NOTRE DAME'S JUBILEE. INDIANA'S UNIVERSITY TO HAVE

23.1.15

GRAND CELEBRATION.

Its Founder and Early History-The First College-The Lemonnier Library-The Different Halls Described-The Literary Publications-The Professors-List of Distinguished Personages Expected to Attend.

Less than one hundred miles from the city of Chicago is a community, whose marvellous growth, in many ways, resembles that of the great metropolis of the West. It was founded not many years after Chicago, and the half-century that embraces its existence has witnessed reverses as disheartening; and a development as wonderful as that of the great city itself. Its first foundations were laid in the midst of a dense wilderness. where the Indian was more commonly seen than the white man. To-day the Indian no longer inhabits this land, and where formerly stood almost impenetrable fores's, imposing and magnificent buildings overlooking heauti'ul parterres are now to be seen. On several occasions it has been almost entirely wiped out of existence by destructive fires; but, phomix-like it rose each time from its ashes. until to-day it stands among the foremost institutions of the West. This community is known as the University of Notre Dune, situated three miles from the thriving city of South Bend, Indiana.

The University was founded in 1842 by the late Very Rovernod Edward Soria, a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who came from France, at the request of Bishop Huilandiere, to establish a college on land which the Bishop had purchased from the Indians It was no easy task to begin an' educational institution in those early days. The land was uncleared, the country surrounding the site of the proposed college but sparsely settled, there was almost a total lack of financial means, and the nearest towns from which students might be expected were miles away, with very inconvenient means of travel. But Father Sorin foresaw great possibilities for the future institution and was not to be appalled by these obstacles. With a stout heart he set resolutely to work. The first college building was begun in the August of 1843 and was finished in the following year, when Notre Dame received its charter as a university.

The early history of the institution is one long story of a struggle for existence. Destitute of endowments, it depended entirely upon the tuition fees of the students, and, as these were few, for some time little progress was made. Fierce fires played sad havoe with the work of years. In 1879 its was almost entirely destroyed by a fire, which carried off the main structure and several others. But these flames were scarcely quenched when foundations were commenced for the buildings which form the Notre Dame of to-day. Thus after nearly two score years of weary labor and anxious hope the founder saw the institution on a firmer basis and resigned its entire management into younger hands.

A glance at the first college, which is still standing on the banks of St. Mary's lake, and at the Notre Dame of the present, will show the great material progress

Observatory is fitted out with a six inch telescope of improved design and all appliances necessary for astronomical work. Opposite these buildings is Sorin Hall

the home of the Senior and Junior classes. To each student is allotted a room where he resi les and Andies. This plan is a departure from the old system, which gave private apartments to the members of the graduating class only. Notre Dame has been the first Catholic institution to creet a resi lence hall for studense in the senior class.

There are numerous other buildings in various parts of the grounds. Of these St. Edward's Hall, an annex of the University, has been set apart for children under thirteen years of age. Here they are carefully cared for and taught by kind Sisters until they are ready to enter the Preparatory department. This hall is a gen of beauty and a model of comfort. Then there is St. Joseph's Hall, the home of the apprentices, who are taught trades in the ten different shops; the Novitiate and the Seminary, train ing schools for the young members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, situated on the banks of the twin lakes; the two community houses, the places of residence for the professed members; and a number of anxiliary buildings, such as the infirmary, for sick students, the armories of the military companies, the club-rooms of the different athletic organizations, the post-office, the electric light plant, the steam house and bath rooms, etc. There is, too, a printing establishment, for the University is a publishing center, from which issue two weekly publications, the Scholastic, the organ of he students, and the Ave Maria, a religious and literary periodical, and those

volumes which bear the imprint of the University and Ave Maria presses. Wi h her extensive grounds and numerous buildings. Notre Dame presents the aspect of a little city, while in point of eanty she has been named a "second orld's Fair.'

The Faculty numbers more than sixty professors and instructors. The Reverence Dr. Zahm, who has won recognition both in America and Europe, for scientific research, is Dean of the Faculty of Scienco. At the head of the department of letters is the poet-professor, Maurice Francis Egan, whose graceful lines are familiar to all Americans of culture. The best exponent of the literary work done at Notre Dame is the Scholastic, which is conducted by an editorial board, composed of the students, and chosen chiefly from among the Senior and Junior classes Many of the articles appearing in this journal are reprinted by some of the leading newspapers. Colonel Wm. Hoynes, a lawyer of recognized ability, is Dean of the Law faculty, which embraces some of the best legal talent of Chicago. The diploma which is received in this course is a passport to the bar of Indiana; and the University has yet to hear of any of its graduates in law who have failed to pass creditably examinations for admis sion to the bar in other states. Other prominent members of the different faculties are the Rev. Alexander Kirch of Louvain, who occupies the chair of Na-

tural Sciences; the Rev. Stanislaus Fitte. of Paris, Professor of Philosophy; John G. Ewing, whom the late Hon, James G Blaine declared to be "the best equipped of the younger American historians," the Professor of Politica Economy; and Professors James F. Edwards and Martin McCue, incumbents respectively of the hairs of History and Mathematics. During the past year the catalogue of the University has undergone thorough revision. Beneficial changes in all the courses have been made and new standards set, so that the scholastic year of 1895-96 will mark increased activity in academic work. The social life at Notre Dame is the most pleasant. At different times during the scholastic term the Crescent Club gives dances, while the different literary societies and class organizations meet for "sociables." The University is like a large family, with the amiable President, the Reverend Andrew Morissey, at its head. Like his predecessor, the late Reverend Thomas E. Walsh, who did much in the twelve years of his presidency to form the character of the institution. Father Morrissey followed a broad line of policy in the management of the University. The University will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its foundation for three days, beginning on the eleventh of June A large concourse of guests is expected. Twenty-five archbishops and bishops of the United States and Canada, numbers of priests, numerous delegations of the alumni, besides other friends of the institution, will honor the occasion by their presence. Ample accommodations have been provided for all. The exercises will deal with Notre Dame of the past, the present and the future. The orators during the three days will be the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, the Right Reverend John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Pcoria, the Reverend Nathan J. Mooney, Class of '72, of the Cathedral, Chicago, and His Excellency, the Hon. Claude Matthews, Governor of indiana. The alumni and the graduating class will take prominent parts in the exercises. The Honorable Timothy E. Howard, of the Class of '63, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, who was for many years a professor in the University, has just completed a volume treating of the history and growth of the institution since its rise. A massive bronze medal has been struck, commemorative of the happy termination of the fifty years. It is the determination of the authorities to make the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Notre Dame an epoch in the history of educational work in the West.

est of all facts. It is the dominant re-ligion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. If we estimate the population of the globe at 1,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 million of these, or one-third of the whole, are professing Christians : and at every point of the circuit the question is not one of losing ground, but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any that reaches one-half of it. The second of the particulars now under view is, perhaps, even more important. Christi anity is the religion in the command of whose professors is lodged a proportion of power far exceeding its superiority of numbers, and this power is both. moral and material. In the area of controversy it can hardly be said to have a serious antagonist. Force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming; and the accumulation of influence is not less remarkable than that of force. This is not surprising, for all the elements of influence have their home within the Christian precinct. The art, the literature, the systematized industry, invention and commerce-in one word, the power of the world-are almost wholly Christian. In Christendom alone there seems to lie an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expan-

sion. As many men recover faith in Christianity as they near the close of life. Mr. Gladstone's faith would seem to be on the increase. He is quoted as saying with great earnestness on a recent occasion : "To me there is only one question in the world, and that is how to bring the divine revelation to the heart of the human race." Mr. Gladstone added : "I believe that the brain of the world is on the side of Christianity-I mean the convictions of thinking men. During my many years of public life I have been associated with sixty of the most prominent men of our times; fifty-five of them were professors of the Christian religion. and consistent professors; the other five were respecters of religion. The great physicians of England are for the most part Christian men."

These words require no comment; but a mental comparison between Mr. Gladstone and those apostles of naturalism and astheticism, who complacently relegate the Christian faith to "the limbo of dead mythologies," is inevitable .--

Ave Maria. BOOK OF THE ELECT.

MANUAL OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD. The Reverend Sisters of the Precious Blood, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., have just ssued a prayer-book that is as beautiful in tinish as it is rich in contents. It is called " The Book of the Elect," or " An abridgement of the new manual of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus It contains prayers and prachrist." ices in honor of the Adorable Blood of esus, of the sorrowful Passion of Our Lord, &c., compiled from various approvd sources. Besides that of the Very Reverend Ordinary of the diocese of St. Avacinthe, it bears the high approval of Church in lower Allegheny on last Sun-His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, of day. That society was alone in its men of his time-for the position of the Archbishops of Toronto and Ottawa as well as of the Bishops of Three Rivers out. and sherbrooke. Un er the glorious watchword Vive le Sang de Jesus, this splendid little work has been compiled and published. It consists of five hun-Ired and forty pages, elegantly printed, in clear characters, upon the very finest quality of paper, and bound in rich morocco with gold stampand elaborately gilt edges. In appearance the volume is neat, handy, very attractive, and as perfect as the mechanical art of binding could make it. In every sense it is a 'Book of the Elect," and a most worthy token of devotion to the Most Precious Blood. Coming from that holy community of contemplative nuns, it bears the impress of the exactness, elegance and fervor that characterize their lives of seclusion from the world's profanity and of perpetual adoration of that Redeeming Blood that flowed for humanity. While its exterior indicates the finest workmanship its contents show a thorough system of arrangement in the various prayers and offices as well as lessons and practices that it gives us. Apart from the morning and night prayers, the Mass, Vespers, preparations for Confession and Communion, and all the indispensable portions of a complete Catholic manual, we might briefly state that the leading features are : weekly exercises, general and special prayers for every hour of adoration; devotions for each lay of the week; ten short prayers to Jesus Crucified; three months of devotion-the Month of the Precious Blood, Month of Our Lady of the Precious Blood, and Month of St. Joseph, first Adorer of the Precious Blood; numerous Novenas, with accompanying instructions and prayers; rules, privileges and indulgences of the Confraternity of the Precious Blood ; and a host of useful and even necessary devotions and instructions the mere list of which would occupy considerable space. According to binding and finish, the columes may be had, by mail, from the "Monastery of the Precious Blood, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Canada," at the prices of 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1.25 and \$1.75. The book above mentioned is \$1.75, and certainly any person able at all to pay that small sum would secure a perfect gem as well as perform a good work in purchas-Italy. ing a volume.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Healy, of Porland, Me., is al most quite recovered from his illness. Mother Augustine de Sartorius, Suerioress-General of the Nuns of the Orler of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is dead in Paris.

The famous Jesuit, Rev. Robert Fulton, is going to teach English literature in the post-graduate course of Georgetown College.

An insane woman in Paris fell under the delusion that the Abbe de Broglie had slandered her. She shot him dead The priest had never said a word against her.

Mrs. A. Hollister Patchin, of Buffalo, N.Y., a lady of sixty years, has renounced Episcopalianism and entered the Catholic Church in New York City, being baptized and confirmed by Archbishop Corrigan. Mrs. Patchin's daughter recently married the Secretary of Legation at Guatemala. St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., is undergoing alterations in preparation for the Eucharistic Congress, which will be held there this September. It is estimated the cost of the repairs and remodeling will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

A New York lady has presented to the shrine of La Bonne St. Anne, near Quebec, a magnificent pedestal, five feet high, of Mexican onyx and other precious materials, for the Statue of the Saint, the whole costing \$1,500 and executed in the highest style of art.

Father Enbrocht, a member of the Trappist Order and a representative of the famous Monastery of the Three Fountains of Rome, is now visiting the various churches in the diocese of Brooklyn for the purpose of collecting money for the establishment of a Trappist monastery at Hicksville, Long Island.

A ruffian in New York named Caugh. who for nine years has made a living by pretending to be a priest, got six months for forcibly kissing a respectable servant girl. He has been fraudulently collecting money by saying he was authorized by the Church. Justice Ingram regretted he could not give longer imprisonment.

The solicitude of the Church for the Hawaiian lepers is evidenced by the arrival in this country of Bishop Ropert from Honolulu en route to Rome and France, his mission being to endeavor to secure more missionaries to minister to the afflicted creatures under his care. The Bishop expects expects to visit the Brothers of Mary at Dayton, O.

The German weekly publication o O'Fallon, Mo., which recently evoked censure from Archbishop Kain, has ceased publication, its editor, a clergyman, stating that he bows to the will of his exclesiastical superiors, and adding that if he has ever published anything contrary to Catholic truth and teaching he regrets the publication and disowns it

Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh, has issued an order to all Catholic socie ties forbidding their parading with brass bands on Sundays, defining that as a form of Sabbath desecration. As a resnlt of the order, the Hibernian Rifles refused to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of St. Francis Xavier's On April 17 the picturesque convent of the Christian Brothers, at Greenpark, Armagh, Ireland, was the scene of a very joyous event, viz., the golden jubilee of Rev. Brother Caton, who has spent so many years of useful labor in Armagh and Belfast. Brother Caton became a member of the Christian Brothers upwards of fifty years ago, and hundreds of pupils in many parts of Ireland owe a lasting debt of gratitude to him for the blessings of a solid religious and commercial education received under his care. The question of rebuilding St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, has led to the recital of the early Catholic history of that place. St. Patrick's was the second Catholic church erected in Baltimore, dating back to 1790, the very year of the consecration of Bishop Carroll. The first Catholic church in Baltimore, old St. Peter's, was commenced in 1770 and was probably used for divine service shortly afterwards, though it was subsequently closed, because of indebtedness, up to 1775. No resident pastor was appointed for it until 1784, when Rev. Charles Swall was given charge. He stayed for two years, and was succeeded by Father Carroll, who three years later became the proto-prelate o. the American Catholic church. Admirers of the mighty "Dom" of Cologne will be glad to hear that steps are being taken toward the much needed adornment of the interior of that glorious Cathedral, to make it somewhat more in keeping with its splendid exterior. After protracted negotiations between the Prussian Government and the Chapter, permission has at length been granted for the flooring of the choir in mosaic after the design of Essenwein. A rich and pious lady, whose name has not been disclosed, has further placed at the disposal of the Chapter means for the crection of handsome Stations of the Cross, of high artistic merit. A worthy high altar is still a desideratum, and no decision has yet been arrived at in its regard.

ones of Marc Antonio Colonna, Caeser Barronio, Borghese Cafferelli, Luigi Capponi, Flavio Chigi, Benedetta Panulli Angelo Mirini, Girolamoo Cassanata, Passeonci, Lambrushini, Mai and Tosti Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union, addressed a meeting of his Society on April 29th. Atter referring to his recent visit to Rome and his private audience at the Vatican, he expressed profound gratitude to Leo XIII. for his letter to the English people regarding Church Union. This document, Lord Halifax said, showed that the Pope's attitude toward the reunion of the Church of England and the Church of Rome was quite different from that of men who were supposed to represent his authority

in England. Cardinal Hohenlohe, who is said to have complimented Crispi in an address which he recently delivered, appears to have a disposition to do undiplomatic acts. Some years ago he incautiously intrus ed to the Berlin authorities a paper which was only intended to be shown to the Papal household, and was unable to secure its return. The Holy Father took him to task, it is said, for that act, and now it seems that he has deemed it necessary to reprove him for what he said in public of the Italian premier. The cardinal is, as is well known, a brother of the present German chancellor.

Now, mark well, the language of Mgr Agliardi was warranted by his office, and perfectly in keeping with Catholic tradition, and it was grateful to the honest people who heard him. The civil mar riage laws are a degradation to marriage, lowering it from the plane of a sacrament to a commercial partnership at the best Even in England conscientious persons object to this solemn and formal pact being made in a registry office. They hold to the ceremony taking place in a church. Almighty God is still believed in, and, as the Rev. Mr. Black (sometimes erroneously called Father Black) stated to Dr. Tristram on Tuesday, the power to set uside the law of God in the House of God is not acknowledged, Much more so with Catholics.

MISLEADING DESPATCHES.

CORRESPONDENT IN THE BELFAST "NEWS LETTER" DEFENDS HON. MR. COSTIGAN.

SIR,—In your cable despatch from New York, published yesterday, it is stated that Mr. O'Brien, who is described as a " Conservative McCarthyite," having introduced a double-barrelled bill in the Canadian House of Commons providing for the abolition of French as an official language, and of Separate schools for French Roman Catholics in the Northwest, in the course of his speech on the occasion, made a most violent and personal attack on Mr. Costigan, who, he declared, was unfit for the post even of a third class clerk, and who had climbed into the Dominion Cabinet on the strength of his religion.

In justice to the Honorable John Costigan, who, no doubt, is well and favorably known by reputation to thousands of Irishmen, allow me to state that for nearly thirteen years he has been a member of the Dominion Cabinet. In the year 1882, if I remember rightly, he was selected by the late Sir John A Minister of Inland Revenue. When the late Sir John Abbott forme tration as successor to Sir John Macdonald in the Premiership, Mr. Costigan was offered and consented to retain that position. In the administration of the late Sir John Thompson. (who, it will be remembered, died whilst the guest of Her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, in December last) Mr. Costigan held the position of Secretary of State; and at present, in the administration of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, he holds the important portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Knowing something of public sentiment in Canada, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. O'Brien's abusive attack upon Mr. Costigan will prove as harmless as shooting peas at the fortress of Gibraltar; for that gentleman enjoys not only the confidence and the esteem of the general body of the Irish Roman Catholics of Canada, but of his Protestant fellow countrymen, who regard him as an honest, conscientious politician, and who know him to be true as steel to any cause with which he identifies himself. As a Canadian statesman, Mr. Costigan has been among the most active of Conservative public men, ever ready at all times, in season and out of season, to render service to his party, believing that in so doing he was serving the best interests of his country. As the administrator of several public departments he has been zealous, painstaking, and successful, and to the discharge of his official duties he has brought that invaluable quality-sound common sense. He never made any pretentions to oratory-espe-cially oratory of the "hifalutin"" character, but he is a capital speaker, earnest, deliberate and logical. He does not at tempt the use of rhetorical embellishment in his public utterances; but what he has to say is spoken in plain, unmistakable English, straight to the point, and unambiguous. Mr. Costigan and the present prime minister of Canada have long been personal as well as political friends; and the fact that Mr. Costigan is a member of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's administration is in itself a fresh proclamation of the maintenance of that happy unity which has caused Canadian statesmen of different nationalities and different forms of religious belief to work harmoniously together in official harness for the good of their common country. When Sir John Macdonald selected Mr. Costigan for a Cabinet position he put his hands upon a worthy representative man: and from 1882 to the present time. in four administrations, Mr. Costigan's services have demonstrated the wisdom of Sir John Macdonald's choice. J. J.

THE WORLD AROUND.

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Several earthquake shocks were felt in he Island of Coriu, Greece, during Monday night, although little damage was done.

The British steamers Esmeraldi and Maritina collided last week off Bret, France. The Maritina sank. Eleven of her Crew are missing.

Waterloo is at last to have a monument to the memory of the French who fell here. The Comite du Souvenir Francais has the matter in hand.

The La Fama Cotton Mills, situated near Monterey, Mexico, have been de-stroyed by fire. They were the largest in Northern Mexico. Loss, \$125,000.

A German pilgrimage is now organizing to go to Loretto, where it will arrive on the least of the finding of the Holy Cross. The pilgrims will then proceed to Rome.

The Costa Rican Government will pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for three years a subsidy of \$12,000 annually, and the company will reduce its freight and passenger tariffs.

Thousands of people left Odessa at Easter time on account of a prophecy that the cit would be swallowed up by an earthquake, falsely attributed to Father Ivan Sergieff of Cronstadt.

Eugene d'Albert, the pianist, has been appointed kappellmeister at Weimar, the position once held by Liszt. He is the first musician of British birth to hold such an appointment in Germany.

M. Felix Dubbis of the Paris Figuro has just reached Dakar, on the coast of Senegambia, from Timbuctao in fortyfour days. He brings back relies of Rene Chaille, of Major Laing and of Barth.

As a result of the investigation into Turkish abuses in Armenia, the commission has recommended a scheme of reform wh ch includes Christian governors, appointed only upon approval of the powers.

During the last twenty years seven hundred missionaries o the Congregation of the Holy Ghost have died in the French Congo. It would be hard to cite a more forcible example of Apostolic zcal and self-sacrifice.

Prince Ching, on behalf of the Emperor of China, has called upon American Minister Denby to thank him for his personal services and those of his government for their assistance in the mediation for peace between China and Japan.

The rebellion of the tribes around Morocco City continues, and it is reported that the rebels have succeeded in entering the city. It is added that the Sultan's roops, which were sent to reinforce the garrison on Morocco City, have joined issue with the rebels.

Two hundred men in the Delaware from Works were taken by surprise this week when they found 10 per cent, increase in wages in their envelopes. They were informed that the improven ent in the iron trade made the increase in wages possible.



made in lifty years. The site is unequiled. Nature has been dayish with her gifts. The approach to the University is through a long, barutiful avenue bordered with trees. The buildings used for collegiate purposes, eight in number, are arranged in a half circle fronting a wide stretch of lawn. The center of the group and the largest is the Main building. It is five stories in height and is surmounted by an immense dome, on which stands a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin crowned with electric stars. The effect created by this structure is imposing. Here reside the President and other officers of the University, a large number of the Faculty and the students of Brownson and Carroll halls. On the ground floor are the lavatories and the dining halls, two in number, each capable of seating 350 persons.

The main floor, which is approached by a long flight of stone steps, contains t ie different University offices, the study halls for the Brownson and Carroll students and several class-rooms. The walls of the corridors are decorated with large paintings depicting events in the discovery of America by Columbus.

The Lemonnier library, the main li brary of the University, is on the fourth floor. It numbers in its collection 50,000 volumes, all gathered since the great fire of '79, when the former library was entirely consumed. Every department of literature is well represented,-works of history and belles-lettres being in the majority.

Just west of the main building is the church. It is not a mere college chapel, but a magnificent edifice with probably the finest interior of any church in this country, Some of Gregori's best work is seen in this church.

Among the many treasures of this college cathedral are the main altar, an exquisite production of gold and bronze, which was awarded the first premium in the Centennial Exposition of 1876; an immense ostensorium, a gift from the third Napoleon; the large and valuable crown of gold and precious stones, above the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which was presented by the Empress Eugenic, of France; and the superb altar in the rear, the work of Bernini, one of the most celebrated artists of Italy. The church also possesses a fine organ, the "Old Bourbon," the largest bell in the United States. and a large collection of rich vestments .and sacred vessels.

Opposite the church and to the left of the main building stands Music Hall, which contains the Conservatory of Music, reading-rooms for the students and Washington Hall, probably the largest, certainly the most beautifully finished college theatre in the country.

On the same side of the ground as Music Hall, is Science Hall, the Instithe of Technology, the Gymnasium and of Protestant youth-of which many inthe Observatory. The two former are stances have come to public knowledgelarge and roomy, with well enuipped laboratories and museums and welllighted lecture rooms. Science hall has complete physical, chemical and electrical cabinets; containing the latest im- the Grand Old Man :provements inscientific apparatus. Each

and substances with a second sub-

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF GLAD-STONE.

STRIKING WORDS OF THE EX-PREMIER.

We cannot help thinking that some men, like Mr. Gladstone, are left geographically outside the Church by a special dispensation of Providence. Mr. Gladstone's influence on the religious life would be impossible under other circumstances. We recognize a very special message to the rising generation outside of the Church in these recent words of

"The religion of Christ is for mankind of these halls has its own library. The | the greatest of all phenomena, the great- | consider his resignation, but he refused. | among their manies are the distinguished | at des Paye Bas, is dead.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many thousands of unsolicited letter's have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from the cured through its use. of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases! None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it.

John I. Redell, who went from Chicago to Omaha to take charge of the fire department there at the beginning of the year, has resigned his position. In his ones, etc. The charge of vice librarian resignation he stated that the local was instituted by Leo XIII. and confer-A. P. A. was hampering his movements. and that he could not properly perform | Mgr. Capacelatro, now librarian. From officer, the commission begged him to re- have been thirty-three librarians, and

ROMAN NEWS.

Four hundred citizens of the United States were in Rome for Holy Week. They will visit the principal cities in

On account of his assisting in saving the American College in Rome from confiscation some years ago, Leo XIII. has made Mr. George Bliss, of New York, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

Father Tekerie, a German priest, has been nominated successor to the late Mgr. Carlin as high prefect of the Vatican Library. The staff of the library consists of the librarian, a vice librarian, two prefects, six interpreters, who study and pre serve the codexes, publish the in-edited red on his brother, who was succeeded by his duty as a r sult. Being an excellent | Pope Julius III., in 1550, until now there

Belfast, April 27th.

Consternation reigns among the English lawyers. For the Easter term of t courts the cause list c naists of only 1300 cases, as compared with 1600 the year before. The loss is chiefly in the Queen's bench division, the decline in whose business seems to be permanent.

Joubert, present of the Banque de Paris

The first question the doctor

asks is: "Are your bowels regular?" If not, he gives something to make them so and quite often that is all he needs to do.

Θ

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick. Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

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