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→ **KANKAKEE + COUNTY + ILLINOIS** ←

VOL. VII. →

→ **APRIL + 19 + 1890** ←

No 10

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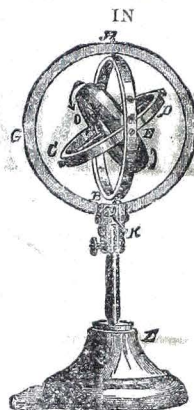
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No 10.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A marked difference of opinion existed at the convention of 1787 between the Northern and the Southern delegates on the questions of tariff and slavery. A compromise was effected in the Constitution, private controversies were laid aside, the glorious Union was formed and the American people were blessed with peace and prosperity. These two problems, however, continued from time to time, to agitate the public mind. Compromises for the adjustment of differences were made periodically, but where opposing principles are contending for supremacy, although compromises may retard, they cannot prevent the ultimate conflict.

As these questions were mainly local ones, sectional influences gained the mastery and finally arrayed the North against the South. Both sides sent forth to battle armies which for courage, fortitude, patriotism and all the qualities that make armies invincible, have never been surpassed. Upwards of two millions of soldiers were armed, equipped and sent to the front by the North while the South had scarcely half that number. During four long years these armies struggled for the mastery, but when Greek meets Greek the side must win which has the greatest number of Greeks, and so it was in the late struggle, disparity of numbers decided the conflict.

The war once over each side found that it had misunderstood the other. Those who had been bravest were the quickest to comprehend each other, to discover the uprightness of each other's motives and to admire in all the heroism of their convictions. The decision of the sword was accepted by the Southern people as final and irrevocable. They realized that they could be greater without slavery than with it; greater as an integral portion of the American people than as a distinct nation and that the people of these United States are and should ever be one and inseparable. They have been so constituted by an all-ruling Providence; they are one in formation, in education and in religion. Without this union their independence could never have been achieved and without it they can expect only disorder, disruption and death. The secessionists attempted to sever this admirable union. Happily,

they failed; the Union was not destroyed and only required for its complete restoration the reconstruction of the seceded states. "State-secession is state-suicide." The Southern states politically dead, had to be resuscitated and this was done by restoring them to statehood and readmitting them into the Union.

Unfortunately for the South, the administration at Washington possessed very confused views concerning the rights and power of the general government and the distinction between the legislative and executive departments of that government. They were besides, more desirous of advancing party interests than of rightly interpreting constitutional law. The congressional bills, executive proclamations and arbitrary war measures of the time were glaringly impolitic. They arose partly from the prevailing belief that the people were personally sovereign and that the fullest powers of the United States vested in the general government.

Many mistaken views on reconstruction were the logical outcome of previous errors on secession. On this subject the gravest inconsistencies appear in the theories of the Lincoln administration. It started with the idea that state-secession or state-destruction was impossible, and that the Southern States though in open rebellion, still continued as members of the Union, with their rights, franchises and privileges unimpaired. The administration regarded the rebellion as a personal insurrection, not a territorial one, and yet it held the eleven states to be rebellious, blockaded their ports and prevented all intercourse with them. The United States Supreme Court when appealed to on the legality of the blockade, pronounced the rebellion a territorial, civil war and decided that as such, war measures were lawful. Here we have two distinct, contradictory views of the case, yet the government continued to hold both and to act on either as prompted by circumstances. Hence the organization of loyal Virginians into the State of West Virginia. Hence also the later efforts to form a federal organization from the handful of Unionists in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Inconsistencies such as these can hardly be excused. However, the mistakes of the administration may appear pardonable when we consider that the measures of the government were experiments, the case being without precedent in the history of nations.

Reconstruction properly so called, is the reorganization of a seceded State and its readmission into the Union. By seceding, a State resigns its political existence as an integral portion of the United States. It renounces its right of complete local autonomy of a voice in the councils of the nation of ratifying constitutional amendments and all other privileges peculiar to statehood. The theory of states being in open rebellion and at the same time considered active members of the Union is no longer tenable. This theory rested on the supposition that the individuals of a state were not responsible for the acts of the territorial people. Now, by the law of solidarity, every citizen of the eleven states virtually seceded with his state; but although the few citizens who remained loyal to the Union did not incur with the majority, the penalties of treason, yet they could not claim that in them the state was preserved, neither could they presume to control state-reconstruction for they were not the territorial people. By the code of nations the laws of the lapsed states remained in force though the states themselves had become mere territory under the Union. These laws defined the geographical boundaries and the electoral people, and consequently the reconstruction of the states was a work of restoration, not of creation. In admitting territories to statehood Congress is empowered to define the geographical boundaries and the electoral people, but in reconstruction both these preliminary measures are laid down in the state code which can be revoked only by the sovereign people.

Congress may ordain that officials be provisionally appointed to superintend the work of reorganization; it may insist on negro-suffrage since the freedmen must be represented; it may concede or withhold permission to reorganize; but the work itself of reconstruction is clearly outside the province of Congress. It belongs to the electoral people of the individual states. The government has no right to purge the electoral body, for the whole territorial people stand on the same basis. The well known ironclad oath imposed by the government was an unwarranted assumption of authority. It retarded the progress of the South and occasioned many evils not the least of which was the influx of carpet-baggers with their myriads of parasites.

The government also presumed to regard certain individuals as amenable for treason and to use military measures against them. War powers cease with the war which gave them being. Traitors could then be punished only by due process of law. Again the greater part of the territorial South and not merely, a few individuals, were guilty of treason. In their case, treason was only material and therefore not imputable; they were too numerous to punish; the interest of the country forbade it, and it would be inconsistent in the

American people, always sympathizing with revolution and its partisans in other lands, to deal harshly with their own rebellious citizens. The loss of their cause together with the destruction of their property and the terrible devastation which marked the invader's track of our armies, was a sufficient punishment for the Southern people. None but a coward kicks a fallen foe; a brave people is generous and the victors in the recent conflict should be doubly so.

Only one of the causes which led to the late war now remains, and it too, must soon pass away. That cause was the lack of proper understanding and fraternal feeling between the two sections. They knew each other too little. They misunderstood each other too much. Now both have common cause in the love of a reunited country. The havoc and desolation left in the South have disappeared. A new South has, phoenix-like sprung from the ruins of the old. The Southern people by this vigorous application to industrial pursuits have made themselves the peers of any section or country in achieving the victories of peace, and they are to-day foremost in the great battle that is being waged for commercial and industrial supremacy.

J. T. B.

PRECIOUS METALS

Paper read before the Mivart Scientific Association.

In former ages, as well as at the present time, some of nature's most beautiful gems have cut a prominent figure in the history of the times; and to them may be attributed, the great love of our worldly gain, which has caused men, to ignore the higher aims and duties necessary to lead an honest life, and to rush madly onward with one end in view, of accumulating as large an amount as possible of these treasures, with which God has abundantly supplied the earth.

And some of the most useful and valuable of these metals, such as gold, silver and platinum, are found in close mineral combinations, but gold is the more easily disengaged from its alloys, and of higher value than the other two, which has caused it to be more extensively sought after.

Gold is the only metal of a pure yellow color, which is however, notably effected by small quantities of other metals; thus the tint is sensibly lowered by small quantities of silver and heightened by copper, with which it is nearly always alloyed. In the pure state it is nearly as soft as lead and is the most malleable of all the metals. The power of resisting oxidation, which it possesses, has caused it to be highly valued from the earliest ages. As to its first discovery, we have nothing definite; but allusions to it are frequent in the Old

Testament; and it is said that in those early days, gold was so plentiful that people would not stop to pick it up. The temple of Solomon was richly decorated with this metal. The refining of precious metals by cupellation seemed to have been a favorite illustration with the Jewish poets. Jewellery and vessels found in Egyptian tombs afford evidence of the perfection attained in working gold at an early period. And the drawings in these tombs clearly indicate the method of conducting the operations of washing, fusing and weighing the metal.

In nature gold is chiefly found in the metallic state, or as native gold, and frequently in combination with tellurium, lead, and silver, forming a group of minerals confined to a few localities in Europe and America.

In America, it is found in Tennessee and North Carolina, but in very small quantities. The chief gold-bearing states are California, Nevada and Oregon, which contain some very rich deposits, which are divided into two classes "veins" and "placers." The mining of gold in veins does not greatly differ from that of similar deposits of metals. In the placer deposits the gold is usually found in a water-worn condition imbedded in earthy matter, and the method of working all such deposits is based on the disintegration of the earthy matter by the action of a stream of water, which washes away the lighter portions and leaves the denser gold.

In the early days of gold washing in California, when rich deposits were common at the surface the simplest appliances were sufficient; the most characteristic being the "pan" a circular dish of sheet iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter. The pan, about two thirds filled with the "pay-dirt" to be washed is held in the stream or in a hole filled with water. The miner after separating the larger stones by hand, imparts a gyratory motion to the pan by a combination of shaking, and twisting movements, which it is impossible to describe exactly, so as to keep its contents suspended in the stream of water, which carries away the bulk of the lighter material, leaving a black residue consisting of magnetic iron ore, and other heavy minerals, together with the gold which may have been present in the mass.

The washing is repeated until enough of the enriched sand is collected, when the gold is finally recovered by careful washing or "panning out" in a smaller pan. Thus we see how slow and difficult was the method of procuring this precious metal, but its great value overcame all obstacles. The yield of gold in the United States in one year, is enormous. In 1888 it amounted to \$960,000,000. How the world would get along without this metal, is hard to imagine. It is the international standard of currency and by its means one nation can intermingle and trade with others.

Another valuable and useful metal is silver. This metal is rarely found in the native state, and then in comparatively small quantities. Most of the ores of silver are difficult to reduce, and it is therefore deemed safe to regard it as the last of the three great coining metals. Silver was originally as widespread as gold, and was found in nearly all of the volcanic rocks and in some of the primary ones.

In the Silver Reef district of Utah it is found in sedimentary sandstone, and appears to have undergone some change from volcanic action. Gold remains unchanged by the action of the elements and is often carried long distances from its original place, by the breaking down of rocks which contain it, and their formation anew elsewhere either as other rocks or as places of gravel or sand, containing the gold, and is easily washed out by hand or by some quicker method. Silver, on the contrary, is only to be found in the rocks where it originally occurs. When these are broken down or worn away, the silver is either driven into new mineral combinations or is more commonly scattered and lost. Hence this metal is only to be obtained by subterranean mining and requires great labor and the aid of large capital.

The greater rapidity with which gold can be obtained has often influenced, the legal value between these two metals and its bearing upon prices and commerce. Inquiries have been made as to the quantity of silver used in the arts, but have met with little success; however, it is safe to estimate the average annual consumption through wear, tear, and loss, as fully equal to three-fourths of the products.

Platinum, the last of the three metals first mentioned, was first detected in grains, in the alluvial deposits of Chocoma and Barbaco in New Granada (now United States of Columbia) where it first received the name Platina, derived from the word plata, meaning silver. An account of this noble metal, by Ullva a Spanish traveller in America in 1835, directed attention to it in Europe, and is now found in several localities in that country, also in the western part of North America.

Platinum is of a pale or dark gray color, and is usually combined with more or less of the rare metals, iridium, rhodium, palladium, and osmium besides copper and iron which give it a darker color than belongs to the pure metal and increases its hardness.

The infusibility of platinum and its resistance to the action of the air and moisture, and most chemical agents, renders it of great value for the construction of chemical and philosophical apparatus, for which nearly all the platinum produced now-a-days is used. Formerly the Russian government used to strike platinum coins, but soon gave up the practice on account of the fluctuations in the commercial value of the metal.

In summing up the uses of these three metals, we see that gold far exceeds the others, with silver a good second, while platinum though a noble metal has too modest an appearance to lend itself much to the jeweller's purposes.

J. C. of O.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIALS.

IMITATION

BY

L. FALLEY

There is something in human nature which prompts the man to wish for whatever good or imaginary good he sees in others. He perceives something which would be beneficial to himself and immediately he sets about to find means to acquire it. This is called imitation. Imitation, like all the actions of man has its bad as well as its good points. The blind following of a leader, knowing not whether it be into good or evil is anything but beneficial.

Students are often prone to servile imitation of a favorite author. They read his works almost exclusively, and whatever there is in their own style which is not found in that of the author, is immediately put down as useless. To what can this lead but a loss of all originality? The student in a vain endeavor to acquire all the beauties of the imitated works, gains only the faults and throws away all the good things which he might use to build up a style of his own. A servile imitation serves to direct the mind into a false channel; it dwarfs the mind and places it in an uncongenial atmosphere. But Imitation is not always bad. Nothing is nobler than the imitation of the moral qualities of a good grand man. The imitation of every part of a man's character would surely lead to no good result. Every man has faults, and in imitating the whole man you imitate his faults as

well as his virtues. He may have a noble quality which you have not: the desire to acquire this is perfectly right. Lucky is he who is able to distinguish what is worthy of being imitated from that which is worthless. He picks the choicest flowers from the basket; he can pick the rose without being hurt by its thorns.

IN MEMORIAM.

We were greatly shocked to learn of the death of Rev. Thos. Deveney '83. Father Deveney looked the picture of health and was the last of whose death we expected to hear. But the grim reaper claimed for his own and Good Friday, he was called to eternity. Rev. Father Deveney made his course of studies at St. Viateur's from which he was ordained Dec, '83. He was appointed to Gilman, Ill., after his ordination, and was also some time at Kewanee and Ivesdale, Ill. He was appointed from the latter place to the Pastorate of Tolono about a year ago, where by his zealous labor he made many friends.

May he rest in peace.

LOCALS.

- Out
- Door
- Sport.
- Summer
- Base ball.
- April rains.
- "Out on first."
- The new organ.
- Sunday the 27th.
- Form the leagues.
- Only two months more.
- Commencement the 19th.
- Look out for the Minims.
- Who is it called Johnson?
- Fishing parties are now in order.
- Entertainment, Sunday, the 27th.
- Competitions for the medals began yesterday.
- Frank, what is the matter with you and Nick?
- The boys are working hard to pass good examinations.
- Rev. Father Dooling officiated in Pullman on Easter Sunday.
- Mr. Alex. Granger '87 has completed his course of law studies at the Chicago College of Law.
- Rev. N. N. Gosselin of Ashland Ky. spent a few days with us last week. The Rev. Father presented our Business Manager with ten dollars.
- On Sunday the 27th. a musical, dramatic entertain-

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

SUPPLEMENT MENSUEL.

NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. III.

BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, 19 Avril, 1890.

No 7.

PREMIERE COMMUNION.

REVE DU JEUNE AGE.

Une bergerette rêvait.
Elle rêvait à l'agneau qu'elle aimait.
Si bon, si doux, si patient qu'à peine
Elle pouvait en détourner les yeux!
Quand les ciseaux tondaient sa blanche laine
Il demeurait calme et silencieux
On l'immola!! La bergerette en larmes
A son troupeau ne trouva plus de charmes.
Jésus lui dit: enfant réveille-toi
L'agneau que tu rêves, c'est Moi....

Une bergerette rêvait.
Elle rêvait à la fleur qu'elle aimait.
C'était un lis au fond de la vallée
Se balançant quand soufflait le zéphir.
Pauvre bergère! Elle fut désolée
Quand elle vit son beau lis flétrir.
Tu m'as trompé, s'écria-t-elle,
Je te croyais une fleur immortelle.
Jésus lui dit: enfant réveille-toi.
La fleur que tu rêves, c'est Moi....

Une bergerette rêvait.
Elle rêvait au beau ciel qu'elle aimait.
C'était la nuit, et la lune argentée
La couronnait de son rayonnement.
Pourquoi? disait la bergère enchantée
Ne pas voler vers toi rapidement.
Elle se fait des ailes de colombes,
Prend son essor.... Hélas! elle retombe.
Jésus lui dit: enfant réveille-toi
Le ciel que tu rêves, c'est Moi....

Une bergerette rêvait.
Elle rêvait à tout ce qu'elle aimait.
En chaque objet sa jeune âme se-reine
Trouvait toujours une atôme de bien.
Mais rien n'étant la beauté souveraine,
Son cœur aussi ne s'attachait à rien.
Où donc est-tu? perfection suprême,
Où donc est-tu? je te cherche et je t'aime.
Jésus lui dit: enfant réveille-toi.
L'amour que tu rêves, c'est Moi....

LE PORTUGAL.

"Oranges fines! oranges douces! oranges du Portugal!!" Tel est le cri *mielleux* que vous fait entendre une revendense de Paris et qui vous prédispose à un voyage dans le pays des José!.... L'on peut y aller de plusieurs manières; mais l'intéressant Douro mérite qu'on le suive un peu. C'est un fleuve au cours tortueux et resserré entre des montagnes et d'énormes rochers. Vous y rencontrez tout ce qu'il y a d'imaginable en fait de nature sauvage. Le trajet ménage beaucoup de surprises, mais est très fatigant. La route, qui traverse sur des ponts à une grande hauteur, longe des précipices effrayants, perce des rochers escarpés. Vous ne sauriez croire combien d'obstacles il a fallu renverser pour arriver au but. La chaleur parfois devient suffocante lorsque le chemin court entre des montagnes rapprochées ou deux murailles à perte de vue entre lesquelles vous êtes assourdi par le bruit éclatant que fait le train. Le mois de Septembre est, dit-on, le meilleur temps pour parcourir le Portugal. Cependant il faisait si chaud à cette époque le long du Douro que les voitures semblaient être comme autant de fournaises. Aussi quelle rage pour boire à chaque station! Les voyageurs encombraient les fenêtres et criaient: *de l'eau!* Avec autant d'empressement que si le feu eût été aux voitures, car la chaleur se faisait sentir surtout lorsque nous arrêtions. L'on s'éventait continuellement, sans être beaucoup soulagé, mais *ça tuait le temps!* Ah! quel voyage que celui du Douro! Que la curiosité y est bien payée! Toutefois l'on est content de voir ça et *principalement de l'avoir vu!* Au fort du trajet j'aurais bien donné une *Portugaise pour en sauter des bouts!* Cependant le *Pont du Douro* que l'on traverse en arrivant à Porto nous dédommage de nos peines. Il est d'un seul arc de 480 pieds sur une hauteur de 126. et en fer. L'on croirait passer sur un *arc en-ciel!* La vue du fleuve et de la ville est magnifique, trop magnifique pour que j'en entreprenne la description. Aussi le train avance-t-il lentement, lentement, pour nous laisser voir l'eau, les vaisseaux, les baigneurs, les belles côtes, les beaux ponts, la ville qui s'échelonne toute parsemée de clochers et de verdure.

A ma première descente du train, rien de plus pressé

que d'aller boire et manger! Le servent de table allait et venait, criait après les choses que je demandais et avec une force, un entrain qui eut fait croire à 36 convives, quand j'étais bien le seul. Puis en m'examinant un peu j'ai bien constaté aussi que j'étais *au singulier!* A la fin du repas il me présenta une *simple note de 1055 reis!!!*... Vous savez qu'un jour Napoléon reçut un compte énorme pour un petit dîner qu'il prenait en Italie, et qu'à la remarque qu'il fit sur la rondeur de la somme, on lui répondit: "Oui, Sir, mais nous ne recevons pas des empereurs tous les jours!" Moi, j'aurais pu répliquer *dans le temps* que je n'étais pas empereur! Mais, en me rappelant que le *reis* ne vaut qu'un dixième de sou ma surprise disparut aussitôt. A propos, si le sou français par exemple, passait au Portugal, il vaudrait 10 *reis*. Il y a des monnaies en cuivre de 5, 10 et 20 *reis* qu'on appelle respectivement Cinco reis, Dez reis et Vintens reis. Les monnaies d'argent sont: le Meio tasto (50) Tastos (100) Demi-couronne (500) et Couronne (1000.) Les monnaies d'or sont de 1000, 2000, 5000 et 10, 000 *reis* respectivement nommées: Decimo de coroa, Quinto de coroa, Meia coroa et Coroa (couronne) En somme donc les Portugais ne comptent que par *reis* et, pour comparer avec la monnaie de l'Union, il faut se rappeler que 200 *reis* valent 1 franc par la poste, mais un peu plus dans le commerce. Quant aux poids, la livre se nomme *arratel* et le *marc* correspond à la demi-livre qui se divise en 8 onces, &c.

Nous sommes donc en Portugal!... C'est un beau pays, moins chaud en général que celui d'Espagne, sauf quelques localités comme le long du Douro où l'air ne circule pas toujours librement. Le Portugal est montagneux, mais, comme partout, il y a des terrains unis. Entre Coïmbre et Porto, par exemple, l'on trouve même une contrée si basse qu'elle a mérité le surnom de *Hollande portugaise*. En effet la ressemblance est assez grande, moins toutefois les nombreux moulins à vent qui, en Hollande, semblent *battre l'air* plutôt que lui être soumis. Le Portugal compte, comme vous savez, plus de 6, 000, 000 d'habitants en y comprenant ses colonies. Ceux du Portugal ont apparemment bonne envie de vivre si l'on en juge par l'activité qu'ils déploient partout. Les animaux mêmes y figurent bien et les bœufs y ont des cornes d'une étendue, mais d'une étendue à vous les faire prendre pour des *arcs-de-triomphe!* Quand ils marchent dans le chemin. Ces bons animaux semblent prétendre que *tant qu'à être bœuf il vaut mieux l'être pour tout de bon!*

Les Portugais sont affables et fiers avec raison de leur défunt roi, car c'était un lettré, un sage sous le règne duquel le Portugal a visiblement progressé. Sa politique était raisonnée et favorisait le bonheur du peuple au lieu d'une ambition particulière. *Louis 1er. de Portugal* était certainement le modèle des têtes couronnées de l'Europe entière.

I. U. A. M.

EPINES ET FLEURS.

(Du Canadien.)

Nous avons sous les yeux un recueil de délicieuses poésies fugitives, fleurs suaves, délicates, sans la moindre épine, qui se sont épanouies dans le parterre du Collège de St-Viateur, au soleil de l'heureuse et poétique imagination d'un des modestes professeurs de cette grande institution.

L'auteur, Rév. M. J. Marsile, que nous avons à remercier sincèrement pour le gracieux envoi d'un exemplaire de son œuvre, a appelé son recueil de poésies, "Ses Passe-Temps."

Dans la pensée du poète, ces poésies sont encore une humble pierre apportée à la construction de la chapelle du Sacré Cœur, de son collège. Il les a qualifiées d'*Epines et Fleurs*: "c'est un modeste bouquet, dit-il, que j'offre aujourd'hui au public: fleurs des bois et des champs, parfums intimes de l'âme, épines du cœur, tristesse, rêves envolés..." Et plus loin il ajoute: "comment le lecteur les accueillera-t-il? Il y trouvera sans doute plus d'épines que de fleurs, plus de défauts que de qualités. Qu'il veuille bien encourager dans cette œuvre de jeunesse, moins le mérite littéraire que l'entreprise as succès de laquelle cette œuvre est humblement dédiée."

Franchement nous voudrions voir ce recueil de poésies dans les mains de tous nos collégiens et collégiennes, dans celles de la plupart de nos lecteurs. Elles sont agréables de forme, d'allure, de genre, et belles, grandes et parfois même sublimes de pensées. Vers facile, style naturel, et surtout pas de chevilles. Le Rév. Père Marsile, doit à son rare talent poétique de le cultiver, de l'entretenir, de l'exercer. C'est une lumière qu'il ne doit pas laisser éteindre. Il devra la raviver afin qu'elle finisse par briller dans tout son éclat. Nous le félicitons cordialement sur ce premier essai ou plutôt sur ce premier succès.

Les 134 pages de poésies de cet intéressant recueil en comprennent plusieurs que maints autres poètes de renom se seraient empressés de signer à deux mains.

Nous en publierons prochainement afin de pouvoir faire admirer à nos lecteurs quelques unes des perles chatoyantes que renferme ce précieux écrin.

S'adresser pour l'achat d'un exemplaire au Rév. M. J. Marsile, Collège St. Viateur, Bourbonnais Grove, Ill. Prix 50 cts.

L'HONORABLE P. J. O. CHEVEAU.

Les lettres canadiennes viennent de perdre leur Nestor, celui qui depuis un demi-siècle n'avait cessé de prendre part au mouvement littéraire du Canada. Avec lui disparaît toute une époque, celle qui a vu

naître nos libertés politiques et notre littérature nationale. Mr. J. C. Taché est peut-être le seul qui survit à cette phalange de nobles intelligences. Leur œuvre, qui fut une tâche de géant, a été couronné de succès. Ils peuvent entrer dans leur repos, sûrs de l'avenir. Ils ont sauvé nos droits et notre langue: leurs enfants aujourd'hui cueillent des lauriers dans l'arène politique et jusque sous les voûtes de l'Académie Française.

Mr. Chauveau était né le 30 mai 1820. En 1837, il terminait ses études au Séminaire de Québec et fut admis au barreau en 1841. Il prit une part active dans les affaires politiques: en 1851, il entra dans l'administration Hincks Morin, comme solliciteur-général, fut successivement secrétaire provincial, surintendant de l'instruction publique et premier ministre de la province de Québec.

En 1878, il fut nommé professeur de droit romain à l'Université Laval et fut ensuite élu doyen de la Faculté. Il appartenait aussi à la Société Royale, qui est pour le Canada ce que l'Académie Française est pour la France. Très jeune encore il publia plusieurs pièces de vers qui furent bien accueillies, entre autres: "Joies naïves," "Donnaconna" et "Epître à Mr. Puipusque." Ses principaux ouvrages en prose sont: "Charles de Guérin, roman de mœurs canadiennes" (1852.) "L'instruction publique au Canada" (1876.) "Souvenirs et Légendes" (1877.) "François Xavier Garneau, sa vie et ses œuvres" (1883). Il fut aussi un collaborateur assidu des "Revue de Montréal," du "Canada-Français" et du "Journal de l'Instruction Publique." Cette dernière publication fut surtout son œuvre.

L'abbé Gingras dans ses "Impertinences à l'eau de rose" parle ainsi de Mr. Chauveau, comme écrivain:

.....c'est un esprit d'élite!
 Prosateur souple et pomponné,
 Dans la strophe il paraît gêné
 Comme un soldat dans sa guérite.

La réputation littéraire de Mr. Chauveau se basera surtout sur ses ouvrages en prose plutôt que sur ses poèmes, tout gracieux qu'ils puissent être. Son style est toujours correct et élégant. Comme orateur, cet éminent patriote a su faire vibrer les plus nobles fibres de l'âme. Dans son discours à l'occasion de l'inauguration du "Monument des Braves" ainsi que dans celui qu'il prononça lors de l'érection du "Monument Brébeuf" il s'est élevé sans effort jusqu'au sommet de la véritable éloquence.

Lua.

A PROPOS DE GRAMMAIRE.

(Suite et fin.)

Ce sont de véritables cerveaux creux qui méritent, à juste titre, l'épithète du renard de la fable: "Belle tête,

dit-il; mais de cervelle point." De tels hommes ne peuvent être qu'un embarras, sinon une calamité pour la société. C'est ce qui arrive le plus souvent pour ceux qui comptent sur la fortune de leurs parents pour vivre en désœuvrés ou mener joyeuse vie. En effet, nonseulement ils s'exposent à de cruelles déceptions, car rien n'est plus instable que la fortune, mais encore à toutes les conséquences de ses revers. D'où je conclus que la véritable valeur de l'homme ne consiste ni dans ses richesses ni dans un beau physique, non plus que dans le poids de sa chair et le volume de ses os, mais dans son mérite personnel, c'est-à-dire dans les qualités du cœur et de l'esprit; dans ses vertus et ses talents qui ne s'acquièrent que par de longs et laborieux efforts. Ce n'est qu'à ce titre qu'il a droit à notre estime, qu'il mérite d'occuper une place dans ce monde et qu'il peut être utile à ses semblables.

Mais revenons à l'objet principal de votre discussion. Je sais que nul homme ne peut être universel, c'est-à-dire posséder toutes les sciences, mais au moins chacun doit-il faire tous ses efforts pour acquérir convenablement celles dont il a besoin. Pour cela on ne doit rien négliger, mais faire cas des plus petites choses et qui semblent de peu d'importance, comme des plus sérieuses et des plus considérables. Notre Seigneur qui s'y entendait a dit: "Celui qui est soigneux dans les petites choses, le sera aussi dans les grandes, et celui qui est négligent dans les petites choses le sera aussi dans les grandes." L'expérience de chaque jour démontre la vérité de cet oracle divin.

Maintenant, à l'appui de ce que Georges vient de dire, j'ajouterai que le petit signe orthographique que Gustave qualifie de *misérable apostrophe*, a, dans les autres langues, comme dans la nôtre, son utilité et son importance. Ainsi, par exemple, si, dans les expressions anglaises suivantes: *My father's horse and my brother's pig*, on supprime l'apostrophe, ces mots ont le sens que voici: *mon père cheval et mon frère cochon*... Voilà une jolie parenté, n'est-ce pas?

La langue française, surtout, abonde en exemples de ce genre. En voici quelques uns. L'âme désigne la partie spirituelle et immortelle de l'homme; lame indique la partie tranchante d'un instrument ou une grosse vague; l'Est désigne l'un des quatre points cardinaux; Lest désigne les matières pesantes, pierres, terre, etc, qu'on met dans la cale d'un navire sans cargaison, pour lui donner de la stabilité en mer, ou bien encore le sable que les aéronautes placent dans la nacelle d'un ballon et qu'ils jettent pour l'alléger; l'amas, accumulation de personnes ou de choses; l'ame, quadrupède ruminant du Pérou; blé d'Inde, blé originaire de l'Inde; Dinde, femelle du dindon, femme dépourvue d'intelligence; l'avis, manière de voir, opinion, conseil; lavis, manière de colorier un dessin. l'arme, instrument pour attaquer ou pour se défendre; larme, goutte de liquide limpide qui sort des yeux; d'eux, dans chacun d'eux,

c'est-à-dire, l'un et l'autre; deux, représentant le nombre 2 unités.

A propos de ce dernier exemple, il me revient en mémoire le fait suivant que j'ai entendu citer par mon grand père. Autrefois, dit-il, j'eus pour condisciple un certain Boillerault qui fut plus tard notaire dans ma paroisse natale. Pas mauvais garçon au fond, mais c'était l'être le plus insouciant que j'aie jamais rencontré. Dans ses livres, dans ses papiers et dans sa chambre, comme dans sa personne, c'était le désordre le plus complet. Au collège, on ne l'appelait, par dérision, que Roger-Bontemps, à cause de sa flânerie. Cette négligence, d'où résulte fatalement le manque d'ordre, qu'il a portée du collège dans sa vie publique, lui a été ou ne peut plus foneste. Il n'a jamais fait rien qui vaille, et, après avoir dissipé une assez jolie fortune qu'il tenait de sa famille, il a fini ses jours dans la misère. Bref, ce Boillerault donc fut appelé par un vieux célibataire qui voulait faire son testament. Après les préliminaires d'usage, le testateur dicte la phrase suivante: Pour reconnaître les bons offices de mes neveux Paul et Louis Durand, je donne "à chacun d'eux cent mille francs." C'est ainsi que le notaire sans-souci écrivit la somme en toutes lettres. Or, après la mort de l'oncle, les deux neveux se rendirent chez le notaire pour prendre connaissance du testament. Mais quel ne fut pas leur étonnement en voyant l'orthographe des mots: "chacun d'eux cent mille francs!" Ils dirent au notaire: Monsieur, volontairement ou non, vous nous avez frustrés tous les deux. Notre oncle n'a pas dû vous dire de mettre une apostrophe au nombre exprimant la somme qu'il nous léguait à chacun. Nous savons qu'il a dit à plusieurs de ses amis: "A ma mort, je donnerai 200000 francs à Paul et 200000 francs à Louis." De sorte que votre apostrophe mise sciemment ou non, nous enlève 100000 francs à chacun.

De là, grande discussion et procès monstre entre les deux neveux et les autres héritiers. Ceux-ci voulaient le maintien de l'apostrophe et ceux-là ne voulaient pas entendre de cette oreille.

Finalement, le malheureux notaire fut obligé de subir les conséquences de son manque d'attention. Il fut condamné à payer la plus grande partie des frais du procès.—D'après cela vous voyez qu'une simple apostrophe vaut 200000 francs. En effet, en supprimant l'apostrophe Paul a deux cent mille francs (200000) et Louis a également deux cent mille (200000) francs.

Valeur { à chacun d'eux cent mille frs.=100000 frs.
à chacun deux cent mille frs.=200000 frs.

Mais voici qui serait encore bien plus fort. Si vous écriviez, par exemple: Mon frère Joseph à New York est fort content, et mon frère Charles à Paris est encore plus content.

Dans le premier cas vous dites que Joseph réside à

New York; dans le second, vous dites que Paris appartient à Charles. D'où il résulte qu'un simple accent grave vaut tout Paris.

J'aurais encore beaucoup d'autres choses non moins intéressantes à vous dire à ce sujet, mais ce sera pour une autre fois, si cela vous est agréable.

Nous t'en conjurons, dit Georges. Gustave ne souffla mot. Le pauvre garçon était aussi penaud qu'un renard qu'une poule aurait pris.

C. d'Aunay.

CUEILLETES.

— Avril est toujours capricieux.

— Une pluie torrentielle a fait déborder le *creek* et a failli emporter le boulanger et la boulangerie.

— Le Rév. P. Ducharme et le Rév. F. Desmarchets partiront à la fin de juillet pour se rendre au chapitre qui se tiendra à Vourles.

— Les RR. PP. Paradis et Legris sont enchantés de Lourdes, et c'est avec regret qu'ils l'ont laissé pour passer en Espagne.

— Mr. Alex. Granger a subi avec succès son examen de droit devant la cour de Chicago. Dame Rumeur dit qu'il s'établira à Kankakee. Mr. Phil. Lesage est sorti le premier du concours qui permet aux élèves du "Chicago Medical College" d'entrer comme assistant-médecin à l'Hopital de la Merci. C'est une victoire dont tous ses amis sont fiers. Il recevra ses degrés de M. D. le 29 du présent mois. Félicitations et meilleurs souhaits à ces deux anciens élèves.

— La Société St. J. Baptiste a clos sa saison académique par une séance intéressante. Mr. F. Dandurand a présenté une adresse de bienvenue. Mr. Max. Fortin a lu un joli travail sur la langue française. Puis est venue la farce intitulée "La Surprise" qui a eu un véritable succès. MM. F. Richard, Granger, Thos. Legris et E. Monast se sont surtout distingués par le naturel et la grâce de leur débit. L'Orchestre des minimes a aussi mêlé ses accords harmonieux à cette belle fête. Tous ceux qui ont eu le plaisir d'assister à cette soirée ont dit à la Société St. J. Baptiste: courage et succès.

— Le terrain de l'entrée sera sous peu nivelé et les allées tracées. Les minimes doivent se charger de la culture des fleurs. Elles ne sauraient manquer de grâce et de fraîcheur si elles leur ressemblent.

— On se propose de donner un concert le 27 courant dans le but de faire faire une boîte à notre orgue. Les élèves exercent deux jolies pièces ainsi que de beaux morceaux de chant. La séance aura lieu dans l'après-midi afin de permettre aux spectateurs de voir, tout en entendant l'orgue, les chassés de la chapelle qui font l'admiration de tout le monde.

ment is to be given by the students. On this occasion our grand organ will be heard to good advantage.

— The Juniors played an interesting game of base ball last Thursday. The contesting nines were selected from the Commercial and Classical courses. The score was 18 to 16 in favor of the Commercial nine. Batteries, O'Connor and Cunningham for the Classical, and Drolet and Dostal for the Commercial.

— Mr. Philip Lesage '89 has received his degrees from the Chicago Medical College. In the examination Mr. Lesage stood first, thereby admitting him to practice in the Mercy Hospital.

— April 11th. was the birthday of Rev. M. A. Dooling. He was called to Chicago on this occasion where a large reception was tendered him by a host of admiring friends. The whole affair was a complete surprise to the Rev. Father. Many of the clergy residing in the city were present besides representatives of different religious orders. It was an event which Father Dooling will not soon forget.

WONDERS OF GEOLOGY.

Read before the Mivart Scientific Association.

Time is long. Since God has created the earth changes have been taking place which are now being revealed to the mind of man. From the condition of the world to-day we learn the history of the past. Moses informs us that "the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." Imagine the scene of that primitive period with a dense atmosphere of steam, metallic vapors, and sulphurous clouds concealing the bright and glowing monster of light, and through which the tiny star never penetrated. In the dark horizon a gleam of fire shoots forth, incessant flashes of lightning dart to and fro, and bursts of echoing thunder peal, on peal complete this grand and sublime picture. God said "let there be light." Then we behold the smiling sun which rises as the day progresses, and the light of stars and moon which caused terror in the minds of the shepherds. All this science reveals under the technical name of Geology. To treat at length of this branch of science would for me be an impossibility, and were I able time would not permit. On every rock or specimen that exists volumes have been written and there is much yet to accomplish. In this short essay I intend to review a few of the wonders of Geology.

Volcanoes are similar in shape to a gigantic cone whose tops seem an observator of mother earth, and scan with dignity and contempt the fierce and raging

waves of the sea. Some volcanoes are constantly discharging steam and melted rocks or lava. These are seldom dangerous and are passed with little notice. It is when in a dormant state for years and centuries that the volcano accumulates gases and with the great heat beneath ignites this matter and produces one of the most sublime scenes that nature affords. This violent eruption is preceded by muffled noises and earth tremors and shocks caused probably by the fracturing of subterranean strata. Explosion follows and the solid blocks of glowing lava are scattered far and wide. The steam rising rapidly adds a great globular mass to the dust and cloud canopy forming above. The glow of liquid lava with the rapid ascent of incandescent fragments produces the illusion of brilliant tongues of flame issuing from the crater. Who has not heard of the eruption of mount Vesuvius? When the great populace had assembled to see the lion devour mortal man and the wickedness had reached the highest degree of their morbid taste, this mount opened as if to swallow their vice and at that moment they felt the earth shake beneath their feet, and beyond in the distance they heard the crash of falling roofs: an instant more the mountain cloud seemed to roll towards them dark and rapid like a torrent. Over the crushing vines over the desolate streets far and wide with many a mighty splash in the agitated sea fell that awful shower. But in proportion as the blackness gathered did the lightings around Vesuvius increase in their vivid and scorching glare. The huger stones striking against each other broke into countless fragments emitting sparks of fire which set ablaze whatever was combustible within its reach. Such is the work of the mighty volcano.

Now let us turn to what is also terrific and ill desired. Nearly every hour some locality is reminded as of death by the occurrence of an earthquake. In the mountain regions especially erosion is most rapid, and on the sea-bottoms along the margin of continents sedimentation is greatest. Yet often in our immediate neighborhood where mount is not our idol, nor sea our eye's greatest observer earthquakes frequently occur and devastate the lands. It comes with the idea of a powerful army and knows no rest, but whatever tries to impede its progress is taken with its terrific speed and devouring grasp. Ages have recorded this subject of Geology, yet science cannot hinder its corruption. Posterity will not guide its latitude nor shirk its dreadful havoc but like us be exposed to every wind and gale. Nor are we warned of its progress but like the Countless specimens of geology could be analysed and would prove very interesting; but in the few illustrated we become slightly educated with the inner work of this earth, and see the powerful hand of God applied not

thief at night awakes us from the slumber of innocence with imperative demands and plunders. As I have stated that from the history of the past our present knowledge is acquired, we are led, without any introduction to the subject of fossils; that which for ages perplexed mankind and to-day is attracting the attention of the multitude. This name is applied to all animal or vegetable remains which are found imbedded in the rocks of the earth's crust. They are formed like sedimentary rocks, are now forming, and have been formed in all times. An animal dies and the flesh that once put form into that uncultivated creature is wasted on the passing winds. The skeleton is drifted by the tide and falls to the sea bottom or sinks into rivers and marshes, and are thus preserved from rapid decay. So in all times past have similar agencies been at work, and the remains of animals that were borne by rivers or drifted by the waves on the muddy sea-shore are, with the progress of time, washed from the sandy bottom, and again brought to the scope of man, who discovers some fossil bone (not a freak of nature as some suppose) and we are led irresistibly to the acknowledgement of its former stage. No chemical ingredient saves its bones from becoming rotten. But nature with her cooling waves clothes it, centuries pass and she reveals in her naked garb the wonders that our imagination loves to contemplate. Perhaps in the study of Geology nothing strikes us more forcibly than the fossil bone. We are dazed and know not the age of our specimen, yet can trace its origin. It does not require any very great period to reduce bones to a fossil state, yet non-Catholics endeavor to establish the antiquity of the human race beyond that reckoned by Moses, by taking for example the fossils of cave-dwellers. Surely their fossil bone has been discovered but history testifies as to the first knowledge of this creature, and the extraction of their bones occurred centuries after which proves that the cave-dweller existed many years after the time of Moses. Stalactites depend from the roof of caverns in limestone regions, and are formed by deposition from water charged with carbonate of lime in solution. To see the common dripping down of water from crevices in a rock is an ordinary scene, and apparently would not attract our slightest attention. But in certain places these drippings produce calcareous mounds called stalagmites. With this action of the water which evaporates, and deposits its limestone, curious and grotesque figures have been formed which the artist might envy. When we look at this figure we become struck with admiration and wonder and probably there is nothing that gives us a more pleasing sensation. Mr. Addison speaking of Nature and Art says: "We have before observed that there is generally in nature something more grand and august than what we meet with

in the curiosities of art. When we therefore see this imitated in any measure it gives us a nobler and more exalted kind of pleasure than what we receive from the nicer and more accurate production of art." Another simple yet picturesque scene is that produced by rainfall which is termed Canôn. This scene suggests a mountain in which it is situated. A person travelling becomes weary at witnessing the bare hill towering to the sky, with large oaks around it, but in the center the Canôn meets his glance, and he is transformed into a paradise of beauty. For a great distance he sees on one side the rocks exhibiting nature in all her majesty and roughness, and on the other beholds the smooth and stony bank resembling the artistic work of the sculptor, studded with layers of hard and soft strata which only heighten the heavenly effect. From the grandeur alone of God's work let us turn to the utility of some of our wonderful specimens. Asbestos is made one of the most useful appliances of home life. It is a fibrous substance and can be spun or woven like cotton. Anciently it was made into napkins which having accumulated dirt were thrown into the fire, and in a few moments brought out clean and white. The Greenlanders used it for lampwicks, and it also served in keeping the perpetual fire in the temple, its combustibility thought to render it sacred. It is found in this country at the quarantine New York and is generally conceded to be of good quality. The Crystalline quartz is not only useful but ornamental. Its clear white substance presenting a very deceptive splendor, which is often sold as California diamonds. It is also used for spectacles and meets general approval. Many beautiful figures have been carved from this rough mineral, some of which are still preserved for curiosities, and of common minerals is probably the most valuable. It is said that Nero learning of the insurrection that led to his downfall dashed into pieces two crystalline vases valued at \$3000. The more expensive geological minerals are garnets and diamonds. The latter which presents the most beautiful sight and sparkles with a heavenly splendor is more rare and valued at an exorbitant price. Diamonds are valued according to their color, size and transparency. The rose diamond is without doubt the most valuable owing to the great beauty of its color and rarity. The green diamond is also much esteemed as its color is connected with nature in all her splendor. The wealthy people of the world pride in their diamonds which present a most brilliant reflection and cause the common mind to wonder. Gold which has become so valuable in the past few years occurs mostly native, being either pure or alloyed with silver and other metals. When found in its naked state it is apparently devoid of all beauty and utility. But with a regular process it becomes very ornamental and its utility is everywhere apparent.

only to the rough and rocky mountains, but delicately shown in the productions that the traveller witnesses and which causes his very soul to be lifted to the ideal home of Him who has created those wonderful and admiring works of nature. Men have made themselves great by forming conclusions of His masterly work and now their names are on the lips of every lover of nature. Our own Agassiz has 15,000 followers in his noble occupation, and ere long they will have upturned the remaining stones of concealment and reveal to the multitude the sublime and picturesque scenes of forest, city and mountain. Association is the model of progress and by cooperating we will soon become famous. Let us work earnestly in the enterprise so diligently begun. Lift the garb of obscurity that is hanging o'er this barren earth, and our great, grand and noble motto (Per Naturam ad Deum) will be realized and then we may feel well disposed to meet Him whose works we so earnestly desired to contemplate, and whose expression we find in the study we admire

J. J. C.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. VIATEUR'S

The anniversary of Ireland's great saint always receives a hearty welcome from the Students of St. Viateur's College. The day which has just passed was no less welcome and was as joyously celebrated as in times gone by.

On the evening preceding St. Patrick's day, The Thespians presented with great success: Battery B. a drama for male characters written by Rev. E. L. Grace C. M. of Niagara University. The play is well written, the plot well laid and excellently carried out. A fine sentiment pervades the whole piece.

It is in three acts. Its scenes are laid in Shreveport, La. Time the late war. Capt. Henry Archer the hero, is hated by his fellow officers, because of his popularity with his superior officers, as well as for his exalted idea of religion and duty. The officers urged on by their envy seek Archer's ruin. They try to force him to fight a duel; he refuses on principle. Then they hire a camp follower to give him a letter which Archer is led to believe came from his father who is dying and constantly calling for his son. Archer is duped. He tries to procure a pass from the commanding general who is 70 miles away; Col. Winton who is the real villain promises Archer that he will procure him a pass. A letter bearing the signature of Gen. Winthrop is given Archer, who immediately starts for his home in New York. When the plotters suppose their victim is in New York, they raise the cry of insubordination, and desertion, Archer is

arrested at his home, is brought back, court martialed, and sentenced to be shot.

About the time that he is to be executed one of the officers who plotted Archer's downfall is mortally wounded he confesses all; Archer is restored to his former dignity; Winton his enemy tries to commit suicide, but is prevented, he tries to escape and is killed by a guard on duty. The play is very sentimental. Its heroes are inspired by a love of duty as well as great respect for their superior officers. The leading role was filled by Mr. J. J. Condon who entered into the spirit of his part and who succeeded well in displaying the manly sentiments of the hero he represented; Mr. John Coyle was perhaps the most natural of all and his part in the dying scene, would do credit to a professional actor. Mr. Jos. Kearney as private McGinnis, "true to duty" surprised all by his natural wit and great tact in filling his role; and as virtue seldom goes without its reward, "McGinnis" lived to become "a dashing corporal of Battery B."

The boys deserve great credit for their great willingness, and for the zeal they showed all through the practice. Though space forbids individual mention of all the characters, they may all rest satisfied that their efforts were appreciated.

St. Patrick's day was exceptionally fine. Many visitors had come to spend the day at the College and by 9 A. M. the hour appointed for high mass, a larger number had assembled in the beautiful new chapel, to assist at the solemn services. Solemn high mass was sung by Rev. M. A. Dooling assisted by Mr. T. Lynch as deacon; Mr. J. Solon as sub deacon and Mr. J. Kelly as Master of ceremonies. The singing at mass was unusually good. At the close of the mass Rev. E. L. Rivard pronounced the panegyric on Ireland's patron saint.

At 12 M. dinner was served of which a large number partook. Many speeches were made which space forbids us to mention. St. Patrick's is an ever welcome feast and its annual return always finds an enthusiastic crowd of students who use all their endeavors to honor one who converted the "nation of Saints and scholars;" a nation which was bright with the light of genius before many other European nations had passed the first stages of development. Ireland has worn the chains of oppression not because of her ignorance, but because she kept the faith left her by St. Patrick. She has kept this sacred gift as no other nation has. True to the promise of God she, like the Master is persecuted and calumniated because her people have preferred to please God rather than men.

In the evening, an impromptu programme was arranged. Music both vocal and instrumental formed the chief portion of the evening's exercise. Some good declamations were given particularly "Ireland's Flag" by Mr. J. Solon.

Thus the feast of Patrick came and went. Its coming recalled many familiar faces who in former years made the College ring with their joyous voices; it leaves cherished memories of present companions who will not be forgotten when others fill their places.

Visu.

THE AGASSIZ ENTERTAINMENT.

A scientific entertainment by the Agassiz Association was lately given in the reading hall. Invitations had been sent to the friends of the Association and these with the faculty of the College, made up the audience. Since the organization was founded a remarkable energy has been displayed by the members to advance the society and place it in front rank of like associations which exist throughout the country. All have worked in harmony and success has crowned their efforts. The small collection which before filled but a small space in the College museum has been much enlarged and is still rapidly increasing. But a still greater benefit is noticeable, that of increased interest in the study of the sciences. This last effect was observed in the essays which were read at their entertainment. Each writer seemed to understand his subject thoroughly. This first appearance of the association was anxiously awaited by the public as the organization has created quite a stir in the College circles. The entertainment was held in the Society Hall at eight o'clock Sunday evening. The hall had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented quite a beautiful appearance. The program had been carefully arranged and each number was enjoyed by the audience. The entertainment opened with an overture by the orchestra; following which was an address by Rev. J. J. Bencler, C. S. V. His remarks were short but to the point and proved a fitting introduction to the literary exercises which followed. The next number was a fine duet by Prof. Bourget and W. J. McHugh, which was well rendered. Wonders of Geology was the title of an essay read by James J. Condon. Mr. Condon is a composer of no mean ability and an earnest reader, the combination of which qualities made him the star of the evening. Hugh A. O'Donnell then followed with an essay on corals. This also was a creditable performance. Another selection by the orchestra and then an intermission. The second part of the entertainment was a violin solo, by Mr. Martineau. This gentleman indeed proved agreeable. His selections are of the highest musical grade and their rendition most pleasant. Mr. D. J. Flaviu who has always ranked among the first of our writers, here treated in a masterly manner, the "Wonders of Natural History." A flute solo, Mr. F. J.

Dandurand, proved quite entertaining. A. F. Didier then read an essay on the Centipede and Tarantula. He seemed conversant with his subject and his effort was creditable. Stereopticon views were next given to the audience and were immensely enjoyed. The views possess a rare artistic excellency. They were furnished to the Association by the firm of J. B. Colt & Co., 16 Beekman St., N. Y. To any person thinking of purchasing views we can think of no better place of securing them than from this firm. Rev. M. J. Marsile then closed the entertainment with a few remarks in which he congratulated the association on the progress they have made and urged them to continue in their praiseworthy undertaking. The entertainment on the whole was very much enjoyed and was highly creditable to the society giving it. The JOURNAL extends congratulations to the Agassiz Association for what they have already accomplished and wishes them all the success possible for the future.

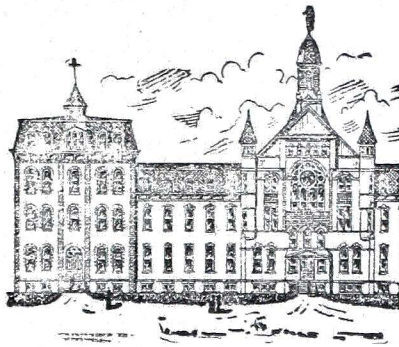
On Tuesday the 8th inst., St. Thomas' Society held a special meeting for the election of officers. The following were chosen: viz, Mod., Rev. Fr. Laberge D. D., Pres., Mr. Solon; Vice Pres., Bro. Bencler; Rec. Sec. Mrl Furman; Cor. Sec., Mr. Crawley; Treas., Bro. Meehan; Censor, Mr. McDevitt. At the close, an impromptu exercise, which proved very instructive and interesting, took place.

— A tender spirit of compassion to all inferiors, *let only may be but should be* nourished and developed in early life. We are usually lovers of domestic animals, but, a sense of power over them, will lead us to tyranny, unless it be guided to nobler channels. Who, has not seen the boy call his dog,—his most faithful friend—in the gentlest manner, only to strike and torture the poor brute, when coming at his bidding? We see the faithful animal lick the cruel hand that struck him, we see him, with his honest brown eyes, meet the gaze of his master, as if saying, what have I done to deserve such treatment? I come at your call, and go at your command; can I be more obedient? Still not the least pang of remorse is felt.

Therefore, we should be taught, to respect life, and happiness in its humblest form; we should be taught to avoid giving a single needless pain; we should be taught to find pleasure in observing the characteristics, and, in studying the habits of animals instead of wantonly inflicting torture or death. Thus accustomed to use power, for good, and not for evil; to rejoice in happiness and not in misery; we shall be tenderhearted, and piteous to all who need aid, or claim our compassion.

A.

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