

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. V

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, April 23. 1887.

No 1.

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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIALS.

VOLUME V. NO. I.—Greeting and Good-Will unto all!

AFTER THE MANNER of great authors we put off all further preface till our work is quite finished. Suffice it, therefore, to announce our intention of continuing the publication of the JOURNAL.

OUR CONTINUANCE will perhaps appear no less than rash and dogged persistence to the wide-hearted ones who occasionally shipped us wholesale advice to "let up" abusing the world's endurance. Had we been writing for admiration we should long ago have died of inanition; happily, though, we have lived without this literary bread-and-milk so acceptable to, if not indispensable for infant college-editors; and now that we are gradually becoming more sure-footed in the by-ways of letters, more self-reliant, and independent of applause, we are simply intending to go ahead.

THE NEW SUIT we had promised to fit on No I. of the present volume fails to make connections. Conscientious as we are, we feel it would be hardly fair to deprive the public of our elucidations for the com-

paratively insignificant absence of a pink or a blue cover to couch them in. So the *Journal*, we have decided, shall go forth in its every-day working clothes just as it hath done heretofore.

WITHOUT GLORYING in having become tough-hided, quite insensible to sensible admonition and correct appreciation, we hold ourselves above the contemptible criticism of some contemporaries whom we would bid remember the golden rule "in omnibus caritas."

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS, these little pests of the sanctum, literary fleas which sometimes piquantly arouse the sensibilities of contributors and not seldom amuse on-lookers, we have decided completely to exterminate.

WE REJOICE in the abundant "Sportive" notes which appear in this issue, and, while calling the student's attention to those interesting scores, we would here in an especial manner invite their close tallying of all coming games. We can but encourage a laudible spirit for play, for we consider healthy exercise a hundredfold better preparation for class work than lazily lying around bathing in a fever-breeding sun.

THE FIRST of the three general competitions upon which commencement hon'rs depend, is now at hand—in fact has engrossed our attention for well nigh the last fortnight. It promises to be a close contest, an interesting intellectual tournament. The "Plumed knight" must have proved himself of practiced mental agility, a dexterous rider, able to thrust his lance "to the point," right through the heart of the quiz.

SPEAKING OF COLLEGE JOURNALISM the *St. Louis Catholic World* says: "We are glad to see our colleges putting forth enterprise in this direction. It is a training in our days as necessary as many other branches of a college curriculum. We need Catholic journalists, and the training of our young men in that direction is fast becoming a matter of necessity. A few years of experience on a college paper is an excellent preparatory school to such a career."

A WORD WITH THE "BLACKBURNIAN."

In the bright intellectual sunshine of the nineteenth century, when a spirit of toleration and freedom to creed is considered by well-educated people as a most elementary principle of gentlemanly training; when the greatest minds of the literary, artistic, religious, and political world, have all in turn been obliged to acknowledge the grandeur and the beauty of the oldest of all religions, the Catholic Church; in such times we feel surprised to meet with such bigoted and prejudiced accusations, we might say slanders, as are contained in an article entitled "The Puritans," in the March number of the Blackburnian, a college paper of Blackburn University, Carlinville, Illinois.

As this paper is otherwise good and up to the standard of college publications; as its editors generally show a kind and gentle disposition to the members of the college world in general, we feel sorry to see it lowering itself by giving proof of very little knowledge of religious history, especially of Catholic doctrines and practices, by reproducing threadbare objections, a thousand times answered by the Catholic writers.

Does it not argue strongly against the writer of the article in question than to persist in refusing to inquire into what is the Catholic religion and what she teaches, when 10,000,000 Americans are proud to lift their heads and say: I am a Catholic? The day is past when Sectarians of all shades had but to draw on their imagination to write what they made the people believe was Catholic doctrine. The absurd fabrications of the Pope being anti-Christ and of priests being nothing but devils fresh from hell with horns on their heads and hoofs on their feet: *all that nonsense* is of the past, if we except some of our backwoods of the far West and North.

What people want now-a-days is truth and nothing but truth. Nor is the Catholic Church afraid of showing herself as she is in reality. Since able writers, good journalists, began to spread in America the true Catholic teachings, the Church has not lost any ground: on the contrary she has gained such footing that she is to-day the first religion in the land, no sect being able even to pretend to measure itself with her. It is recognized and statistics go to prove, that out of our 60,000,000 inhabitants, about 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 attend regularly the Sectarian churches, while the Catholics stand to the front with an assiduous attendance of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000.

When such a movement is taking place towards the Catholic Church, is it not rash on the part of the Blackburnian to slander such a great body of his countrymen? You must have a very poor idea of Americans if you

think that they rush headlong into Romanism without investigating whether it is a good religion or not. Surely these very converts were once as hateful of Rome and Romanism as you are now. They once thought, or at least said and repeated, that Catholics worshipped their saints and adored the Blessed Virgin. They looked with scorn on the supposed "servile obeisance" of those deluded and abused simpletons whom they could brand with no more ignominious name than Romanist. They frothed at the mouth on hearing how, before the so-called Reformation, those mendicant, knavish monks held the Bible away from the eyes of the people to prevent them from learning therein the principles of that liberty, of that equality of man, of that freedom of thought and conscience, which have given us the enlightenment of the 19th. century, the glorious constitution of our country, etc., etc!!! Yes they thought all this and even more, until circumstances forced them to deal with Catholics and to learn something about them and their holy religion. Then, indeed, they were amazed at finding how great had been their deception in former years; they could no more restrain their wonder at what they daily discovered of great and holy in Catholicity, and their pity for those who still continued in their obstinacy to slander Rome, was unbounded.—This truly is nothing but what experience daily proves.

Here we would wish to end our remarks; but we cannot pass in silence some of the passages of the famous article in question. We will not stop to refute again the old accusations against our faith which have been so often answered by our controversialists, such as Brownson, Spalding, Kenrick, and others. What we wish to dwell upon is the historical part of the difficulty. We will give in a few words what history has to say of John Wicliffe, the founder of Puritanism. Let us stand by Lingard, whose authority is admitted by Protestants.

John Wicliffe was a secular Catholic priest teaching in the Catholic University of Oxford in the 14th. century. A dispute having arisen between the monks of the place and the secular priests, Wicliffe was so arrogant and uncharitable in his attacks upon the former that the Pope had to intervene and restrain him. This did not much please him, and from that time he began to decry the Papacy and the Bishops, his superiors, to whom he had bound himself by an oath at the moment of his ordination. The proud priest then gradually gained over to his side, by flattery, the Lord of Lancaster, under whose powerful protection he felt secure to hurl his thunderbolts against Rome. The poor man then sank lower and lower into the mire of pride, he taught all sorts of heresies, he denied the free-will of man and made God *ipso facto* the author of all evil, he taught

that no one could hold property except he were in a state of grace, etc. Such, according to unprejudiced history, is the author of what the Blackburnian so proudly calls "Puritanism."

But let us at least briefly notice some passages of our adversary.—After telling us that the age in which Wicliffe lived was an age of "intellectual and spiritual famine," he immediately adds: "John Wicliffe, the father of Puritanism, was one of the greatest scholars of his time." Now, if this is not a glaring contradiction, we would like to know why. You say that it was an age of intellectual and spiritual famine and then that it was also an age of great scholars. How is this reconcilable? Again after saying that Wicliffe was well versed in the practice of the schools, you add that this "secured him the reverence of his followers who must have seen with justifiable pride, that their teacher was foremost among the sages and doctors of his time." So there were sages and doctors in those days of intellectual and spiritual famine. By the way, from whom had Wicliffe obtained that proficiency in learning?...

The next chapter contains a tissue of slanders which we will not, for your sake, reproduce. It shows as we said before, a complete ignorance of Catholic doctrine as well as of history. Show us one saint, canonized by the Church, who is not honest and virtuous. Prove to us that the Church veiled the Bible from the people except in so far as to comply with this passage of the Scriptures "The unlearned and unstable wrest it to their own destruction." Assertions are nothing. The Bible had been translated into the vernacular before Wicliffe's time, as Lingard testifies.

Let us proceed. "In beautiful contrast to this was the endeavor of Protestants to unshackle the minds of the ignorant. It is the 'Bible Era' as it has been finely termed, that occurred towards the middle of the sixteenth century, which forms one of the bright spots of the Reformation."

Yes, indeed, the "Bible Era" marked by the bloody religious wars of Germany, England, France, etc. The "Bible Era" which resulted in impiety and infidelity in the French Revolution of '89, which shook the moral edifice of Europe to its very foundations. The "Bible Era" which has produced the infidels of our country, such as Ingersoll and his admirers. The "Bible Era" which has developed such social monsters as the Communists, Anarchists, Socialists, etc. Whence come the germs of all these curses? History replies: From the ranks of Bible-mongers, who have wrested that sacred word to their own destruction.

People begin to understand all this to-day, hence Protestantism is on the wane, as their own ministers themselves avow from the pulpits of their empty churches.—And do you need proofs of what is here said?

Look at the conduct of Bismarck who ask the help of the Pope against the Socialists of Germany; look at the conduct of the Catholics in the recent socialistic troubles of Chicago; look at the stand taken by the Catholic Bishops throughout the country;—look at history which will tell you that nations, especially individuals, become infidel only after becoming Protestant. Indeed, when all Europe was united as a family under the paternal guidance of the Pope, infidelity was, generally speaking, unheard of. It is only since Protestantism, with its "Bible Era," has come into existence, that that worst of all plagues has infested the world and that to such a degree that many nations are rushing into paganism again.

But, here, we must restrict ourselves to a few words on the many points we should have to notice. One more sentence in that article will carry us through, though we could stop to single out most every one of them, so queer are they all to our sense of what is true.

After recording how the Puritans were banished to America, the writer says: "The seeds of religious liberty were thus transplanted to a more productive soil." Now do you mean to say that the Puritans brought with themselves and spread in this country the spirit of religious liberty? Surely, this is going from bad to worse. We admit many good qualities in the Puritans, but that they had even a notion of what constitutes religious or civil liberty, history emphatically denies. Why, recall to mind the Blue Laws, the Quaker Laws, the Witch Laws,—the stocks, the whipping-posts, the branding-irons!—We understand that you may have a certain love and respect for the old Puritans, but how can you be so blind to their faults as to propose them to us as the fathers of religious liberty in this country?

We think quite differently. We hold that it was in spite of them that religious liberty was established in America. We quote here a passage from the United States History we used to study when going to a district school in this state of Illinois. It reads thus: "When every other country in the world had persecuting laws, the Catholics of Maryland raised the standard of civil and religious liberty, where their co-religionists, who were oppressed in England and Ireland, were sure to find a peaceful asylum, and where religious freedom obtained a home at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary's."

History does not mention that the Catholics spent their time hunting Indians, hanging witches, enacting proscriptive laws, banishing their fellow-religionists, etc., such as did the good Puritan settlers of New England.

But we have gone farther than we intended and have prolonged this paper beyond the limits marked for us. We would not wish to appear hypercritical, but we

must be allowed to say what we think is true. It may be that the writer of the article on the Puritans was in good faith, and we therefore excuse him to a certain extent; but one should be well informed and quite certain of what he writes, otherwise he exposes himself to the severe rebuke that an unpardonable ignorance calls for.

G.

✓ EUGENE ARAM.

Far superior as this present romance is to Paul Clifford and other works of Lytton, yet it has not escaped the carping tongues of the critics, who find fault with the author on the old common-places of "selecting houses from Newgate" or of "investing murderers with interest." If the author indeed had endeavored to enlist our sympathies in behalf of crime or had pictured it in deceptive colors, there would be some real ground for their strictures. But as it is laid bare in all its hideousness, and as he shows that the crime like a dark spectre follows every footstep of the perpetrator, who by one false step destroys a hopeful future, and sinks at last into a dishonored grave, the objections of critics fall to the ground.

In what better way can virtue be inculcated than by bringing out in bold relief the deformity and hideousness of crime and the beauty of virtue? This is customary with the writers and teachers of morality and certainly what is conceded to them without any dissenting voice, may justly be even granted an author of romance.

But after all critics must have their failing; for it is the life of a critic to find fault; and if they could not have given vent to their feelings by condemning the subject chosen for the romance they would have fallen to censuring the style, the plot, the **print**; anything so long as they could wag their bitter tongues.

The story takes its plot from a murder which occurred in Kanarebro, a village in England, and it is in a town not far distant from the scene of the crime that the author introduces the characters who make up the "dramatis personæ" of the present romance.

Nestling in a valley watered by a little stream well known to the craft of Anglers, Grassdale, the scene of our story, presented the appearance of one of those peaceful hamlets where contentment loves to dwell. Far distant from the noise, the bustle, the hopes and fears, the cravings and disappointments of the great world around it, the dwellers of Grassdale pass their days in indolent tranquillity. Seldom indeed did its single street resound to the rattling of carriage wheels, unless when the daily coach drove up to the doorway of "The Spot-

ted Dog," the single hostelry of the place. News there was none; unless the coach driver would so far unbend his dignity as to open his budget to the crowd of frequenters at Peter Dealtry's inn, or which some wayworn pedestrian from London would spread out for the admiration and astonishment of the simple villagers.

Seated at a table of this inn there might have been seen on a certain day a stranger, by no means an Apollo in beauty. It is Houseman, one of the villains of the plot. While he is still gossiping with the inn-keeper and replenishing the inner-man, Madeline and Elinor, the heroines of the story, appear before the doorway, and after conversing for a moment with the kind hearted hostess, pursue their evening walk, but not before their feelings had received a shock and their fears been aroused by the villainous countenance of the stranger.

Leaving the hostelry, they were continuing their ramble, when looking back they espied the stranger following their footsteps: and really frightened now they quicken their pace. But if they increased their speed, so also did the stranger. Finally their walk became a run; and at last, panting and exhausted, they have just strength enough left to reach a lonely dwelling, situated on the hill, and knock feebly for entrance. This is the abode of the hero, Eugene Aram.

It is he who responds to their call, and, discovering the cause of their alarm, it is he who makes a useless search for the miscreant, Houseman. Giving up his fruitless task he returns to the house and, after the young ladies had recovered sufficiently from their flight, he conducts them to the home of their uncle, Squire Lester, under whose roof we also discover Walter Lester, the rival and ultimate destroyer of Aram.

Here then we have all the personages of the romantic plot closely grouped together: and now the story quickly develops itself.

Aram, who is now revered by the simple villagers for his kindly disposition and many acts of bravery and silent deeds of charity dwells alone in his hermitage and for some reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, shuns all intimate intercourse and even rudely repels all friendly advances which would win him from his solitude. Frequently had Lester made the attempt to allure the scholar from his retirement but his overtures were ever received with such a chilling manner that he had almost given up hope of succeeding when the incident just narrated gave him an opportunity of again endeavoring to break Aram's reserve or seeming shyness; and this time with better success.

Aram now becomes a frequent and welcome visitor at the Lester's where his conversational powers, his learning, and retiring disposition, won their esteem, while his fits of abstraction, reserve and melancholy excited their wonder and sympathy. To all, his visits were a source of

pleasure but to Walter Lester, who saw but too plainly that Aram was estranging from him the affections of Madeline, they gave rise to feelings of annoyance and even hatred. Perceiving that the battle was in favor of his rival, Walter determines to forsake his uncle's dwelling and endeavor to unravel the mystery which hung around the fate of his father, who for several years had been lost sight of by his relatives and friends.

Starting out therefore in pursuance of this object his road brings him to a small town where he learns that his father had appeared there under the assumed name of Clarke and that he spoke of going down into Yorkshire to inherit an estate. With this clue in his possession, Walter had mounted his horse, and was leaving the village when the sight of a saddler's shop brought the fact to his mind that his riding whip needed repairing. Dismounting for the purpose and entering the shop he accidentally gets possession of a whip belonging formerly to his father and learns that Kanaresbro, was the town towards which he had directed his steps.

Again bestriding his horse, Walter turns his face thither and arrives there after a journey full of adventure. Handing over his horse to the care of the hostler, he wanders into the courtyard of the inn, encounters the landlord, and dropping into conversation, he learns of the murder of a Mr. Clarke in that village, and is directed to an ancient dame for further information. From her he obtains more definite particulars, and is told that Aram and Houseman were the perpetrators of the crime. With this information in his possession, he was returning to the inn, when the noise and gesticulations of a knot of villagers gathered around some object lying in a field skirting the roadside attracted his attention and the word "murder" struck upon his ears.

Approaching to the spot, his gaze fell upon a skeleton of a man a few moments ago unearthed and which the excited crowd of spectators declared were the remains of Clarke who had mysteriously disappeared some years previously. Houseman had been arrested for the commission of the crime, but as no proof could be brought forward, he was released. Aram also was cited to appear at the coroner's inquest as he and Houseman were the last persons seen in Clark's company; but Aram's presence however was required more as a witness than as one guilty of so foul a crime, his high standing among his neighbors as a scholar and his many acts of benevolence not permitting a shadow of suspicion to rest upon him.

By a wonderful coincidence Houseman in whom all nobler feelings were not yet dead, had arrived at Knarborough on the same day as Walter to see his dying daughter and was standing, in a half drunken condition, only a few feet distant, when the bones of the supposed

murdered man were brought to light. No sooner then did the eyes of the now excited gathering fall upon him than a universal cry arose "to seize the murderer." Vengeful hands are quickly laid upon him; but no sooner does he feel their weight than he recovers from his drunken stupor, pleads innocence of the crime, denies that the bones are Clarke's, and declares that if they would discover his true remains, they must search in St. Robert's cave.

To the cave accordingly he is dragged, torches are quickly lighted and the crowd enters. All eyes now turn upon Houseman who, unable to articulate a word through his parched lips, points silently towards a spot on which, the next moments, fell the concentrated light of every torch. There lay what had once been a human body, which Houseman swears was that of Clarke whose murderer he affirms is Eugene Aram.

Walter immediately sets about securing the arrest of Aram, but while he is doing so, it will not be uninteresting to take a glance at the other characters of the drama. From the moment when Walter departed from Grassdale Aram for some time continued his visits to the Lester's then suddenly broke up the intercourse and again resumed it. A deep gloom and an undefined fear of impending misfortunes hung over him, and it was only when in the presence of Madeline that he was able to shake it off. Nor was her influence and companionship always sufficiently powerful to banish his despondent feelings; for sometimes in their walks some trivial circumstance would cast a shadow over his countenance and put to flight all his gaiety. Often did Madeline and her uncle wonder as to its cause and many and kind were the stratagems they employed to dispel his melancholy, but all their endeavors to unravel the source of his despondency or to give his mind a more cheerful tendency were productive of but little result.

At last he puts aside his fears as so many idle dreams, determines to seize the happiness which is within his reach, and seeks and obtains the hand of Madeline. But again his cup of joy seems about to be dashed from his lips when Houseman appears in the village and demands an interview. But by playing upon his feelings as a relation, for they were distant cousins, and also upon his love for an only daughter, he wrests from Houseman an agreement to retire to the continent for the remainder of his life upon a pension to be paid by Aram in yearly installments.

Houseman now far beyond the reach of justice, as Aram thinks, the latter looks forward to long years of security and happiness. The marriage day dawns brightly, but on that very morning, while the bridal bells peal, the officers of the law arrive from Knarborough, place him in a carriage and carry him to the town where the murder had been committed. Asked by

his friends whom he would have to defend him, he refuses all counsel and notwithstanding the importunities of Lester and others, determines to conduct his own defense. The morning of the trial arrives, Madeline and uncle are present in the court, the trial begins, witnesses (and among them Houseman) are called, the lawyer of the crown produces his arguments and then Aram rises to address the court in a speech which gained for its author a national reputation but was unable to influence the jury from bringing in the sentence of his doom—"Guilty."

And now the story has nearly run its course. Madeline dies a few days after the trial. Aram escapes the gallows by taking his own life. Lester lingers broken-hearted for a few years and is buried in the village church yard; Elinor retires to a distant town and Walter wanders for some years in distant lands and, returning, marries Elinor, but they dwell far from the scene of so much past misery.

C. O'B.

LOCALS.

— Straw hats are beginning to ripen.
 — How are you betting on the medals?
 — "Do you want a butts," says Cleary!
 — Victor now exults in being numbered among the "seenyors."

— Cecil will not be so lonesome now that Master Ginter has arrived: he has somebody of his size to play with.

— Rev. Bro. Lauzon C. S. V. is back once more after a three weeks visit at Father Belanger of Brimfield, Ills.

— The nights have been reported very quiet in the dormitory this week, in consequence of Dude's absence.

— Revs. Fathers Moysant and Foster of Chicago, and Rev. Z. Berard of St. Anne, spent a part of Easter week with us.

— Among the guests during the past week were Mrs. and Miss Essie Ball and Miss Patti of Lafayette Ind. Miss Smith and Miss Tierney of Chicago. Ex-Alderman Sweeney spent Monday with us.

— Fishing was indulged in by a select few on Easter monday. Six bunches of cigarettes were used in catching but one fish. Jim Roach's well-worn(?) copy of rules made good lighters.

— Joe McG. thinks Sam ought to be a good writer: he knows how to make the best figures of anyone in G. class.

— Music certainly hath charms, but it is divested of them when you have to listen to it a couple of hours every day in the shape of chords(?) from six brass instruments, while you are trying to write a composition or translate a latin lesson.

— The matter for the graduates' examination and also for the first of the three competitions for the medals, was given out last week, and the study-hall is pretty well filled on congé days with aspirants for commencement "honors." The prospects are that they will be closely contested on every side.

— The celebration of Easter was in every respect perfect. The students attended solemn High Mass, in the church, sung by Rev. M. A. Dooling C. S. V. Rev. Wm. Hogan Deacon, and Rev. Chas. Mugan Sub-Deacon. Rev. E. Therien presided at the organ, assisted by the full choir and the Philharmonic Orchestra. Dumont's mass was sung, and Lambillotte's "Alleluia" was rendered in a very creditable manner at the offertory. Solemn Vespers were sung in the chapel in the evening at 7.30 by the same Celebrant, Deacon and Sub-Deacon and Messrs Dore and Brouillard as chanters.

— It is a certainty that a real iron railroad is to pass through Bourbonnais Grove. The *Kankakee Gazette* says: "The secretary of state has licensed the Kankakee, Mendota and Western railroad company to construct a railroad from Kankakee along the north bank of the Kankakee river through Wilmington, Morris and other points to Marsilles, thence to Mendota, and west to some points on the Mississippi river; and from Kankakee east to some point on the Indiana line."

— Kankakee is now lighted by electricity, all other street lights having been supplanted by the great modern illuminator, and at the present writing it must be declared a greater success than was even dreamed of. That thirty lamps can be so distributed as to light a territory of about four square miles is wonderful. The diffusion of light is more equal and reaches further than under the old system of lamp posts. The people are generally pretty well pleased with the light, so far as we have heard opinions. It remains to be seen whether the trees in full leaf will obstruct the light, and to what extent.

K. K. K. Gazette.

— Sports among the minims are waxing lively; there are three organized nines, the "Stars," Captain Lingle, the "Detroits" Capt. Dodge, and the "Garden Citys," Capt. Moran. An interesting game was played last Sunday, the first of the season, between the "Stars" and the "Garden Citys:" score 18 to 20, in favor of the former.

— Mr. E. H. Bintliff takes the management of the *Kankakee Chief* which, however, remains under the proprietorship of Mr. R. H. Ballinger. Success to the new editor.

— The late lecture by Rev. F. Reilly, of Gilman, Ill., was a rhetorical and an oratorical gem. As the present issue is crowded we reserve "Books and their Influences—Novels" to grace the coming number.

— This term's series of lectures is now ended. We

heartily thank the distinguished gentlemen who so kindly and so royally amused us. We trust that the lecture movement so successfully inaugurated during the present scholastic year will continue to enliven the coming years of our college wayfaring.

— Boys, lift up your heads; open your eyes and see! Don't you notice that the scholastic year is almost ripe? Get ready for the crops. Those who have labored may secure teams to carry off the fruits of their labor.

— The programme of last Wednesday evening consisted of an overture by the college Band, a declamation by Master W. Prendergast, a vocal duet by Rev. A. Mainville C. S. V. and Rev. E. Therien accompanied by Rev. G. Legris, a declamation by Master D. Ricou, a selection by the Orchestra which was followed by the excellent lecture on "Books—especially Novels" by Rev. F. Reilly. Rev. M. J. Marsile C. S. V., Director, made the closing remarks. He thanked the Rev. lecturer who had just led us through the highways of thought up to the very Alpine summits of intellectual enjoyment from whence we could survey the boundless domain wherein it is ours now to dig true gold of useful science and the fairest flowers of mental pleasure. He announced that herewith ended the course of lectures for this term. He closed by saying: "As F. Reilly, some of you young gentlemen will in all likelihood come back to their Alma Mater and delight the students with such intellectual treats; and when it so happens you shall be as gladly welcomed, as eagerly listened to, and as warmly thanked and fully appreciated, I'm sure, as is our able lecturer of this evening, Rev. F. Reilly."

— The rehearsing of the May hymns by Prof. Dore's juvenile songsters pleasingly reminds us that the glad-some May time is near at hand. How sweetly affecting to hear these young, fresh, silvery, tinkling voices in cherub-like choir ring out clear and strong all attuned to a chant of welcome for the month of Mary!

— On the 16th inst. the catechism class had a grand Pic-nic in the smoking room. President, C. B.

BOOK NOTICE.

Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints by Clara Erskine Clement and Katherine E. Conway, published by Messrs. Ticknor and Co., Boston, Mass.

This work comprising so much that pertains to Christian art and approved by so many of the hierarchy and clergy, supplies a long felt want. It is valuable to the priest, so frequently questioned as to the meaning of emblems adorning the pictures and statues of saints. It is of great service to the theological student who so often in his reading runs across passages referring to sym-

bols used by christian art sculptors and painters both ancient and modern. For the tourist it is a treasure enabling him to understand and appreciate what otherwise would be meaningless; and for homes it will be a source of pleasure and instruction. Containing the essence of many books relating to the same subject it deserves and ought to obtain a wide-spread popularity.

The Young Philistine and Other tales, by Alice Corkran, New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co.; London Burns and Oates. 1886.

The Young Philistine is a neatly-bound volume of about two hundred pages. The book, if written for grown persons certainly falls below the standard, as novel readers in general and we may say all prefer stories that have at least something worthy to be called a plot. If however it was intended for the young, we find that it contains too many quotations from foreign languages, and therefore the work is not suited for young minds. The style is really original and although we have criticised the work in general harshly, still Miss. Corkran's thoughts in some places are high and pure, and some of her characters are brought forward in a very pleasing manner.

The "Proscribed Heir" is the title of a new drama arranged and published by Prof. J. A. Lyons of Notre Dame University. The scene is laid in France during the time of Louis XV. Although this play does not equal Pizarro we think we can safely pronounce a warm greeting by the public for the Proscribed Heir.

1886. THE QUINQUENNITES. 1891.

The above is the name of one of our college societies which recently sprang into existence. In nature it partakes somewhat of that of the Alumni, but such it cannot in truth be called. The end of our little organization is to keep fresh in the memory of each of us the recollection of our college home and of the many dear friendships contracted therein. This we purpose to do by a mutual correspondence between the Secretary and each member, once a year through the *College Journal* which we have adopted as our official organ. These communications are to be published in the issue on or about Washington's birthday annually for the next five years when "on commencement day" we will all unite for a grand banquet.

The *Quinquennites* are still young, our history is short and runneth thus: On February 22nd 1887, twelve senior students of the college convened for the purpose of organizing a body with the end above explained. Owing to a lack of time nothing further could be accomplished than to appoint Rev. E. Rivard C. S. V. chairman and

draft a resolution of organization. A few days later another meeting was called at which the following officers were elected: Moderator Rev. E. L. Rivard C. S. V. President Mr. Thos. Burns, Vice-President, Mr. Chas. H. Bull, Secretary, Mr. Paul Wilstach. As we were yet without a name, opinions were asked but no title proposed proved entirely satisfactory to the society. On March 6th another meeting was called and the question of a name was again put before the Society. Among the others, the name of *Quinquenites*, as it was suggestive of our intention of returning after five years, was singled out and adopted unanimously. It was also carried that we adjourn on the morrow to Kankakee and have our pictures taken. On the following day before going to the city applications were made for membership and four new members were admitted.

Such in short is the history of the *Quinquenites*. We are organized, boys, now let us fulfill the end for which we united. When the eventful fifth year comes in 1891 let us all come back to the quiet grove and gather around the festal board to live over again if only in word and memory the many happy days spent under the sheltering roof of old St. Viateur's.

P. W.
Sec'ty.

ROLL OF HONOR.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

P. Saffer.....Conduct Medal.
DISTINGUISHED—J. Suarth, P. Granger, R. Fitz-gerald,
Alex. Granger, L. Grandchamp, T. Burns.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

L. Legris.....Conduct Medal.
DISTINGUISHED—V. Cyrier, W. Lehman.

MINIM'S DEPARTMENT.

L. Falley.....Politeness Medal.
DISTINGUISHED—G. Mallory, E. Smith, V. Lamarre.

LATIN COURSE

Gold Medal deserved by John O'Callahan.
1st. Silver Medal J. Ricou, and 2nd. Silver Medal, S. Saindon.

Distinguished—Grandchamp, Falley: 5 classes; P. Granger, Cleary, McGavick, Harbour, 4 classes; Lamarre, Conway, Normoyle, Lingle, 3 classes; FitzGerald, Wilstach, Ball and Kelly, 2 classes.

Guilfoyle Composition Medal equally deserved by Wilstach, Cleary, Normoyle and Saindon.

Conway Medal equally deserved by Falley, Moore, Saindon, Belton, O'Callaghan, P. Granger, M. Conlan.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Gold Medal equally deserved by J. Moore, G. Rivard 5 Classes. Silver Medals equally deserved by Messrs. J. Bennett, Duffy, Conlan, T. Legris.

Distinguished: Ehrieh, Tynan, 3 Classes; Stafford, E. Frazer, Culver, Smith, Fontanel, Dowling, E. Bennett, Burns, Walsh, J. O'Connor, Bonfield, Deering, A. Lesage, A. Grandpré, A. Granger, G. Gravelin;

HOLY NAME SCHOOL

ROLL OF HONOR.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

GOLD MEDAL..... { Thomas McDonald.
Patrick Minogue.
John O'Connor.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE MEDAL.

Ira. O'Malley, Wm. Rooney, Ed. Mohan, Frank Walsh, Jos. Lynch, Michael McDonald, Walter Haggard, Jos. Fitz-patrick, Ed. Kennelly, Thos. O'Hara, Jno. O'Connor, Thos. McDonald, Pat. Minogue, John Bradley, Frank Dillon.

DISTINGUISHED.

John Carney, Martin Marley, Jos. Daly, John McGuire, J. McNulty, Wm. Lawler, Frank M. Dermott, Thos. Grant, Nicholas Brady, Martin Mullen, Thos. Barrett.

EIGHTH GRADE.

SILVER MEDAL.....Richard Gavin.

DISTINGUISHED.

Frank Healey, P. McNalley, Ed. Smith, John McHugh, Andrew Nash, F. Donahoe.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Peter Maloney, John Gannon.

SIXTH GRADE.

SILVER MEDAL..... { D. McDonald
Jos. Irwin.

PRIMARY.

SILVER MEDAL.....Thos. Kennedy.

DISTINGUISHED.

J. Burke, M. Bidingler, Jas. Healy, A. Flood, Richard Curran and Thos. Moran.

SPORTIVE.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the League of the Seniors has been completely fitted out in new bats, balls, gloves, masks, etc. and from the enthusiasm

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of members, some well contested games can be looked for.

Owing to the sudden change of the weather the Superior—Athletic game scheduled for the 17th was postponed.

The Profs met the boys last week on the Senior grounds and after a hard game of seven innings the scorer's card showed 6=6. Although the Profs gained a lead in the beginning, still by the timely batting of the boys and aided by a couple of errors on the part of the fielders, the lead was gradually diminished. A noticeable feature of the game was the umpiring of Mr. Burns, whose decisions were prompt and impartial.

The position of Umpire even in Professional games has always been considered a difficult one to fill. The reason of this is because it requires a man who is firm and impartial and also because he has hitherto been a butt for the spectators and even the players, consequently few are desirous of accepting this place. We find the same difficulty here on our own grounds. Surely no man is anxious to umpire a game of ball and in his earnest endeavours to the best he can be sneered at and booed by a few of our "chronic kickers." These same "kickers" never bother themselves to consult a Guide but always have *their* opinion on the matter and *it is infallible*. Such men are a nuisance; instead of making it pleasant for spectators, they disgust every one that witnesses a game. It is about time steps were taken to prevent such abuse by these "cranks."

The new style of pitching weakens all our twirlers and undoubtedly the scores will be large this season.

The Browns of Kankakee will not be ready for playing before the 1st. of June, about which time they promise us a game.

The Minims hold up their side of the house on the Base Ball question and one could not pass a couple of hours more pleasantly than witnessing a game between Lingle's nine and that of Quinlan.

The latest craze among the Profs is that of jumping. The best jump made was that of Mr. O. at the river the other day when he cleared the ditch near the second ravine.

Mr. Torpey our late arrival is quite an expert at high jumping, also at throwing the stone.

The first of the C. S. V. league games was played on Tuesday the 18th, the contesting nines being the Athletics and Stayers. As it was the first effort of the season, the score is not so discreditable. Harbour pitched a good ball for three innings but in the fourth the Athletics gathered together all their strength and pounded him unmercifully finally sending him to centre field. Moore replaced him in the box but was hit freely; finally Convey took the sphere and succeeded in holding them down to a few scattering hits. The Athletics placed Cleary

and Walsh between the points and this team worked well. The prominent features of the game were the unassisted double play of McGavick and the terrific batting of Walsh who made two rattling three-base hits, sending three men in each time. Following is the score:

ATHLETICS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Walsh, p.-c.-1b.....	7	5	4	1	5	5	8
Cleary p.-c.....	7	3	2	0	2	9	8
Oneil 1b.-c.....	7	1	3	0	10	2	3
Conway S. S.....	7	0	2	0	0	1	2
Lamb r. f.....	5	3	0	1	2	1	1
Lyons. 3b.....	5	4	2	1	1	0	2
Kelley c.f.....	5	3	2	1	1	0	1
Ball l. f.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
McGavick 2b.....	5	4	3	1	4	1	6
TOTAL.....	53	24	18	5	25	19	32

STAYERS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	2B.	PO.	A.	E.
Walsh c. f. 2b.....	6	2	1	0	1	0	2
Moore. S. S.....	6	2	1	0	2	7	5
Deering 1b.....	6	3	3	0	12	0	4
Bennett c.....	6	2	4	2	4	0	8
Maher r.f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Convey 2b. p.....	5	2	2	0	1	3	6
Harbour. p. S.S. c.f..	5	2	2	1	2	3	1
Cahill c.f.....	5	1	2	0	1	0	3
Baker. 3b.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL.....	49	15	16	4	24	14	33
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9
Athletics.....	0	1	2	6	8	0	4 3 0—24
Stayers.....	1	5	1	3	0	3	1 0 1—15

Earned runs—Athletics 6; Stayers 3. Two base hits—Lyons. Three base hits Walsh 2; Passed balls Bennett 6; Cleary 5; Walsh 2. First base on balls Deering, Harbour 2; Cahill, Conway. Struck out Walsh 2; Maher 4; Kelley. Double plays, McGavick, Lamb, Oneil and Walsh. Time 2 hours 20 minutes. Umpire Mr. P. A. Sullivan.

On Thursday the 21st the Profs. crossed bats with the boys for the second time this season and came out victors after a good exhibition of ball-playing. The game from the start to finish abounded with brilliant plays. The batting of the Profs. was strong and the hits were put when most needed. Lesage was somewhat wild and kept Bennett dancing around throughout the game. Sullivan and Legris covered the points in fine style for the Profs. After this score the Profs. can claim the cham-

pionship which has been the subject of so many contests in the past. After the game Rev. Fr. Reilly passed the cigars to the contestants and Fr. Peborde did the same to the winners. The following is the score:

PROFESSORS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
McGavick, 1b.....	6	3	3	0	11	0	1
Dore, l. f.....	5	3	3	0	1	0	0
Cusack, s. s.....	5	2	1	1	1	4	0
Sullivan, p.....	5	2	2	1	1	6	0
Fr. Reilly, r. f.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.....	5	0	0	1	3	1	0
Hogan, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	1
Legris, c.....	5	0	1	0	3	3	2
Fr. Rivard, c. f.....	5	1	2	0	0	0	1
TOTALS.....	46	12	13	3	21	15	5

STUDENTS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Cleary, r. f.....	4	2	2	0	1	0	0
Walsh, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Normoyle, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
O'Neil, 1b.....	3	0	1	0	12	1	2
Ball, l. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convey, c. f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bennett, c.....	3	0	0	0	5	5	3
Roach, s. s.....	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
Lesage, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	8	4
TOTAL.....	28	3	5	1	21	20	11

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROFESSORS.....	3	0	1	4	4	0	0—12
Students.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3
Umpire T. Burns.							
Scorer P. Wilstach.							

PERSONALS.

Ouimet—Moysant—Rev. Fr. T. Ouimet, '83, is now assistant at St. John's church, Chicago and Rev. Fr. J. Moysant, '86, replaces him at the French church of Notre Dame, in the same city. Our best wishes to the Rev. Fathers in their new fields of labor.

Goulet—It will rejoice the boys of former years to learn that the Rev Charles Goulet, '75, then prefect of discipline, is now pastor of East Constable, New York. Our congratulations and best wishes to the new pastor.

Dandurand—Rev. Joseph Dandurand, C. S. V., '83, is now stationed at the Holy Name school in Chicago. He retains his usual good humor and lively dispositions

of character. "We admire the manner in which he can flourish an address and we would not hesitate to call him a splendid penman.

Mohr—We have at last discovered something definite concerning the occupation of William Mohr, '86, who is now acting as agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, in Farmington, Minnesota. He is connected also with the confectionery and stationery business of some relative in the same place. He expects to visit California this spring and may settle down to some fixed business there. He wishes to be remembered to all the students of '86.

Gilmore—*Mirabile dictu!* rumors are afloat to the effect that T. Gilmore, '83, is thinking of coming back to college. He is at home by this time and finds leisure to reflect over the past few years of his life which he concludes, he would have used better by remaining to perfect himself at school. These are wise cogitations, Tom.

Dufault—We learn from a friend that Edward Dufault, of St. Mary's, '76, is now doing successful business in far off Arizona. We know not the place where he remains but this much will inform to some extent his old companions as to his whereabouts.

Donahoe—It was quite a surprise for one of us to meet James Donahoe, '84, of "Huntley" Grove, as a street-car conductor in Chicago. The occupation agrees with him to all appearances for he is developing into herculean proportions.

Camarée—We take occasion of announcing here that Alexander Camarée, '83, has very recently opened a general Grocery Store in Kankakee, on West Court Street. He invites the public, above all his acquaintances, to give him a call, promising to give satisfaction to every one. May success crown his undertaking.

Letourneau—Octave Letourneau, '75, is doing a most successful business as operator for the Chicago and Northwestern, in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. He has joined the "benedicts" of course and is the happy father of two lively children. Such news are always welcome.

Gelino—We announced in our last "personals" that Arthur Gelino, '83, was pursuing his classical course in Montreal. So he was then. But we hear now that he has returned to his home again in Kankakee.

EXCHANGES.

The *Rambler*, for April, is an excellent number. Its articles are diversified and well written. "The American Statesman," "Battles," and "modern Inventions" are creditable essays, and evidence more than ordinary amateur skill in their treatment. Their perusal cannot but prove interesting and instructive.

We call the attention of the *Blackburnian* to an article in the present issue of the Journal, in answer to

the base and groundless calumnies against the Catholic Church contained in its last number, in an essay entitled the *Puritans*. How long, may we exclaim, before the scales of bigotry and prejudice fall from the eyes of our separated brethren, revealing to them persons and events in their true light.

The *Collegian* edited by the students of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the latest aspirant for literary honors in the arena of College journalism. It commences its career under favorable auspices and judging from the first number the *Collegian* bids fair to occupy a prominent place among college publications. The various departments are ably edited and shows that their management has fallen into proficient hands. We gladly place it on our exchange list and heartily wish it a God speed on the waters of college literature.

The *Catholic home* of Chicago Ill., is rapidly gaining for itself an enviable position amongst its sister publications. Its pages are well filled with choice, varied, and interesting articles which cannot fail to please the more diverse tastes. Besides being thoroughly Catholic in tone and sentiment, it keeps its readers posted on the general news of the day. It will prove a welcome visitor to every home circle, and is deserving of the support of the Catholics of Chicago and vicinity.

The *Courier*, devoted to music and literature and representing the Cincinnati College of music, is a regular visitor to our sanctum. To all those "for whom music hath charms" and who wish to keep posted on the musical events of the day, the *Courier* will prove a welcome friend. The merits of Longfellow as a poet are ably discussed in the last two issues of the paper. After a careful analysis of his principal poems, exhibiting some of the beauties which are scattered so profusely over every page of his works, the writer goes on to defend him against the unjust attack of critics who strive to belittle his poetical reputation. His memory however, is too deeply engraved in the hearts of his admiring countrymen to be now affaced by adverse criticism. The article evinces careful thought and study, and a thorough knowledge of the man and his works.

The March issue of the *Adelphian* is, indeed, praiseworthy. "A Student's Dream" reads well, and shows that its author wields a facile pen. There is also a very sensible editorial on "Novel Reading." "The novel," according to the writer, is a concentrated extract of human life: it is to society what history is to government. If restricted to its proper sphere, the novel is a channel through which valuable knowledge may be conveyed to society at large. However owing to the vitiated tastes now existing, the majority of novels that daily come forth from the press are useless and very often even dangerous. The reading public will soon become surfeited with this unwholesome stuff, and

then may we expect a reformation in novel writing.

The last issue of the *Notre Dame Scholastic* contains an able paper on the "Inquisition." In the space of a short article, the nature of the Inquisition, the reason for its establishment, and the results that flowed therefrom are fully and clearly exposed. After showing the impossibility of universal toleration, the writer goes on to compare the countries that remained steadfast in their adherence to Rome, and those that separated from the Centre of Unity "to bask in the sunlight of the Reformation," and show in a convincing manner that Protestants are always far more intolerant than Catholics. Popes, armed with a "tribunal of intolerance" have not spilled a drop of blood. "Protestants and philosophers have shed torrents." The great mistake of Protestants is that when seeking information regarding the Inquisition, or in fact any event, instead of going direct to the fountain-head, drink of the troubled streams that have become polluted by calumny, exaggeration, and misrepresentation. They are ever on the alert to detect the mote in their brother's eye while overlooking the beam in their own.

The "fair editors" of the *Sunbeam*, from over the line, are very lavish in their praise of Queen Victoria. And as a token of their esteem and a memorial of her Jubilee feast, they have resolved to found a library in her honor which shall contain all the classical works written during her reign. We wish, *Sunbeam*, that all you say of Queen Victoria were true; but we fear that you permitted your loyalty to run away with your better sense. According to you the intellectual, moral, social, and religious progress and material greatness of England during the last half century is owing to the influence exerted by the Queen. The truth of the matter is that she had as much to do in shaping the course of events as the wooden Indian that decorates the entrance to a cigar store. Hear what they have to say about her generosity. "We honor her especially that, to every tale of distress, she has ever lent an attentive ear, nor has failed to use power to relieve that distress." surely you were not in earnest when you penned these lines. Impartial history will attest that she was the very personification of greed and selfishness. Her works of Charity are like "angel's visits" few and far between. It has only been a short time since that she expended twenty five hundred dollars for the exclusive right for herself and court to witness a single performance of a circus, while thousands of her subjects went supperless to bed. Assuredly that was generosity with a vengeance. We are asked to admire her as a christian mother, and yet the most profligate prince of the world in her jubilee year has been auspiciously ushered in by the attempt, on the part of her pet government, to throttle a nation of free-men and to wrest from them their most sacred rights.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Easter festivities are over. We now await the beautiful feast of the Ascension.

Sixteen colored children were recently baptized at the Catholic colored mission at Windsor, Ont., Canada. The Sisters of the Holy Name have charge of the school.

Sister Mary Innis, of the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, having inherited from her father over \$100,000, turned over the whole amount to the Community of which she is a member.

Mr. Giles Randal, once a member of the protestant religious brotherhood of the Common Life, was received into the Catholic Church in London. The brotherhood in question was ended last October by the conversion of Mr. Rose, its founder and head.

"Ingersollism in Its True Colors," is the title of a small pamphlet of about 80 pages, from the pen of Rev. M. Rubi, C. M., in which the aberrations of the notorious infidel are laid bare. It may be had by sending 15cts to the Office of the *Union and Times*, Buffalo, New-York.

A Garde Noble, to be composed of the leading Catholic Young Men of the city of Montreal, is to be organized for the privilege of escorting Archbishop Fabre on great occasions. Their uniform is to be of scarlet-colored cloth, trimmed and lined with gold. This will no doubt be a source of noble enthusiasm among the Catholic youth.

Two thousand men recently approached Holy Communion at the close of a retreat given especially for men at College Church, St. Louis. What a beautiful and imposing scene this must have been! It reminds one of the great Pascal communions of the great churches of Paris in the times of Lacordaire and Ravignan.

The generosity of the late U. S. Congress manifested itself in remitting the back taxes on St. Dominic's church, amounting to \$6,000. It also made appropriations for Catholic benevolent institutions in the same city, as follows: St. Ann's Infant Asylum, \$6,000; St. Rose's Industrial School, \$5,000, and the House of the Good Shepherd, \$3,000.

The Knights of Labor in Canada feel jubilant over the good news brought to them by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec. In a circular, addressed to all the priests of the Dominion, the Prelate withdraws his condemnation of the Order and permits all the Knights to approach to their Easter duties, leaving the question now in the hands of Rome.

The conduct of Mr. W. J. Onahan, in the recent elections of Chicago, have merited for him the warmest sympathies and approbations of the great dailies of Chicago and of all well thinking citizens generally.

Although a democrat, he preferred to vote the Republican Ticket than give the slightest chance to the Anarchists of winning their election. He is a true Catholic citizen!

The *New Record* of Indianapolis, in a correspondence from Bloomington, Indiana, tells how a Catholic priest, for the second time in the history of the Institution, delivered a lecture from the Rostrum of the Indiana State University. Father Bogemann took for his subject: "Religion and art; or the Catholic Church the Mother and Inspirer of Liberal arts." The young priest was listened to by a large audience of citizens and students.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, protests loudly against the vain pomp and ornamentation habitually had at funerals now-a-days. This pride in having beautiful coffins and even magnificent wreathes of flowers is more of a pagan than of a Christian origin. He reminds his people that the church allows of flowers only over the bodies of children who have died before attaining the age of reason, and that as a sign of the heavenly joy into which they have already entered.

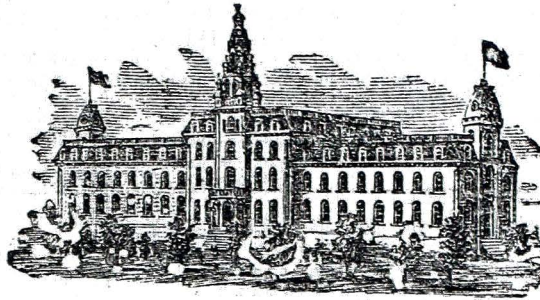
The atheistic mayor of St. Hilaire, a small town in France, who had entered into a Catholic Church while mass was being said and funeral services held over the remains of a converted atheist, to bear away the body to bury it "civilly," that unscrupulous villain met with the punishment due to his audacity. The correctional tribunal of Orleans condemned him to ten days of prison, where he no doubt has had time to reform his opinions as to how he should act hereafter in regard to Catholics.

The quaint old Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida, built in 1793, an object of great curiosity to visitors, was destroyed by fire a couple of weeks ago. The style of the building was Mooresque and the old belfry over its entrance contained a chime of four bells. The Church contained many beautiful pictures and different ornamentations the loss of which is severely felt by the inhabitants of St. Augustine.

Among the distinguished Americans in Rome during the recent ceremonies was Mrs. J. A. N. Huyik, of Washington. She was accompanied by her children, two daughters and a son. The Holy Father expressed much pleasure at meeting them and they were present at his Mass and received Holy Communion from his hands. As a still greater mark of favor His Holiness requested that they should visit him again before leaving Rome. This request, which is a most unusual one—brought about, it is said, the general audience given to Americans in Rome at that time. Mrs. Huyik after a short tour of Northern Italy, will depart for home some time in June.

(Catholic Mirror)

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