

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

Notre Dame, Indiana.
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame University, one of the great educational institutions of the West, which appears in another column of this paper. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the President, who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc. There is a thorough preparatory school in connection with the University, in which students of all grades will have every opportunity of preparing themselves for higher studies. The Commercial Course intended for young men preparing for business may be finished in one or two years according to the ability of the student. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under thirteen, is an unique department of the institution. The higher courses are thorough in every respect, and students will find every opportunity of perfecting themselves in any line of work they may choose to select. Thoroughness in class-work, exactness in the care of students, and devotion to the best interests of all, are the distinguishing characteristics of Notre Dame University.

Fifty-eight years of active work in the cause of education have made this institution famous all over the country.
REED ON ASTORIA.

Vice Chancellor Reed Sustains Charles H. Fletcher in His Suit.

Vice Chancellor Reed, sitting in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, N. J., has just rendered a decision of vital importance in the case of The Centaur Company against a party calling themselves the C. W. Link Drug Company. It seems for the past year or more Mr. Charles H. Fletcher, president of The Centaur Company, the manufacturer of Castoria, has been fighting, through the courts, counterfeiters and imitators of their goods.

All of the fake goods are put up in a manner to lead the purchaser to think they are getting the same Castoria they have always bought, and the Chancellor dwells at length on this point, showing how easy it would be to inform the public of the difference between the packages if it were not their object to mislead the consumer. He says in part: "Every one of the packages put in evidence by the defendant show a persistent adoption of the size of the bottle and the label of the complainant. All these manufacturers knew, just as the defendant knew, that if the remedy was put up in round bottles or in bottles distinctively larger or smaller, or if the bottles were so differently wrapped, as to at once arrest the attention of the casual purchaser, the sale of the remedy in such packages would at once become substantially reduced." Citing numerous cases in line with this opinion, he gave Mr. Charles H. Fletcher the injunction asked for and the C. W. Link Drug Company must seek new fields.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A splendid marble bassorilleve has been discovered in Pompeii in a little garden of a house on the Eastside, says a Naples letter in the Paris Messenger.

In Berlin a student who wrote for the newspapers has been fined heavily for publishing the substance of a professor's lectures in his articles without permission.

So many lovers have committed suicide together of late in Italy that the authorities now indict the survivor of any such tragedy for murder.



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HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
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GOOD Short Stories

Stonewall Jackson's dying words were:

"Pass the infantry rapidly to the front." "Tell A. P. Hill to prepare for action." "We will pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees on the opposite side." He was fearless, and, like Napoleon's, his mind, as it feebly fulfilled its last offices, was with his military past.

Having once lost a case in New York, "Counselor" Nolan sadly remarked: "My poor client is little likely to get justice done here until the judgment day." "Well, counselor," said the court, "if I have an opportunity, I'll plead for the poor woman myself on that day." "Your honor," replied Nolan, "will have troubles of your own upon that day."

When a colleague at one time doubted whether the constituents of William H. Moody, our new Secretary of the Navy, would endorse a measure he was supporting, he replied: "I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligence and to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they would benefit or injure the people."

During the recent street car strike in St. Louis, Prof. Hyatt, the weather observer, was about to get on a car, when a member of the strike committee stepped up to him and asked if he intended riding on the car. The professor replied that such was his intention. The striker sought to persuade him not to ride, but he started to get on the car. "Well, if you ride on that car we will withdraw our patronage from you," said the striker. "I don't care whether you patronize me or not. I'm in the weather business," replied Prof. Hyatt, and he entered the car.

The ignorance which foreigners have to combat in their efforts to open up trade with China is well illustrated by an incident which occurred not long ago. Sir James Mackay is the English commissioner to negotiate trade treaties in China. He wrote to one of the viceroys, earnestly pleading that the trade barriers in that province be removed. He received a reply from the viceroy saying that he could not think of removing these barriers for the reason that if he did the water would all run out of his province. The viceroy's idea of the barriers was that they were physical dams along the water sources over which the trade was carried.

When Attorney E. W. McGraw left a witness on the stand the other day, and whispered something in the ear of several attorneys in Judge Murasky's court, the spectators thought something of great moment was to happen. When he approached the judge, Murasky leaned over toward McGraw with a look of expectancy on his face, and then shook his head even more vigorously than had the others. McGraw looked almost inconsolable, and turned to resume his examination of the witness. The court kindly relieved the spectators and attorneys in the court room by saying to the lawyer: "No, Mr. McGraw, the court does not chew."

UNWRITTEN LAWS.

The "Next" of the Barber and Giving a Smoker a Light.
"Next," the time-honored barber shop word, is the audible evidence of administration of one of those unwritten laws which are enforced more strictly than many engrossed statutes. "Next" is part of the fair-play code, and probably was inscribed in invisible ink on imperceptible parchment by the patrons of the first man who scraped chins for hire.

It is "first come, first served" crystallized. The barber who permits any man to break the law of "next" is punished on the spot, as an accessory after the fact, and the criminal who slides into a chair before his lawful turn is looked upon as a worthy candidate for penitentiary honors.

A man may step ahead of the one before him in the line leading to the box office of a theater and every person in line will feel a personal grievance against him, but no one holds the ticket seller responsible for this infraction of the "first come, first served" rule. A hurried depositor may reach over the shoulders of those who lined up before him in front of the receiving teller's window, but no one feels that the man behind the plate glass screen is a subject for a grand jury investigation. But in a barber shop, "next" means next. It is the basic principle on which the constitution and by-laws of the tonsorial profession are founded. Any barber who will permit the wrong man to get into the right place after he has called out "Next" loses the respect of his customers then and there.

He is a brave man who refuses to comply with the request, "Will you give me a light?" The one with a lighted cigar and the one with a cigar he wants to smoke may be so strange to each other that they never dreamed of each other's existence. This generally is the case, but 999 times out of 1,000 the smoker promptly hands over his lighted cigar, the other man lights his, the cigar is returned with thanks and the unwritten law, "Never refuse a request for a light," which has come down through many generations of smokers, has been duly and promptly obeyed.

If a man on the back platform of a street car asks his fellow-passenger whom he never saw before, "What is your name?" the chances are that he

will have a cold, stony glare turned at him and will be told it is none of his business. If, however, he bites off the end of a cigar and asks for the light the other man will give it to him as a matter of course. He does not know why he should take his good cigar out of his mouth and risk its being ruined by contamination from a cheap weed. He slumbers off because he has done it ever since he learned to smoke. It is one of the unwritten laws.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

STRONG PULSE BEATS.

Cases in Which They Are Perceptible to the Eye.

"It is not such an uncommon thing," said a physician, "to find a person whose pulse beats can be plainly seen, and yet I suppose there are but few outside of the profession who realize the fact. In most persons the beat of the pulse cannot be perceived, but the mere fact that the beating is perceptible does not mean that the pulse is other than normal. I have come across a number of cases where the throbbing of the wrist could be plainly seen, and yet the persons rarely gave evidence of abnormality in temperature. They were rarely feverish, and were in good physical condition generally. Pulses of this kind, from this view, which is based upon direct observation of cases, do not indicate anything more than an abnormal physical condition in the formation of the wrist veins."

"I have met with one case which was possibly a little extraordinary, in that it was plainer and much more distinct than any I had ever seen before. It could almost be heard. The artery would rise to a point almost as large as the ball of the little finger of a child, and would change from the white of the skin to a blood purple with each beat of the pulse. I found it easy to count the pulse beats without touching the patient's wrist. I could see plainly enough to keep the record, and, in order not to err in my calculation, I tested it in several ways and found it was correct and that there was no mistake in my counting with the naked eye."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Hanging Gardens of Sherazai.

In various parts of the world may be found hanging gardens. There are many on mountain-sides in China, water being raised in buckets to irrigate them. A beautiful region of verdure exists and the desert lands of Arabia. One of the inland towns is Sherazai, perched on the brow of a lofty cliff which falls to the valley beneath. The town is built on so steep a declivity that the houses appear to overhang one another, the only communication being by means of steps leading from one to another row of buildings. Just below the town is a copious spring of pure water that meets the requirements of the inhabitants and supplies the channels that fertilize the hanging gardens. These extensive gardens, spread along the precipitous valley walls, are the most beautiful feature of Sherazai. The whole face of the mountain-side to a depth of over 1,000 feet is cut into a series of ledges or terraces. Owing to the sharp angle of the slope, the ledges are not over 10 to 12 feet in width. The inhabitants would be glad of greater depth of soil, and the garden spots have been enriched by a large amount of fertile earth brought to them. The steep mountain-side is almost barren except for the beautiful strips of green where vineyards, orchards, and wheat-fields are bearing. The labor bestowed on the terraces would have been futile without an abundant supply of water, and in this respect nature has been prodigal, the strips of cultivated land being easily and continuously irrigated by the mountain stream which is fed from one ledge to another and is kept from overflowing by little embankments along the margin.

Taking Him Literally.

A Methodist preacher was traveling in one of the back settlements, and stopped at a cabin where the old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him she began to question him. "Stranger, where might you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby County, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, no offense, but what might you be doing up here?" "Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minute! Here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentucky, a-hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life that the tangle-haired black ram that's been in our lot all last week is one of his!"

The Premier's Stroke.

Mr. Balfour once inveigled Lord Salisbury into indulging in golf. The Prime Minister was on a visit to his distinguished nephew at Whittingham when he consented to handle the golfing clubs. He rather characteristically aimed a terrific blow at the ball, struck too low, and looking around for the result, asked the caddy: "What have I hit?" The irreverent caddy looked critically at the lump of turf that had been removed. "Scotland, my lord!" he answered gruffly.

From Different Standpoints.

Uncle-Well, Johnny, how are you getting on at school? Johnny (aged 7)—Oh, first-rate! I'm not doing so well as some of the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the wall. I want to do it without being near the wall at all.

Every husband is a sort of Mount Pelee, and though he shows symptoms of growing dangerous, his family refuses to take warning.

Science AND Invention

Whether Hertzian waves reach us from the sun is a question that the astronomers are about to investigate. Reasons are found for believing that the sun must emit such waves, and Mr. Charles Nordmann shows that the emissions must be particularly intense during violent eruptions and at periods of maximum sun-spots. This view is made to explain the form of the solar corona and the spectra of comets.

The possibility of poisoning from arsenic in the soil has been studied by Messrs. A. and A. F. Angell, British chemists. The arsenic impurity of a superphosphate of lime was increased to one-half of one per cent. about seventeen times the usual proportion, and this manure was applied to various crops in two lots, part at time of sowing and part when the plants were well above ground. It was found that some arsenic was drawn up mechanically into the young leaves of rhubarb and the grasses and into the green pods of beans, but no trace reached the fruit or seed of any plant.

H. W. Olds, speaking before the Biological Society of Washington about his studies of the songs of birds, said recently that the wood-thrush, the Carolina wren, the chickadee and the che-wink use the intervals of the modern musical scale. The songs of birds are often rhythmic, and may be divided into regular measures properly accented. Mr. Olds added that "several of the formal rules of human music may be found governing the music of the birds." He gave an example of a song by a wood-pewee in which the rules of construction governing many of our ballads were followed.

Scientific study of the storm of dust that swept over southern and central Europe from March 9 to March 12, 1901, shows that it was one of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind ever observed. It began in northern Africa, on the borders of the Sahara, crossed the Mediterranean Sea, swept over the chain of the Alps and extended as far as Denmark, thus traversing 25 degrees of latitude. The dust was sand from the desert, and the particles that fell became finer and finer as the storm progressed northward. The advance was at the rate of more than forty-three miles an hour, a high atmospheric current carrying the dust along the course of a barometric depression moving toward the Baltic Sea. In Austria-Hungary and farther north the dust was accompanied everywhere by rain, snow or sleet.

Wendell Phillips would have found an interesting item for his "Lost Arts" lecture, which he frequently remodeled as new facts came to him, in the story of the Wardwell V-wound cop. A cop is a cylinder of wound thread or yarn, and the V-wind is superior in compactness and uniformity of tension. The method was invented by S. J. Wardwell in 1801. His patents becoming the subject of a lawsuit, it was discovered that the National Museum in Washington and the Natural History Museum in New York had cops of cord, made years ago by Fiji Islanders, precisely similar in appearance to the Wardwell cops. So the patents were declared invalid. But since the museum authorities refuse to have their cops unwound, it is impossible to prove that the same wind extends through all the layers, and for this reason the patent office has reissued a patent to Mr. Wardwell for his method.

CHILDREN'S EYESIGHT.

Considerations Worth Attention by Those in Charge of Schools. Civilization has its drawbacks. An expert oculist connected with a London hospital was asked the other day what was the cause and cure for the large amount of defective eyesight among young people. His answer is: "The cause, in my humble opinion, is the present condition of the education laws. No sooner are the children of the lower classes pushed away from their mothers' breasts than the school board officer swoops down upon them and carries them off to the badly lighted and worse ventilated schoolroom, where for about five hours per diem they strain their eyes in the endeavor to read small print and learn a smattering of French, painting and the 'ologies, embroidery and the grammar of music."

"Even the kindergarten has been so prostituted that the children are sweated to turn out artistic mats of intricate design to the ruin of their eyes and the delight of their teachers. In early life the tunics of the eye are to a certain extent yielding, while the muscular movements associated in the act of accommodating for near vision have not yet become purely automatic. Hence unnecessary strain often takes place, and the shape of the eye becomes gradually altered, accompanied, of course, by defective vision. Teach children their letters, if necessary, while they are young by means of large capitals, placed at some distance from the eye, not nearer than four or five feet; teach them what you like by means of conversation, pictures and natural objects; but I would not allow a child in whom I was interested to undergo regular schooling until at least 7 or 8 years of age. Under this plan, it is true, we should lose our infant prodigies, but then they never would be missed." In our days of overpressure these are words of wisdom.

It is not the fact, we are told, that short-sightedness is on the increase; it is oftener detected and remedied. Long sight and its frequently accompanying squint account, it is said, for 80 per cent of the spectacle wearers. It is

practically stationary after four or five years of age. Short sight, on the other hand, unless corrected by suitable glasses, and sometimes even then tends to increase up to 15 or 16. Many board schools, having first ruined the sight of the children, instruct their teachers to test the sight at frequent intervals by means of the test types, and notify the parents of those having defective sight to take them to an ophthalmic hospital. This, of course, is the least they can do. Considering how much good eyesight is worth, its woeeful waste to sacrifice it even to produce infant prodigies.—London Telegraph.

THE IDEAL BOY.

American and English Standards of Juvenile Perfection.

Brains, cultivation, physical strength and endurance, truthfulness, courage, chivalry, kindness, social leadership—these are the qualities in a youth that Mr. Rhodes wanted to get in his Oxford candidates, whether he really expected to get them or not. The boy that should possess them all would be a paragon. Mr. Rhodes, of course, only proposed that these tests should be kept in mind in selecting the students. He did not expect perfection. Probably he put in the social leadership test to shut out the prizes and milkops, for prizes and milkops are never popular, decides the New York Mail and Express.

The self-examination that is going on is good for the boys. Rhodes himself organized the scheme according to the idea standard of manliness in the English schools. It does not differ greatly from the American standard, but it does differ a little. We are apt to mix into our ideal of youth a little more of mere niceness than the English do. Much as we admire a successful football player, our ideal boy has less beef in him than the entirely admirable English youth.

Not to put too fine a point upon the matter, there has been a trifle too much of the influence of mature feminine opinion in this matter. Our social judgments are generally left to the women; and though this fact has an excellent effect on social morals, which are better here than they are in England, it may be feared that our ideal boy is a little too much the mother's darling.

Not so many American boys may want to go to Oxford to finish their education as Cecil Rhodes hoped would be the case. But at any rate, the publication and discussion of his tests of young manhood are going to have a large influence. They will set the boys, and doubtless in many cases also their mothers, sisters and especially their aunts, to thinking. There will be a powerful searching out of qualities as the result. We are inclined to think that the longer those tests are studied the more profound will appear the knowledge of human nature that prompted them.

WEATHER AND MORALS.

Prof. Dexter Has Some Experiments Showing Effect of Wind and Storm.

Wind and storm have a great and direct influence upon morals, says Prof. Dexter of the University of Illinois, in the Popular Science Monthly. He has carefully tabulated a long series of experiments, and finds that when the wind does blow harder than four miles an hour, children stay from school in three times as great numbers, more policemen are off duty, more errors are made by bank clerks, and more people die. He discovers also that women and children are more susceptible to storm and calm than men, and that fewer serious crimes are committed during calm days, and he interprets his statistics in this way: "During calms," he says, "those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive, and those which are due to excessive vitality are deficient in number." In explanation of this state of affairs are two general hypotheses. The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface. If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen, fresh air must by some means be brought in to take the place of that the normal mixture of which has been distributed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion and a city in which the same process is going on.—Harper's Weekly.

Thrust and Parry.

The friends of a popular traveler tell a story at his expense that is worth repeating. We are not sure, however, but it is at the expense of the other person concerned in the narrative. He attended a large party one evening, and after the supper was over was promenading with one of the guests, a young lady, to whom he had just been introduced. In the course of the conversation the subject of business callings came up, and she said: "By the way, Mr. —, may I ask you what your occupation is?" "Certainly," he answered, "I am a commercial traveler." "How very interesting! Do you know, Mr. —, that in the part of the country where I reside commercial travelers are not received in good society?" "Quick as a flash he rejoined: "They are not here, either, madam."

After all, a man's business is the important thing, and people will not forgive him if he neglects it.

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MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Woman's Relief Club, the wonderful curative value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped. I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham, again, for the health I now enjoy."—Mrs. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill. —\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

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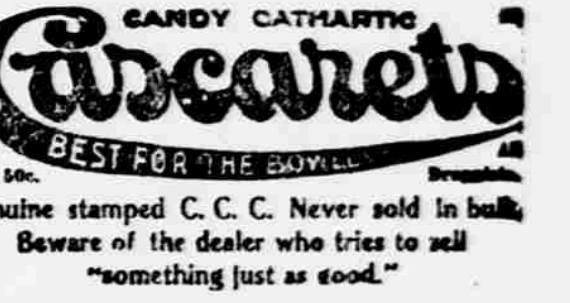
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Russian Railway Station. Most of the railway stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

Dog collars are made of all sorts of semi-precious stones in effective designs. One fashionable style is of many rows of coral beads, with a large clasp of brilliant. A fantastic collar is of imitation pearls, with a large vampire buckle in front, the wings being of odd blue enamel and the eye blazing red stones.

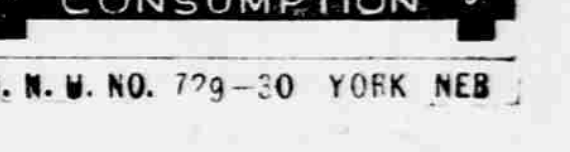
Brave Boys. Three Victoria crosses, ten distinguished service medals, two promotions to commissioned rank and four mentions in despatches have fallen to the lot of reform-school lads in South Africa.

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