On the Sunrise Slope.

BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

You question—"What is your 'sunrise slope'?"
How better—smile if you will—
Can I picture the climb of a deathless hope
Up the eastern side of the hill?
A hope that seeks the templed height
Which only the constant wins;
See, the doors stand wide, and the morning light
Is crossed by the light within.

'Tis long, I know, since my life's sunrise,
And long till its noon—oh yes!
For my oft o'er-clouded Eastern skies
And the noon I may not see!

What matter? if o'er the sunrise slope,
I come to the Temple grand,
And find a gate for my deathless hope
To the heavenly Sunrise Land!

Act Well Your Part.

W. H. ARNOLD.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

To insure success in any undertaking, three things are necessary: You should understand thoroughly what you wish to do; you should know the best way to carry out your object, and then strive, with all your ability, to be successful. No man can do well in life who performs his duty or his pleasure with but half an effort. Half efforts are invariably failures. There is no such thing as luck. Fortune, destiny, fate—call it what you will—is for every man what he makes it, and is nothing more nor less than the just fruit of a man's endeavors. If a duty is carefully and thoroughly performed, success must crown the efforts expended.

"Act well your part!" is a law imposed upon everyone, and the penalty of disobeying this command is as sure and severe as that of a violation of nature's laws, while the reward is equally certain, and in direct proportion to the degree of excellence with which the duty is performed. This world is a stage, and life is the play; some of us have important parts, others inferior ones; each has his duty, and the play is a success only when each role is properly sustained. As the grandest drama can be marred by the inferior acting of the poorest character, so is the great drama of life marred by the failure of each actor to "act well his part"; and as each receives his share of condemnation in the failure. But in life's drama, there is this difference from the play: we can all be "stars." We are not confined to a short list of leading characters; the dramatis persona is as extensive as the great drama of life. Each and all can be stars; and the insignificance of the part we have to play is no bar to our becoming such. We should all do our best to "act well our parts," to attain perfection in the station we have to fill, then we shall be stars. Our mission in life is plainly before us; the best way to perform our duty is equally clear; then nothing remains for us to do but to "act well our parts," and succeed, honor, praise, and happiness, will be the result of our labors; while carelessness, neglect and indifference would bring failure, dishonor, condemnation and misery upon us. Let us strive, then, to "act well our parts" in this, the prologue of life, that we may be the better prepared to reap the happy reward when our drama of life is ended; and when the curtain of death falls on the last scene, may we receive the plaudit of the angels, and hear the words "Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

"Let us, then, be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Edmund Spenser.

BY T. F. CLARKE.

"The Augustan Age" is marked by features which give it a peculiar distinction in the history of the literary world. Some of the writers of this period were men of eminence and intellect, who have established an immortal fame on the pages of literary history, and whose names and works will last as long as literature itself.

Literature was not the only branch of learning that made rapid progress during this age: many paths of science and art were discovered and explored, architecture was improved and received many new forms, and more attention was paid to the social improvement and elevation of society. Among the great literary stars of this period none shine forth with more brilliance than Edmund Spenser. He is as it were a guiding star in poetry. He was born in London in the year 1553 or 1553; of his parentage and childhood but little is known. He appears to have lived in a very humble and obscure manner during his youth. He received his education at the University of Cambridge. Having received a good education at this University, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and in these he passed a most unhappy, but nevertheless brilliant career. After leaving the University he resided in the north of England
for a number of years; it was during his sojourn here that he composed his first work of any importance, namely "The Shepherd's Calendar," the writing of which somewhat composed his mind after the grief and disappointment he had encountered as a lover. He had at one time fallen desperately in love with a young and beautiful lady, who trifled with his affections, and in the end gave her hand to one of his bitterest rivals; for a number of years after this, he never gave a thought to marriage, but in the year 1593, when about forty-three years of age, he married a girl, young and beautiful, but of lowly birth.

While at Cambridge, the subject of our sketch had made the acquaintance of Gabriel Harvey, an acquaintance which afterwards ripened into a lasting friendship. Harvey was a noted man in his day, and was well versed both in learning and literary pursuits; it was at his solicitation that Spenser betook himself from the north of England and removed to London, where, through his friend, he made the acquaintance of Sir Phillip Sidney, a noted writer of romance, and also a poet, a statesman, and a soldier. With all these, he was an accomplished gentleman and man of the world. He is the author of "Arcadia," "The Defence of Poesy," and numerous other poems and sonnets. He welcomed Spenser to his home and fireside, and between these two great personages there immediately sprang up a strong and lasting friendship. While at Sidney's house, Spenser remodelled and revised his "Shepherd's Calendar," under the name of "The Poet's Year," which he dedicated to his friend Sidney.

Spenser always wished to devote his whole time to literary pursuits and make them his only study, and for this purpose he desired to make the acquaintance of some great dispenser who would help him along and encourage him in his undertaking. Sidney, it is true, was a most influential man, and through him Spenser received great encouragement and was enabled to make the acquaintance of many of the nobility and men of rank of that period. The world in our own day would look upon such an ambition as this as debasing, and making one's self too much of a slave to others. In the United States especially, where there is no aristocracy and where all citizens enjoy equal rights and liberties, it would not be in accordance with the principles of a free man and a free country, but we must remember that before Shakspeare's time no one was ever known to make a living solely by literary works; if a poor man had the time, in this kind of work, he was either obliged to give up all idea of following it, or place himself under the patronage of some influential person, and it was for this reason that Spenser, who was possessed of but limited means, was compelled to seek some one who would encourage him in his work and gain him notoriety and a reputation by which he might become known to the world.

Through Sidney, he was introduced to the nobles and other members of the court of Elizabeth, and afterwards to the queen herself, before whom he exhibited his literary accomplishments, and immediately became the object of her favor. From her he received an appointment to Ireland in 1588. Not long after this, a vast tract of confiscated land, situated near the city of Cork, was presented to him by Elizabeth, and with it the Castle of Kilcolman, a delightful place, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery in Ireland, which he used as his residence. Here, in this beautiful spot, surrounded by all the luxuries of life, he applied himself with diligence and energy to his literary pursuits, and here it was that he composed his principal works. During the latter part of his residence here he became an object of the most bitter hatred to the Irish peasantry, they having discovered that he was in favor of a plan, and in fact was said to have recommended a plan, for the total extermination of the original possessors of the soil. Living in luxury, and himself a large partaker of British spoil in Ireland, it can hardly be wondered at that the demon of avarice had, in a measure, taken possession of the soul of one who shortly before was penurious and friendless. When, therefore, his plan became known of securing to the British adventuriers the confiscated property of the Irish by the total extermination of the original possessors and their descendants, the latter became enraged beyond control and vented their hatred by burning his castle. The queen again in 1591 showed in what great esteem she held Spenser by decreeing to him an annuity of fifty pounds. The monody of his secluded life was somewhat relieved by occasional visits from the English gentry, and now and then a journey to London. During the rebellion which broke out in the southern part of Ireland in the year 1589, all English residents were objects of the most intense hatred, and it need be a matter of no surprise that Spenser was especially disliked. His castle was attacked and burned, and being taken by surprise, he was unable to save any of his goods, or even his infant child, who perished in the flames, before his eyes; overwhelmed by misfortune and grief, he hastened to London, where he died broken-hearted the following year, while yet in the prime of life.

In all his writings Spenser showed great partiality for the style of Chaucer. He was but little known before the publication of his "Shepherd's Calendar," and to this work does he owe his first fame.

In the description of nature, and in pastoral poetry, Spenser is said to have surpassed all his predecessors and to have marked an epoch in literature. His greatest work, the one by which his fame was firmly established, and which is destined to last as long as literature itself, is "The Faerie Queene," which was published about the year 1596. This work is still very popular, and may be found in almost every public and private library. In graphic narration and splendid description "The Faerie Queene" will compare with any poem that was ever written. This great poem appeared in detached portions, and was never completed as the author intended; the original design was to have it divided into twelve books, but only six of the twelve were finished. Tradition asserts that the remaining six books were written, but were lost at sea; this is not at all probable, however, and the general belief is that they existed only in design. Of the six books that have appeared, each one relates the exploits and achievements of a certain knight who represents some virtue.

Spenser's genius appears to its best advantage in his unequalled richness of description, which is so perfect that the object is brought vividly before us in such a manner that we almost imagine we are viewing the reality. "He describes to the eye." If we read him for pleasure, we must not attempt to interpret the allegory. To a reader of lively fancy he is the most charming and pleasing of poets, and with justice has he been called "the Poet's Poet." No poetry ever has been, and probably ever will be, more melodious and luxuriant than Spenser's; his richness of sound and beauty of rhythm is as music to the ear. There was one great fault, however, founded with him: he often became tedious, and entered too much into details in his description. The following is found in Macaulay's criti
cism on his works: "One unpardonsable fault, the fault of
trivialness, pervades the whole of the "Faerie Queene." He
became sick of cardinal virtues and deadly sins, and longed
for the society of plain men and women. Of the persons
who read the first canto, not one in ten reaches the end
of the first book, and not one in a hundred perseveres to
the end of the poem." The style he used was the Spenserian,
properly so-called. But his "Faerie Queene," he wrote many minor poems, in all of which may be traced
the superior genius of the author and his rich and melo-
dious style.

The Art of Writing Well.
From an Address of Buffon Before the French
Academy.

[Translated for the "Notre Dame Scholastic."]

To write well, one must be complete master of his sub-
ject, he must roll it on as to see clearly the order of
his thoughts, and form them into a regular chain, each
link of which represents an idea; and when he has taken
up his pen he must guide it successively over the first
mark, not letting it waver to either side, not bearing
heavily and lightly on it, but uniformly; not giving it any
other movement but such as shall be determined by the
natural law of space that it is to occupy. In this consists the
severity of style, and this is also what will give it unity
and will regulate its rapidity, and this by itself will suffice
to render it precise and simple, smooth and clear, lively
and connected. To this first rule, which is dictated by
reason and common sense, the style will be noble. If in
addition we are diligent in regard to our first,—feel
contempt for whatever is only brilliant, and steady aver-
sion to punning and joking, our style will be serious, and
even majestic. Finally, if we write as we think, if we are
ourselves convinced of what we wish to persuade others
of, nothing can be more effective than to write in a
style free from all mixture of the ordinary, and to let
nature guide us.

Well-written works are the only works that will go
downs to posterity. A large amount of information, the
singularity of the facts, even the novelty of the discoveries,
are not sure guarantees of immortality. If the works con-
taining them only turn on titles, are written without
taste, without elevation and without genius, they will per-
ish with the information they contain; because this infor-
mation, these facts and discoveries, are easily appropriated
by others, and will even gain by being taken by hand by a
more skillful writer. Those things are outside of the man,
whereas style is of the man himself: this style therefore
cannot be appropriated, nor transferred, nor changed; it
is lofty, noble, sublime; the author will be admired in all
times, for it is only truth that is durable and eternal.
Now, style is beautiful only by the number of beautiful
ideas that it presents. All the intellectual beauties found
therein, all the relations of which it is composed, are so
many useful truths, perhaps even more precious for the
human mind than those that are the very subjects of the
discourse.

"If you could throw as an aim to those who would
use it well the time that you fritter away, how many
qeggers would become rich!"

Art, Music and Literature.

—A general Index has just been issued in Rome of the
Aria Seneca Salus, published during the last ten years.

—A Nevada critic, speaking of a harpist, said: "We
never before knew there was so much music in a grid
iron."

—An exchange says: "Miss Emma Juch is probably
the first American prima donna who never went to Eu
rope to complete her studies." Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
obtained all of her instruction in the United States.—Mu
sical Record.

—Mr. Bennett, it is said, is going to import Mr. Frank
Lowley, a London j-nalist, to take Mr. Connery's place
as managing editor of the New York Herald. Why not
publish the paper altogether in the British metropolis?—Cath
olic Review.

—The success of "The History of Our Own Times" (which
has reached a sale of 40,000 copies) has encouraged
Mr. Justin McCarthy, the popular novelist, historian,
and member of Parliament, to engage himself
upon a new work to be entitled "The Reigns of the Four
Georges."

—That most excellent Catholic magazine The Ave Maria
issued from Notre Dame, is now published in monthly
parts where subscribers prefer it to the weekly. Under the
efficient editorship of Rev. D. E. Hudson, the Ave Maria
has reached a circulation of nearly 15,000 copies.—South
Bend Tribune.

—The accomplished editor of the Cincinnati Catholic Tele
graph says: "We notice in Theodore Tilton's poem, 'The
Phantom Ox,' contributed to the Cornhill Magazine, a
strange resemblance to Goethe's Erlkonig; the last verse
but two savors strongly of a passage in De La Motte
Pouge's Sinnerm."

—The pyramid of Pueblo, in Mexico, is larger than the
great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt. The latter covers
only fourteen acres, while the Mexican one covers forty
acres of ground, and was originally 600 feet high. It is
made of sun-dried brick, and is supposed to have been
built 7,000 years ago.

—Prof. Von Werner's huge painting of the Berlin Con
gress, which is now being exhibited in its ultimate reposito
ry, the banquet-hall of the rath-haus in Berlin, will
soon be taken to London for public inspection there, and
afterwards most probably to Paris and Vienna. The
painter was to receive for his work from the Berlin Munici
pality 20 000 thalers, or about £3,000, with the right of
exhibiting it for one year.

—Mr. Carl Schurz is said to be about to publish a novel
after the style of Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion"—of
course, a great deal better. It is rumored that various
other distinguished Americans are also about to publish
books at greater or less distances after the style of "Endy
mion." This is rather a disturbing result of Beaconsfield's
work. Still, it might have been expected; for nothing
looks so easy as an imitation of an original success, and
few things are as hard.

—American College Directory and Universal Catalogue.
Published by C. H. Evans & Co., St. Louis. This di
rectory contains the names of nearly thirty-five hundred
colleges, academies, convents, and asylums, in the United
States. The compilation is wonderfully complete and ac
curate. We were astonished to see that the large propor
tion of those schools and colleges were under Catholic man-
agement, while the list of asylums and charitable institu-
tions is more monotonously Catholic.

—The "Associated Press" is simply a partnership of
seven New York daily papers. It has been in operation
for thirty years in its present form, but long before the
Morse telegraph was a practical success four metropolitan
journals co-operated in the collection and distribution of
marine intelligence. The Association now belongs to the
Herald, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, World, Times, Sun,
and Evening Express. Its general manager is James W.
Simonton, a practical journalist; one who has been re-
porter, correspondent, editor, publisher and owner of news-
papers. The agents of the Associated Press are every-
where. Its London offices never close, and its cable tolls
are enormous.—Paper World.

—The Pig's says Mrs. Hawes has invented a quite too
ut of style, prim writing, in The Queen. Describing Sir F.
Leighton's house at Kensington, she declares that the
main staircase "winds like a trelle passage out of bass
chords." But strange to say, she does not continue these
musical similes, as she surely might have done. What
could have been prettier, for instance, than to allude to the
front door-mat as "an ouverture to a delightful domestic sym-
phony?" the linoleum in the corridor as a "chromatic
fugue dominating a contrapuntal passage," and the act
of walking up the staircase afroresaid, as a "pedal per-
formance of marked regularity and 'organic' power, with
an 'all-toe' accompaniment?" "Culinary airs, with vari-
ations," might have been wafted from the kitchen; the
very beds might have suggested a new arrangement of
"Rousseau's Dream;" whilst the annual spring clean
itself might have been daintily alluded to as a "Hunting
Allegro, in the key of B flat!" Well, yes, a little more flat
than sharp.

—It is a characteristic of people with moral missions
that their nicety and fastidiousness principally concern
themselves. The respectable Miss Abbott is no exception
to this rule. Too sweetly virtuous to play the penitent and
dying Violetta, she was not above paying Mrs. Seguin so
much a week to preach such moral lessons as may be con-
veyed in an impersonation of the ruthless and miscellane-
ous Carmen. Worse still, the respectable Miss Abbott ac-
tually made money by compelling her sister artiste to im
personate the very wicked and altogether improbable hero-
ine of Bizet's opera. A still graver inconsistency is sug-
gested by the fact that the moral prima donna has added
"Olivette" to the repertoire of the company. It is true
that she will not attempt the part herself, but it is also true
that the lessons of virtue and respectability, as well as the
chastening impulses suggested by the costumes of the
third act, are not quite so obvious as the fact that Miss Ab-
nett is, from an advertising point of view, a clever and
ecomical Pecksniff in petticoats.—The Hour.

—There has been considerable gossip about changes in
the inner circles of journalism lately, but as usual the gos-
sip was largely baseless. The chief change suggested was
the permanent retirement of Whitelaw Reid from the Tri-
une office. Poor Tribune! The management of that odd
contribution to contemporaneous literature has ever been
fertile in trouble. When Charles A. Dana was there, his
friends thought he was too big for the place, and there were
ever-ending jealousies and bickerings. He was finally
allowed to depart, and an inoffensive little party from the
Evening Post, Sidney Howard Gay, succeeded him. Little
Gay was as much too small as Mr. Dana had been too big.
He was a dapper man, of small stature, small nature, and
small circumference. He didn't last long. John Russell
Young, formerly of Philadelphia, then took hold. At that
time there were several bright and ambitious fellows on
the staff, among them Whielaw Reid, a Washington cor-
respondent, from Ohio. The Washington girls used to
jest about Reid and John Hay and make little bets among
themselves as to which of the two would first find the rich
girl he sought and bear away his bride. John Hay, who
suddenly found himself famous by reason of his "Little
Breeches" poem; George W. Smallay, a priggish, prag-
matical, boresome sort of a chap, who bore some kind of
relation to Wendell Phillips, and traded on it; W. W. II.
Hassard, a fair musical critic, and James C. Cummings,
the best and most practical newsmann I ever met. Mr.
Young had many traits and attainments likely to insure
him success, but the fates otherwise determined, and he
left the Tribune to establish the Standard, and subse-
quently went abroad for the Herald. Whitelaw Reid suc-
ceeded Young, and shortly thereafter the political cam-
paign ran Greeley's oddity into insanity and final death.
By a kind of hocuspocus Reid then obtained possession of
the control of the paper and merged the names of edit or
and managing editor. He appealed Smallay by letting him
have charge of the London "bureau," though why
"bureau" he could never understand. He made Hassard
practical managing editor, but denied him the name. He
paid Hay well for wretched work, and subsequently foist ed
him on to Hayes, and from that time until the present has
enjoyed the proud preeminence of conducting the journal
which Horace Greeley founded, and undead fate seemed
determined to founder. John Hay long since found his
"rich girl" and married her, and now Reid has followed
suit. The lady he is about to marry is a daughter of D. O.
Mills, formerly of Sacramento. Mr. Mills is as bald as an
egg, but his head is well stored inside, and he left Califor-
nia in the nick of time. He used to do banking in Sac-
ramento and always enjoyed a deservedly high reputation
for probity and caution. Mr. Reid started poor, but dur.
der his connection with the Tribune has accumulated
riches, a pleasant feature not shared by the stockholders
of the paper. There was a rumor that Mr. G,ould intended
paying dividends this spring, but the "dividend is
passed," as it has been ever since poor Greeley's death.
The gossip in relation to Reid's retirement grew out of the
approaching marriage and the necessity of subsequent
rest. The happy pair will spend the summer abroad, and
Johnny Hay will nominally edit the paper during Reid's
travels. The home staff will remain as now organized
and Hay's duties will be very light. The intimate connec-
tion of the Tribune with Mr. Gould tends to injure its rep-
nutation as a newspaper.—N. Y. Cor. Phil. Times.

Scientific Notes.

—Iron-shod horses get an electric shock in touching the
rails of Siemens's new electric railroad in Berlin.

—Hydrogen gas, when pure, is between fourteen and
fifteen times lighter than atmospheric air. Ordinary coal
gas is only about two and a half times lighter than the air
we breathe.

—White gutta percha is obtained by precipitating a so-
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Mills, formerly of Sacramento. Mr. Mills is as bald as a egg,
but his head is well stored inside, and he left California
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—White gutta percha is obtained by precipitating a solution of ordinary gutta percha in chloroform by alcohol.
it in water, and molding into the desired form while still hot.

—Dr. W. C. Farlow, of Cambridge; Prof. D. C. Eaton, of Yale; and Dr. C. L. Anderson, of California, are jointly publishing a work on the Algæ of North America, consisting of the plants themselves, properly put up and labelled.

—The Exposition for inventions and applications of electricity to be held in Paris is to have exhibits from Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and perhaps other nations. The Germans expect to make a sensation with locomotives propelled by tricity to be held in Paris is to have exhibits from Germany. Moisture will not act upon it at all, and nothing short as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sunshade—all the symptoms of sunburn, even in midwinter, and he will develop freckles on his countenance as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sunshade in midsummer.

—It is asserted that if a person exposes himself to the electric light for some time, in a close inspection of the same, his hands and cheeks will show—if he be of a fair complexion—all the symptoms of sunburn, even in midwinter, and he will develop freckles on his countenance as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sunshade in midsummer.

—It has been known for some years that a coating of magnetic oxide of iron, produced upon a surface of metallic iron, will protect the iron from all atmospheric influence. Moisture will not act upon it at all, and nothing short of red heat will affect the coating. Two or three years ago Professor Barff succeeded in producing such a coating upon iron by means of super-heated steam.

—The lake that has the highest elevation of any in the world is Green Lake in Colorado. Its surface is 10,252 feet above the level of the sea. Pine forests surround it, and eternal snows deck the neighboring mountain tops. One of these, Gray's Peak, has an altitude of 14,341 feet. The water of Green Lake is as clear as crystal, and large rock masses and a petrified forest are distinctly visible at the bottom. The branches of the trees are of dazzling white ness, as though cut in marble.—Illustrated Catholic American.

—M. Alfred Dumensnil, a son-in-law of Jules Michelet, claims to have made an interesting and useful discovery, the preserving of plants in a perfectly vigorous state without any earth. With the shelter of a glass, hellebore taken out at the end of November and the middle of December has remained from two and a half to three months in blossom. Other plants, primroses, daisies, violets, auriculas, etc., have not only been in blossom for months, but have thrown out new buds. Bulbous roots, small shrubs, exotic plants such as azaleas and cyclamen take equally well to the process. M. Dumensnil exhibited some specimens of plants blooming without earth, in Rouen, last December; and at his home, about 14 miles from that city, any one may see the results he has obtained.

—An English writer says: We may form some conception of the enormous energy of the human heart when we reflect that a good climber can ascend only 9,000 feet, in nine hours, that is, can raise his own weight only 1,000 feet in an hour, that is, of course, continuously for any length of time, while the work done by the heart is equivalent to raising its own weight (ten ounces) 13,860 feet. If we cannot complete our knowledge of the tides of the ocean or of the winds of the globe without finding the pole; besides that, the whole field of natural history will be enriched by it, especially botany, geology and mineralogy. The facts about the effect of extreme cold on animal and vegetable life cannot but be interesting. As Professor Henry said, it will lead not only to enlarge the sphere of mental pleasure of man, but will promote the application of science to the arts of life. Professor M. F. Maury puts it in this way: “Within this polar area the tides have their cradle, and whales their nursery. There the winds complete their circuit, and the currents of the sea their sound, in the wonderful system of oceanic circulation; there the aurora is lighted up and the trembling needle brought to rest; and there, too, in the maze of that mystic circle, terrestrial forces of occult power, and of vast influence upon the well-being of man, are continually at work. It is a circle of mysteries, and the desire to enter it, to explore the untrod-
den wastes and secret chambers, and to study its physical
aspects, has grown to a longing." There is an unknown
area of 1,131,000 square miles of the surface of the globe
that is now a blank. We cannot tell whether this area is
land or water. This question, among others, these explo-
rations will determine.

—America is ahead of Europe in the art of celestial
photography. Englishmen of science, who, like all Eng-
lishmen, have a keen eye for the detection of special excel-
ence in the work of their own countrymen, admit this.
They say that the photographs of the moon taken by Mr.
Lewis M. Rutherford, of New York, are better than those
taken by their own Delarue, who is so conspicuous an as-
tronomer that one of the oceans of the planet Mars has
been named after him. Mr. Rutherford's lunar photo-
graphs are so fine that they can be sufficiently magnified
to furnish a better view of the moon's rocky scenery than
many amateur astronomers can obtain with the full power
of their telescopes. Moon photographs are taken by the aid
of telescopes, the prepared plate being fixed at the focus
of the instrument in the place of the eye-piece. They are
obtained only one or two inches in diameter, and have to be
enlarged. Fine ones will bear being enlarged to a diam-
eter of two or three feet. Mr. Rutherford uses a refracting
telescope to photograph the moon, the object-glass being
peculiarly corrected so that it focuses the actinic rays.
Most other astronomical photographers use reflecting tel-
scopes, in which a concave mirror takes the place of an
object glass. Everybody knows that a stereoscopic picture
of a person or a waterfall is got by combining two pictures
of the object taken from different standpoints, so that each
shows a little around the corner, and the two being com-
mixed make the object appear to stand out in life-like per-
spective. To produce the same effect with the moon, ad-
vantage is taken of the fact that she vibrates, or rolls a lit-
tle upon her centre, in swinging about the earth, so that
at one time we see a little more of one side than usual, and
at another time of the other side. When two photographs
of the moon taken at opposite vibrations are combined by
the stereoscope, the lunar orb seems suspended before the
eyes like a ball that the hand can grasp. The moon is
not the only celestial object whose picture can be taken.
Photographs are also made of the sun, showing the spots
and the phenomena of eclipses. Venus and Mercury have
been photographed when in transit across the sun's disk.
Even stars can be photographed; and recently Prof.
Draper succeeded in photographing the Great Fueba of
Orion, which some astronomers believe to be an enormous
mass of gaseous matter containing in itself the germs of the
future world and sun.

Exchanges.

—The Commencement number of The C. C. N. Y. Argus
has just come to hand. "Biographies of '81" is a com-
 mendable feature.

—Church's Musical Visitor for September has the usual
amount of interesting matter on music and musi-
cians. There are fourteen pages, quarto, of reading-mat-
ter and eight pages of excellent music in each number of
the Visitor. The music alone is worth the price of sub-
scription, $1.50 a year. Published monthly by John
Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

—We regret the painful duty of having to take to task
the editor of the Phonoigraphic Department of The Printer's
Miscellaneous (St. John, N. B.) for a serious misquotation
from the Scholastic in the June number of his maga-
zone. He makes it appear that the Scholastic applied
an approbatory epithet to Mr. D. L. Scott-Browne, of New
York, that never appeared in its columns, and which
would not be used by it under any circumstances. We
hope that in future the editor of the Miscellaneous will quote
the Scholastic article or not quote from it at all.

—The Musical Record, of Boston, has been a regular visi-
tor to the Scholastic's depopulated sanctum, and is re-
garded with great favor by those among us who are musi-
cally inclined, and they are many. It is no extraordinary
occurrence here to find a person capable of playing three
or four instruments, and although amid the press of other
duties music is not frequently pushed to the highest stage
of excellence musical taste is not wanting. The musical
gossip of the Record is carefully edited; the music seems
to be carefully selected and of superior merit, as might
be expected from the well-known publishers, Oliver
Ditson & Co., of Boston.

—The American Art Journal for Sept. 3d publishes
among other instructive articles, one on "The Half Truths
of Vocal Culture," by Prof. Frederick W. Root, of Chic-
ago. "The Countess Merlin's Recollections of Mahlerian"
gives some interesting anecdotes of the great vocalist.
The serial article on "Richard Wagner and Johanna Her-
beck" draws to a close in this number. "Points on Piano-
tuning by an Expert (F. L. Becter) are worthy of special
attention. Mr. Wm. M. Thoms, the editor, keeps his
readers well posted on art gossip and keeps his magazine
up to a high standard. To come down to trifles, a change
of cut on the cover would not detract from the appearance
of the magazine.

—Donahoe's Magazine for September opens with an excel-
 lent portrait and sketch of Miss Rosa Mulholland, one of
the best-gifted of Ireland's many gifted children. Miss
Mulholland was at an early age a contributor to The Corn-
hill Magazine when Thackeray was its editor, but her
chief contributions to periodical literature have appeared
in All the Year Round, The Irish Monthly, Good Words,
and Mr. Edmund Yates's new magazine, Time. An ex-
cellent serial story from her pen was lately introduced
to American readers in The Illustrated Catholic Ameri-
can. Miss Mulholland is a daughter of the late Joseph
S. Mulholland, of Belfast, Ireland, and was born in that
city. "Catering for the highest class of English maga-
zine readers," says the brief sketch in Donahoe's, "Rosa
Mulholland has never disguised the feelings of her Irish
and Catholic heart." Donahoe's Magazine is replete with
excellent reading-matter, and the sketches of "The Irish
Bar" are particularly interesting, being interspersed with
anecdotes reeking of the great men that have adorned Ire-
land's racy soil. Published by Patrick Donahoe, Boston,
Mass. $2 a year.

—The Catholic World for September concludes the 33d
volume of that excellent magazine, and the publishers
promise for the initial numbers of the forthcoming vol-
ume, that, in addition to the writers who have already
made this the first and best of American magazines, a num-
ber of new writers will be introduced to its readers. The
chief serial story that has been running through the later
numbers of The Catholic World has drawn to a close, and
the new serials will be begun in the October number, the

The editors of The King's College Record and the K. M. I. News have set the hot weather at defiance and continued to issue their respective papers regularly during the vacation. The heavens may be as of brass, and the comets—one, two, three!—whew! may shake fire out of their thirty-thousand-mile tails, but our Nova-Scotia and Kentucky friends hold a firm grip of their quills and defy the heat. We admire their pluck, and especially that of the Kentuckian, but are not at all inclined to follow their example or propose it for imitation by others. We believe in keeping cool, and if we can't be cool, to be as cool, at least, as circumstances will permit. We have glanced over the article of "College Secret Fraternities" in the Kentucky Military Institute News, and our opinion is that it is a very weak "apology" for the existence of any such societies. Colleges, and especially small colleges, may well seek to frame an "apology" for the existence of secret societies within their walls. We would not at­ tend a small college in which secret societies were tolerated. In larger colleges, like the University of Michigan, the evil would not be so great, because an honorable, high-principled young gentleman who did not wish to join a secret society or half-a-dozen secret societies, could find meet companionship amongst those who, like him­ self, disliked the principle of exclusive chivalry bound by an oath. We fail to see any benefit accruing from se­ cret fraternities that cannot as well be had in open soci­ eties. These may be as exclusively exclusive as the most fastidious may wish, and thus secure all the advantages of secret fraternities, without that servile tie that binds the freeman and makes of him a slave. The bond of nature's nobleman is his word, and he who would exact of him an oath in ordinary social intercourse is unworthy of his friendship.

We find the following "lying over" from a former number of the Scholastic: The editors of The University Magazine (University of Pennsylvania) have delivered their valedictory for 1880. The University Magazine is one of the handsomest and best edited of our college peri­ odicals. There is no need of further notice at our hands, as we believe spoke of it when the famous "Hunt for a Provost," was running as a serial through its columns. (It happened, singularly enough, that the University of Pennsylvania was without a Provost at the time.) We are glad to learn that the editors of the Magazine are pleased with the Scholastic, even though our portion of praise is presented with a grain of salt. Here is what they say,—judge for yourselves whether it is deserved or not:

"No paper we receive pleases us better than the Notre Dame Scholastic. Its literary department is filled with strong, sensi­ ble articles. Taking the paper as a whole, the tone is manly, but decidedly sectarian, and given to controversy on eccle­ siastical questions. The exchange column, in particular, is full of such discussions. The issue for May 13th contains a long defense of the Catholic Church against some charges made by the Courier of a month or so ago. The article is quite long (seven columns), and shows wide reading and thorough ac­ quaintance with Church history. The arguments are well pre­ sented, and are supported by numerous quotations. The editor­ ial department is the weakest part of the paper, although in itself good. The article on "Forgotten Poets" is well written, but we think the fundamental idea of the author is wrong. He quotes many names of forgotten poets (in which class we would not place N. P. Willis), and deplores the modern 'drivel of poetic aspirants, whose elegance of style in writing is vastly below their ambition.' " Up to the usual standard" is an ex­ pression that has grown to mean very little, and we cannot help thinking that it would be wiser and more profitable to present for the edification and entertainment of the people, some of the excellent songs of our forgotten poets." We do not agree with him in lamenting the forcefulness of the world in regard to these names. They once were known, and received, very likely, all the praise they deserved. Now the modern 'drivel' takes their place, just as they took the place of 'Daph­ nia' and 'Amantis' of a half century before. E C Pinkney, and the others he mentions, were very good poets in their time. They filled up gracefully a column in the magazine for the month. "Time and taste have changed, and the public de­ mand another kind of poetry. The time may come when Tuckerman's smooth verses, and Mrs. Sigourney's 'obituaries' will be in fashion again. The mention of John Quincy Adams and Bancroft, the historian, in connection with Longfellow and Whittier, reminds us of what Macaulay said of Charles Mont­ tague: "Of him, as of several of his contemporaries, it may be said that his fame has suffered from the folly of those editors who, down to our time, have persisted in reprinting his rhymes among the works of the British poets."

Mr. J. D. Hibbeler, a well-known and highly-esteem­ ded merchant of Washington, Mo., was among the many visi­ tors to the University and St. Mary's Academy the past week. Mr. Hibbeler was agreeably surprised at the beauty of the interior of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart here, and said that throughout his travels in Europe he had witnessed nothing to equal it. When in­ formed that the plan of the interior was designed by Brother Charles, of the Order of the Holy Cross, and that the work was executed under his personal direction by Bro. Alfred and others, and that of all the decorations of the Church the stained-glass windows and the statue­ ary only had been imported—the Stations of the Cross and the mural frescoes being from the hand of Professor Gregori, of the College Faculty, and all executed at Notre Dame, his admiration was unbounded. The painting of the frames of the Stations is the work of Bro. Fredericke, of the Order of the Holy Cross, who has al­ so lately beautified the interior of the Portiaunicus Chapel. The vaulted roof and arches of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart are after the plan of the Sainte Chapelle, at Paris, and reflect much credit upon Bro. Charles. Bro. Albert and Mr. Smith are young artists of great promise, and various halls and nooks are being beautified by work from their pencils or easels. Altogether, Notre Dame has not a little ex­ cellent home talent of an artistic nature, and may well feel proud of the proficiency attained under more than ordinary difficulties. We hope that painting, music and architec­ ture will receive an additional stimulus at Notre Dame from the encouraging results already obtained.
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 Fifteenth 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.
- 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.

—Another scholastic term has begun, and of course the SCHOLASTIC must endeavor to keep pace with it. No less solaeus, we must be up and doing. It is hard to get started, but we hope when once in motion things will keep moving right on. We hope everybody will do what he can for the SCHOLASTIC, and send us such items of interest as may come in his way,—be it little or be it much, a local, personal or any other item will always be acceptable—almost anything will do except second-handed newspaper jokes, and we hope nobody will take advantage of our simplicity by sending them to us.

—The German news contributor of the Buffalo Catholic Union says:

We would be better pleased with the N. Y. Kath, Volkblatt, if it refrained from imitating some of its English confreres in giving long advertisements of Catholic colleges in the shape of extravagant editorials. German papers, heretofore, had better taste. Or does the Volkblatt think that its readers do not know by what sort of manipulations such "literary productions" are brought forward?

We don't know what might be the extent of the "extravagance" for which our esteemed German contemporary is blamed, but we do know that if Catholic editors were better disposed they could do a little more for the cause of education than has been their wont, and that, too, without danger of being considered extravagant.

—Another collegiate term has begun, and good resolutions are now in order and have no doubt been made by many. The Freshmen of last year are now full-fledged Sophs, and the places they have vacated are filled by new aspirants for college honors. New students have come in such number that the furniture of last year is inadequate to supply demands, and new supplies have been ordered. There is a boom in college, and we are glad of it. "Come one, come all!!"; the more the merrier. Mc—

Gorrisk, the "Marshal," Willie Arnold and Frank T. Clarke are here, so the old SCHOLASTIC Staff is not badly represented. "Marshal" O'Neill says his connection with the SCHOLASTIC corps during the past year made him many warm friends in the many places visited by him during vacation, and he does not at all regret his connection with the paper. And he is not alone in that respect. We hope those who have gone out from us will not forget the SCHOLASTIC amid the busy din of the outer world, but will send us subscriptions, and an occasional article, and lots of personals.

—The first session of the scholastic year 1881-2 was formally opened on Thursday morning, September the 8th. At eight o'clock the big bell and its accompanying peal of smaller bells summoned students and Faculty to the Church, where the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered to secure a blessing upon the labors of the year. Rev. Father Walsh was the celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Toohey and Stoffel as deacon and subdeacon. President Walsh delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on the necessity of a thorough education—an education in which the training of the mind and the heart would go hand in hand. This twofold education of youth was the special object aimed at in the Universities; the large body of students now before him came for the purpose of avail¬ing themselves of this double education, and if they failed to correspond with the efforts made in their behalf they would suffer a loss which time might not be able to repair. He hoped that throughout the scholastic year, so auspiciously begun, the students would one and all generously co operate in the efforts made for their welfare; that the foundations of that intellectual and moral structure, which they were about to erect would be laid deep and strong, and stand them in good stead amid the storms of life. The disciplinary code to which they would be subjected—mild and parental, but firm—would play an important part in their moral and intellectual training, and he insisted particularly on the idea that their submission to the college rules should be grounded not on fear but on principle. Numerous examples were cited of men who, owing to solid or defective training in youth, made their mark for good or for evil, and of others whose early cultivation was all that could be expected, but who in after-years, influenced by bad example, crushed the buds of promise and allowed the fertile soil to be overrun with briars and thistles. Hence the necessity of a high and firm purpose on the part of students to live up to the moral principles which they received at college, where evil influences were excluded as much as possible. Here, apart from the dissipation and excitement of the busy world, they could, if they would, lay a solid foundation of learning and virtue, and he hoped they would avail themselves of the many advantages that would be held out to them. With all these advantages, however, a great deal depended on themselves; each individual must give his willing assistance; without their individual co-operation little could be done, and he hoped that no one among them would frustrate measures wisely planned for the good of all, individually and collectively. An allusion was made to the Festival of the Nativity, celebrated that day, and the great assistance which students might expect from the all-powerful patronage of the Blessed Virgin.
The New Scholastic Year.

As a student, and a small factor in the workings of the University, we deem it fitting that we should pass a few remarks upon the opening of the new year, and drop a word of advice and encouragement to old friends and new.

We are now in the midst of our second week's labor, with everything working as harmoniously and pleasantly as could be desired. The attendance promises to be much larger than that of the past year. Many have trod the pleasant campus, or strolled by the lake, for several years, and many also now begin the earnest work of college life. To the former, we can say but little which they do not already know about the duties of college life and the results to be achieved; to the latter, we would simply say that a firm determination to show a bright record in the contest of the coming year, a strict adherence to that determination, and a strict attention to duty, are the surest means by which to accomplish the end for which we have entered upon this path, entered on this path, is rash enough to forsake it even for an instant.

Experience in the life of many a bright young star will show that to a neglect to adhere to this principle could they attribute the failure of a whole lifetime; depart from it hereafter, and still further experience in the lives of many far advanced on the high road to honor and wealth will prove, as it daily does, that to the relaxation of this one principle do they owe the loss of everything most dear in life. The loving hearts of fond parents are made sad, pleasant homes and cheerful firesides are wrecked, and pleasant homes and cheerful firesides are wrecked, and depends to-day, on this principle alone. Depart from it now, and all will be a failure.

We are the sentinels on the outposts of the coming generation, and we have an earnest duty to perform. If we perform it faithfully, a rich reward awaits us in the school of instruction which is now open. We are now in the school of instruction which is now open. To fit us for the more stirring realities of life, and as we sow, even in like manner shall we reap. No man can afford to lead a dreamy, useless life, for surely we all know, even now, that life is neither a dream nor a holiday to any one who would consider himself worthy the name of a man.

Personal.

—C. J. Briskman is assisting his father.
—Mr. T. McNamara is stationed at Cincinnati.
—C. F. Ritz is bookkeeper in his father's office.
—Ed. Riopelle is in the drug business in Detroit.
—P. H. Rasche is now at his home, Oakland, Md.
—Frank C. Scheid is in partnership with his father.
—Hez. Delaney starts for Florida, some time in October.
—Jno. McCarthy, '79, is in the hat business in Lafayette.
—Mr. C. Schaefer was here Saturday with his son, little George.
—J. Quinn is now clerking in a wholesale grocery house in Chicago.
—Harry Faxon, of Chicago, Ill., is paying his old friends here a visit.
—Harry D. Faxon, '76, paid Notre Dame a flying visit last Wednesday.
—L. M. Dimick is attending to a special branch of his father's business.
—P. O'Mara, '73, is doing a good business in the law at Davenport, Iowa.
—Jas. J. Quinn, '78, will finish theology this year at St. Mary's, Baltimore.
—J. Burger (Commercial), '79, is now doing a big engraving business in Detroit.
—T. Conlan (Commercial), '79, is clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Kansas City.
—Rev. D. Kelley, of Salt Lake City, Utah, spent a week at Notre Dame. His niece is at St. Mary's.
—Mr. Toma, '73, is a prominent lawyer and one of the ablest pleaders of the day, at Nashville, Tenn.
—Mr. T. McNamara, C. S. C., is numbered among the Faculty of St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
—Jas. Fenlon '63-'64-'65, is visiting his nephew in the Junior department. His old friends were pleased to meet him.
—Hon. J. W. Murphy, Class of '66-'67-'68, of Briggsville, Wis., has since filled many important positions in Wisconsin.
—Many of our old students will be glad to learn that Prof. O'Mahoney has resumed his former place in the University.
—We learn from Lincoln, Ill., that Albert S. Rock, of '79, is assistant teller in the Savings, Loan and Trust Bank, Lincoln, Ill.
—Mr. August K. Schmidt, of '78, is superintending business for his father at Chicago, Ill., and is, we are glad to hear, doing well.
—L. J. Evers, our old friend and classmate, and at one time a member of the editorial Staff, is studying at Troy Provincial Seminary.
—Jas. Dwyer, '76, called at the University, last week, to see his old friends and the new College building. He is doing well at Ottawa, Ill.
—J. L. Morgan (Commercial), '81, is engaged in the stock business with his father in Morris, Ind. Johnnie was an industrious boy, and we wish him success.
—Jon. P. Quinn, '79, now a student at St. Mary's, Baltimore, while out riding, in mid-July, with friends, was...
I am connected with the former institution, has been sent to Austin, Watertown Gazette, August the 26th: Bro. Alban, for four years past confined with the Apaches, during the past summer.

He has been suffering from a severe bronchial attack, the chief reason for his removal to the South. For a year he has been teaching among the people of Austin. We wish Brother Alban an advantage of regret to those who attended his classes of English, of his removal from among us. We wish Brother Alban advantages of a cooler climate, which it is hoped the warmer southern climate will enable him to do so. 

Brother Scott, the editor of this paper could prevent it. Brother Alban is a member of the Sacred Heart College. All who have occasion to deal with the Brother during his connection with the aforesaid institution, will sincerely deplore his removal from among us. We wish Brother Alban an advantage of a cooler climate, which it is hoped he will succeed as well in winning the affection of the people of Austin as he did in doing so in Watertown.

Bro. Scott taught for a number of years at the University of Notre Dame, and it will be a subject of regret to those who attended his classes of English, mathematics, and phonography to learn that ill health is the chief reason for his removal to the South. For a year past he has been suffering from a severe bronchial attack, which it is hoped the warmer southern climate will enable him to overcome.

—A dispatch from El Paso, Mexico, says the body of J. L. Pugh, son of ex-Senator Pugh, was found by a scout of Mexican troops near Carreza, Chihuahua, horribly mutilated. He was tortured to death in a horrible manner, and after death three shots were fired into his body.

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A former student of Notre Dame University, tortured to death by the Apaches, during the past summer.

...and that the Scoulastic generally falls into hands friendly to the cause.

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Able could the Black Robe have been free to tell The Indian hearts the word of Christian cheer, These cruel savages in peace would dwell, And love would take the place of anxious fear; Bliss were their lot hereafter—aye, and even here!

The above was penned and forwarded to us by our esteemed friend, A. J. Stace, so well and favorably known as a former President of the University. He is at present filling an engagement with a Civil Engineer Corps in the far West, and we append his letter which speaks for itself:

CAMP ON LAKE FORD, Sept. 7, 1871.

Mr. Editor Scoulastic:

DEAR SIR,—Not knowing whom you may be for the present, I will venture to regard you as a personal friend—having noticed that the Scoulastic generally falls into hands friendly to the cause. I therefore venture to mention a few lines surgical by the unhappy death of the regretted Mr. Pugh, whose fate has elicited sympathy wherever known—none, perhaps, more keen than my own, living as I have been for the past month amid the threatening of an Indian war. I should like to give you my post-office address, and to receive the Scoulastic regularly.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR J. STACE.

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Obituary.

We are grieved to have to announce to our readers the death of the Most Rev. John Martin Henni, D. D., Archbishop of Milwaukee, who departed this life at his residence in that city, on the 7th inst. He was born in the Canton of Graubunden, Switzerland, in 1835. He began his ecclesiastical studies in his own country, but soon went to Ruma, where he remained until 1839. In that year, at request of the late Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, he came to this country and was sent to Bardstown, Ky., to prepare for the priesthood. On the 16th of May, 1845, he was ordained a priest, and was appointed Vicar-General by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and in 1841 he built his first German church in Cincinnati. He was consecrated Bishop, in that city, March 19, 1844, and was highly-respected and beloved throughout his diocese. In March, 1876, Bishop Henni was created Archbishop of Milwaukee. The fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated with great ceremony in February, 1879. For the past two years the venerable Archbishop has been in poor health, and since the early part of last June his death has been almost daily expected. Archbishop Henni has seen his diocese grow from humble beginnings to imposing numbers, wealth and influence. In a diocese established only thirty-seven years, through the untiring toil and wise administration of its first Bishop, a cathedral has been built and consecrated, 263 churches, 24 chapels and stations have been established; as also an ecclesiastical seminary, 13 religious communities, a normal school, 9 male and 5 female academies. These and the diocese 135 secular priests and 38 regulars. The late Archbishop had labored for several years beyond his strength, and has been for some time subject to fainting fits.

Most Rev. Archbishop Henni was, we are told, one of the Prelates who, in 1866, attended the consecration of the Holy Mother of God, and always showed a marked interest in, and friendship for Very Rev. Father Sorin and those who labored in the cause of education here. Of the Prelates who assisted at that memorable ceremony, but one, Most Rev. Archbishop Grace, of St. Paul, is still in the ranks of the Church Militant. Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, Bishop Young, of Erie, and Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, have long since gone to their eternal reward. The friendly interest taken in Notre Dame by Archbishop Henni was carefully seconded by his predecessor, the Late Very Rev. Martin Kundig, who with the Archbishop, saw Milwaukee grow from a hamlet of a few huts to a great and prosperous city, and who was a prime factor in the religious growth of the diocese.
Local Items.

—"Colfax!" is here.
—"Oh! that corner desk.
—Hurrah for Pat Rooney!
—Walter Thompson is back.
—Look out for the Corporal!
—Oh you'll die of the curse.
—"Dearwood Dick" is coming back.
—"Who stole dat watermelon?"
—F. Kollars was the first Junior.
—"Graveyard Willie" is coming back.
—The batters enjoy themselves hugely.
—Tom Kavanagh will return in October.
—J. C. Larkin was the first Old Senior back.
—Wild geese are moving towards the North.
—Rumor says the "Gambolier" will be back.
—Notre Dame now wears her most beautiful look.
—Shickey's horses look sick.
—What is the matter?
—More than two hundred students in on the 8th inst.
—Bros. Leander and Lawrence are still the Juniors' prefects.
—Every student should join in some one of the College societies.
—It will more than pay to join the Military Company this year.
—The Juniors are at football again. Thanks to Bro. Lawrence.
—"Can't a feller have some of his own watermelon?" I'm! pity.
—Brother Polycarp has put the swings, crossbars, etc., in fine order.
—The Minims speak of Brother Francis Regis as a "boss prefect."
—Red hair is dangerous, and Brown feels a little sick around the eyes.
—Baseball and football are the order of the day in all the departments.
—The Church organ will be pumped by water power hereafter. A good move.
—Numerous and noticeable changes have taken place on the lawn and play-grounds.
—Col. Otis, U. S. A., has presented a large number of books to the Lemmonier Library.
—"Charlie Ross" has begun to take lessons in the art of walking Spanish. Let be the hat!
—Masons, carpenters and plasterers are busy finishing up the printing-office and Music Hall.
—Students for Notre Dame and St. Mary's are arriving in large numbers.—South Bend Register.
—"Charlie Ross" made himself conspicuous by the absence of strength and presence of lungs.
—The first number of the fifth volume of the Notre Dame Scholastic is before us, the advance courier of the college year, which begins next Tuesday. The Scholastic is one of the best and most carefully edited college papers in the country, and few, if any, have as large a circulation.—South Bend Tribune.
—St. Mary's Academy opened the new scholastic year with seventy-five new pupils present and two-hundred new ones on the roll. The year promises to be the most prosperous in the history of the Academy. The same may be said of Notre Dame. New at Notre Dame are pouring in at a steady rate, but they will never be grateful yet.
—The enclosed orchard back of the printing-office is not meant for students; some one may leave it; regretfully yet.
—All desiring to insert locals should drop them in the Scholastic box, near the students' office, early in the week.
—Master Donn Platt, nephew of the distinguished writer of that name, is the latest arrival in the Minim department.
—The St. Cecilia Philomathesm Association was organized Saturday, Sept. 10th. A full report will be given in our next issue.
—The Seniors and Juniors have had some interesting games of ball during the last week. Score generally in favor of Juniors.
—The one who took that belt from the gun room would do well to return the same, or he may hear something about it in a future number.
—All should enter the Military Company this year, but those doing so must be prepared to endure the strictest kind of training and discipline.
—Bros. Emmanuel, Paul, Raphael and William are the Senior prefects this year. Bros. Leander and Lawrence are still with the Juniors.
—Forty five Minims already. If the Fort Wayne Minis does not put in an appearance soon, we fear he will scarcely find a seat in the department.
—Applications for catalogues are numerous, and present indications point to a large attendance of students from all parts of the country for the coming year.
—The boys who camped at St. Joe Farm this vacation, tender their sincerest thanks to the good Brothers and Sisters in charge there for the many kindnesses shown them.
—St. Mary's Academy. Notre Dame, Ind., has sent twenty-one Sisters of the Order of the Holy Cross to missions in the South and West, this year.—Catholic Colunbian.
—Those boys who like watermelons should not be so foolish as to take citrons in the dark, and, after a long journey, discover their mistake, as some of our friends did not long ago.
—A game of baseball between a picked nine of the Juniors and the Old Reliables of the Seniors, on last Wednesday, resulted in a bad defeat for the Juniors. Score stood 0 to 2 in Seniors' favor.
—The Minims, remaining here during vacation spent their time both pleasantly and profitably, and are greatly elated at the many favors shown them, and the kindly treatment they received during the holidays.
—After many weeks of sultry weather, we were at last greeted with a good, old-fashioned rain, on Thursday afternoon. It was one of the most welcome visitors we have had for a long time, as everything was almost completely parched.
—Rev. Father Walsh, Director; Rev. J. M. Toonkey, President; M. H. Arnold, Commodore; E. W. McGorrisk, Secretary; M. B. McGorrisk, Treasurer; Captains, C. B. Van den and F. M. Gallagher, T. F. Clarke, Corresponding Secretary.
—Several Minims, who have completed their 13th year, were transferred to the Junior department. That some of them have been able to enter the First Arithmetic Class in the College, and are equally advanced in their other studies, speaks for itself.
—The Juniors had a pulling match Tuesday evening. While the Western boys pulled westward, they were victorious, but were defeated when they changed sides. "Charlie Ross" made himself conspicuous by the absence of strength and presence of lungs.
—Applications for catalogues are numerous, and present indications point to a large attendance of students from all parts of the country for the coming year.
—The cadets will be reorganized during the coming week. The "set up" will be first in order, and until this is thoroughly mastered, no attempt will be made at either company movements, or the manual. The cadets, this year, will be on the same footing and subject to the same rules as other classes in the University.
—The 2d regular meeting of the Columbian Literary
and Debating Club was held on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Messrs. Morse, O'Reilly, Yrisari, McCarthy, Becerra, and others became members. The Constitution was then read. The President appointed Messrs. Salvey, Finley, and Stets to be the candidates for debate for the year, after which the meeting adjourned.

—Notre Dame and St. Mary's—Every train that comes to the city now, brings students for these two celebrated institutions of learning, and at both the prospects are, that this anniversary, and that his future life may be prosperous years in their histories. The indications are that Notre Dame will have not less than 400 students this year, and St. Mary's will not fall much behind that number.

—The first regular meeting of the Philodemics was held Tuesday, Sept. 13th, for the purpose of reorganizing; the election of officers resulted as follows: Director, Rev. President Walsh; President, Prof. O'Mahony; Vice-President, W. H. Arnold; Recording Secretary, T. F. Clarke; Corresponding Secretary, A. Zahm; 1st Censor, T. M. Bell; 2d Censor, J. Solon; Historian, E. Otis. E. C. Orrick was elected to membership.

—The Archconfraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, composed of the Catholic students of the Senior department, held their regular annual meetings Sept. 11th, for reorganization. The election of officers resulted as follows: Rev. Father Walsh, Director; W. McGorrisk, President; W. Johnson, First Vice-President; J. Schaefer, Second Vice-President; F. E. Kuhn, Corresponding Secretary; E. Otis, Treasurer; E. Taggart, Censor; E. McGorrisk, Sergeant-at-Arms.

—The first regular meeting of the Thespian Society, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing session, was held Monday, Sept. 12th. The following are the officers elected: President, Prof. J. A. Lyons, A. M., President; Prof T. O'Mahony, A. M., Critic and Dramatic Instructor; Vice-President, W. B. McGorrisk; Historian, W. H. Arnold; Recording Secretary, E. Otis; Treasurer, E. McGorrisk; First Censor, G. S. Tracy; Second Censor, C. J. McCarthy; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Hurley; Standard Bearer, G. Castenado.

—The Columbian Literary Debating Society was reorganized on Saturday, Sept. 10th. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing session of the scholastic year: Prof. J. P. Betz, LL. B., President; F. Kuhn, Vice-President; F. Dever, Treasurer; E. Taggart, Recording Secretary; J. F. Browne, Corresponding Secretary; B. Zuller, General Critic; J. R. Mardefeld, Marshal; Prof. J. F. Baker, 2d Censor; Sergeant, E. Eager. Prof. J. A. Lyons was elected Honorary President; Bros. Emmanuel and Paul were elected Promoters. A committee, composed of Messrs. Kuhn, Taggart, Mardefeld, Dever and Browne, was appointed to surprise them on the 14th.

—Very Rev. Father General's first visit at the commencement of the session was to the Minus. After each student had been introduced, and affectionately welcomed by him, he made some interesting remarks, the substance of which was, to observe the College rules from the very start, to be attentive to their studies, respectful and obedient to their teachers, kind and agreeable towards each other; and polite and tidy in their appearance. To secure these ends, he advised them to enjoy themselves at the recreation time—even by making as much noise as they wished; to sleep well, and, above all, to do their duty well at each of their five daily visits to the refectory. We believe the Minus are carrying out the advice of their beloved Patron, for a happier crowd of boys we have never seen at Notre Dame.

—It would be quite a relief if some of our room-mates would take the advice of Dr. Clinton Wagner, and breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, and by so doing avoid snoring. In a late lecture, the learned physician says: "Don't breathe through the mouth; it often affects a constitution seriously, and a person who is habitually bad was reminded to it can easily be accomplished by a chronic idiocy expression of his face. Indulgence in this habit affects the hearing, and the nose is apt to become permanently closed. It also produces chronic inflammation of the nasal passage and the upper part of the pharynx, and is the character of a person's voice. Indian mothers teach their children in infancy to breathe through the nose, and to this must be attributed, in a great measure, their freedom from these diseases, and their excellent health. A nose breather," the speaker added, "never snores."

—People travelling to the Northwest, will be gratified at learning that the "Great Rock Island Route" opens a new line from Chicago to Minneapolis and St. Paul, July 4th. The trains running two through daily, and departs at 12:05 and 9:30 p.m. This new line is to be known as the "Albert Lea Route," and passes through the very best sections of the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, affording travelers a view of the great harvest fields of our country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants. We understand that round trip excursion tickets to points in the country, and a section peopled by the most progressive and prosperous of our Northwestern inhabitants.
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ion; The Sign of the Year; Blia, or Spain Fifty Years
ago, Caballero; In the Eastern Sea, Edmunds; Mag-
chre Rosary; British Catholic Poet; Sins of the Tongue;
The Two Schools, Mrs. Hughes; Great African Traveller
from Mungo Park to Livingstone; Romance of the Revolu-
tion; The Banks of the Amazon, Kingsley; Kingsley's
Cross in the Nineteenth Century, Ganne; American Pi-
oneers, David Crockett; Hendrick Conscience's Works,
3 vols.; Young America Abroad; Country of the Dwarfs;
Stories of the Great Country, by Paul Kingdon; Little
Pierre; Sermons by the Paulists; God our Father;
The Invitation Heeded, Stone; Shortest Way to End Dis-
putes; Sacrament; Newman's Sermons; Anna Severin,
Miss Craven; Memoirs and Sermons by Her; Father Biki-
bola, Cardinal Wiseman; The Christian Trumpiani;
Letters of Eugenie De Guerir; Journal of Eugene De
Guerir; The Sacramentals, W. J. Barry; Holy Commu-
nation; Ancient History, Fr. J. Gozea, S. J.; In Heaven.
We know our Own; Grandmamma's Spectacles; Gather-
s of the Catholic Doctrine; The Spirit of Faith; The Happi-
ness of Heaven; The Poor Man's Catechism; The Catho-
lic Christian Instructed; The Shinner's Guide; Feasts and
Firsts; Lore of Mary, St. Alphonsus; History of the Catho-
lc Church, Noetheu; Tales of the Sacraments; Arnould's
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**Michigan Central Railway**

**Time Table—Nov. 16, 1879.**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lv. Chicago</td>
<td>7 00 a.m</td>
<td>9 03 a.m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9 35</td>
<td>11 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>10 45</td>
<td>12 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>12 33 p.m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>6 48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
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**Niles and South Bend Division.**

- **GOING NORTH.**
- **GOING SOUTH.**

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago**

**Condensed Time Table, Nov. 7, 1880.**

**GOING WEST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Fast Ex.</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>Pac. Ex.</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
<th>Night Ex.</th>
<th>No. 9</th>
<th>Limit Ex.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>LEAVE 12.05 A.M.</td>
<td>9.15 A.M.</td>
<td>1:50 P.M.</td>
<td>7.50 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1:15</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>2:55</td>
<td>...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>5:35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>2:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>4:50</td>
<td>9:20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremlin</td>
<td>ARRIVE 7:25</td>
<td>6:55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremlin</td>
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<td>9:55</td>
<td>1:45 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td>8:18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>9:20 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ft. Wayne</td>
<td>1:15 P.M.</td>
<td>12:08 A.M.</td>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>5:55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>3:46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>ARRIVE 7:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9:40</td>
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**GOING EAST.**

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<th>Atlantic Ex.</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>N. Y. Ex.</th>
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<td>Ft. W., Ind</td>
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<td>12:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>10:08</td>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremlin</td>
<td>ARRIVE 11:45</td>
<td>7:10</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremlin</td>
<td>LEAVE 12:05</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>6:40</td>
<td>12:40</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>8:03</td>
<td>7:29</td>
<td>1:15</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrville</td>
<td>2:36</td>
<td>10:06</td>
<td>9:53</td>
<td>2:57</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>4:25</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>6:25</td>
<td>2:04</td>
<td>2:10</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>ARRIVE 7:20</td>
<td>3:15</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7:20</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trains Nos 3, 6, 5 and 4 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 5 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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On and after Sunday, Nov. 14, 1889, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.
2.25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line. Arrives at Toledo 9.50 a.m.; Cleveland 2.30 p.m.
Buffalo, 8.50 p.m.
11 05 a.m., Mail over Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 5.35 p.m.; Cleveland 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.
9.12 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 2.49 a.m.; Cleveland, 7.05 a.m.; Buffalo, 1.10 p.m.
12.16 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo 5.49 p.m., Cleveland, 10.10 p.m.
Buffalo, 4 a.m.
6.51 p.m., Limited Express. Arrives at Toledo 10.35 p.m.; Cleveland, 1.45 a.m.; Buffalo, 7.25 a.m.

GOING WEST.
2.43 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3.35 a.m., Chicago 6 a.m.
5.05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5.50 a.m., Chicago 8.20 a.m.
0.03 a.m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9.05 a.m.; Chesterton, 9.47 a.m.; Chicago, 11.30 a.m.
1.16 p.m., Special Michigan Express. Arrives at Laporte, 2.13 p.m.; Chesterton, 2.52 p.m.; Chicago, 4.10 p.m.
4.50 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5.50; Chesterton, 6.15 p.m.; Chicago, 8 p.m.

WESTERN DIVISION TIME TABLE.

|   | EASTWARD. | MAIL | | LEAVE | | SPECIAL N.Y. EXPRESS | | ATLANTIC EXPRESS | | CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS | | LIMITED EXPRESS |
|---|-----------|------|---|-------|---|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2 | Chicago   | 7 35 a.m. | | 9 00 a.m. | | 5 15 p.m. | | 10 10 p.m. | | 3 30 p.m. |
|   | Grand Crossing | 8 00 | | 9 31 | | 5 50 | | 10 56 | |
|   | Miller's | 9 10 | | 11 02 | | 7 02 | | 12 23 | |
|   | Chesterton | 9 22 | | 11 22 | | 8 20 | | 12 33 | |
|   | Otis | 9 47 | | 12 12 | | 9 30 | | 13 22 | |
|   | Laporte | 10 06 | | 12 15 | | 9 45 | | 13 33 | |
|   | Laporte | 10 08 | | 13 30 | | 9 50 | | 13 33 | |
|   | South Bend | 11 05 | | 13 50 | | 9 55 | | 13 33 | |
|   | Mishawaka | 11 15 | | 15 30 | | 10 00 | | 13 33 | |
|   | Elkhart | 11 40 | | 13 30 | | 10 05 | | 13 33 | |
|   | Toledo | 5 25 p.m. | | 10 35 | | 7 30 | | 10 50 | |
|   | Cleveland | 4 50 | | 10 40 a.m. | | 1 35 p.m. | | 2 55 p.m. | | 2 03 a.m. |
|   | Buffalo | 10 10 a.m. | | 7 00 p.m. | | 6 45 a.m. | | 8 15 | | 7 40 |
|   | New York | 10 10 | | 9 45 | | 9 20 | | 10 20 a.m. | | 3 40 p.m. |
|   | Boston | 10 10 | | 9 45 | | 9 20 | | 10 20 a.m. | | 3 40 p.m. |

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago.
J. C. RAPP, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.
J. H. PARSONS, Sup't West Division, Chicago.
JOHN NEWELL, Gen'l Manager.
CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't.