next week.

In Memoriam.

One of the first band of the Children of the Holy Angels received at St. Mary's Academy of the Immaculate Conception. Five years a "Child of the Holy Angels," at the age of fifteen she became a novice of the Order of the Holy Cross. She goes to her reward in this the year of the Silver Jubilee of the institution, which is also that of the definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Required in pace!

I.
Some lives are sunshine, all:
No shadow seems to fall
On the regent path.
They sweetly go to God,
Along a sapphire road
Unclouded by His wrath.

II.
As some white lilies bloom
Even on the mournful tomb,
Their purity unmarred,—
Some souls through trials glide,
As rays through crystal vest,
Unsullied and unscarred.

III.
So passed our dove-like one:
The course of time was run,
Without earth's soil, earth's blight
Obeying His sweet word.

IV.
Her name we find enrolled,
First of St. Mary's fold,
"The Holy Angels' Child,"
Child of those firm in grace,
Who see God face to face,
Yet guard hearts undefiled!

V.
And twenty-five bright years
Undimmed by care or fears
Have gilded calmly by;
"The Holy Angels' Child"?
As fair as undulled.
We see before us lie.

VI.
The cruxic she holds
Clasped in the mystic folds
Of her Religious Vows.
Mary, like Angels' Queen,
Their pure child's heart had seen,
She made her Jesus' spouse.

A Child of Holy Cross,
As on the velvet moss
In deepest forest glade 
A dew-drop, diamond pure,
Shines brilliant, yet secure.
No shadow seems to fall.

Where alpse the treasured clay,
Recall her spotless life,
And still poor nature's strife,—
Her joy is crowned to-day.

One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

One of the first band of the Holy Angels received at St. Mary's Academy of the Immaculate Conception. Five years a "Child of the Holy Angels," at the age of fifteen she became a novice of the Order of the Holy Cross. She goes to her reward in this the year of the Silver Jubilee of the institution, which is also that of the definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Required in pace!

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THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

THE GREAT AND INDISPENSABLE LAW OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY WAS ELOQUENTLY ENFORCED.

THE SONG OF SUNDAY, "THE FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES."
St. Mary's Academy,
(One Mile West of Notre Dame).

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Holy Cross.

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

NO EXTRA CHARGES for French or German, as those languages enter into the regular course of studies.

Conservatory of Music, under the charge of a competent corps of teachers, comprises a large music-hall, and twenty-seven separate rooms for Harps and Pianos. A thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice, Aesthetic Composition, large musical Library in French, German, English and Italian—four weekly lessons and daily practice, weekly lectures and recitals.

In the Art Department the same principles which form the basis for instruction in the great Art Schools of Europe are embodied in the course of Drawing and Painting. Pupils in the Schools of Painting or Music may pursue a special course.

Those who have passed creditably through the Academic and Classical course receive the Graduating Gold Medals of the Departments. Graduating Medals are awarded to the students who have pursued a special course in the Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department.

Prize Gold Medals awarded in the following courses—German, French, Christian Doctrine, Painting, Drawing and Delineated Engraving, in the Art Department, and for Pupils and Amiable Department in both the Senior and Junior Departments.

Simplicity of dress enforced by rule. For Catalogue, address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.
Every Thursday or Saturday.

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These magnificent steamers, built in watertight compartments, are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic.

For rates of passage and other information, apply to JOHN S. BALE, Agt., 15 Broadway, New York.

Or to JACOB WILEY, Foreign Exchange and Passage Agent, La Porte, Indiana.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

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

**GOING EAST.**
- 2:25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 3:30; Cleveland 4:50 p.m.; Buffalo 7:55 p.m.
- 11:05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 6:50 p.m.; Cleveland 11:50 a.m.; Buffalo 4:30 p.m.
- 1:16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5:30 p.m.; Cleveland 10:10 a.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.
- 10 a.m., Special Chicago Express, arrives at Toledo 5:00 a.m.; Cleveland 11:45 a.m.; Buffalo 7 a.m.
- 4:50 a.m. and 10 a.m., Way Freight.

**GOING WEST.**
- 2:43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 10:45 a.m.
- 5:05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m., Chicago 6:50 a.m.
- 11:25 a.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 4:45 a.m., Chicago 4:45 a.m.
- 10:40 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9:05 a.m.; Chicago, 11:30 a.m.
- 7:30 and 5:03 a.m., Way Freight.

F. C. RAPP, Ticket Agt., Sonth Bend.
J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland.
J. H. PARSONS, Supt' West Division., Chicago.
CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sept.

BY THE CHICAGO & ALTON R.R.

The entire Trains, consisting of an entirely new and superior equipment of Baggage Car, Day Car, Smoking Cars, Palace Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, run through direct, without change, from CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, and ST. LOUIS TO KANSAS CITY.

No extra charge for seats in the Rear Reclining Chair Palace Cars in the world.

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No Change of Cars of any Class between CHICAGO and KAN­SAS CITY, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and PEORIA, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS and QUINCY and KEOKUK, and ST. LOUIS and PEKIN and PEORIA.

The Best and Quickest Route from Chicago to MEMPHIS, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS AND ALL POINTS SOUTH VIA ST. LOUIS.

The Short Line to Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Ne­braska, Arizona, New Mexico, California, etc.

The Great Excursion Route between the North and South, and to and from Kansas Lands and Colorado Health Resorts and Min­ing districts.

MEALS IN PALACE DINING CARS, 75 CENTS.

For Tickets and information apply at any coupon Ticket Office in the United States and Canada, or to JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cor. Dearborn and Adams stts., Chicago.

W. G. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent.
J. C. McMULLEN, Gen'l Manager.
The Lemonnier Library,
Established at Notre Dame in 1872 for the use of the Students.

Donations of books, pamphlets, periodicals, &c., for the re-establishing of this Library, which was destroyed by the late fire, are respectfully solicited and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the librarian. Please address

J. F. EDWARDS,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

EDWARD BUYSSE,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, and
JEWELRY.
All Kinds of Engraving Done.
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.

IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Dubuque, Iowa City, Hawarden, Brooklyn, Grinnell and Des Moines, (the capital of Iowa) with branch lines from Council Bluffs to Pacific; Winton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Manchester, Beloit, Galesburg, Princeton, Trenton, Galula, Cameron, Leavenworth and Atchison; Washington to Sliippery, Oswego and Knoxville; Keduk to Farmington, Bona­parte, Bentonport, Independence, Elsion, Otrum­wa, Eddyville, Oswego, Fall's, Monroe and Des Moines; Des Moines to Lincoln and Winterberg; Atlantic to Audubon, and Avoca to Harris. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, con­trols and operates a through line between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

This Company owns and control their Sleeping Cars, which are inferior to none, and give you a double berth between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, or Alton, for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and a section for Five Dollars, while all other lines charge between the same points Three Dollars for a double berth, and Six Dollars for a section.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get warm meals, as good as it is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents; or you can order what you like, and pay for what you get.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different pur­poses (and the enormous passenger business of this line testifies it), we are pleased to an­nounce, that this Company runs its PALACE DREAMING Cars for sleeping purposes, and its PALACE DINING Cars for eating purposes. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a

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Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transfers are avoided at Council Bluffs, Davenport, Muscatine and Atchison, connections being made in Union depots.

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At CHICAGO, with all diver­ging lines for the East and South.
At ENGLEWOOD, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.
At WASHINGTON, with Illinois Central R. R.
At ROCK ISLAND, with Western Union R. R. and Rock Island & Peoria Railroad.
At DAVENPORT, with the Davenport & Northern R. R.
At WEST LIBERTY, with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
At GRINNELL, with Central R. of Iowa.
At DE MONT, with D. & A. & P. D. Line R. R.
At COUNCIL BLUFFS, with Union Pacific R. R.
At OMAHA, with K. & H. & R. R. (in Neb.)
At ELGIN, with Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
At KEOKUK, with Topeka, Peoria and Warsaw; Wabash, and St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago R. R.
At LEWISBURG, with Kan. City, St. J. & C. B. R. R.
At ATHERTON, with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Atchison & Neb. and Cent. Br. Union Pacific R. R.
At LEAVENWORTH, with K. P. and K. Cen. R. R.

PAXUS CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATOCHISON and LEAVENWORTH.

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A. KIMBALL,
Genl. Superintendent.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The New Notre-Dame.

This university was founded in 1842, by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, under the direction of Very Rev. E. Sorin, and was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Indiana in 1844, with power to confer all the usual degrees. The buildings are on an eminence near two small picturesque lakes of pure spring water, in the midst of the fine and healthy farming region of the St. Joseph Valley, and scarcely a mile from the river. The College can easily be reached from all parts of the United States and Canada by means of three great trunk lines of railway—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Lake Huron, and the Great Western and Michigan Central; the first two passing within a mile of the College grounds, and the last connecting at Niles with the recently-built railway between that place and South Bend, which runs within a half mile of the College. At the Michigan Southern Railroad depot, South Bend, omnibusses or private conveyances can be obtained.

The buildings are well adapted for the purposes for which they were erected. The Study-Halls, Class-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Sleeping Apartments and Recreation-Halls are commodious, and capable of giving accommodation to five hundred resident students.

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.

Terms greatly reduced.

Catalogues giving full particulars, will be sent free on application to the President,