To the Memory of N. H. Gillespie, C. S. C.

[The following has been sent us, and we publish it for the tribute it pays to the memory of one so dear to us, and who, as the writer says,

"— ne'er named, but to speak well of all."

The praises of our paper, however—which is, after all, only a college paper, written for and edited amid pressing duties, and mainly the work of inexperienced school-boy writers—will, we hope, be passed over as if they were not spoken, because they are not deserved.]

The priest and scholar who earnestly wrought That wisdom might win in the struggle of thought. We honor to-day; we delight to revere, As the champion who led our SCHOLASTIC'S career; The tree he first planted now spreads its cool shade. We reap the advantage of plans that he laid. Far, far and near, he saw foes that possess Toy ing with youth,—mocking rights of the press; Placing crude minds at the mercy of fraud. Teaching them hatred,—contempt of their God; True to his standard sublime, of the Cross, He saw their folly; 0, he mourned their loss! How best resist hidden foes of the race; How burst the bars, and give entrance to grace; Snatch from usurpers the weapons they wield, Drive their dark forces, in shame from the field? Teach youth to think; give them sound mental food; Banish bad reading; supply them with good!

Ave Maria! Thy sheltering care, Came to expose, and release from the snare; Thy own SCHOLASTIC, set out on her way, Heralding life, in a land of decay. A dove from the Ark of the Church, bathed in light. Father Gillespie directed her flight. Now, with the "Olive Branch" laden, she comes, Showing that dangers recede from our homes. Science, Religion, each eager to bless, Firmly united, are leading the Press: Notre Dame students, the youth of the land 'Neath them enlisted, obey their command.

Father Gillespie! O, joy to recall, One who ne'er named, but to speak well of all: Charity, greatest of virtues, was made, Heart of his heart: it was never betrayed; Great is our pleasure this honor to pay. Since our SCHOLASTIC he launched on her way.

—Of all vices, the most hurtful to society—of all wrongs, the most irreparable—of all crimes, the blackest is certainly calumny.

Shakespeare.

BY R. H. RUSSELL.

At a small market town in Warwickshire, England, was born in 1564 the greatest, most universal genius that the world has ever produced. Born and reared under circumstances not calculated to give free play to the talents which nature had so bounteously lavished upon him, Shakespeare demonstrated that genius under any circumstances is bound to succeed. Strange it is that the early life of one whose mind has exerted so marked an influence upon succeeding generations should be clouded in to contemporary and subsequent commentators. But the genius of Shakespeare, like a fire that has been smouldering and gaining in force and volume, suddenly burst forth upon the astonished world in all the glory and magnificence of its power. One moment we find him in comparative poverty and obscurity, the next he has climbed to the highest pinnacle of fame, from which he can look down upon kings and princes. What an example do we here find of what mere force of character and native talent can accomplish in the face of all obstacles! Wealth, rank and influence may combine against them, but in the struggle of life they will have to take a secondary position.

Entering upon his career at a period when the circumstances of the times had paved the way for the results that he was destined to work in the literary world, Shakespeare found the plan of his great project spread out before him, awaiting its fulfilment. Previous authors had written in blank verse, and had but dimly and imperfectly defined the forms of the drama. To Shakespeare was reserved the immortal honor of giving to the drama those attractive features and artistic perfections that render him to all ages, and for all time,

"Th' applause, delight, th' wonder of the stage."

He made the drama the "stage of life," and his universal genius embraced the parts of all the players. Everywhere he was successful; whatever his magic wand touched, yielded a bountiful harvest—whether as the depraved professional villain, old in crime and steeped in every manner of vice, or as the innocent and confiding child, ignorant of the wickedness of the world; as the just judge, or the avaricious criminal begging for mercy at his hands; as the king rolling in riches; or as the wandering beggar upon the streets, Shakespeare enters with heart and soul into the character, and fixes the stamp of nature upon its every trait. Nature was his teacher; nature's works were his books, and with her countless volumes stored with knowledge spread open before him, he pro-
duced the works of a sage, of a historian, of a philosopher, and of the most sublime poet that ever lived.

Other dramatists may have been learned in the wise councils of the ancients, Shakespeare's wisdom was the spontaneous outgrowth of the heart. Historians may have written accurate and eloquent accounts of the deeds of men, but Shakespeare immortalized history and its characters, wherever was felt the touch of his magic pen. Others may have been skilled in all the subtleties of the philosophy of Aristotle, of Plato, of Locke, or of Bacon, but Shakespeare's philosophy was that of nature; and she, in his case, proved a profound reasoner as well as an infallible guide. Others may have soared into higher and more sublime flights of the imagination—may have written in a smoother, more rhythmic or more classical verse—may have been gifted with a more flowery and more beautiful style—but none possessed in such rounded measure the universal talents of this " Prince of Poets." Every nation and every age has its genius, who rises to pre-eminence in some particular sphere of life, owing to the force and concentration of his powers, but the man who becomes renowned by the versatility of his talents, and their prominent degree of excellence, is a prodigy that appears but seldom in the world's history, and his is an immortal fame. The great secret of Shakespeare's power lay in that excellent discrimination, that sensitive and accurate perception, and that profound knowledge of human nature that enabled him to portray so perfectly every passion and feeling of the heart, to throw himself, as it were, into the situation, nature and habits of his different characters, to speak and to think with a distinct and separate individuality in each. His was a most loving and gentle disposition, but still he could act the cruel and blood-thirsty tyrant to perfection. He was a generous,—open-hearted nature, but nevertheless the character of Shylock, the Jew, who insisted on the payment of his bond, the pound of flesh, is by no means the poorest effort of Shakespeare's genius. Who has ever read or listened to the rendition of his "Hamlet," that has not entered heart and soul the orator's skill, that we, together with the fickle populace, may have been beautifully defined, the "thoughts of God." Whether considered in regard to their beauty, variety, or utility, they form an interesting study. All the energies of the plant are directed to the development of the flower, and in like manner the various parts of the flower tend to the perfection of the seed which is to reproduce the plant.

In analysing the flower, taking it part from part, we find in its completely developed condition that it consists of four distinct parts, or rather sets of parts, every one of which has its own special province.
The corollas, like the calyx, is simply protective, or at all events only auxiliary to the main intent. In some blossoms there is but a single stamen, while in the rose of Sharon there is not less than five hundred. All the parts of the flower vary considerably in size and number.

The great diversity of flowers is a singular manifestation of the power and goodness of God. The endless variety, which so forcibly strikes us in the floral creation, is also remarkable in the human race. Of all the millions now in existence, no two are exactly alike. All have the same features, it is true, arranged in the same order, and yet there is something which gives each one an individuality.

Plants are distinguished as wild and cultivated. Regarded in a botanical point of view, wild flowers are preferable, as by cultivation many varieties of the same flower are produced. The classification is naturally more difficult.

Among noted curious flowers is the Venus Fly-trap. It seemingly is possessed of a kind of intelligence, like that found in the lower orders of animal life.

Chief among the wild flowers is the Hypatia, the well known harbinger of spring. Chief among cultivated flowers is the rose. The pansy, lily of the valley, hyscisthu, oleander, heliotrope, and fuschia rank among the most fragrant and admired. Every one should have a geranium, or some other hot-house plant in the window during the long winter months. The little trouble they give is more than repaid by the charm their presence imparts; and also, if our definition of flowers be just, we must in them find the most excellent company. They are full of meaning, and they speak a language all can understand, of whatever nationality they may be. Exotics should remind of heaven, our true native land, for all things that are good and beautiful on the earth are exotics. They exist only when carefully protected. In the sick room, how joyfully welcome are the bright, fragrant blossoms, speaking with a silent eloquence that fills the invalid's heart with hopeful longings for recovery; for have they not “tales of the joyous woods to tell”? Even after death they come with a more tender significance; pale flowers placed on the loved one's breast are love's last gift. Beautiful indeed are flowers on the altar; there is no more fitting spot on which they could be deposited.

"Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer,

They are nature's offering; their place is there.

In the first pages of the Bible these charming benefactors of the earth are mentioned,—“The Lord God hath planted a paradise of pleasure from the beginning,” and the "plants of the field, and all manner of trees fair to be tors of the earth are mentioned,—“The Lord God hath

Indeed are flowers on the altar; there is no more fitting assumption, when the tomb was opened where her sacred

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hold," are described in the first and second chapters of Genesis. Again, the Blessed Virgin is spoken of as the Mystical Rose." She is also designated as "a Lily among "Thorns." It is also a well known fact, that after her As­

assumption, when the tomb was opened where her sacred

body had reposed, nothing was found but the most fragrant

roses and lilies.

"Spake full well in language quaint and olden

One who lived by the castle Rhine,

When he called the flowers so blue and golden,

Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,

God has written in those stars above,

But not less in the bright flowrets under us,

Stands the revelations of His love."

Maid R. A. Ewing.

Letter from an Old Student.

CHICAGO, Nov., 1879.

DEAR SCHOLASTIC:—As one of the first students of Notre Dame University, I ask, as a special favor, the insertion of the following reminiscences in your valuable journal.

In the primitive pioneer days at our dear Alma Mater, college life was full of fun, frolic, and exhilarating adventure, and wild, but innocent amusement. In those days, several of the students were the sons of Indian chiefs, or other distinguished tribes among the tribes then occupying the northern counties of Indiana and southern portion of Michigan. These Indians lived in houses, cultivated their farms, and hunted only in the winter. They were all Catholics, and spoke some English.

Bears, wolves, deer, turkeys, coons, opossums, cata­

mounts, and panrie-hens roamed the primeval forest un­

disturbed, except by an occasional incursion made on their

dominions by the rising young nirmods of our neighbor-

hood. The lakes and streams were covered with flocks of
goose, ducks, and aquatic game of different kinds. One
day, while listening with breathless attention to the young
Indian braves narrating their hair-breadth escapes, wonder­
ful exploits, and deeds of daring prowess on their favorite

hunting grounds, we became fired with a desire to partici­
pate in, or at least witness (at a safe distance) some of the

aforesaid thrilling encounters with the denizens of the
forest. We did not have very long to wait; for, on our
next weekly promenade through the woods, two of our
party came running at the top of their speed, crying out
that there was a hideous monster up in a hollow tree, be­

lowing like a wild bull, and snorting like a porpoise, etc. On
the receipt of these joyful tidings, our aboriginal playmates
clapped their hands with wild gesticulations, and testified
their satisfaction in different ways; shouting at the same
time, "A bear! a bear! he is after a bee's nest." My own
first impulse was to fly; well knowing that prudence is the
better part of valor, and

"That he who fights and runs away

Will live to fight another day."

But, our Indian friends, holding me back, assured me that
I would neither have to fight nor withdraw, as they in­
tended to reserve for a future occasion the display of my
valor and pugnacity.

Then my heart began to beat much easier; and when
my knees ceased their vibratory motion, I blandly in­
formed them that I never highly appreciated bear steaks,
and, consequently, it would contribute very much to my
personal comfort if they would monopolize my share both
of the steaks and the encounter. The next lucid idea that
came into my head was that they would catch his bear­

ship by the caudal appendage, and drag him from his lurk­
ging place to terra firma, putting a speedy end to his feast.
But they soon dispelled all my sage calculations by throw­
ing in some dry leaves and grass, and then rolling heavy
stones against the opening to prevent his exit.

As soon as the leaves caught fire, Mr. Bruin began to
feel the inconvenience of being in narrow lodgings, forced

to inhale a noxious atmosphere, highly impregnated with

carbonic acid gas. He told us as much by his hideous bel­

lowings. The smoke soon brought him to the ground, and
smothered the bees also. As soon as he reached the bot­

tom he revived, the few leaves having quickly burned out.
Seeing there was no danger, I advanced and rolled off the
upper stone, when he immediately stuck out his fore-paws, shaking them ominously at me, as if inviting me to shake hands with him. I bowed my thanks, not wishing to be outdone in politeness by a bear, telling him I begged to be excused for the present, as such manifestations of friendship upon so slight an acquaintance were rather unprecedented in these latitudes. A ball was soon put through his head, ending all his troubles.

Our Indian guides then told us that his mate was not far off, as they seldom travel alone; and sure enough, we had not advanced more than twenty rods when we saw a monstrous bear crossing our path, and growling fiercely. An Indian boy of fifteen summers, with nothing but his long hunting-knife in his hand, eagerly claimed the honors of the encounter. Upon seeing him rush into the forest to intercept the bear, my knees began to show manifest symptoms of having the ague again. We all followed at a respectful distance to witness the bravery of the boy. The bear rose on his hind legs, advancing slowly as if sure of his victim; while the boy stood near a small tree, gesticulating and daring his antagonist to a trial of strength. He slipped behind the tree at the right time, and Bruni hugged it, thinking he had his desired prey; but it was a little too large for his paws to meet. The boy in an instant ripped him open with his knife, amid the repeated plaudits of all present.

On those excursions, we never dreamed of entering the forest without our guns and a couple of axes. The next thing on the programme was to send to a farmer's house for a wagon and barrels, while we were felling the mighty monarch of the forest, which had braved the storms of a hundred years, and might still live, had it not, in an unlucky moment, given hospitality to a vagabond set of tramp bees. We nearly filled two barrels with honeycomb; all of which, with the bearings, we bestowed on good farmer Schneider and his worthy frau, to the great delight of all the rosy-cheeked little Schneiders.

[The following article we clip from the Indianapolis Sentinel. The big electro-magnet and other electrical apparatus alluded to were donated by friends of the institution. Rev. Father Zahm intends to use them in a course of lectures which he has been engaged to give the ensuing winter.]

Silent Forces.

AN EVENING WITH AN ELECTRICIAN—THE FINEST MAGNET IN THE NATION.

LIGHTNING MADE TO ORDER, AND MAGNETS AT TWENTY CENTS A POUND—DRAWING SPARKS THROUGH SOLE LEATHER.

Yesterday evening, a few minutes after 7 o'clock, a Sentinel reporter went to the workshop of Charles Reitz, the electrician, on the third floor of the Blackford block, according to appointment, to witness some experiments with the big magnet which he has constructed for Professor Zahm, of Notre Dame University. This magnet is one of the finest in the country. Its weight is about 800 pounds. It is really worth $500, but about $300 of that is donated by Mr. Reitz. Around the two "cores" are wrapped about 4,000 feet of number six (large size telegraph) copper wire, which is wound with silk. The bare cores are four inches in diameter, solid iron. The "heel piece" is three and three-quarters inches thick, six and a half wide, and 18 inches long. The whole thing is firmly fastened to a neatly-prepared stand, which is supported by heavy double casters. Heavy iron rods pass through the entire length of the magnet and hold it firmly together. A switch board is also prepared, which furnishes 60 different effects when the electric current is turned on. The battery used last night was a small one, of two cups. Fifteen cups will compose the battery to be used at Notre Dame.

The first thing exhibited was an electro-motor—a wheel of iron, about a foot in diameter. When this was put in motion by the battery, it had a power sufficient to run two sewing machines; and, with a battery of 10 cups, it is capable of running six or eight machines.

The battery was next applied to the magnet, after the watches owned by the party were disposed of, which was necessary to prevent them being thrown all out of order by the magnetic power of the instrument. The armature was then placed on the two poles of the magnet which "fit it so quickly" that a pull of 1,000 pounds would have been necessary to remove it, and this with but the use of one wire. When both wires were used, 2,000 pounds was the power.

A rod of iron about 15 inches in length was then held three feet from the magnet, and steel screws were held by it at the other end, it being magnetized by induction. Two "pole projections," with but one inch surface on the "points," were next firmly fastened to the magnet points, inward. The reporter and Mr. Reitz's son then took a rod of soft iron and attempted to pass it by a united effort between the points of the projections, but were unable to accomplish it. The pole projections were then placed one-eighth of an inch apart, and when the current was turned on they nearly touched each other; that is, they either bent the two cones, four inches in diameter, or the heavy bolts fastening the whole together.

Permanent magnets were then made. A number of "horse shoes," of the best of steel, were at hand, which, by passing over the poles of the magnet, were magnetized in about six seconds.

"The Bell Telephone Company claim," said Mr. Reitz, "that a first-class magnet will carry four times its own weight. We'll now see what power these possess." And other horse shoes were hung to the magnet just made, to the number of nine. Another might have been added with a little more care, showing that by the rule of the Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Reitz is able to make magnets of more than twice the standard strength. He claims that he can make these magnets at the same cost which other electricians ask for simply the steel—20 to 22 cents a pound.

A sheet of pasteboard, two by three feet, was next placed on the magnet. A large quantity of iron filings were then sifted down, which fell into the most beautiful forms of curves and crystals, looking like a black frost work. Two large circles were formed, one over each pole of the magnet, and the rings and curves were formed around these, while an oval was made between them. A handful of the filings were then taken up, and these assumed the forms of crystals, which turned complete somersaults as the hand was passed to and fro over the poles of the magnet. The armature was then placed again on the magnet, with a thin piece of board between, and the strength of a very powerful man was required to displace it. Even when a board one inch thick intervened, a very strong current of magnetism was perceptible. A number of other experi-
mements were then made, but it is impracticable to make mention of them at this time. The magnet will be on exhibition for a week at Mr. Reitz's shop, and he extends a cordial welcome to all who wish to examine and test it. It should have been stated before, that it has a lifting capacity equal to six tons. While the wires are being changed, sparks of electricity as vivid as an eye ever seen during a thunder-storm are observable.

A dielectric was next put to work. The sparks flashed and snapped so violently that the reporter felt wonderfully relieved when Mr. Reitz "shut her off." But it was beautifully to see the production of electric chains and sparks with the instrument, the Leyden jars, and spiral cylinders. And equally beautiful was it to see the electrician's son submit to the process of drawing a fine large spark, big as a little cat, through the soles of his boots. During all of these experiments Mr. Reitz talked coolly and deliberately, as if he had not enough of power in his little room sufficient to tear the entire building to pieces. He seemed to take a good deal of pride in his workmanship, as he certainly had a right; and our reporter left, firmly impressed with the idea that there were powers in the universe the extent of which no man knows, and which are sufficient to daunt even a daily newspaper reporter, or incident the cheek of a railroad conductor.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Johann Strauss has nearly completed his new opera, "Le Prince Orlowski."
—Hamelie is about to publish several original vocal compositions by Chopin.
—The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts now has about 900 works on Exhibition.
—It is said that the publication of a Catholic magazine for children is soon to be commenced in Boston.
—There are one hundred and thirteen Roman Catholic periodicals published in North America.
—Mr. Gill is writing an opera, entitled "The Rival Vivandières." The libretto is by Miss Kirkland, of Chicago.
—Gregori the artist has returned to Chicago from Baltimore, where he painted several fine pictures for the Cathedral.
—Mr. John G. Whittier is to read a poem at the unveiling of the statue of "Emancipation" in Park Square, Boston.
—As Catholics invented the art of printing, so it was Catholics who originated the first newspaper, the Gazette, of Venice.
—Mother Seton, who founded the Sisters of Charity, in America, wrote that beautiful hymn, "Jerusalem, my Happy Home."
—The London Society of Art intends awarding a gold medal for the discovery of the best means of protecting ships from fire and from sinking.
—A magazine has been started at Jerusalem (Palestine). It is to be issued quarterly, and will give special attention to archaeological researches in that region.
—A sacred opera entitled "Joseph," the music and libretto of which are written by Prof. Taylor of Chicago, will be given at the West End Opera House in November
—Mr. Allée's "Per Ocram od Lucem" is announced as forthcoming, it being a collection of the various treatises in which he explains the views which led him to become a Catholic.
—Ruskin, the great essayist and art critic, "is a mild-looking, washed-out sort of a person, not too well dressed —in a word, appearances are against him, or at least say nothing for him."

—Prof. Mommsen, the great Latin scholar and historian, is staying in Turin. He has obtained two years' dispensation from his academicals duties, and will give his leisure to completing his work on Latin inscriptions, and bringing forward his "Roman History."

—Much interest has been felt in Florence at the discovery of over six hundred paintings belonging to the masters of the sixteenth century, laid away to rot and perish in Government buildings; the authorities intend placing them in the royal gallery of the Uffizi.

—In the early days of Christianity the chief singer was veiled under a solemn charge, of which that of modern times the Carthaginian Council is a sample: "See that thou believest with thy heart what thou singest with thy mouth, and that thou also dost carry out the same in thy walk and conversation."

—Among the students invited to attend a public philosophical disputation in presence of his Holiness, Leo XIII., was Mr. James F. Talbot, of East Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Boston College, who is now pursuing his theological studies at the North American College, Rome, for the Archdiocese of Boston.

—The Jesuits have determined to elevate their college at Beyrout, Syria, to the dignity of a university, and to include within it a gymnasium, a technical school, and a clerical seminary. Besides this institution, the Jesuits possesses four other active missionary stations in Syria. The college at Beyrout was built in 1877.

—Maurice F. Egan, who is said to be the best sonnet writer of the day, has in press a volume of his productions, the proceeds of which he intends shall be devoted to the rebuilding of Notre Dame University.
—The writer of the day, has in press a volume of his productions, the proceeds of which he intends shall be devoted to the rebuilding of Notre Dame University.
—Miss E. A. Starr, the distinguished writer, will begin this month in Chicago a course of lectures, for ladies, on "Art in the Roman Catacombs." Besides the knowledge obtained during a lengthy sojourn in the Eternal City, Miss Starr has received thence a large number of photographs taken from the frescoes to be found in those subterranean chapels. These photographs were taken from the original paintings, with the aid of the magnetic light, and will serve to illustrate the lecture.

—Modern investigation is reinstating the old Arcadian Homer. Dr. Schliemann has proved that he sang of a real Troy and an actual war. Recent critics concede him to have been a true poet, and not a myth or a mere collector, and modern painter Wolf, with his gay and wild, and of Glasgow, has published a pamphlet, in which he is pretty successful in showing that the singer of
the Iliad certainly had an ocular defect, not color blindness, as Mr. Gladstone thinks, but amblyopia. This evidence is gathered from the treatment of colors in the poem.

—When the famous British artist Ope was first heard of, his fame rested on a very humble foundation. He was asked what he had painted to acquire him the village reputation he enjoyed. His answer was, "I ask! I painted Duke William for the signs, and stars and sirkle-for the boys' kits." Dr. Wolfert (Peter Pindar) told him, some time after, that he should paint portraits, as the most profitable expedients I had; I had painted Farmer So-and-so, and neighbor Such-a-one, with their wives and their eight or ten children." "And how much did you receive?" "Why, Farmer So-and-so said it were but right to encourage genius, and so he gave me a guinea."

Why, sir, you should get at least half a guinea for every head!"  

—The Municipality of Vienna has resolved to take into public care the tombs of the great composers who repose outside the city walls. Beethoven, Schubert, Haydn, Mozart, and Gluck are among the names read by the wanderer through the cemeteries of Vienna, and not a few visitors to these memorable shrines have been pained to observe the neglected aspect of some of them. It is not long since sacrilegious hands defaced the memorial tablet to Mozart by the town, which permitted him to be buried in the common fosse, and two or three years ago the tomb of Schubert, at Währing, was fast falling into a ruinous state. Vienna will henceforth guard the monuments of the masters who in life did her so much honor, and make them bright with flowers.

Scientific Notes.

—The French Academy of Sciences has been requested by the Minister of Commerce to ascertain a practical method of detecting the adulteration of olive oil with other kinds.

—Experiments recently made on the Lake Shore Railroad prove that petroleum can be successfully used as fuel for locomotives with a great saving of money, besides doing away with smoke and cinders.

—Prof. John C. Draper, in a lecture in the University of New York, last week, said that he thought that electricity as a means of light would soon be general, and that among other means of its generation, not only waterfalls but the action of the tides would be employed. It would also be used as a means of heating and cooking, and electrical devices would be employed for a rapid and economical locomotion.—N. Y. Sun.

—Phare's method for the treatment of colic consists in inversion—that is, simply in turning the patient upside down. Colic of several days' duration has thus been relieved in a few minutes. The patient may take the elbow-knee position, or may lie (face down) on the edge of the bed, with his head and shoulders hanging down. Complete inversion, however, is best. The mechanical aid, in giving vent to gases, is perhaps the most efficient element in the cure.—British Medical Press and circular.

—Dr. C. Huter, a German savant, of Greifswald, has devised a simple arrangement which demonstrates the circulation of the blood in the human body by making it visible. What is known as Purginj's experiment previously enabled an observer to witness the circulation in his own retinal blood-vessels; but now, for the first time, can the flow of the vital fluid in one person be watched by another, and that, we are assured, with sufficient accuracy to detect anything abnormal, and to obtain invaluable assistance in the diagnosis of disease. Dr. Huter's method is as follows: The patient being fixed in a frame, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn out and fixed on the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. When these preparations are completed, all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear upon the surface of the lips. By adjusting the low-power objective, and focusing a small superficial vessel. At once he sees the endless procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the colorless ones appearing like white dots against the red streams. Dr. Huter asserts, from the taking careful note of variations in the blood flow and changes in the corpuscles, he has derived great advantages in the treatment of medical cases.

—The scenes which are daily witnessed at the oil works at Point Breeze and the other industrious landing places, are good. A sprightly article on "The Inhabitants of Mars" enlivens this number of our paper. Our fair Canadian sisters as well as other colleges? —We were surprised to learn that a writer in the Bowl of a paper that has hitherto kept its standing of a paper which contained such putrid scurvy in the Wesleyan Female College may feel justly proud of himself or regard for the feelings of others, he should at least have a little for the college he attends and the paper
issued from it. Such language is degrading to the writer, and does not by any means tend to give a high opinion of the moral tone at Bowdoin. Gentlemen everywhere must condemn such volgarity in high places, no matter what the provocation. It is now building a strong Arab or a wild Oriental Bedouin than a writer for a college paper like the Bowdoin Orient. We hope the writer has before this seen the true nature of his miserable joke, and intends to rectify himself.

The Cecilia, we are glad to see, still continues its good work in favor of legitimate Church Music with unabating vigor. Prof. Singenberger, the editor, who is also President of the American branch of the St. Cecilia Society, means to do little difficulty in getting a paper published in both German and English, and English readers would no doubt be glad to have the periodical altogether in English. Most Germans can read English, and but few English speakers can read German. Couldn't both be made to meet? Each number of the Cecilia is accompanied with a bulletin of music worth more than the price of subscription.

—The College Mercury, from Racine College, Wisconsin, favors us with an exchange. It is welcome. The paper is up to the average of college "journals," as they are called, although why a periodical that is not a daily should be called a "journal" is a mystery to us. The work looks like a misnomer, although generally used, and backed by authority. The College Mercury is the first of Wisconsin college papers with which we have not had to find fault; we regretted the necessity, and almost regret the criticism, although urged by duty to give it, for one cannot see banked influences at work without raising his voice in protest. The Mercury, however, has nothing of this sort in its columns. It is a large and handsomely printed paper of 12 pages, quarto, and contains abundance of local and personal items. It does not take stock in literary articles, or essays, in a college paper. Each to his liking in this respect.

—The West Florida Ventilator is the title of a lively little amateur paper published by E. W. Robinson (Commercial), of '78, at Millivue, Florida, a copy of the first numbers of which we have received. As a rule, we are not partial to amateur papers, but this one of Mr. Robinson's is a surprise. Instead of the usual statements, "in this letter," etc., it is one of the best, as well as cheapest, journals that we have come across.

—The St. Cecilia Society Notes. A copy of the American Art Journal, which of late years was threatened with complete extinction by the lengths to which a vitiated taste had carried the American and English public.

—WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—We advise all our readers, whether they own a foot of land or not, to supply themselves with that treasure of useful, practical, reliable information, the American Agriculturist, so named because started 140 years ago as a rural journal, but now enlarged to embrace a great variety of most useful reading for the household, children included, for the garden, as well as the farm—for all classes. Each volume gives some 800 original engravings, with descriptions of labor-saving and labor-helping contrivances, of plants, fruits, flowers, animals, etc., including many large and pleasing, as well as instructive, pictures for young and old. The constant, systematic exposures of humbugs and swindling schemes which the Agriculturist are of great value to every one, and will save to most persons many times its cost. Altogether, it is one of the most valuable, as well as cheapest, journals any where to be found. The cost is only $1.50 a year, or $6.00 for 5. Single numbers 15 cents. Subscribe as once for 1850, and receive the rest of this year free, or send 3-cent stamp for postage on a specimen copy. Address Orange Judd Company, publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

Society Notes.

—What has become of the Scientific Association?

—The Columbians will have a public debate before the holidays.

—The Thespians are now devoting their leisure moments to the study of Richard the Third.

—The Editorial Corps of the St. Cecilia Society publish a monthly manuscript journal known as the Philomathean Standard.

—The Literary Society at the Manual Labor School returns its thanks to the editor of the Catholic Columbian for a renewal of his generous donation to their library.

—The Philodemic Literary Association held its 5th regular meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th. Mr. Burger answered a question on Goethe. Mr. Russell submitted a couplet with no voice in protest. The Great and Late Mercer, however, has nothing of this sort in its columns. It is a large and handsomely printed paper of 12 pages, quarto, and contains abundance of local and personal items. It does not take stock in literary articles, or essays, in a college paper. Each to his liking in this respect.

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NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Notre Dame, November 8, 1879.

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 Taminary year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:

choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.

Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

All the weekly local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.

A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all, OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

TERMS, $1.50 PER ANNUM, POSTPAID.

Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC,

Notre Dame, Indiana.

GREETINGS FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Editor of the Ave Maria we have been favored with a copy of a well-edited and handsomely printed weekly paper from Calcutta, E. L, entitled The Indo-European Correspondence, from which we take the following item:

"On Thursday last we received the Ave Maria, from Notre Dame, Indiana (United States), bearing date 9th of August. Turning over its pages we lighted on an engraving of "The New Notre Dame (Main Building)" — a really splendid pile. That is to say, thought we, it is the architect's sketch of the University building that is to be; and we turned to the letter-press expecting, to find some details about the projected building, and possibly (for we had mentioned that on the 33d of April, Notre Dame University had been destroyed by fire. What was worse, it had been insured for only a quarter of its value. Imagine our astonishment at finding that the engraving represents the new Notre Dame as it is—not as it is to be! By this we take the following item:

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The Ventilation of our New College Building.

To those who value health and vigor, no argument is required to prove the necessity of having in connection with all buildings and rooms some method of imparting to them a thorough ventilation. This is well known to all from the fact that the constitution of man requires for both health and comfort, a constant supply of fresh air, and is gradually but surely undermined by any deficiency in it, or subjection to the effects of bad or poisonous air. The cause, then, of the great defect in the ventilation of most of our public halls and buildings, if not attributable to a selfish and inhuman motive of economy in their erection, is due to a careless oversight, or to complete ignorance of the great amount of air that is consumed, and the vast amount of impurity given forth, not only from the lungs, but even from the insensible perspiration of an assemblage in a public hall. Dr. Reid recommends at least ten cubic feet per minute as a suitable average supply of pure air for each individual, and states that his estimate is the result of an extreme variety of experiments made on hundreds of different constitutions, supplied one by one, with given amounts of air, and also in numerous assemblages and meetings, where there were means of estimating the quantity of air with which they were provided.

Of the various methods of raising the temperature of large rooms or buildings, the most general are by means of steam and hot-air furnaces. Heating by steam is by far the more practical, on account of being attended with less danger. Although neither of these may be the very best, they are nevertheless in general use, and by means of proper appliances can be brought to a certain degree of perfection.

The authorities of our University, always desirous of securing to those entrusted to their care a sound mind in a sound body, and realizing the necessity, in effecting this, of the proper heating and ventilation of the rooms they occupy, have decided that neither pains nor expense should be spared to obtain all that can be desired in this regard. For this reason, they have made special arrangements with the efficient architect of the new University building, Mr. W. J. Edbrooke, of Chicago, Ill., under whose personal supervision, we believe, it will be furnished with a system entirely satisfactory, carried out strictly in accordance with the principles and most recent investigations of science, and the dictates of a long and well-founded experience combined.

The execution of the work is in the hands of the worthy and competent firm of John Davis & Co. Chicago, whose reputation is well established by the immense amount of work, in this line, they have charge of all through the country.

The system adopted is based particularly upon two principles of ventilation, which have been heretofore somewhat adverse to the general opinion, but which are undoubtedly correct, and endorsed by the best scientific authorities. The first is as to the admission of fresh air, and to the effect that it should take place after the air has been tempered, as it were, and its raw chill softened by some process of heating, in order to prevent that sudden change that follows an exposure of the body in a warm state to a full draught of cold air, and which we may add, by the way, is, in fact, the cause of those fatal diseases of the lungs and throat so common in our country. The second principle is concerning the discharge of impure
air, maintaining that the heavy and most pernicious falls to the floor, and that this is the proper location of the aperture for its removal, in connection with some means of drawing it out. In accordance then with the principles maintained, the manner of supplying the building with fresh air is as follows:

The heating-pipes are brought together in chambers in the basement of the building. The cold air passes by conductors from the outside of the building into these various chambers, where it is warmed, and thence on by other conductors into ninety-five different apartments, each having a register, varying in size to suit the ingress of air required for it.

This may safely be pronounced one of the best methods yet devised for large halls and class-rooms, since it not only furnishes a constant supply of fresh and pure air, but secures a sufficient degree of heat for the room during damp or moderately cold weather. Of course, there is besides, in each room, a sufficient supply of pipes placed in a position to give direct radiation of heat when necessary.

The total heating surface of all the steam-pipes set up in the main building is 33,583 square feet, equivalent to 40,479 lineal feet of one-inch heating-pipe; this is exclusive of supply and return pipes.

For the purpose of removing the impure air accumulated, each apartment throughout the building is supplied with a ventilating register in the floor, which is connected by a flue with one of four spacious ventiducts built of brick, rising sixteen feet above the roof of the building and covered with an Emerson's ventilating cap. These ventiducts are heated by steam, which, acting from the mechanical tendency of a column of heated air to rise, causes a vacuum, draws the foul air out through the register in the floor, into the ventiduct, and thence out into the open air.

In this manner, then, a thorough and proper ventilation is accomplished—the fresh and pure air is admitted in an equable temperature, and after it has been used and vitiated is sure to be discharged by the means employed.

Personal

—J. Mosal, '77, is writing poetry at Jackson, Miss.
—Wm. Hake, Jr., '77, is studying medicine at Ann Arbor.
—J. J. Quinn, '79, has entered a law office in New York city.
—T. A. Dailey, '74, is teaching in a college at Golial, Texas.
—Chas. Hake (Commercial), '75, is keeping books for his father.
—Rev. J. Ford, P. P., is enjoying good health at St. Joseph's Farm.
—A. and J. Leitelt, '75, are attending the Boston School of Technology.
—F. Mass, '77, is taking a course of Pharmacy at the Ann Arbor University.
—R. L. Aiken, '68, is flourishing at Evansville, Ind. Why doesn't he pay us a visit?
—R. Chatterton, '71, has the most extensive jewelry establishment to be found in Springfield, Ill.
—Mr. Frank Vander Vannet is to occupy the district No. 5 school house of Greene township as teacher, on Nov. 10th. Frank is a thoroughly educated young man, and is second to none in his profession as a teacher. He is a graduate of Notre Dame, and in 1877 took some of the highest premiums at the University—South-Bend Tribune.
—The Medics are making rapid progress under their Professor, Dr. Neyron.

—The College Library has been put in order by the hard-working Librarian.

—Prof. Lyonson for that harp.

—When writing for the SCHOLASTIC, always write on one side only of the paper.

—The boys of the second German Class speak that language in all its native purity.

—The Juniors are preparing a musical soirée. We should have that fest twice a month.

—The lectures by Prof. Howard on English Literature are entertaining and instructive.

—The Professor of Physics delivered several lectures lately in Indianapolis and vicinity.

—The Penmanship department is in a flourishing condition under its present management.

—When you catch a white cat, shave him; when you catch a black cat, shave him to the tail.

—A Freathy asks, "Who is Falstaff, anyhow?" We refer him to our travelling friend for information.

—Very Rev. Father Sorin will reach France to-day or to-morrow, wind and weather being propitious.

—We advise that upper classmen rub them well "with cream," and then get the cat to finish the operation.

—Prof. Lyonson's Annual for 1890 bids fair to impress any thing in that line ever before attempted on any stage.

—Master Elmer Otis, of the Junior department, is a grand-son of Daniel Boone, the first settler of Kentucky.

—Why doesn't the chime master arrange the bells so that they will play every hour, as was the custom in days of yore?

—The Squaw Winter has set in with its usual skerries of snow. Soon will Indian Summer now commence his balmy reign.

—Bro. Albert has just finished a life-like painting in oil of the aged Bro. Vincent. Connoisseurs pronounce it a good portrait.

—Father Hudson, we are glad to see, has recovered from his fall, and is able to make his accustomed visits to the printing-office.

—Commodore Coleman informs us that navigation has closed for the season; consequently, the navy has been put into winter quarters.

—Father Superior has several fine pictures which he intends to give to those who have the best competitions in Christian Doctrine next month.

—Aquatic men have deserted the lake regions. They now devote their attention to discussing the best substance for accelerating the speed of boats.

—Improvements have been made in the Telegraphy room. The boys show advancement, and are now able to write with considerable rapidity.

—The plan for the dome can be seen in President Corby's office. Mr. Edbrooke, the architect, deserves great praise for the beauties it represents.

—Members of the Library Association are not allowed to exchange books with each other. When they want a book they must apply to the librarian.

—The Prof. of Astronomy performs regularly on the parallel bars after the boys have gone to bed. His development of muscle is something not to be sneezed at.

—Doctor Neyron shot several wild ducks on St. Mary's Lake last Wednesday. He avers that it was not he who shot the tame duck, but one of the young theologs.

—We have several complete sets of last year's SCHOLASTIC which we will sell at $2.50 per volume bound, or $1.50 unbound. Address Editor SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Ind.

—There are some people who imagine that the whole world would go to pieces unless they were about, to keep things in order. Don't wear the shoe unless it fits you.

—To-morrow, the Feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin, Missa de Angulis, p. 43 of the Kyriale, will be sung. Vespers, of the Common of the Blessed Virgin, p. 36 of the Vespertial.

—B. Bernard lately received a fine terrier from one of his friends. Nep and Sancho are not pleased with the new arrival, and are jealous of any mark of favor shown to the stranger.

—A grand glass eye-ball shoot took place last Wednesday. Mr. Sulter came out victorious, successfully shooting both his eyes into his adversary's coffee-bowl across the table, by a mere excitation of the trigeminal nerve.

—The Cleveland Catholic Universe, edited by that staunch defender of the faith, Mr. Manly Tello, is one of the very best papers received by the students. One can judge of its popularity by the rush made for it every Saturday evening.

—On the twelfth inst., five years ago, Rev. N. H. Gillispie, '49, departed this life. He was the first student regularly graduated by Notre Dame, and was for many years editor of this paper. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

—Our local artist is engaged making a life-sized portrait, in crayon, of the late Brother Benoit, who was prefect of the Senior department for over twenty years. When the picture is finished it will be placed in the Columbian Society hall.

—The chief reason for the unsatisfactory character of our vocalization at present, lies in the wide gulf which separates our theory from our practice. If our theorists were a little less classic and cultivated, or if our practitioners were a great deal more assiduous in training, we might make both ends meet.

—The Bulletin for the month of October were unusually good. High notes were very few, and far between. The best Bulletin in the Junior Department was that of Master A. S. Rock, of the Collegiate Course. Frank Phillips was second best, and M. Burns and R. Le Bourgeois, az quo, third. More than eighty per cent. of the students received excellent notes.

—The directors of the Lemonnier Library Association have received from Rev. Father Louage a third donation of books, consisting of a complete set of Hendrik Conscience's Works in ten volumes. The interest taken by this Rev. benefactor in the students library is truly praiseworthy, and for this he has the thanks of the association and all connected with the Library.

—The Curator of the Museum returns thanks to Mr. Thomas, of Phoenix Mine, Mich., for a donation of beautiful specimens of native silver, copper, cole spar, amethyst, quartz, etc. Mr. Thomas has always on hand a large collection of Lake Superior specimens for sale, and those who contemplate purchasing anything in this line, will consult their interests by giving him their patronage.

—The retreat must have been well attended to, as the students are studying harder than before. From all quarters comes the report that never before were the students so zealous in their studies. This is encouraging. There is nothing that gives a teacher such pleasure as the knowledge that those under his charge are doing all that is possible to make his instructions available. It is, in fact, his only pleasure.

—The Senior Laws are hard at work on several cases for the Moot Court. Judge Spalding will call the grand jury together about the middle of the month, when we may expect to hear some lively speeches from Sumns, Deats & Co. Prof. Tong's lectures on criminal law are more interesting this year than ever before. We understand that several lawyers from neighboring cities will lecture before the class during the winter term.

—We knew that it would hit him squarely, and he shows that it has done so, by rating his erudition. He has not censure himself from what he claims to regard as the slanderous imputations of last week's SCHOLASTIC. It will be noticed that he defends himself entirely on the "You're another" system of tactics, but all his insinuations are powerless to effect in any way the reputation of such well-known votaries of early rising as those at present connected with the management of our local, and editorial columns.
among the books purchased for the lemonnier library

let; elements of logic, lectures, by rt. rev. whately, d. d.

life in the cloister; catholic anecdotes, from the french, &

romance; "are you my wife?" life of p. t. barnum;

bossuet, fenelon et bul-

d. d.;

&

donnelly; poetical works of sir walter scott; gulliver's

hemans; poetical works of h. kirk white, with "melan-

works of cowper, and life; poetical works of felicia

marie josephine; the

house of gold and the saint of nazareth—poems by

mary, c. b. taylor; simon peter and simon magus; beau-
der the snow—from the french, by j. j. porchal; lady

translated by mrs. sadlier; con o'regan, mrs. j. sadler;

frotag, m. c. adams; rural tales, hannah more; juvenile gem,

of webster, lyman; mary antoinette, campau; life of

olds, a. molander.

—among the books purchased for the lemonnier library during the past week are the following: scoot's complete works, 18 vols.; early english poets, 9 vol; giraldus cambrésis; suetonius's lives of the caesars; vicar of wakefield, lake vynwy, and killarney; lady bird and elen midddeton, 3 vols.; hendrik conc-}

science's works, 3 vols.; camping out series, 6 vols.; art magazine; rome and the abbey; the miner's daughter; sick calls; the desk—do you know?

dark stories; ferme's works; witch of melton hill; the vesal, du la grange; newman's lectures on angloic difficulties; life of st. francis xavier; irish on the prairies; father eddes; apostleship of prayer; paradise of eden; history of the holy land, charlevoix; rocke-}

mountain series, 3 vols.; gun boat series, 6 vols.; tater-
ed tom series, 4 vols.; dickens's little folks, 12 vols.; jack harzard series, 6 vols.; swiss family robinson, hunters series, 6 vols.; twenty thousand leagues under the pacific family, emigration and exploration of webster, lyman; marie antoinette, campau; life of daniel boone; life of henry clay, schmucker; thomas jefferson, schmucker; life of alexander hamilton; em-}

press josephine; holmes' poetical works; jean ingelow's poetical works; brent harte's poetical works; whetier's poetical works; halpine's poetical works; the mysteries of astrology and the wonders of magic, roukia;

chambers' english literature, 3 vols.; sportmen club, 1867, 4 vols.;

—always the Lemonnier library acknowledges with appreciation the following donation from w. h. and e. f. arnold, of Wash-

ington, d. c. this is the second donation from these gentlemen since September. Xenophon (completed), by ast-

ley colly; the smeth; poetical works of c. d. donnelly; poetical works of sir walter scott; gulliver's travels—illustrated; the martyrs, chateauaubriand; lectures on the eucharist, wiseman; amicable discussion on the church of england and reformation, translated from the french; minis' letters; life of louis ix; life and voyages of christopher columbus; biography of archbishop carroll, j. carroll brent; life of rev. gallatin, prince and priest; life of john m. costello; life of st. francis xavier, barfoot & maffet; life of st. francis of re-}

on, lady george the pallion; life of st. vincent de paul; our lady of litanies; house of york, historical romance; "are you my wife?" life of p. t. barnum;

life in the cloister; catholic anecdotes, from the french, translated by mrs. sadlier; don o'regan, mary grace o'halloran, or ireland and its peasantry, agnes m. m. stewart; rural tales, hannah more; juvenile gem, mrs. hooff; sir humphrey's trial; three months under the sun; life of john barrymore, theonent, by mrs. j. donnelly; c. b. taylor; theoton and simon magnus; beauties of the sanctuary, from the french of leon; the house of gold and the saint of nazareth—poems by marie josephine; the catholic world—three volumes—12, 13, 14; the selectations of the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions which are held during the present term of studies

theological faculty.

roll of honor.

[The names of those students who appear in the following list are those who have conducted the present week to the entire satisfaction of the faculty. They are placed in alphabetical or-}

academic order.]
One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

One-Mile West of Notre Dame, and the Feast of All Saints, solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Covent Chapel. Celebrant, Rev. Father Shortis; Rev. Father Saulnier, deacon, Rev. Father Maher, sub-deacon. At the Offertory, the choir sang a motet "O Jesu, civil!"

At the regular meeting of the St. Agnes Literary Society: Reading—"Fernando," by an Italian priest,—from the Des Moines Register; Miss C. Campbell. The Misses French and Wells deserve mention for their excellent accounts of the reading.

At the regular meeting of St. Barbara's Literary Society, characteristic anecdotes of Gen. Washington, Thomas Jefferson, W. H. Harrison, John Randolph and other American historical celebrities were read. "The Star-Spangled Banner," read by Miss Hackley. The origin of the famous national song from "Court Circles of the Republic" by Mrs. E. E. Elett; read Miss Solomon.

At the regular meeting of the St. Francis Academy: Reading—"Fernando," by an Italian priest,—from the Des Moines Register; Miss C. Campbell. The Misses French and Wells deserve mention for their excellent accounts of the reading.

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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 Domestic Economy, in the Senior Department; and for Polite and Amiable Deportment in both the Senior and Junior Departments.

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This university was founded in 1843, 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, omnibuses 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.

Studies were resumed at the usual time, the first Tuesday of September, but students will be received at any time, their term beginning with date of entrance.

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