To Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BY ROBERT U. JOHNSON.

(A recent number of the "Century Magazine" contained the following spirited poem from the pen of the associate editor. Although we do not share our friend's admiration for the Sage of Concord, we admire his tribute to him.)

Poet of every soul that grieves
O'er death untimely, whose high plaint
Lights up the farthest Dark, and leaves
A bow across the heavens bent.

Dead in an upper room doth lie
A nation's darling; can it be
Thy ear too faintly hears the cry
The West wind utters to the sea?

Thy Concord pen may have caught
Glory from that elder Garfield's name:
What utter auro ole could be sought
For such a son than such a flame!

Bard of the Human: since we yearn
For that one manly heart in vain,
Forgive the reverent eyes that turn
Toward the low stream in Concord plain.

Warned by the favoring touch of Death,
Thy Nunc Dimittis thou hast sung;
No more the thunder's stormy breath
Shall sweep the lyre with lightnings strong.

And yet, for him, remains—unsigned,
Unspoken—all thy noble praise,
When (port more worth the cruise!) thou find
His sail beyond the final haze.

But us? . . . . O Seer, to whose gift
Looms large the Future's better part,
What other prophet voice shall lift
This burden from the people's heart?

Free Trade vs. Protection.

REJOINDE ON THE AFFIRMATIVE.

BY WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.

I shall not complain that my misguided friend in his elaborate refutation (?) of my free-trade theories has purposely misquoted and deduced improper conclusions from my arguments—that he wilfully ignored numerous incontrovertible arguments with which my theory is supported, the cause being too patent for one, even of his seeming narrow "comprehension," not to understand. There is a little proverb which I remember to have heard in bygone days which says "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." It occurred to me that possibly my friend had lost sight of this little precept of common sense, while he so readily charges that my arguments are but assertions and inventions of my own imagination. He accuses me of dealing more with assertions than facts, not forgetting the before mentioned proverb, deem it unnecessary even for the benefit of the most ignorant to return his compliment. He kindly reduces my arguments to five headings and with equal kindness to himself carefully excludeth that number equally as important, but, which, by reason of their being unimpeachable he considers it wise to ignore than to attempt to answer, and I agree with him perfectly there. He objects to the numerous counts in my indictment against Protection when, in his opinion, if the unprogressive result of protection could be proven it would be sufficient. I heartily admit that any one of the numerous charges against his pet theory, with its co-injustices of the barbarous ages, would suffice to consign it to oblivion.

"PROTECTION" IS UNPROGRESSIVE.

Perhaps Mr. Orrick's difficulty lies in comprehending the meaning of the word unprogressive as I used it—if so, will the kindly let me dispel the clouds of darkness from his understanding? Unprogressive, in the sense in which I use it, means that which is the opposite of progressive. A measure is progressive which aims at perfection—not perfection in the narrow sense of the word, but in its broad religious sense. Anything is progressive which aims at truth, at justice, at brotherly charity—I consider that measure unprogressive which robs Peter to enrich Paul, which is based on false premises to attain a desired conclusion, such a one which by fallacious argument and sophistry says a man is better off who gets $3 a day and has to pay half of it for his board, than he who gets $1.50 a day and pays 50 cents for the same board. That measure which creates false and fictitious values is unprogressive so far as truth and justice are concerned. That measure is unprogressive which tells England, France or Germany that they shall not trade their merchandise here unless they pay a stipend for the benefit of our own manufacturers of the same kind. That measure is unprogressive which limits and prevents the interchange of the productions of nations and climes, and this is the object of protective tariff or else it could afford no "protection." That measure is unprogressive which strives to defeat the ways of Providence, for as many things which are necessary for our welfare and temporal happiness are obtained, grow, and can be produced only in certain regions, it is evidently the will of Providence that the navigable waters should be used for the interchange of these conditions, and "protective" tariff, by keeping out, creating a scarcity, or raising prices, certainly erects a Chinese wall—high in proportion to restrictions—to exclude our citizens from the enjoyment of those blessings with which the God of nature desires we should be blessed.

That measure is unprogressive which subjects the freeman to the thrall of slavery, for as the master restrains the slave from a large portion of the fruits of his toil, so protective tariff denies the free citizen the right to employ the product of his labor for his own advantage—prevents his trading with a citizen of another country, and also compels him to pay to the American manufacturer an immense bounty, equal, in each case, to each of certain regions, it is evidently the will of Providence that the navigable waters should be used for the interchange of these conditions, and "protective" tariff, by keeping out, creating a scarcity, or raising prices, certainly erects a Chinese wall—high in proportion to restrictions—to exclude our citizens from the enjoyment of those blessings with which the God of nature desires we should be blessed.

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change, that country in which exchange is freest civilization
should be farthest advanced, and moreover in that land
in which there is least freedom of exchange civilization
should have made the minimum of progress. That
measure, finally, is unprogressive which after taking its
name from the pirates of Tariffia retains in a mitigated
form their practices, since it takes without giving an equal
return in currency, and with no authority to declare what for­
eign bought property they have with them, calls upon all to
swear to their "declarations," and prescribes that after­
wards every parcel of baggage shall be rummaged through,
that every person, however innocent, whether man or wo­
man, who is suspected may be arrested, incarcerated,
stripped naked, and searched; which permits the custom­
house officer, if anything subject to duty is found con­
cealed that the passenger should have "declared" to sum­
marily convict the passenger of smuggling, to confiscate the
merchandise and the suspension of personal liberty—which
compels all who enter our country to pay a fine, in
the shape of high duties on everything dutiable in excess of
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The following table, taken from the U. S. Treasury statistics as given in Spofford's American
Almanac for 1881, that every year up to 1874, the year suc­ceeding the panic, in which the imports increased the ex­ports increased, and every year in which the imports de­clined there is a noted decrease in exports. If space per­mitted I could produce the figures to show that there is not an instance in the history of our country trade being
healthy, when the rise and fall of exports and imports was
other than what I have stated, the rise of one necessitating
the rise of the other.

But, notwithstanding, our entire history will not warrant

* Although the decade from 1890 to '70 fully illustrates our
theory, I omit it because on account of the unnatural condition of trade a consequence of the late war, some one might be un­willing to accept this decade as a criterion.

† Mr. Spofford has been for years the Librarian of the Congres­sional Library, by far the largest in America, and there can be
no doubt as to the genuineness of the statistics produced in the
Almanac which he issues annually.
the conclusion that an increase of exports over imports attend prosperity, but the contrary, that an increase of exports over imports has always followed the disastrous years of, or, in other words, since it is plaid that after a business crash, or other occurrence which has made our foreign customers fearful, we have paid an increased amount of exports for the same amount of imports—if, notwithstanding all these facts, and what can be more true than that facts should anyone me to tell him why it is that after the panic of 1873 our exports have been greater than imports, I would answer the question by putting a few suggestive queries: Did it ever occur to my opponents that foreign, principally British, were largely the owners, not only of our immense national debt contracted during the war, but also a good part of our stock in railroads, telegraph lines, mines, and many of our other industries? Did it ever occur to him that the payment of interest on our national debt, and the payment of interest and dividends to foreign owners of our industrial stock, would have a tendency at any time to increase exports over imports? Did it ever occur to him that one decennial decrease of our national debt by more than five hundred and eighty-two millions has had something to do with this increase of our exports over imports? Did it ever occur to him that since the financial panic of '73—and if space permitted I could show that the panic of '73 was entirely due to the inflation of monetary values caused by "protection,"—foreigners, principally British, have become fearful of the solidity of American ventures, and have been steadily withdrawing their capital from the United States? Did it ever occur to him that it is not possible for us to pay these debts in United States currency, as, according to the Treasury report for 1890, there were but $735 millions of United States currency outstanding, and, besides, this is scattered all over the world, and a large portion of it has been destroyed and converted by the jeweller into other objects; that we pay our foreign debts by sending into foreign countries such of our productions as can be sold there; that these productions are sold and converted into the currency of the foreign country; and that we pay our foreign debts in United States currency? This is the working of the gigantic system of commerce and intercourse between nation and nation, between the citizen of the one and the citizen of the other. No doubt these facts and figures have produced great revolutions in the minds of our protectionists; however, I will not stop to exult in their conversion, but merely return thanks that so much good has been done for the cause of free trade, which, I sincerely believe, will be for the benefit of our country and the welfare of all the people.

ANOTHER COMMON-SENSE REASON WHY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MUTUALLY DEPEND UPON EACH OTHER.

I proved conclusively in my last argument, by many examples, and, besides, we all know from our countrymen, no matter how much is said about the foreign article may be, the manufacturer at home of the same will always put his goods up to the same price as the foreign goods, after the duty has been added. It is evident that this exorbitant price is not only an exorbitant price to our home consumers, but it is payable by those articles the price of which the producer has power to regulate—be paid by foreigners if they would purchase our goods. But, of course, the same kind of goods can be procured very much cheaper in other countries, and I think it is not necessary to go very deep into it. He says: Compare England with the United States with their ability to export. How great must be Great Britain's income for doing the carrying trade of the world! What an immense amount the monied men of Great Britain must receive from their investments in India, Africa, the Suez canal, etc., in Australia, in Canada, in our own country, in railroads, mines, and other enterprises, in a word, all over the world,—and thus Great Britain becomes wealthier and wealthier under Free Trade.

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch was giving too little and asking too much. The fair trader had reversed all that: he had given a great deal too much in return for the principle in private life? Did they ever hear of anybody being any better off by giving a great deal more than necessary for what he wished to buy? On the contrary, the more they got in comparison with what they exported, the richer they would become; and it was our foreign investments and the proceeds of our carrying trade which accounted for the difference in the amounts.

How great must be Great Britain's income for doing the carrying trade of the world? What an immense amount the monied men of Great Britain must receive from their investments in India, Africa, the Suez canal, etc., in Australia, in Canada, in our own country, in railroads, mines, and other enterprises, in a word, all over the world,—and thus Great Britain becomes wealthier and wealthier under Free Trade.

In considering Mr. Orrick's second point, I shall be brief, because it is, from the nature of his argument, not necessary to go very deep into it. He says: Compare England with the United States and one point of view, and one of the most interesting is the fact that the high rate of agricultural England is owned by landlords very few in number and not at all disposed to sell, while in the United States vast tracts of fertile lands lie waiting for occupants. He says we should not think of comparing Great Britain with the United States as regards crowded cities. It may be well to examine the reason why. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,230 square miles, and her population 31,628,588—allowing to each square mile 260 inhabitants. The United States of America is 9,608,844 square miles, and have 50,153,866 inhabitants, thus allowing a square mile of territory to every 14 people. Is it a wonder why England cannot be compared with the United States as regards crowded cities, it may be well to examine the reason why. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,230 square miles, and her population 31,628,588—allowing to each square mile 260 inhabitants. The United States of America is 9,608,844 square miles, and have 50,153,866 inhabitants, thus allowing a square mile of territory to every 14 people. Is it a wonder why England cannot be compared with the United States as regards crowded cities? It may be well to examine the reason why. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,230 square miles, and her population 31,628,588—allowing to each square mile 260 inhabitants. The United States of America is 9,608,844 square miles, and have 50,153,866 inhabitants, thus allowing a square mile of territory to every 14 people. Is it a wonder why England cannot be compared with the United States as regards crowded cities?
It evenly understood why the people of Great Britain engage in manufactories rather than in agricultural pursuits. In addition to the scarcity of land to cultivate, England produces more cast or pig iron or steel than the United States. The mineral coal produced in England in 1879 from 11,500, square miles of coal-fields was 193,088,000 tons (2,240 lbs.), while the United States from 18,832 square miles of coal-beds produced only 59,089,388 tons. That shows that England's resources are rather mineral than agricultural, a state of affairs certainly due to no preference of the inhabitants. But even aside from this, the average yield of wheat per bushel in England in 1873, was 29.9 bushels, while in the United States the yield was but 13.5 bushels per acre;—thus proving the industry of the people of Great Britain in that branch.

It is necessary that we understand how "protection" tends to keep our cities crowded to the neglect of the soil, wherein lies our wealth, and this crowding of cities is to the great detriment of morals and promotion of crime. This fact was clearly proven in my last argument, and it is plain that Mr. Orrick was blind to the proofs because he desired to bring forward his giant argument, which I have just noticed. However, silence might be construed as weakness, and therefore I will again show, but this time briefly, and by proving a single proposition, that "protection" tends to crowd the cities.

My proposition is this, that "protection" discriminates against the farmer to enrich the manufacturer—or, more plainly, that

PROTECTION FOR THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURER EXTORTS BOUNTY FROM THE FARMER who receives no compensation. The farmers are the majority of our people, and they are entirely unprotected; it is not possible to protect the farmer, for the price of his wheat is regulated by the world's demand for wheat, and the consequent price of wheat when given at Liverpool, the great market of the world. An example will illustrate the farmer's position. A harness-maker may pay $75 bounty for cloth to the cloth-maker, and the cloth-maker $75 bounty on harness to the harness-maker, but when the farmer wants cloth and harness he must pay $75 bounty to the harness-maker and $75 to the cloth-maker. The consequence is that although these two protected manufacturers are "up-stakes" as to each other, the farmer is out $150, and both harness-maker and cloth-maker have each gained $75 from the farmer.

Now this example illustrates exactly the working of "protection." The manufacturer pays the bounties and gets nothing in return. His table is to be furnished, and he must pay $5 per cent. for his rice-pudding, 35 to 70 per cent. for molasses and sugar; 103 per cent. for transport for spices and custard, from 53 to 142 per cent.; then, besides, his stove, meat, utensils, dishes, salt cellar, knives, forks, nickel-plated spoons, table cloth and wooden table have been taxed,—and finally, the druggists on which the table stands has cost him 105 per cent. His family must have clothes, and the tax on calicoes and other cotton goods is 55 to 69 per cent., on spot-thread 76 per cent., on flannels from 64 to 95 per cent., on hosiery 53 to 85 per cent., on woolen goods from seventy to 120 per cent.; his children go to school, and he pays 56 per cent. on pens, 84 per cent. on pencils, a tax on slate because there are quarries in Vermont, a tax on books and paper on account of the monopoly of wood pulp. The farmer, returning sweaty and dusty from the harvest field, decides to ease himself, and there is a duty on soap, and 115 per cent. on starch. The doctor sends his train to the Ill. to be ground, and the miller charges an extra toll because of the duty on bolting cloth, leather belting and metallic machine. Some one gets sick, and medicines cost from 62 to 115 per cent., on starch 76 per cent., on flour 115 per cent., on sugar 35 per cent., on spool-thread 76 per cent., on laces for his lady. This is the principle which runs through the protective system. These burdensome taxes press so heavily upon the farmer that in case of failure of crops he is forced to sell his farm and take refuge in the city.

It is scarcely comprehensible how much more we have to pay as railroad fare, on account of the duty on steel and iron rails. It has been estimated that we pay every year, on account of this duty, on an average three thousand dollars for rails for each of the 84 million miles of track in the United States. These figures will not surprise us if we consider the facts in regard to steel rails. They cost in 1873 in England $24 per ton, $5 per ton for transportation; the duty on steel rails was and is $58 per ton, and the price charged by our manufacturers $65 per ton for their steel rails. But how many steel-rail industries are there in the United States? There are eleven companies who make steel rails; these companies are united into an association whose object is to prevent competition. They boast a joint production of one million tons of steel rails a year. The bounty allowed on each ton is $28—hence we are taxed to the amount of 28 millions yearly for the benefit of eleven monoplies of steel rails.

But is seen the U. S. Government benefited by this duty? We will see to what extent the U. S. Government benefited by this duty received in 1879 at the custom-houses with the quantity of each-named commodity consumed in the United States, and the increase of price over the price before the duty was imposed. We find that for each dollar which the Government receives the manufacturer of steel rails gets a "bounty" of $129, the manufacturer of pig-iron a "bounty" of $26, the manufacturer of cotton goods $10, the manufacturer of woolens $5, and so we might continue on through the whole list of fifteen hundred articles.

But, says the protectionist, do you not see that under a "protective tariff" our national debt has been reduced since the war by almost eight hundred millions? Yes, sir, we do; but do you not see that we pay far more than this amount every year for the support of these "protected" manufactories? Why, the tax paid by our people to foster our manufactories is a larger amount than our taxes for the running of our local, State and National Governments together. But what benefit do we derive from the reduction of our national debt? The same high prices, in consequence of duties, which we boast a joint production of one million tons of steel rails, a protectionist congress will force us to pay the same heavy taxes— the same high prices, in consequence of duties, which we have been paying all along for the sake of wiping out the national debt? Sir, the unprotected voters number more than six millions, the protected voters are not two millions, and by the application of common mathematics to this problem it can be easily demonstrated that this state of things cannot last long. Let us consider well the above facts, and let us profit by the following advice so beautifully given by Henry Ward Beecher, the friend of the oppressed, in an eloquent free-trade speech before the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club: "Let not our courage fail. The odds against us seem greater than they are. But we have with us the glorious works of M. Vereschagin, a Russian painter, are the artistic sensation of the hour in Paris.

"It is said that Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, talks of endowing the College of Music with $1,000,000."

—Louis H. Frechette, the Canadian poet, is a robust and

Art, Music, and Literature.

—Mr. Gladstone calls Cardinal Newman "the most fascinating writer of this age."

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vigorou man of thirty, with an intelligent and spirited face.

—In most of the larger towns of Germany art classes have been established for mechanics, and are largely attended.

—A volume of the unpublished letters of Mendelssohn has appeared in Paris. The translation is by A. A. Rol.

—The selection of Gounod to compose the march which is to be played at Prince Leopold's marriage is said to have caused great exasperation among the English composers.

—Mr. Frost Johnson's new life-size portrait of Cardinal Molloney reflects great credit on the artist, and is pronounced an excellent likeness. It will be placed on exhibition.

—Several of the novels of Ferran Caballer (Cecilia Bohn de Faber) have been translated into French and German, and some years since an excellent English version of "Gavriola" appeared. This was the author's first composition. She died in 1877. It is said that Queen Isabella frequently visited her up to the day of her death.

—The publisher of The Monograph, favorably known as a maker of indexers for current periodical literature, has issued a convenient "Manual of Misused Words." This is not so large as to appear formidable, and yet is big enough and good enough to improve the English of those who use it.

—A well known antiquary has discovered in an Athenian monastery papyrus which is believed to be a MS. of the Iliad, written about the year 308 B.C. The writer was an Athenian named Theophrastus. Andronikus, the nephew of the last Byzantine Emperor, Constantine Faleclogus, took it with him to Mount Athos when he went there to end his days.

—The Royal Library of Brussels has recently made a valuable purchase in the shape of two proofs portraits of Rubens, engraved by P. Pontius under the guidance of the great master, and first published in 1680. These proofs were pulled before Rubens so altered the plate as to completely change the appearance of the likenesses. These engravings may be fairly considered as the truest portraits extant of the great Flemish painter.

—"La Foi et ses Victoires," is the title of a new work from the pen of M. l'abbé Baunard, the author of several popular books, among others, the "Life of St. John the Apostle," which has been translated into English. "La Foi et ses Victoires," recounts the conversions of Donoso Cortes, Count Schouraloff and General de Lamonaco. This is especially valuable on account of the light it throws on questions of the present day. It is the first volume of a series.

—A new violin genius has suddenly appeared in Italy—a little girl, whose name is Tua. Her father, a very poor man, earned a little money together to buy a violin for himself. When the little girl was 3 years old she taught herself, and played in such an incredible style on the violin that the father immediately undertook to produce her as a prodigy. When she was 6 she arrived in Paris. There she was brought to Massart, who was so struck with her precocious talent that he at once offered to take her into the Conservatoire. To this the father objected. But the sensation which the child created was such that a special room was set aside for her in the Conservatoire. She has now left the Conservatoire, a phenomenon. —N. Y. Sun.

—An early number of the Century Magazine will contain as a frontispiece the Ueless portrait of His Eminence Cardinal Newman, said to be the best likeness extant. It is now being engraved by Cole, after the etching of the French artist Paul Rajon. Mr. C. Kegan Paul, the well-known London publisher, will contribute an accompanying article, the spirit of which may be inferred from the words of the writer: "With the affectionate sympathy of a pupil for a master whom he cannot follow, with genuine admiration for the subtlest intellect, the largest heart, the most unselfish life, I know, I try to give my readers some faint portraiture of John Henry Newman, said to be the best likeness extant. It will be placed on exhibition."

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—The Monograph, a phenomenon—N. Y. Sun.
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 1882th 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.

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The Editors of the SCHOLASTIC always will be glad to receive information concerning former students and graduates of the University.

—Our indefatigable friend and co-laborer, the exchange editor, who is never happier than when up to his eyes in work, has given a decided "boom" to the study of phonography. Shorthand, spelling-reform, etc., count no more enthusiastic champion than he, and we are glad to notice his zeal is winning commendation even in the outside world.

—There are at present seven classes of German taught in the College. This proves that the authorities fully realize the growing importance of a knowledge of this language throughout the Great West and Northwest. The courses of French are not so numerously attended, but under the energetic direction of Rev. Father Fitte the students are making rapid progress.

—In our present issue we give the first instalment of Mr. W. H. Arnold's rejoinder to Mr. E. Orrick, on Free Trade, the subject of a recent interesting debate. Mr. Arnold's article will repay careful perusal. His arguments are solid and well presented; indeed his composition does him much credit in every particular. We hope to have room for the conclusion next week.

—A new course of drawing has been opened in the Minim department under the direction of Brother Albert. The little fellows seem to take great interest in it, and we have no doubt that it will be the means of bringing to the surface a great deal of artistic talent. We have seen a copy of their first efforts, representing an alleged interview between His Satanic Majesty and a noted contemporary statesman. The fertility of imagination evinced in inventing uncomplimentary attitudes for H. S. M. is as creditable to the young artists as it was amusing to us.

—The presentation of "New Arts," last Saturday evening, was highly creditable to all the participants. We doubt if the piece has ever been better rendered. It was evident that the different parts had been wisely distributed and that careful attention was bestowed upon each, not only by Prof. Edwards, who had charge of the entertainment, but by the actors themselves.

Previous to the performance, Master Echlin, of the Junior department, stepped forward, and read an appropriate address to Very Rev. Father Sorin, to whom the entertainment was complimentary. Then followed two addresses from the Minim department. We hazard the remark that this part of the performance was overdone: the addresses are generally too long or too many.

The purpose of "New Arts" cannot be too highly praised, and we feel sure that all who have read the piece, or seen it acted, will agree with us that it is calculated to promote polite manners and otherwise qualify young men for appearing to advantage in society.

Nothing was neglected to make the entertainment a success. The Rotunda was tastefully furnished and decorated for the occasion, and presented a fine appearance. The music, under the direction of Prof. Paul, was an enjoyable feature. In consideration of the fact that the greater number of the audience could not see those who took part in the performance, or hear their voices, there was close attention throughout. The Rotunda will do well enough for a lecture or reading, but is evidently ill suited for a play of any kind. It surprises us to learn that all are not convinced of this.

In the closing remarks, Very Rev. Father Sorin, the author of the drama, expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which it had been performed, and praised the actors for the spirit in which they had entered into their different parts. The audience then retired to the dining room, to put in practice some of the useful lessons which had been given them. Florent "New Arts."

To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: I read in to-day's Sun that students of Princeton College have been indicted for malicious mischief. I am glad of it, and hope they will be properly punished. For the life of me I cannot see what pleasure students take in destroying property, or what devilish spirit prompts them to perpetrate cruel practical jokes on their fellows and students. I have been a student in two different Catholic colleges, although I am a Protestant, and I fail to recall one incident wherein a student ever played a cruel joke on his classmates. Hazing was never permitted, and I often heard these students wonder what kind of a fiend gets into boys at Yale and Princeton, that leads them to act as barbarians instead of gentlemen and Christians. I also studied in two universities, which, though not sectarian, were governed by a Protestant faculty. Hazing was so common there that many of the students left in disgust—myself among the rest. Can you account for the difference in the conduct of students in Catholic colleges and those in Protestant or non-sectarian ones?

J. N.
The barbarism that puzzles the correspondent of The Sun is probably owing to the fact that the principle of authority is omitted in the training at those colleges. Prof. Faust, in his article on Count Joseph de Maistre in The Catholic Quarterly for January, says that "among the earliest lessons taught in the domestic life of Catholic Europe, in which the ancient faith moulds and guides the conscience, is that of obedience. The discipline of the home, while, in some of its aspects, it may appear austere to American eyes accustomed to latitudinarian views of training, is of an hereditary and established character. Parental authority is recognized as delegated from God, and, if need be, is exercised in a manner as solemnly as any power divinely committed to men. As obedience is the foundation of all true happiness, the habits it engenders, stronger than law itself, become not only fixed, but the sources from which springs all real usefulness in the mental and moral world." It was in this school that the two De Maistres, and Chateaubriand, and Montalembert, and Ozanam and Perreyve were educated—in which the training of the heart went hand in hand with that of the mental faculties, and in which they acquired the principles of Christian gentlemen with the erudition of brilliant savants. These were learned giants, brilliant orators, captivating writers, but they had ever and always that principle of authority impressed in their hearts that enabled them to curb the grosser animal instincts.

—The American Catholic Quarterly Review for January has been on our table for some time, but the more we read of it the greater we felt our inability to give it a suitable notice in the limited time at our disposal. Although the Quarterly is not yet out of its seventh year, the number before us would do honor to its centennial anniversary, which we hope it will live to see. There are two articles in this number of the Review to which we desire to call special attention, viz., "Count Joseph de Maistre," by A. J. Faust, A. M., Ph. D., and "Galileo Galilei and the Copernican System," by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch. "Count Joseph de Maistre," is a most scholarly paper, and, apart from the interest created by the spirited sketch it gives of one who was great among the great of his day, the classical style of the writing adds to the attraction of the article. The periodical sketches liberto given of Count de Maistre show that he has been greatly misunderstood, and one is the more pleased that such a graceful writer and appreciative critic as Dr. Faust has taken the subject in hand. Our sympathies do not go out to De Maistre, the advocate of monarchical rule, as they do towards such bright stars in the republican firmament as Montalembert and Ozanam, but none the less do we admire the lofty genius and grand traits of De Maistre's character.

"Galileo Galilei and the Copernican System," by the Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., is one of the most exhaustive articles we have seen on the subject, and one which we warmly commend for perusal. None but a wilfully ignorant person would now have the temerity to support the old and hackneyed charges of Galileo's persecution, imprisonment and torture by the Inquisition. If the editor of the Popular Science Monthly reads Dr. Lynch's paper he will probably see what a silly figure he cut in publishing that "document from the Vatican Library" (?) which detailed so minutely the process of torture to which its writer would have us believe Galileo had been subjected.

The exposure and refutation of this calumny naturally suggest the questions, Who propagated it? For what purpose? And how could it be possible that it was so generally believed?

The other papers in the Review—several of them at least—are of equal merit with those we have mentioned, but as the object of these remarks was to call particular attention to two that seemed to us of unusual interest, we pass the others by. We venture the suggestion that The American Catholic Quarterly would be excellent reading for the dining-rooms.

—We find in The Catholic Columbian a cordial tribute to the memory of an old student of Notre Dame, from which we make a brief extract. Referring to a notice of the late Mr. Edward Creighton (who founded and handsomely endowed a college in Nebraska) Rev. Father Clarke, the editor of the Columbian, says:

"Since writing it, we have been favored with a notice of Mr. Edward C. McShane, a nephew of Mr. Creighton and a son of our devoted friend, Mr. Thomas McShane, who has recently removed from Perry County to Omaha, where all the members of the family now reside. We take the notice of Edward McShane from an Omaha paper of March, 1880, the date of his lamented death. Surely it must be consoling to our readers to see what at least some of our young men have come to.

"EDWARD C. MCShANE was born in Clarke County, Ohio, near Springfield, on the 24th of March 1844, and was therefore at the time of his death nearly thirty-six years of age. His parents, Thomas and Alice McShane, are still living, the former being 76 and the latter 68 years of age. When he was only two years old, the family removed to Perry County, Ohio, where the subject of our notice spent his boyhood till he attained his majority, receiving a good common school education. In 1866 he went to South Bend, Ind., where he spent a year in the famous Catholic University of Notre Dame, showing himself in his collegiate studies to be the possessor of much more than average abilities, and winning high encomiums for his manliness and integrity. From College Mr. McShane came directly to Omaha to begin life in the far West, arriving in our city in August, 1867. In November of the same year, he went to Wyoming, in the interest of the late Edward Creighton, his uncle, and took charge of the varied interests of Mr. Creighton in that territory. The administration and executive ability displayed in his business conduct there was very noticeable. He was the discoverer of coal at Carbon, and operated the mines for his uncle at that point for eighteen months, when he returned to Omaha in June, 1870, and has since lived in our city.

"Mr. McShane early won a high rank among our leading younger citizens, and his abilities were honored by many marks of public confidence. In 1871 he was elected Treasurer of Douglas County, relieving Mr. W. J. Hahn, and filling his term of office with remarkable ability and faithfulness. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council from the First ward, and the second year he served as President of that body. At the time of the death of his uncle he withdrew from public life and joined himself to his uncle, John A. Creighton, Esq., in the management, in a clerical capacity, of the large estate of Edward Creighton, a position which he was most competent to fill, from his intimate acquaintance with the late
Mr. Creighton’s affairs. This position he was filling most acceptably at the time he was stricken with his last and fatal illness.

“At his death he was one of the Directors of the Omaha and Northern Nebraska Railroad, and also Director of the Nail Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He was also one of the leading spirits of the Omaha Sportsmen’s Club, of which for a long time he had been an enthusiastic and active member.

On the 26th of December, 1871, Mr. McShane was married to Miss Agnes Maginn, of Burlington, Iowa, who survives him. He leaves three little daughters, the oldest seven and the youngest two and a half years of age. His mother and father, as before stated, are still living.

“Mr. McShane was a man of positive convictions. His charitable impulses are well known. He devoted a great deal of time and attention to the college established by his uncle, and would, if he had lived, have materially aided in its advancement. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and fondly devoted to his domestic ties. As a citizen nothing can be said of him but that which tends to his highest praise. He was deeply interested in all that pertained to local and State improvements, and bore the highest reputation for sterling honesty and strict integrity in all his transactions. As County Treasurer, he filled his term with marked ability, and only retired from the office when a change of political parties necessitated his relinquishment of the position. His successors bear high testimony to his administrative and executive abilities. He perfected a system of financial management in the Treasurer’s office which is still carried on.

“Mr. McShane leaves many warm friends among our best citizens, and his death is universally regretted as removing a bright, strong, energetic and honest man from the midst of our community.

The editor of the Columbian adds:

“He died March 7, 1898. The editor of this paper was a class-mate of his.”

Personal.

—John Eisenhauer, ’70, is in the real estate business at Huntington, Ind.

—We are informed that S. Burritt Hinsdale (Commercial), ’87, is in business in New York, and that at a recent meeting of the New York City Law Stenographers’ Association he was elected Secretary.

—James Northet, of ’70, is studying law at Tarboro, N. C. Mr. Northcut is remembered by many at Notre Dame as a model student and a thorough gentleman. We are glad to know that he is doing well.

—Dr. Hoffmman, of North Liberty, Ind.; Mr. George A. Hartie, of Avilla; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stanfield of South Bend; and M. H. Thompson of Elgin, Ill, who has a son in the college, were among the visitors this week.

—J. B. McGrath ’80 was at the Seminaire de Sulpice, Paris. A letter has lately been received from him, in which he desires to be kindly remembered to all his friends and old-time associates. “J. B.” should be addressed Mons. L’Abbé McGrath.

—W. Ad. Hardenbergh (Widdicombe). ’79 is the “credit man” of Messrs. P. R. Hardenbergh & Co., of St. Paul. He is well qualified for the important position he holds, having had a long experience “on the road.” We can assure Ad. that he is still affectionately remembered at Notre Dame, and we thank him for his recent kind letter.

—John B. Berteling, ’80, has been heard from. He expects to be here for the commencement. We judge from the tone of his letter that he is ready to hold a controversy with any one not already convinced of Cincinnati’s su-
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—Messrs. D. Corry, W. Cooper, W. Vander Hayden, M. Thompson, C. Martel, and A. Myers have become members of the Latin Club at an early day. Subject, "Art and its Influences."

—The young gentlemen who took part in "New Arts" designed to repay their thanks to Brother William, Messrs. Grever, Wheatley, Kuntsman, Star, and J. B. O'Reilly, for the assistance they rendered in decorating the Rotunda, Saturday night.

—Another of the gold medals for Christian Doctrine has been given since the last notice, to Mr. F. J. Connolly, from the Connecticut Congregational Institution. It is published by J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana,—Father Gleason, formerly a member of the Faculty, but for three years past a missionary in Dakota.

—A Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated on Thursday morning for the body of the Rev. Master O'Donnell, who died at Notre Dame about a year ago. Master O'Donnell will be remembered by all the Juniors of '80-'81 as a young gentleman of the brightest promise and the most amiable disposition.

—Father Shea took the departure for the Black Hills last Monday. His numerous friends at the College turned out en masse to wish him good-bye and to express their regret at his leaving. Father Shea will join Rev. Father Gleeson, formerly a member of the Faculty, but for three years past a missionary in Duta.

—Receiving and sending valentines made things lively during the early part of the week. Valentines, as a rule, are simply silly, but occasionally they teach a very useful lesson, neatly and affectively. Our friend John, however, who has some spirit, decided to protest that he can see no sense in the institution.

—Miss Buckle's "Fairy Land of Science," which is now reading in one of the refectories, is pronounced by all to be a most interesting and instructive work, though not too profound or abstruse to destroy the appetite or impair digestion. It is a work which will well repay a more leisurely perusal on the part of our younger students.

—Invitations have been sent out, as usual, to the exhibition in honor of Washington's Birthday. It is not strictly rubrical, we believe, to anticipate festivals, but at the same time, this rude beginning Wednesday this week, it has been found necessary to do so. A combination of Washington's Birthday and Mardi Gras ought to make the day enjoyable enough to suit the most exacting.

—The SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL for 1883 is in its seventh issue and it is fully equal to its predecessors in admirable mechanical and literary arrangements. It contains a variety of useful information. Poetry, tales, topography and biography are the principal features in its literary department, and are very interesting. It is published by J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana.—T. H. O'Connell.

—Rev. J. A. O'Connell has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association. So great was the enthusiasm that prevailed among the youthful electors during the balloting, that a motion was made for an immediate adjournment. When the Rev. gentleman of his election, took place before the President could find time to appoint a committee for that purpose.

—A large audience assembled in the Opera House, South Bend, on the evening of the 10th inst., to hear the lecture by the Rev. A. O. Oechtering, of Mishawaaka, on the assassination of President Garfield and the social and political situation of the country. Rev. Father Oechtering is an earnest speaker, and has the faculty of making his subject deeply interesting to everyone. We are not surprised that his lecture was listened to with the deepest interest.

—The prophets are unanimous in predicting that the weather we have enjoyed for the past week or more is much too fine to last. Our astrologer especially, who feels a little disappointed over the non-verification of his oracular utterances about the ground-hog, seems determined at all hazards that March shall not only come in like a lion, but also play the king of the forest during his whole career. The attempt of our genial friend to explain away his words six weeks hence, will be inept and interesting.

—At the 16th regular meeting of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association, held on Feb. 19th, an election of officers for the next session was made with the following result: Rev. J. A. O'Connell, Promoter; Ryan Dever, General Editor; D. A. O'Connell, 1st Vice-President; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; W. R. Berthelet, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Johnson, 2d Vice-President; D. L. McCawley, Recording Secretary; E. P. Nash, Corresponding Secretary.
The 30th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo-


The chapter of astrological predictions is calculated to put some con-


The play of "The New Arts" is without a plot, simple, and almost unad-


—On Saturday evening, at half past four, very Rev.


THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—The first blow in the American Revolution was struck by an Irishman, General John Sullivan, a lawyer of Durham, N. H. To him, Chief Justice Peter Livius wrote in 1777: "You were the first man in active rebellion, and six months before that the province you live in. You will be one of the first sacrifices to the justice and resentment of gov­ernment; Your family will be ruined and you must die with ignominy." It was the capture of Port William and the destruction of the fort and of carrying away its powder and cannon, in anticipation of the pending war, that John Sullivan and his men sailed from Durham on a hot, cold night of December (13-14), 1774, four months before the battle of Lexington, and six months after that of Bunker Hill."
The scene of Longfellow's beautiful poem, Evangeline, which, by his genius, has been clothed with a world-wide interest, was a French Catholic settlement.

The narrative opens when Acadia embraced the present Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a part of Maine. It was ceded to the community in 1604. They were unjustly charged by the English with exciting the hostilities of the natives against them, but in fact they merited the name by which they were known, "The neutral French."

Three times they were conquered, and three times restored by treaty.

Having lost Acadia, they built Cape Breton and Louisville. In 1755 the Governor and Council determined to disperse them; accordingly eighteen thousand of these harmless inhabitants were turned from their homes, only to meet insult and persecution.

Longfellow vividly portrays these heart-rending scenes of misery and desolation. More than this, he leaves to posterity a valuable inheritance in the lovely embodiment of womanly virtue which forms the nucleus of the poem which introduced him to fame.

Beautiful Evangeline! Well may the prince of American poets linger in delight upon your gentle charms. Well may we love to contemplate the thoughtful, quiet face, so fair and yet so unconscious of its loveliness; to read there of devotedness to home, father, mother, friends, which in the history we find so sweetly mingled and intensified by religion.

Modest, pious, loving and constant, we have in this one personation, the ideal of a household angel—a true woman, replete with every virtue.

Of one thing, however, we feel assured. The great author could not have portrayed such loveliness had he not beheld it in real life. And where did he find it? We have been told by one who appeared to be certain of the fact that the poet's wife was a descendant of the Acadian exiles.

Dispersed from their happy homes in the cold North, by the cruel English edict, these banished Acadians went forth, not only to bear their quiet home virtues with them to the places where they might find shelter, but, wounded to the heart's core by the arrogance of a tyrannical power, they likewise carried with them a noble spirit of true independence and resistance to wrong, which played its own grand part in the establishment of American liberty.

Who, upon reflection, can doubt this? The parti-colored lake-like waves of the Potomac smiled upon these wanderers, and invited them to build sweet homes upon its banks.

On either side, the blooming lands of the colonies and territories wowed them to rest. On the southern shores of Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, the most sublime scenery, the most fertile soil, enticed the steps of the travellers. The Hudson, the Mohawk, the St. Clare, the Ohio, the Wabash, and above all the Mississippi, whispered sweet promises of future homes and unmolested peace, and new Acadia were founded everywhere.

But not to the people, so much as to the spirit which actuated their lives, and made them strong in their adversity, do we give the praise. Of simple, unpretending habits, with all their love of home and domestic quiet, their love of God was greater. No act of revenge, no unchristian retaliation is ever recorded against them. For their faith they were banished, for their faith they kept their hands unmarred by the blood of their fellow-men. "To suffer wrong, rather than to do wrong," was their motto.

To cherish the touching amenities of life, and to trust in God in the midst of human vicissitudes, was their highest ambition. Eternity alone will reveal the gracious and holy agency of this band of Catholic exiles, if not directly, yet through their descendants, in confirming the strength of our institutions, and in averting the disasters threatening the youthful Republic.

Let it be our humble part to contribute a fresh spray to the wreath of laurel earned by our national poet in the delineation of the lives and virtues of the noble Acadian armers in their homes and in their exile.
Unutterable woe.  
For many Irish mothers weep,  
And with their 'bated breath,  
Pray that the sufferings of their babes  
May quickly end in death.

Tell me, dearest holy Mother,  
Is slavery Erin's doom,  
Mark her loyal sons lie buried  
In oblivion's silent tomb?

Oh, no!—thy presence 'mongst us  
In the little Church at Knock,  
Is a pledge of thy protection 'o'er  
St. Patrick's faithful flock.  

Yes, we hail thy glorious mission  
—A prophecy that soon  
We shall hear 'o'er Ireland's hill and dales  
The song of freedom's boon;
Our native harp, take up the strain  
And fling it to the breeze,  
Our gorgeous 'sunburst' wave aloft  
In triumph o'er the seas.”

S. T. W.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Roll of Honor.

FOR POLITENESS, NEATNESS, AMIABILITY, AND CORRECT DEPARTMENT.


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Par excellence—Misses Rigney, Sawyer, J. English, Martha Olin, S. Campos, Castandeo, Barry, Bertha, Agnes English, J. McGrath, McKenna.

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DRAWING.

Promoted to the 2d DIV., 1st CLASS—Misses A. Rasche, L. Lancaster, L. Fox, C. Lancaster, S. Papin, L. French.

SECOND CLASS, Average 85, Promoted to 3d DIV.—Misses E. Thompson, A. Watera, B. Legnard, C. Campbell, E. Vander Heyden, H. Van Patten, L. Ferrick.

SECOND DIV., Average 95—Misses M. Casey, C. Wall.


PAINTING IN WATER-COLORED.


Promoted to this CLASS—Misses A. Rulison, E. Hackett, A. Watera, V. Reilly, H. Hicks, E. Golen, N. McGordon.


PORCELAIN PAINTING.

HONORABLY MENTIONED

Misses A. Rasche, E. Thompson, C. Campbell.
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 16, 1870.

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L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 7, 1881, trains will leave South Bend, as follows:

**GOING EAST:**

2:32 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 9:30 a.m.; Cleveland, 2:30 p.m.; Buffalo, 8:30 p.m.

11:33 a.m. Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5:35 p.m.; Cleveland, 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

9:37 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line, Arrives at Toledo, 2:45 a.m.; Cleveland, 7:05 a.m.; Buffalo, 1:10 p.m.

12:38 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo, 5:40 p.m. Cleveland, 10:10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

6:55 p.m. Limited Express Arrives at Toledo, 10:35 p.m.; Cleveland, 1:45 p.m.; Buffalo, 7:25 a.m.

**GOING WEST:**

2:32 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte, 3:35 a.m.; Chicago, 6:10 a.m.

4:45 a.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5:45 a.m.; Chicago, 8:20 a.m.

7:49 a.m. Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte, 8:44 a.m.; Chesterton, 9:40 a.m.; Chicago, 11:30 a.m.

1:17 p.m., Special Michigan Express. Arrives at Laporte, 2:15 p.m.; Chesterton, 3:10 p.m.; Chicago, 5:00 p.m.

4:19 p.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5:18; Chesterton, 5:07 p.m.; Chicago, 8 p.m.

F. C. Raff, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

- J. W. Cary, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.


P. P. Wright, Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland.