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SKETCH OF CANADA AND ITS PEOPLE.

There is not in the world a more interesting country, amongst those that belong to the world's newer settlement and civilization, than the vast territory called Canada. It is not really a modern land. Its history leads us back to the very beginning of the western discovery and enterprise. But its history does not begin with these beginnings. There is a continuity between the facts of past and present Canadian story, and those which marked certain great dynastic changes in the later period of the history of Europe. The view of Canada as it stands upon the map, and much more the interior view of her social and political conditions, conveys distinct memories of events that moulded the fate of modern France and Eng-

land. The adherents of the Stuarts in Ireland and Scotland found here a refuge. Here, too, the France of old, the noble and venerable France, has retired, not to die, but to revive. Here is found all that now exists of the race that ceased in France with the Grande Monarchie and with the birth of the Grande Revolution. All along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and even through the interior forest lands, from Acadia to Vancouver, the signs and tokens of an old civilization are apparent in the manners and language of the people. The Canadians are a hardy and prolific race, possessing all the virtues with but few of the vices of the genuine Gaul. They are temperate, thrifty and self-reliant. They are a power in this new land so full of expansive energy. It is nonsense to talk of extinguishing the French Canadian under the pressure of Anglo-Saxon energy and superiority. East or west, the Anglo-Saxon never yet extinguished anything that had a spark of real life in it. On the French Canadian the Anglo-Saxon type makes no impression whatever. If the two races had commingled, which they have not, the French would have long ago absorbed the Saxon element. When one leaves

Montreal and turns his face toward the great English speaking cities of Ontario, he deems that he has left the French race and language behind. But lo ! he meets them again in full force and thoroughly at home in Ottawa, the legislative center of the Dominion. From its lumber yards to its legislative halls the city is redolent of Frenchness. The bare fringe of the northern St. Lawrence shore is left to the English Canadian. True, upon that fringe, or hard by it, he has built such flourishing cities as Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. But what of that ? Behind him, to the right and left of him, hemming him from north, east and west, is the irrepressible French Canadian; the whole country along a parallel of one hundred miles north from the river, and the two immense provinces of Quebec and Hamilton that close both ends of the line are absolutely his. He has flowed over into New England and the northern United States all along the river line. In a word he is a nation and a great one. The attempt to belittle him often made by the British colonist, would be ridiculous only that it is so utterly baseless and unjust. Canada cannot and ought not shut her eyes to the important position of her population of French descent, any more than she should forget its splendid past. France has not a territorial foothold in North America today, she that once virtually possessed it all. Nevertheless, from

Quebec to New Orleans, the strong traces of her former religious and chivalrous spirit remain. They present to the intelligent observer all, or nearly all, there is of taste, refinement and poetry in the northern division of the new world.—*Celt.*

MOORE AND BURNS.

There is a certain class of writers in the literary world, who take a singular pleasure in instituting comparisons in cases where there are absolutely no points of comparison at all. They take one man of brilliant genius and contrast him with some other equally famous literateur whose peculiar line, or the bent of whose intellect is totally different. So it happens that we often see comparisons drawn between the Scottish poet Burns and the Irish poet Moore; and yet there are no two poets who have written in the English tongue, between whom so few points of comparison exist.

Robert Burns was a peasant, and the son of a peasant; he received such an education as persons of his class in life were able to procure. He had no knowledge of classical literature, except such as he may have obtained second-hand from English translations. He generally wrote in the quaint Scottish dialect or patois, which communicated to his rough satirical humor, a sort of intellectual relish peculiarly his own. Many of his songs and ballads are charming in their simplicity, pathos, and delicacy of fancy,

other of his minor productions are below criticism. Even this strong, vigorous Scotch peasant was infected by the intellectual foppiness of the period; and it is ludicrous to find him addressing his rustic heroines by the mock classic names of Phyllis, Daphne and many others. Burns' best ballads will live and be read wherever there is to be found a lover of exquisite verse wedded to equally exquisite melody.

Thos. Moore was an accomplished scholar, a model writer of the most refined English, a profound student of classic literature, a graceful wit, and a musician of exquisite taste. There never was a peculiar patois of English in Ireland, where the very peasantry talk as grammatically as a Lancashire manufacturer; and Moore could never have written a piece of grim humor like "Tom O'Shanter." But on the other hand, Burns was the last man who could have attempted such a work as "Lalla Rookh," or a poem like "The Fire Worshiper."

So far it will be seen that no points of comparison exist between the two great poets of Scotland and Ireland. The characteristics of the one are the rough vigor and intimate knowledge of the manners, traditions and habits of the Scotch peasantry which give his poems local tone, combined with a melodic faculty and a power of pathos which have seldom been equaled. The Irish poet on the other hand, polished, refined, gifted with wondrous

powers of fancy and ideality, with a power of language and musical effect seldom given to mortals, was essentially cosmopolitan. Of Moore's poems we need say nothing, but what shall compare, in the whole range of English poetry, with those inimitable effusions, the "Irish Melodies?"

Such were the two famous poets of Scotland and Ireland. Great men both; but we reassert that there are no points of comparison between them.—*F. J. B.*

THE BAR.

Few fields offer the earnest laborer, a better road to glorious achievements than the bar. The reason is that to be a good advocate, is to be a good scholar, and a good judge of human character in all its phases. The lawyer must have a fair knowledge of everything, a profound one of the law. The laws are now so many, that great diligence is required to master them. Again, a lawyer's study is never over, for each year our legislators enact new laws, and if they of the legal calling fail to keep abreast of the times, their reputation as good lawyers will cease. The lawyer must also be learned because of the educated and refined society in which he moves. A political campaigner for instance, need not be so deeply learned because his associates and auditors are the masses, who in general are not so learned as the habitués of the bar. More-

over, the opposition, which the lawyer must everywhere meet, demands that he be far above the generality of mankind. He must be able to state well his case, and be quick to answer the questions of his opponents. Thus to be a good lawyer, tact is an all important requisite. Then, the law is so abstruse, that the lawyer must be well drilled in the gymnastics of logic, psychology, etc., if he would thoroughly master it. Even in the United States, although a young nation, the laws are so complex that the difference between many of them is not easily seen. As a nation becomes older, its laws multiply. In England, the lawyer has a more difficult task than in America, but the time is fast approaching when the American youth, who wishes to be eminent in the law, must tax his energies more than he does at present. The great interests at stake at the bar, life and property, demand the best talent in the land. In case of property, it is natural that the parties interested secure the services of the ready lawyer, and the greater the amount disputed, the more urgent will the good lawyer's presence be. But, when life is at stake, surely only the best of the legal profession are sought after. When a man is accused of a crime, the punishment of which is death, how important the presence of a good attorney, one capable of convincing the judge and convincing and persuading the

jury. To convince, logical arguments are the best, sound reason and cold facts are all the most effective weapons. Then having convinced, the lawyer is ready to use his eloquence. Some maintain that eloquence is not to be used at the bar, but it is hardly necessary to prove the falsity of this argument. Indeed, eloquence is more needed here, than in any other calling, for without it the pleader can neither hold the attention, nor enlist the sympathy of his hearers. Then eloquence is necessary, and, when properly used, has a good effect at the bar. The fact that the solution of a case depends upon the strength of the plea made, requires that this be clear and powerful; the people will employ those advocates alone, who make creditable efforts. The judges, being eminent lawyers themselves, help the pleader to realize that the law alone stands highest in their estimation. Here he must not let passion rule him, but rely mainly on sound reason. Hence the reason for a lawyer becoming learned; and how evident is it, that none but talented and energetic men, should join the ranks of so difficult a profession. A lawyer's is a public career, he is a public servant; the people are the critics of all his actions. Besides, he hears others plead and define, and is stimulated by the success of his betters. Hearing others plead enlightens the lawyer, and if they be eloquent, he will invariably try

to be their imitator. Now, as to the duties of an attorney these are serious, and may be reduced to a few. It is his duty to develop all the details of his case to the interest of his client, and to upset the objections of the opposition. To do this, he must learn even the minutest details of the case by consulting with his client. Want of this, causes the failure of not a few, otherwise promising lawyers. Having this knowledge he is able to work intelligently on his case. Energy must next come into operation, without which failure is assured. He must be on the alert, watching every movement of the opposition, and making their blunders help his case; but he must be sure to state things as they are. A common fault of lawyers, is misrepresentation, and indulging excessively in sarcasm. Such a course is detestable, and always proves detrimental to those who give way to such questionable tactics. Sincerity is necessary for success; insincerity is in the end detected and reaps its own punishment. The lawyer, then, must state things frankly and plead his case eloquently if he would have success perch upon his banner. To make a good impression the lawyer must have a good plan. Things must be arranged in the natural order. In beginning, he states the case; then gives his objections to his opponents; then he marshals the points in favor of his client. Lastly, he

reviews the entire case, and closes with a pathetic appeal in behalf of his client. Many rules might be given, as to the order to be followed, but most of these will readily suggest themselves to the apt legal advisor. He will divide his subject, in such a way that it will be easier for himself and for his auditors to follow the discourse. The speech being prepared, the lawyer must turn his attention to his manner of delivery. Some, although otherwise weak pleaders, have made a favorable impression by their excellent delivery. To be a good orator one must possess sound health and a good judgment. If a man be physically weak, he should not follow the bar as a profession. Good judgment so important in all things, is here indispensable. The lawyer, as others, must know the time to be reserved and calm as well as when to burst forth with all his vehemence. Therefore he must give elocution due attention. He should not be coarse in his appearance or manner, for all rusticity would detract much from the weight of his arguments. I mean not, that he should devote all his time to prepare gestures, or adjusting his necktie, but that he employ these to good effect. Consequently unaffected and elegant taste, should be practiced by the barrister. Thus, it appears that the legal calling is a difficult one. It has its thorns and thistles, as well as "its ivy crowns, the rewards of learned brows,"

In conclusion, however, let me say that the law is the grandest theater of human action, because it develops the best faculties of man. I admit that the ambitious, at times, make it disreputable, nevertheless, some of our best men are within its ranks. In a free country, the bar

is a direct road to prominence and dignity. All our profound statesmen, have been eminent lawyers, such as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Blaine and others, all of whom owe their advancement to a brilliant career at the bar.

—*Andrew J. Burns.*

LAST HOUR.

When, with silent, cautious footsteps,
Death comes toward me from his lair—
Comes to claim me for his victim;
Save me, Lord, from dark despair.

Let me look into the future,
Cheerfully, heart-filled with hope;
Combat bravely with all passion,
Successfully with Satan cope.

When Death's hue o'erspreads my features,
And the earth reclaims her own;
Take my spirit back within Thee,
Take me to Thy Heavenly throne.

—*E. L. Bennett, '87.*

SHAKESPERE'S HAMLET.

Hamlet, according to Danish annals, flourished in the ninth century, and his historic date appears, as it should be, to have been that intended for the play by Shakespere, who describes England as tributary, in Hamlet's time, to the Danes. As the Hamlet of history, however, lived while Denmark was yet an idolatrous country, the numerous Christian allusions and sentiments put in his mouth by the poet, and in the mouths of the other

personages of the drama, are in so far misplaced. For instance, in regard to the ghost, Marcellus says "Thou art a scholar—speak to it, Horatio." And this refers to the belief that spirits should be addressed only in Latin; that is, in the language of the Church, in exorcisms and her other offices; the speech is not in harmony with a pagan's belief, any more than this pagan's complaint that the Danish shipwrights are constrained to work on Sundays, or his mention of the

season "wherein" as he says, "our Saviour's birth is celebrated." Hamlet, too, when his father's ghost appears, cries out not at all like a pagan, but rather like a Catholic: "Angels and ministers of grace, defend us," after which the ghost, which is a good Catholic ghost, introduces the purgatorial doctrine. Pursuing this description of error, Shakespeare has Hamlet swearing, not by any Scandinavian deities, like an idolatrous Northman but "by St. Patrick" and "by the rood," which is the cross; while Polonius swears "by the Mass." "Lenten entertainment" is alluded to by Rosencrantz, and Hamlet dismisses Ophelia "to a nunnery" in a country not then Christianized. Though otherwise a pagan, his uncle the king is strangely familiar with the biblical history of Cain and Abel, and can say of his own crime, the death of Hamlet's father:—

"It hath the primal eldest curse upon it,
A brother's murder!"

and concludes his speech with the Catholic invocation, "Help, angels, make assay." After Polonius has been killed, the king orders his dead body to be brought "into the chapel," the dramatist being oblivious of the fact that chapels were unknown in Denmark at Hamlet's time, and one of the grave diggers debates whether the circumstances of Ophelia's death entitled her "to be buried in Christian burial," and talks to his fellow-workers about

Scripture. Subsequently, a priest appears on the scene, who declines "to sing a requiem" for her.

Inventions also play a part in the tragedy, which, it should be noted, were still in futurity in Hamlet's age. Bernardo says: "'Tis now struck twelve"; striking clocks, however, were not constructed for three hundred years afterwards. Marcellus also refers in the play to "brazen cannon," and, throughout, there are other allusions to artillery, though the use of cannon was unknown to Europeans for some five centuries after Hamlet flourished. Again, Hamlet speaks of "kettle drums," whereas drums are of Oriental invention, and unknown in Europe before the epoch of the crusades. Also, when he says, "Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a chopine"; one of the curiosities of fashion in the sixteenth century, is represented as known to Hamlet by an anticipation of hundreds of years. The "chopine" was a species of wooden stilt forming, as it were, the sole of the shoe prolonged; and it was a device to give artificial tallness to the fair sex. A well-known error of Shakespeare's is that which represents Hamlet as having been educated at Wittenberg, the University of Wittenberg having had no existence till 1502. For this, Schlegel, who boldly contends that all Shakespeare's anachronisms were intentional, (though what Shakes-

pere was to gain by some of them will not easily be discovered, nor does Schlegel show) offers the apology that Hamlet required a classical education, being represented as a philosophical inquirer.

These errors seem to be consistent enough in a man of irregular education, such as Shakespere was, who, as his friend Ben Jonson says, knew "small Latin and less Greek," and these very errors may be used with advantage against his depreciators who wish to rob him of his just fame. And, in conclusion, we hope that this paper will not have to be characterized in Hamlet's phrase, as "weary, stale and unprofitable."

B.

MUSICAL NOTES.

—The Philharmonic orchestra of this college will prepare a fine program for St. Viateur's day.

—Wagner's son Siegfried has been visiting this country. He received a hearty welcome in many of our large cities.

—A college quartet is to be organized at St. Viateur's so that music can be furnished on short notice, etc., etc.

—Recitals and concerts will be regularly given at the college this year, the faculty truly believing in the good influence of music.

—The college choir is doing some good work, having learned five masses and many other sacred

works, within a comparatively short time.

—St. Saens, Gounod and Verdi are among the great composers who have promised to visit the World's Fair and conduct some of their works.

—Everything is flourishing in the musical department of the college, the melodious sound of scale playing and finger exercises greeting us through the corridors.

—Rubenstein will not be heard in America this year, the report being that he refused to come on account of Paderewski's re-engagement. Evidently there cannot be much credence placed in this report, as both of them are such musical giants and such widely diverse artists, that they are above such petty antagonisms.

—The invincible Patti is to make her "last" farewell tour of this country during the World's Fair year. She will put opera aside, and says that she will show our people that she can sing English ballads as well as Italian opera. Although she is over fifty years of age, her voice is acknowledged by the most competent critics to be as glorious as ever.

—We have received from Mr. Fred L. Morey several of his latest compositions. His "Song of the Kankakee" should be especially mentioned as a pleasing, graceful composition. It is easily within

the range of students of the third or fourth grade. Mr. Morey is an old student of St. Viateur's and the college is justly proud to claim one whose sterling merits are so universally acknowledged.

—Chicago is making wonderful strides in a musical way. She now claims Thomas, Sherwood, Rive King, Bloomfield, Jacobson, Archer, Eddy and many other equally celebrated artists.

CLASSICAL NOTES.

Rev. J. Cregan, C. S. V., will lead his class through Gaul.

Prof. Walberer's Latinists are acquiring historic lore from the old chronicler Sallust.

Rev. J. Ryan, C. S. V., is making the numerous beginners acquainted with *Rosa*.

Balmes' students are studying the progress of European civilization with Rev. G. M. Legris, M. A.

Prof. Huot, late of Rigaud College, has charge of a large Virgil class which grows more enthusiastic every day under his careful direction.

The roll of classical students evidences the fact that young men now realize more than ever that the classics are the gateway to a liberal education. The classics are the solid foundation upon which to erect the superstructure of complete knowledge in any of the profes-

sions. We congratulate the classical boys and engage them to work zealously in the fair field they have chosen.

The Philosophers are wrestling with Darwinian Evolution, and daily strew their path with the wrecks of some false system in Anthropology.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Rev. J. Daly teaches Trigonometry to prospective graduates.

Rev. J. J. Cregan, C. S. V., teaches the short course of Geology and Astronomy to a large class.

The Mivart Scientific Association will soon reorganize and push forward the good work so gloriously begun by that body a year ago.

Dr. Morel is conducting the physiology and chemistry classes. Great interest is manifested in these studies, and it is probable that old Esculapius will make many converts to his saving science.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Commercial Department numbers sixty students thus far.

Exhibits for the Fair are expected to reach Chicago by April 1st or 10th, 1893.

The principal classes of the course are under the same management as in former years.

"Shorthand and type-writing," says Prof. Spencer, of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, "will

in time take the place of long hand"; and we agree with him.

It is but a few years ago since either system was used to any extent outside of the court room and lecture hall; while today they are used in every branch of business and their devotees number among the millions.

Students who would be abreast of the times should not consider their course complete without a knowledge of one or both.

Students should bear in mind that their work for this year will be placed on exhibition at the World's Fair.

In the rules and suggestions for the Columbian Exhibit we note the following: "In instances of very meritorious work, the photograph of the pupil could be inserted opposite his work in copy book or attached to work of any description, adding the name and age of the pupil." Will your's be there?

ABOUT SILVER JUBILEE.

The members of the committee on *Modus Celebrandi* met at the Columbus Club rooms last Tuesday and one of the decisions of this committee was to issue a general invitation to old students to meet at above mentioned rooms on the 18th of October. The purpose of this preliminary reunion will be to perfect organization, appoint further com-

mittees, determine a date for celebration, etc., etc.

Ca et La.

Bro. M. Lennatz, C. S. V., Mr. A. Burns, and Mr. J. McGuire are among the Faculty of the Holy Name school. *Macti virtute estote!*

Bro. G. Williams, C. S. V., has charge of the minim department with Bro. J. Leclair, C. S. V. The sword exercise will be something recherché.

Rev. G. M. Legris, M. A. assisted at the meeting of old students held at Columbus Club rooms, Chicago, last Tuesday, the 20th inst. Report of the doings will be found on another page.

Reading of class notes takes place last week of September. Monthly bulletins will be sent home to parents and guardians. The roll of honor will be published in the JOURNAL. See that you have a good average. "The hindmost catches the plague."—Horace.

Rev. F. J. McCormick, C. S. V., has been transferred to the Holy Name school, Chicago, where he fulfills the duties of Director. While we regret the loss of Bro. McCormick whom we always found a devoted and efficient teacher, we heartily congratulate him upon his promotion to the first position of the cathedral school, and wish him and his confrères full success in the grand work to which they are devoted.

IN THE ARMORY,

The S. V. C. Battalion has re-organized for the year '92-'93, with the following officers in command:

Colonel, F. A. Moody.

Major, P. A. Bissonnette.

Adjutant, J. D. Laplante.

Aide-de-Camp, M. A. Corcoran.

Commissary, J. Lamarre.

Serg't Major, J. E. Gregoire.

Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Rivard, C. S. V.

Surgeon, C. T. Morel, M. S., M. D.

Co. A, Captain, L. Legris; 1st Lieut., C. O'Reilley; 2d Lieut., J. B. Surprenaut.

Co. B, Captain, T. Pelletier; 1st Lieut., D. Carrol; 2d Lieut., Jno. Hayden.

Co. C, Captain, F. O'Reilley; 1st Lieut., F. Daniher; 2d Lieut., Felix Provost.

The officers for the companies D, E, and F, have not yet been appointed.

The famous Ford Exhibition Squad has also been reorganized and is under the command of Col. F. A. Moody. They are confident that they will equal if not surpass the glorious achievements of their military predecessors. The drill for sergeants of companies A and B was remarkably good. The victors can well be proud of their honors because it was a hard fight and each wanted to be first.

The College Band for the coming year will be under the *tutorship* of Mr. A. Lesage, of Bourbonnais

Grove, Ill. They are now learning a variety of marches, etc., for Oct. 21.

The guns which have been promised us last year have been ordered. With these our Battalion will present a beautiful appearance.

VIATORIANA.

—160 strong.

—And still they come.

—Chicago sent a strong delegation.

—"I'm go'in to be a drug store."

—"Have you a congestive chill?"

—"No, it's progressive."

—"What are you studying for?"

—The Bootjack end of the world is all here.

—My name is not "Donahue" it is O'Reilley.

—"Say, Peck, I'll make a bushel out of you."

—Who is a base ball freak? A few days of fine weather will prove.

—Landon reminds a person of "old Anse" with his B. B. shoes on.

—"Yes, M., you would make a good smoking stack for an engine."

—Even the Greeks are enthusiastic over their roots and other grand classic forms.

—Paddy Daniher has issued a challenge to the world for a fight to a finish, with any man of his class, weight 55 pounds. His trainer and backer is "Tony" Kenney. We would warn Mr. Daniher to train

well as all the stars have found superiors lately.

—Musical, dramatic, gymnastic and military preparations are being made to celebrate in due style the memorable 21st prox.

—No time was lost in looking backward, but classes were organized early Wednesday, the 7th, and are all in fine running order.

—Mr. Quinn came near having his end the other evening by springing "What's the latest in dresses?" when surrounded by a large number of seniors.

The "Shamrocks," the representatives of Saint Viateur's have organized for year '92-'93 and from the practice they put up it seems proper to predict that they will keep up their reputation and again carry off the banner of victory in Kankakee county. Rev. J. J. Cregan has been elected president; Rev. J. F. Ryan, manager; Mr. Frank Moody, Captain, and Mr. Dan Sullivan, secretary and treasurer. Three new players will be needed for the nine, and no selection has yet been made for the vacant places.

