

NOTRE DAME'S JUBILEE.

INDIANA'S UNIVERSITY TO HAVE A GRAND CELEBRATION.

Its Founder and Early History—The First College—The Lennomier Library—The Different Halls Described—The Literary Publications—The Professors—List of Distinguished Persons 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.

The University was founded in 1842 by the late Very R. vern of Edward Sorin, a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who came from France, at the request of Bishop Huillardroie, to establish a college on land which the Bishop had purchased from the Indians.

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.

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 made in fifty years. The site is unequalled. Nature has been lavish with her gifts.

The main floor, which is approached by a long flight of stone steps, contains the different University offices, the study halls for the Brownson and Carroll students and several class-rooms.

The Lennomier library, the main library 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.

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.

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 Eugenie, of France; and the superb altar in the rear, the work of Bernini, one of the most celebrated artists of Italy.

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 Institute of Technology, the Gymnasium and the Observatory. The two former are large and roomy, with well equipped laboratories and museums and well-lighted lecture rooms. Science hall has complete physical, chemical and electrical cabinets, containing the latest improvements in scientific apparatus.

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 rests and studies. This plan is a departure from the old system, which gave private apartments to the members of the graduating class only.

There are numerous other buildings in various parts of the grounds. On 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.

There is, too, a printing establishment, for the University is a publishing center, from which issue two weekly publications, the Scholastic, the organ of the students, and the Ave Maria, a religious and literary periodical, and those volumes which bear the imprint of the University and Ave Maria presses.

The Faculty numbers more than sixty professors and instructors. The Reverend Dr. Zahn, who has won recognition both in America and Europe, for scientific research, is Dean of the Faculty of Science.

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.

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 venerable President, the Reverend Andrew Morrissey, 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.

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.

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 Peoria, 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 RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF GLADSTONE.

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 of Protestant youth—of which many instances have come to public knowledge—would be impossible under other circumstances.

"The religion of Christ is for mankind the greatest of all phenomena, the great-

est of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. It 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.

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 aestheticism, who complacently relegate the Christian faith to "the limbo of dead mythologies," is inevitable.

BOOK OF THE ELECT.

A MANUAL OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

The Reverend Sisters of the Precious Blood, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., have just issued a prayer-book that is as beautiful in finish 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 Christ." It contains prayers and practices in honor of the Adorable Blood of Jesus, of the sorrowful Passion of Our Lord, &c., compiled from various approved sources. Besides that of the Very Reverend Ordinary of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, it bears the high approval of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, of the Archbishops of Toronto and Ottawa as well as of the Bishops of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.

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, Veppers, 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 day 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 volumes 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 purchasing a volume.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters 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 resignation he stated that the local A. P. A. was hampering his movements, and that he could not properly perform his duty as a result. Being an excellent officer, the commission begged him to reconsider his resignation, but he refused.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., is almost quite recovered from his illness. Mother Augustine de Sartorius, Superior-General of the Nuns of the Order 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 Ste. 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 to visit the Brothers of Mary at Dayton, O.

The German weekly publication of 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 ecclesiastical superiors, and adding that he has ever published anything contrary to Catholic truth and teaching he regrets the publication and disowns it now.

Rev. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh, has issued an order to all Catholic societies forbidding their parading with brass bands on Sundays, deeming that as a form of Sabbath desecration. As a result of the order, the Hibernian Rifles refused to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of St. Francis Xavier's Church in lower Allegheny on last Sunday. That society was alone in its action, however, as all the others turned out.

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-prælate of 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 erection 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.

ROMAN NEWS.

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

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 Tekeric, 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 preserve the codices, publish the in-edited ones, etc. The charge of vice librarian was instituted by Leo XIII. and conferred on his brother, who was succeeded by Mgr. Capacelatro, now librarian. From Pope Julius III., in 1550, until now there have been thirty-three librarians, and among their names are the distinguished

ones of Marc Antonio Colonna, Caeser Barrochio, Borgese Caffarelli, Luigi Capponi, Flavio Chigi, Benedetta Panulli, Angelo Mirini, Girolamo Cassanata, Pasconci, Lambrushini, Mai and Tosti.

Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union, addressed a meeting of his Society on April 23rd. After 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 un diplomatic a.c.s. Some years ago he incautiously intruded 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 marriage 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 aside the law of God in the House of God is not acknowledged. Much more so with Catholics.

MISLEADING DESPACHES.

A 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. Macdonald—among the ablest statesmen of his time—for the position of Minister of Inland Revenue. When the late Sir John Abbott formed an administration 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 pretensions to oratory—especially oratory of the "hifalutin" character, but he is a capital speaker, earnest, deliberate and logical. He does not attempt 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. Belfast, April 27th.

Consternation reigns among the English lawyers. For the Easter term of the courts the cause list consists 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 at des Paye Bas, is dead.

THE WORLD AROUND.

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

The British steamer Emerald and the Maritima collided last week off Brt. France. The Maritima 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 destroyed by fire. They were the largest in Northern Mexico. Loss, \$125,000.

A German pilgrimage is now organizing to go to Loreto, where it will arrive on the feast 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 city would be swallowed up by an earthquake, falsely attributed to Father Ivan Sergieff of Cronstadt.

Eugene d'Albert, the pianist, has been appointed kappelmeister 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 Dubois of the Paris Figaro has just reached Dakar, on the coast of Senegambia, from Timbuctoo in forty-four days. He brings back relics of Rene Chaille, of Major Laing and of Barth.

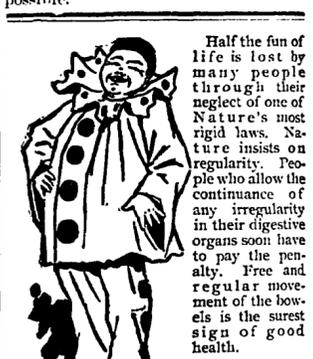
As a result of the investigation into Turkish abuses in Armenia, the commission has recommended a scheme of reform which includes Christian governors, appointed only upon approval of the powers.

During the last twenty years seven hundred missionaries of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost have died in the French Congo. It would be hard to cite a more forcible example of Apostolic zeal 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 troops, which were sent to reinforce the garrison on Morocco City, have joined issue with the rebels.

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



Half the fun of life is lost by many people through their neglect of one of Nature's most rigid laws. Nature insists on regularity. People who allow the continuance of any irregularity in their digestive organs soon have to pay the penalty. Free and regular movement of the bowels is the surest sign of good health.

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.

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.

Of all the remedies that have been prepared, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets best fill all the requirements. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. One is a laxative—two a mild cathartic. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, "heart-burn," dizziness, foul breath and all disorders due to imperfect digestion. Each little vial holds from forty-two to forty-four Pellets, and sells at the same price as the more common and cheaper made pills. A free sample package (4 to 7 doses) will be sent on request. Once used, they are always in favor. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patch Grief with Proverbs PNY-PECTORAL and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold. Large Bottle, 25 Cents. GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2395.