

ST. LOUIS

CHRONICLE

JOURNAL

BOURBONNAIS GROVE,

KANKAKEE COUNTY ILLINOIS

VOL. VII.

JUNE 14 1890

No 14

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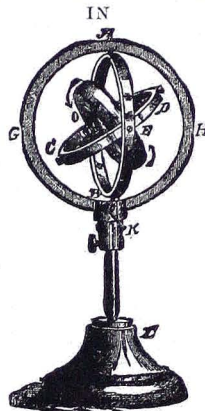
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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. VII

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, June 14 1890.

No 14

FAREWELL TO FATHER BEAUDOIN.

With hearts filled full of anxious care for thee.
We tender thee our fondest last adieu
Ere thou dost go thy errand o'er the sea
And leavest for a time thy loving few.

Full long, dear pastor, hast thou 'mongst us toiled
All through thy life thy only work has been
To walk before and point the heavenward way
And guide our erring steps from paths of sin.

And now although thy going, with a load
Of heavy sorrow burthens every heart
We may not claim the right to keep thee back
When duty's call hath bid thee to depart.

But when thou hast thy duty done
Most nobly in that far-off land
And paid thy homage to our father
And viewed our church's home so grand,

We hopefully the saints will pray
To bring thee back to us in time
That thou mayst cheer us with thy words
Fresh kindled from Rome's scenes sublime.

VERY REV. P. BEAUDOIN, C. S. V. R. D.,

PASTOR OF MATERNITY CHURCH, BOURBONNAIS, ILL.

Fr. Beaudoin was born at St. Paul de Joliette, Canada on 28th. of August 1833. His parents were tillers of the soil. From very early boyhood he was placed under care of instructors, and memory fails to carry him back to the lisping years when he knew not how to read. Having successfully finished his kindergarten, young Peter pursued academic studies, and entered Joliette College September 1850 where he commenced classics, which he completed in 1856. He then went to College Chambly as professor, and thence returned to Joliette where in '59 he entered the Community and taught for one year, at the end of which he made simple vows.

We next find him at St. André d'Argenteuil presiding over the parochial School in '60, during which year he received tonsure and minor orders from Bishop Bourget. At the retreat of '61 he pronounced his perpetual vows, receiving immediately after sub-deaconship and deaconship. He

WAS ORDAINED PRIEST

August the 25th. 1861, and celebrated his first mass at Mile End, near Montreal, the next day.

Father Beaudoin spent the scolastic year of '61 and '62 as professor of latin and rhetoric in Joliette, Canada. In the Fall of '62 he was sent as professor to Rigaud College whence he was recalled to fill the post of chaplain of the Sisters of Providence in Joliette, vacated by Fr. Jacques. The Summer months of '64 Fr. Beaudoin spent in Manchester, N. H., as acting pastor of St. Mary's church, where among other arduous duties he had to make his first effort in English by preaching a retreat to the sisters.

At the return of the Rev. pastor, Fr. Beaudoin was summoned home to receive the appointment of curé of St. André, where he remained till '65. It was while peacefully discharging his pastoral duties at St André, that Fr. Beaudoin received a telegram from the V. Rev. Superior, announcing him his appointment to Bourbonnais, Grove, Ill. To say that this news was a surprise is to put it mildly. Bourbonnais was then considered as still a hot bed of schism where religious discord reigned supreme. The reputation it had in Canada was not calculated to make it a desirable post to fill. With some trepidation Fr. Beaudoin left his peaceful and pious St. André and proceeded to Montreal where he, with Bros. J. B. Bernard and Aug. Martel, bade adieu to Canada and boarded a train, Sept. 4th, 1865, bound for Chicago. The party

ARRIVED IN BOURBONNAIS,

Sept. 6th. Fr. Beaudoin took charge of the parish generously given over by Rev. Fr. Coté, who thereafter went to labor so successfully among the French Canadians of Chicago. The two Brothers commenced teaching the village school, in the two story stone building which is now the College refectory. As to the condition of affairs in Bourbonnais, Fr. Beaudoin was agreeably surprised to find that things were not quite so bad as he had imagined. True, there had been a wolf in the fold and the flock had been much scattered and frightened away from right paths; but there had come good shepherds, true pastors who had done much to restore peace, and now the misled were willing and even anxious to return to duty and again to hear and believe the truths they had once forsaken. The work of religious reconstruction already begun by his predecessors was energetically pushed and successfully carried on by Fr. Beaudoin and his zealous assistants in the school.

When the provincial visitor of the Community, Rev. Fr. Lajoie, C. S. V., visited the mission in 1867, the question of a boarding school was agitated, and, upon the representations of the pastor that there was a field for much good to be done by such a school, the Rev. Visitor was persuaded to send reinforcement to the Brothers already successfully at work.

Accordingly in the fall of '67 Brothers Lamarche and Denis arrived and studies were commenced on a more extended scale in what was then called the Bourbonnais Commercial Academy. The Brothers who had so far lived at the pastor's now took up their abode in the little old red cottage remembered by the oldest students only. As many boarders as could be accommodated in the narrow quarters of the school were registered. But many had to board and sleep in the village. Evidently the rooms were getting too small for the fame that the Bourbonnais Academy was gaining. New plans had to be drawn.

In 1868 arrangements were made by which the Community secured the possession of the school buildings on fair conditions. After the Brothers had a good thing they wanted more. Why not build a college? Such was the demand of the progressive movement. As Fr. Beaudoin perceived that the establishment was taking vast proportions and that with a large parish and a flourishing convent, the tasks were becoming too numerous for one man, he called upon the Community at Joliette, Canada, and in '68 Rev. Thomas Roy, C. S. V. and Brother Gay, C. S. V. arrived. Under the direction of Fr. Roy classical studies were commenced. In the winter of '69 the material for the first part of the main building was hauled and Fr. Beaudoin placed its first stone April 8, '69. The good work went on under the super-

vision of Fr. Roy and Brother Bernard. Nor was the college alone the sharer of many good gifts from Fr. Beaudoin. The Convent also had its humble beginning and progressed under the fostering care of the pastor. It was through his generosity that the Sisters received the magnificent grounds, now gardens and lawns for the healthy sport of their pupils.

Although Fr. Beaudoin divided his attention between these two institutions, which he considered as the brightest ornaments of the parish, the two golden wings of the Christian body, he by no means neglected his parochial duties. Nor was he satisfied with only preaching the word of God; he, in order to ensure the permanency of his people's conversion and to safeguard them against all future defection, organized devotional and civic societies, which have fostered fraternal union among the parishioners and have made them really exemplary for their piety. Among these societies were and are the Forresters, the St. Jean Baptiste, the Ladies of St. Anne, Children of Mary, St. Joseph's and others.

In the year '74 (in which main building was completed) Fr. Beaudoin

BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

and signed the papers which constituted St. Viateur's college in the rank of chartered universities. This important document was granted him through the friendly assistance of Rev. Fr. Fanning D. D., then pastor of Fairbury, of Mr. Quin, member of the State Legislature for Peoria, and of Hon. Judge Sawyer, of Kankakee, Ill. then Sec. of State. Fr. Beaudoin's return from Springfield with the charter was the occasion of great rejoicing at the college.

Some time afterwards the land which is now the students play-grounds, the garden, etc., was bought of Mr. Levasseur by the college, Fr. Beaudoin helping to bring the important transaction to a happy conclusion. He was appointed Rural Dean after the second council of Baltimore, by Bishop Foley. He was given the same title by the Chicago synod which assembled after the third Council of Baltimore, Archbishop Feehan presiding. He was also at the same assembly designated as one of the visitors of French schools throughout the diocese.

In 1882 it was thought by Rev. M. J. Marsile C. S. V., Director of the college, and Rev. Fr. Beaudoin that it would be a great advantage to establish a novitiate wherein American subjects could be trained to the science of teaching in America; this they knew would enable the institution, which kept steadily growing, to do its work more efficiently. In '82 Bourbonnais was regularly erected as an independent province of the Community and a novitiate opened with V. Rev. C. Fournier, C. S. V., as Superior and Master of novices. Again

this good work prospered and has already given good results. In 1889 an important addition was made to the college buildings, viz, the magnificent Roy Memorial Chapel of the Sacred Heart. Fr. Beaudoin applauded this undertaking and urged very earnestly his good parishioners to assist the work in every way. Fr. Beaudoin always sought to impress the fortunate people of Bourbonnais with the thought that their institutions ought to be their pride; and whenever its exchequer is low the college is always sure to find a generous response if it calls upon the generous people of Bourbonnais.

Fr. Beaudoin's next important step in behalf of the college will be to represent its interests at the Community Chapter, Vourles, France. He will sail in August to that point and for a more extended tour through Europe and the East, carrying wherever he will go the good wishes of his congregation and of the students who are all his friends.

A Student.

DEATH'S CALL.

DEVENEY—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Jas. Deveney '88, who departed this life June 2nd. Mr. Deveney was never strong constitutionally, yet one would hardly expect his death so early. His death is the more sad following, as it does, so closely on that of his brother, Rev. Thos. Deveney, who died only two months ago. We extend our sympathies to his bereaved parents, who have felt most painfully the sad visits of death.

DEVAN—Death has claimed another of St. Viateur's boys, Michael Devan '85, who died of consumption last Saturday, at the home of his parents at Crawfordsville, Ind. Mr. Devan was a promising young man who during his college course had endeared himself to all his companions and at the same time gave them the example of a good Christian and zealous student. We tender our condolence to his sorrowing parents in this sad hour. They have lost a good son but heaven has gained a saint.

REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,
BY THE STUDENTS.

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EDITORIALS.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST took place Wednesday evening June 10th. There were three contestants, more were expected but either stage fright or sickness prevented a few others from participating. Mr. H. O'Donnell spoke first, his subject was the "Drama." He treated his subject very well but a different order would have been more effective. Next came Mr. J. J. Condon with the Negro question. Mr. Condon came nearest to that ease and grace noticed in an accomplished orator. Mr. P. Bissonnette spoke on Washington. His was a very creditable speech but like the first lacked the order required for a good oration. We must congratulate the young men on the good appearance they made and we assure them that they have the metal if they tent seek to polish and refine it.

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THE GRADUATES.

THIS is the time of trial for the graduates. The study of years is now to be grouped in a few brief lessons and on the result of a few hour's work depends an issue, simple in itself, yet all important to the anxious student. After a time of suspense comes

the assurance that he is successful and together with the pleasing visions of an all promising future comes the arduous task of an oration. This too comes and goes and meets the approval of friends, or the sympathy of indulgent hearers.

His success is lauded to the sky and his defeats are pitied and thus all is made favorable to him, who is about to step down from the higher plane of the student to begin the more inviting but less promising career of a business or professional man. At the moment of victory, all is dazzling beauty, a bright and alluring world stretches out its arms to receive the young student and ever lavish with its promises, assures him of success untold; of pleasures unbounded.

Now is the important time for the graduate: the new life he is to lead can be made bright or gloomy in proportion as his moral strenght predominates at this decisive moment. These thoughts must guide him. He must not forget that he is a man and that he can only sustain himself before a critical public by the strictest temperance and the most unflinching honesty. Men require a great deal from others, too much perhaps and they expect everything from the College-bred man.

Again he must remember that he is a christian that there is a God, a hereafter; and that the Supreme Being will one day demand an account of all those gifts and talents so liberally bestowed. He must realize how illogical is the materialist and how degrading is the doctrine of those who would subvert all morality by denying God the author of all that is good and holy.

Secret Societies be most shun as the bane of civilization and the hot-beds of Anarchy and Socialism. Lastly he should never depart from the teachings of his holy Church, who has guarded so well his youthul days and prepared him to begin life with so much courage. It will be his greatest consolation at death to recall a life spent in conformity with its teachings hence he should cherish the Church as his best friend.

These are thoughts which should not be lost sight of. Far from interfering with his business they will give him strenght in the trials of life and will guide him peacefully to the repose of a well spent life.

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LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

SUPPLEMENT MENSUEL.

NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. III.

BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, 14 Juin, 1890.

No 9.

A LA MEMOIRE DE LEO.

Lorsque le jardinier veut cueillir un bouquet
Il choisit les fleurs les plus belles:
Va de la fraîche rose aux grappes du muguet
Et du blanc lis aux immortelles.

Dieu souvent fait ainsi pour embellir les cieux:
Sur cette terre il prend ces âmes
Où tout est pur encore; et leurs fronts radieux
Présent là-haut leurs douces flammes.

Sur le sein maternel, un enfant, une fleur,
Entre toutes si parfumée,
S'était épanouie; et rosée et chaleur
Nourrissait cette plante aimée.

Mais depuis la fleur croit au jardin des élus:
Pauvre mère! sèche tes larmes.
Car aujourd'hui le ciel compte un ange de plus,
Et pour ton fils jamais d'alarmes!

M**

WASHINGTON.

Washington naquit le 22 Fev. 1732, et mourut le 14 Déc. 1799, âgé de 67 ans. Washington, dès son enfance, fut ami sincère de la vérité; dans sa jeunesse studieux, diligent à remplir tous ses devoirs; donnant à ses camarades l'exemple de l'obéissance et de la soumission aux volontés de sa mère, et mérita bientôt par ses talents et sa conduite exemplaire la confiance du gouvernement de sa province natale, mission dont il s'acquitta avec autant de fidélité que de persévérance.

Jamais homme ne montra plus de dévouement à sa patrie.

Pendant le cours de sa carrière publique il eut à subir beaucoup d'épreuves, l'objet à la fois de la calomnie et de la flatterie il ne se laissa pas ni ébranler par l'une ni séduire par l'autre. Dans l'adversité comme dans la prospérité il fut juste, modéré, intègre, généreux, brave, humain, modeste, d'un patriotisme à toute épreuve, d'une piété pure et sincère. Il est le père et le bienfaiteur de sa patrie, le fondateur de cette étonnante république dont la puissance et la gloire vont croissant chaque jour, et qui, pure encore de tous les excès d'une civilisation trop rapide, reproduit les beaux jours de Rome et d'Athènes. Guerrier, citoyen et sage, Washington offrit la réunion de tout ce qui fait les grands hommes; à peine découvre-t-on une tache dans sa vie, une imperfection dans son caractère.

L'amour de la gloire a été chez bien des hommes illustres le principe des actions brillantes et d'un dévouement généreux. Chez Washington, il n'en fut pas ainsi, ce fut l'amour de la patrie, toujours pur et désintéressé. La gloire n'était pas nécessaire à cette âme noble qui trouvait la récompense dans la pratique même du bien et du beau, et dans les services rendus à son pays. Grand à la tête de la république comme général et administrateur, Washington ne le fut pas moins dans la vie privée où il offrit aux siècles modernes un Cincinnatus nouveau. Il eut été grand partout où la fortune l'eût placé, parce qu'il était de sa nature d'être grand. On trouva sur le cœur de Washington un portrait en miniature de son épouse qu'il portait ainsi depuis quarante ans. Jamais homme ne fut plus regretté. Tous ses compatriotes dans le cœur desquels il avait tenu la première place, le pleurèrent amèrement. Aussi la perte d'un tel homme est une calamité pour le monde, et il n'y a point de faiblesse à le pleurer.

J. M. B.

UN CATACLYSME.

Le feu et l'eau sont, sans contredit, les deux éléments les plus utiles à la vie de l'homme. Il serait ridicule d'essayer de le démontrer, l'expérience de chaque jour

le prouve assez, surtout à notre époque, où les découvertes de la science leur font jouer un si grand rôle. Mais ils sont en même temps les deux plus redoutables. Dieu l'a sans doute permis ainsi pour rappeler à l'homme son entière dépendance, et les funestes conséquences de sa prévarication. En effet, si le feu et l'eau, comme le reste de la création, lui ont été donnés pour son bien-être et son agrément, à partir de sa chute, ils sont souvent devenus, pour lui et sa postérité, de terribles fléaux. La double catastrophe qui vient de fondre sur la petite ville de X... en est une nouvelle preuve ajoutée à tant d'autres. Agréablement située au bas d'une colline, la ville de X... est traversée par une rivière rapide et profonde dont les eaux arrosent et fécondent la plus riante et la plus fertile campagne. Hélas! quelques heures à peine vont suffire pour changer tout cet aspect ravissant.

Vers la fin de la journée de 12 Juillet 1889, d'épais nuages s'amoncellent dans l'espace, l'atmosphère devient lourde et suffocante: tout annonce un orage prochain. Cependant malgré l'inquiétude que ces avant-coureurs inspirent à tout le monde, chacun va demander au sommeil le repos des fatigues du jour. Mais bientôt le calme profond qui règne à la ville et à la campagne est brusquement interrompu par le plus terrible des ouragans. Le vent souffle avec fureur, le tonnerre gronde, les éclairs sillonnent les nues, une pluie mêlée de grêle tombe à torrents. Comme les vagues d'une mer en furie, l'eau qui se précipite de la montagne dans la rivière la fait subitement déborder. Alors elle ravage tout sur son passage: les arbres sont brisés, déracinés, emportés; les maisons craquent et s'écroulent avec fracas. A ce terrible sinistre s'en ajoute immédiatement un autre qui, en faisant mieux ressortir l'horreur du premier, met le comble à l'épouvante et à la consternation des habitants. La foudre met le feu à une maison. Le vent qui souffle avec force porte partout les flammes qui menacent de détruire tout ce que l'eau a épargné. A l'aspect de cette nouvelle catastrophe, la terreur est générale. De toutes parts, au bruit de la tempête se mêlent les clameurs des personnes et les cris déchirants des animaux que l'incendie dévore ou que le torrent emporte. Au milieu de ce spectacle indescriptible, que de scènes émouvantes et déchirantes; que d'actes de dévouement surhumain n'a-t-on pas vus à la lueur de l'incendie.

En voici un entre mille.

Un père de famille, après avoir sauvé des flammes cinq de ses enfants retourne courageusement à sa femme restée près du berceau du plus jeune. Il cherche, il appelle, mais le tonnerre, le bruit du vent et des eaux seuls répondent à ses cris lamentables. L'inondation avait renversé la partie de sa maison où se trouvaient les chers objets de ses légitimes affections. Il porte alors

ses regards désolés sur la rivière: Oh douleur inénarrable! il aperçoit la mère et l'enfant emportés par les flots. Sans se déshabiller, il se jette éperdu dans le torrent. Mais au moment où il va les atteindre, épuisé de fatigues, sa femme et lui sont engloutis sous les vagues, et au même instant leurs deux âmes paraissent ensemble devant Dieu. Le berceau seul surnage et est entraîné rapidement par le courant. A quelques pas de là, un vigoureux Terre-Neuve qui le voit venir, se précipite résolument dans l'abîme, saisit une lisière atteint à ce pauvre petit esquif, et par des efforts inouïs, il amène, sain et sauf, ce nouveau Moïse au rivage. Quand le jour reparut, la tempête avait cessé et le ciel était redevenu serein. Mais la ville n'était plus qu'un chaos et la campagne un désert. Ma plume est impuissante à rendre tout ce que mon cœur a éprouvé d'angoisses et d'impressions navrantes pendant cette nuit que je n'oublierai de ma vie. En lisant ce récit que je t'adresse, mon cher Georges, tu as dû reconnaître ton infortunée ville natale, et tu dois supposer que parmi les victimes de cet affreux cataclysme, il doit y en avoir qui te sont bien chères. Je t'engage donc à venir le plus promptement possible, et à ne pas t'affliger outre mesure. J'aime à me persuader que tu puiseras dans ta foi et ta piété force et courage pour supporter avec résignation l'épreuve à laquelle la Providence va te soumettre. C'est dans ces moments de suprême douleur qu'il faut tourner nos regards suppliants vers Dieu, car il y a des plaies que lui seul peut cicatriser, parce que lui seul peut en sonder toute la profondeur. J'espère donc qu'à l'exemple du saint homme Job tu diras: C'est Dieu qui l'a voulu ainsi; rien n'arrive sans sa permission. Il m'avait tout donné, il m'a tout ôté; que son saint nom soit béni. Enfin, mon cher Georges, si je ne peux alléger tes peines, sois assuré du moins qu'elles trouveront toujours un puissant écho dans le cœur de ton tout dévoué ami.

F. de St. A.

UNE FETE.

La séance de 1er. Juin a été un véritable succès. Jamais on a vu une pareille foule dans les salles du Collège. Le profit de la soirée était destiné à former une bourse au Rév. P. Beaudoin qui doit partir bientôt pour l'Europe. Toute l'après-midi les Dames et les Demoiselles ont offert avec la plus grande affabilité des rafraîchissements de toutes sortes. Elles n'ont pas peu contribué à arrondir la jolie somme qui a été réalisée, au-delà de \$350. Les Sœurs de l'Académie avait aussi envoyé de magnifiques échantillons de l'art culinaire.

Les élèves se sont bien acquittés de leurs rôles si on

considère qu'ils n'ont eu que deux semaines pour se préparer. MM. P. Granger, P. Bissonnette, F. Dandurand, F. Richard, A. Gélinau, A. Lesage, O. Fortin, A. Marcotte se sont surtout distingués. Il n'y pas jusqu'aux artistes chinois qui ont cueilli des palmes. Les musiciens ont bien secondé les efforts des acteurs.

La paroisse aussi bien que les nombreux amis du Rév. P. Beaudoin se sont honorés en répondant avec tant d'empressement à l'appel qui leur a été fait. Il s'agissait d'honorer celui qui depuis 25 ans préside aux destinées de Bourbonnais. Son nom ne pouvait manquer de trouver un écho dans bien des cœurs. Les promoteurs de cette démonstration présentent leurs plus sincères remerciements à tous ceux qui les ont si généreusement aidés.

CUEILLETES.

- Vacance!
- 19 Juin! 2 Septembre!
- Pitou a bridé son mexicain.
- Les chinois! Les chinoises! Encore! Encore!
- Bonhomme a retenu sa place pour l'année prochaine.
- La médaille pour le cours Français en vaut la peine. Merci au P. Chouinard.
- Prof. Bourget prépare une magnifique ouverture. Réveille-toi, orchestre des anciens jours!
- Le chœur de la fin de l'année est tirée de *Martha* et la poésie est du Prof. McKenna.
- La statue dorée du S. Cœur destinée à être placée sur le dôme de la chapelle est attendue tous les jours. Ce magnifique don est dû à la générosité de Thomas F. Legris. Vivent les Minimes!
- Les élèves ont eu leur premier bain à la rivière, jeudi dernier. C'était à rendre les canards jaloux.
- Rev. P. Hudon, curé de Manistee, a passé quelques heures au Collège. Il est on ne peut mieux.
- MM. Téléphore et Evariste Grandpré prennent actuellement leur vacance dans leur famille.
- Ne parlons pas de la partie de Wilmington. Le silence est d'or.
- La procession du T. S. Sacrement s'est faite avec beaucoup de pompe. Les élèves du Couvent et les sociétés de la paroisse portaient des bannières. Le bataillon du Collège a assisté à la messe et a fait une garde d'honneur au T. S. Sacrement. Les reposoirs du Presbytère, du Couvent et du Collège étaient richement et gracieusement ornés.
- Le P. Dugast C. S. V. a été appelé au Canada par la maladie de sa mère qui demeure avec le curé de Ste. Anne des Plaines.
- Les PP. Paradis et Legris visitaient dernièrement Athènes et Constantinople et devaient se rendre en Bavière pour assister aux représentations de la Passion. Ils sont probablement maintenant à Paris.

VACANCE ET RETOUR.

Après un an d'absence
De nos rians hameaux
Après bien du silence
Et de constants travaux
Arrive la vacance,
Le temps des doux loisirs,
Trêve de pénitence,
De larmes et de soupirs!
Pourtant, demeure chérie,
En te quittant un pleur
Mouille notre paupière,
Voile notre bonheur.
Adieu! mais de te revoir
Ah! gardons le doux espoir,

Déjà l'heure s'avance;
Les bras de nos parents
Pour recevoir l'enfance
S'entrouvent caressants:
Qu'une pure allégresse
En ce jour de bonheur
Réponde à la tendresse
Si vive de leur cœur.
Paisible sanctuaire,
Nous allons te laisser;
Bientôt à la chaumière
Nous irons reposer.
Adieu! mais de te revoir
Ah! gardons le doux espoir

Le ramier se balance
Et soudain vers son nid
Prend son vol et s'élance;
Ainsi chacun s'enfuit
Au lieu de sa naissance,
Où tendent ses désirs.
Partons tous en cadence,
Volons à nos plaisirs.
Mais déployant nos ailes
Pour le toit paternel,
Amis, restons fidèles.
Jurons le par le ciel!
Adieu! mais de nous revoir
Ah! gardons le doux espoir.

Lua.

NOS ORIGINES LITTÉRAIRES

DU IX^E AU XIII^E SIÈCLE

(Suite et fin.)

Selon Eginhard, les chantes envoyés par le Pape, étaient, comme tous les Latins, envieux de la gloire des Francs. Au lieu de venir loyalement remplir la mission que le Saint-Père leur avait confiée, ils se concertèrent, à peine sortis de Rome, pour augmenter la confusion qu'ils devaient faire disparaître. Distribués par Charlemagne dans les villes principales, ils enseignèrent, les uns et les autres, les pratiques les plus diverses, jurant tous que c'était le vrai chant grégorien.

Cette fraude ne fut pas connue, car alors on ne voyageait guère, les évêques résidaient dans leurs évêchés et les abbés quittaient peu leurs abbayes. C'est Charlemagne qui découvrit le premier la coupable manœuvre des clercs latins, les ayant entendus à Metz et à Trèves, à la fête de Pâques, il fut surpris, l'année suivante, de voir célébrer la fête à Paris ou à Tours, sur un mode tout à fait différent. L'empereur en avertit bien vite le pape, et reçut cette réponse :

« Si je vous envoie d'autres clercs, il feront comme les premiers, aveuglés par la même jalousie. Envoyez-moi deux hommes de race gauloise, capables, honnêtes et discrets, et s'ils se comportent ici de manière à ne pas faire soupçonner qu'ils vous appartiennent, on les rendra bientôt d'une habileté consommée dans tous les secrets du plain-chant. »

C'est ce conseil que suivit l'empereur. Revenus de Rome, les deux clercs gaulois, furent placés, l'un à Metz pour l'Austrasie, l'autre à Soissons pour la Neustrie; tous les anciens antiphoniers leur furent soumis, et ils les corrigèrent. Cependant il paraît qu'après avoir reçu les principes, on fut longtemps encore sans en faire bon usage, la voix rude des Francs ne se prêtant guère aux cadences fleuries de la modulation latine.

Charlemagne avait embelli particulièrement sa résidence d'Aix-la-Chapelle, où il passa surtout ses dernières années. Tout le luxe qu'il pouvait avoir à ses ordres, il le déploya dans la basilique de cette ville, dédiée à la Vierge Mère de Dieu, qu'il enrichit d'or, d'argent, de magnifiques candélabres, et qu'il soutint avec des colonnes de marbres, venues de Rome, de Ravenne. C'est là qu'il se rendait, le matin et le soir, pour les prières publiques, et quelquefois pendant la nuit. Son palais, bâti en bois, entouré de maisons et de métairies où demeuraient ses principaux officiers, était beaucoup plus simple; il était assez spacieux pour contenir sa nombreuse famille. Sous les piliers qui soutenaient le premier étage, les pauvres pouvaient trouver un abri.

Des fenêtres de son balcon, le maître du monde aimait à surveiller tout ce qui se passait alentour.

Ce palais était situé près des sources d'eau chaude, où Charlemagne avait l'habitude de se baigner fréquemment avec toute sa cour; on y voyait en même temps jusqu'à cent personnes.

Ce fut à cette résidence que les ambassadeurs d'Haroun-al-Raschid, ainsi que ceux des empereurs grecs et des émirs arabes, virent l'empereur d'Occident. Il était, nous dit Eginhard, d'une taille élevée, robuste et un peu gros, quoique bien proportionné. Il avait le sommet de la tête rond, les yeux grands et vifs, le nez un peu long, les cheveux bruns, la physionomie ouverte et avenante. Assis ou debout, toute sa personne respirait la dignité et commandait le respect. Son costume ordinaire était celui de ses pères; il avait sur

la peau une chemise et des haut-de-chausses de toile de lin: par-dessus était une tunique serrée avec une ceinture de soie, des bandelettes entouraient ses jambes; il avait des sandales aux pieds, et l'hiver, un justaucorps de peau de loutre lui garantissait la poitrine et les épaules contre le froid. Deux fois seulement, à Rome, et sur les instances du Pape, il consentit à prendre la longue tunique, la chlamyde et la chaussure romaine. Dans les grandes solennités, il se montrait avec un justaucorps brodé d'or; ses sandales étaient ornées de pierres précieuses, sa saie était retenue par une agrafe d'or, son baudrier était d'argent, et la poignée de son épée était enrichie de pierreries.

Charlemagne dans ce costume parut aux ambassadeurs d'Haroun-al-Raschid, plus imposant que tout autre mortel. « Jusqu'au présent, dit-il, nous n'avons vu que des hommes de terre, mais aujourd'hui, nous en voyons d'or. » Ils furent invités par l'empereur à un grand banquet; on n'y servit pas beaucoup plus de plats qu'à l'ordinaire. Charles ne voulait pas qu'il figurât sur sa table plus de quatre plats de rôti. Il se montra très sobre, comme toujours, surtout pour la boisson. Eginhard appuie beaucoup sur cette qualité de l'empereur, et y revient à plusieurs reprises dans le vivant portrait qu'il en a tracé.

La chasse était la passion favorite de ce grand conquérant: il y fatiguait ses meilleurs officiers; il aimait, simplement vêtu lui-même, à les entraîner à la suite dans leurs plus beaux costumes, pour leur donner une leçon d'économie et de simplicité.

Tout ce qui se rapporte à Charlemagne revêt un caractère de grandeur, même la flatterie. Un moine irlandais vint lui offrir un jour, sur un parchemin enluminé, une pièce de vers en son honneur. La muse du poète était mâle et grave, elle redisait la guerre entreprise contre la Germanie rebelle.

« Par ce peuple de rois sortis des murs d'Iliou, que Dieu, le maître du monde, choisit pour leur livrer les terres, les villes et les maisons captives... »

Une tradition du Moyen-âge voulait que les Gaulois eussent leur origine en Asie-Mineure.

La mort de l'empereur d'Occident ramena les ténèbres chez les Galle-Franks, malgré la vigueur de l'impulsion donnée par cette volonté auguste, plus grande à elle seule que le siècle tout entier. Mais aucun effort ne fut perdu, et dès la fin du *x* siècle, le travail intellectuel, qui devait conduire les esprits, étape par étape, du Moyen-âge à la Renaissance, se ranima; triomphant résultat du mouvement imprimé par l'école de Charlemagne, où chacun avait pris un nom emprunté aux grands hommes de Jérusalem, d'Athènes et de Rome; ces hautes images présidaient aux destinées de la France.

THE TWENTY SECOND Annual Commencement takes place Thursday June 19th. at 1. P. M. His Grace Most Rev. P. A. Feehan Archbishop of Chicago will preside. Parents and friends of the Students are cordially invited to attend the closing exercises. Students leave for Chicago and the North the same evening at 5 p. m. by special train over the Illinois Central, R. R.

LOCALS.

— Two month's furlough!
 — Annual picnic Tuesday!
 — Preparatory retreat Wednesday.
 — What does Shingle feed the rooster?
 — Father Dooling although very busy last week found time to give some of the boys a pleasant ride to Chebanse.

— John says he can do something else besides leading the band.

— Oratory, Music, Elocution and Military Drill are brightening up many of the remaining moments.

— His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan will preside at the Commencement exercises on the 19th. inst.

— Rev. Fr. Dore, of the Cathedral, and Capt. Ford of Chicago Zouaves, and Captain Swannell of Co. H. I. N. G. preside at the competitive drill Thursday.

Contests are the order of the day. Monday evening the last contest for the musical medals took place. There are two fine medals: one for Piano presented by Prof. Bourget, also one for Violin presented by Rev. P. A. Sullivan, St. Patrick's Church, Chicago, Ills. The judges were Rev. E. L. Rivard C. S. V., Rev. Chas. Saulin C. S. V., and Mr. J. P. Swerth. Those who entered the contest showed great ability and gave general satisfaction to their professors as well as to the judges and a large number of interested spectators. The result is a secret which will be divulged only on Commencement Day. Rumor points to one who has long given evidence of superior taste and execution, but there is nothing definitely known up to the date. We congratulate the boys on the fine showing made because it can be the result only of long and faithful practice. The boys have reason to feel proud of their zealous professor Mr. E. Bourget who has helped them to bring out their good results. We feel that all are satisfied and with good reason.

ON TUESDAY JUNE 10TH.

A Solemn high Mass was celebrated for the repose the soul of William G. Tynan who died one year ago. Rev. Chas. O'Brien of St. Patrick's Church, Peoria, Ills. officiated, with Rev. E. L. Rivard as Deacon, Rev. J.

Beucler as Sub-Deacon; Bro. J. A. Cox as Master of ceremonies. Bro. J. J. O'Callaghan had all his altar boys present and as they were well trained they made an imposing appearance. William has many friends left, who will not soon forget their loving companion.

THE TWOFOLD CHARACTER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The right of governments to govern comes from God to society through the medium of the natural law. God does not confer this power by any special act distinct from creation, but He has made it a property of right reason which dictates that men united on one moral whole shall prescribe by express or tacit consent in what manner society shall be governed and preserved. The political organization which a nation adopts must be in accordance with the social organization of its people, for nations, like individuals, have their peculiar character each difficult if not impossible for others to comprehend. A mode of government eminently fitted for one nation would be entirely out of place in another hence the failure of political propagandists who attempt to force theories on a nation, which theories are in no wise suited to it.

The mode of governing a nation is regulated by its extrinsic constitution. This constitution is a written instrument containing an organic or fundamental law and drawn up by the nation itself as by a sovereign authority. This law creates or constitutes a governing agency, defines the rights and powers of its members and authorizes them to manage the affairs of the nation.

Before giving itself a written constitution the nation must have existed as a political community. The document it draws up depends on the providential organization of that community, or in other words, on the inherent or state constitution of its people. This inherent constitution is that which makes the nation what it is; it is that which gives political existence, character, unity and individuality to the people of a certain territory. This intrinsic or inherent constitution is not in itself sufficient for the proper and stable government of a state, the national will in regard to a form or mode of governing should be embodied in a code of fundamental laws. To the people only, united in one moral whole, belongs the right of enacting, amending and altering such code, and any such modification requires for its validity the consent, either expressed or tacit, of the territorial people. This consent is conveyed through the will of the majority. It is essential to the preservation and perpetuity of all human

institutions that the will of the majority should prevail. Were it otherwise law and order would be replaced by anarchy and there would be no stable government among men.

The supremacy of the written constitution should be maintained at all hazards. Written constitutions protect the individual, the state and the nation from hasty and ill-considered action on the part of majorities in matters fundamental. They are adopted in time of public tranquillity when reason holds her sway and are designed to interpose an effectual barrier to the passions of the multitude in time of popular tumult.

The special merit of a political constitution consists in harmonizing governmental efficiency with popular liberty. Should the nation outgrow its form of government or constitutional polity, or should that polity be no longer suited to existing conditions, it may like a worn garment be altered or cast aside and a new one adopted. To remodel a worn-out political constitution, to reconstruct a long established form of government, is an innovation, or more properly speaking, a progress and under the above conditions is entirely justifiable. The people have the right to change even the fundamental features of their government. This change however, must not be the result of a mere whim; it should result from an intelligent effort prolonged through a number of years. A radical change in a mode of government may be accomplished gradually, by repeating or amending particular articles of the fundamental code, or immediately, by a plebiscitum, that is, by an irregular submission of the question to the decision of the entire people. A plebiscitum must be distinguished from a general election or a constitutional convention both of which may occur under a regularly organized government; but the plebiscitum is valid only when the governing body has in some manner lapsed leaving no legitimate representative of the territorial people.

In every well ordered nation these two constitutions must prevail. As accident clothes and perfects substance so should the written constitution be the outward expression of the providential constitution, and the more thoroughly a people knows its providential organization the more suitable will be its selection of a constitutional polity. This selection, if made by a constitutional convention or by a plebiscitum, could hardly be otherwise than according to the peculiar bent of the national character; and as the providential constitution changes slowly, if at all, a wisely formed political constitution should be as lasting as the nation itself. From hasty and ill-considered action in the first choice of a constitution endless trouble arises; form after form of government is adopted and discarded; the brightest hopes, the most brilliant plans, for the future are irretrievably blighted; anarchy sets in, and the unprotected

ed nation, riven by internal dissension, falls an easy victim to the yoke of the haughty conqueror.

Horace Mann Anderson.

ST. BONIFACE'S DAY AT ST. VIATOR'S.

While France honors as her Apostle St. Denis, and Ireland reveres the celebrated St. Patrick, Germany shall ever pay homage to St. Boniface for the invincible zeal with which he infused the faith into the hearts of her sons.

Every German Catholic of our country knows with what solemnity his brethren across the billowy deep celebrate the apostle's day, a thought which enkindles a holy candor even, in the hearts of the college boys of America and leads them mist with Catholic brethren of the Motherland in honoring the noble Benefactor of a great race.

Nor did the German boys of St. Viator's let this day pass without notice; but like true sons of German parents they mustered their forces united the German classes, and prepared for a pleasure expedition in the beautiful forest, which lines the banks of the Kankakee River.

We arrived at the woods as the sun was gradually gliding over the zenith, and was reflected in the clear water of the quiet stream. The woods is a favorable resort for excursionists, as nature has freely imparted to it many of her gifts. After perambulating the pretty realms in the shade of the linden, the elm and the oak, we arrived at the famous caves of the romantic Kankakee. These have gained their popularity from the traditions of Bourbonnais, from which we learn that they were dug out in the 17th. century by two hermits who had chosen to pass their days in the solitude of Hercynia. The caves are located on the south side of a high bank and can be reached by a narrow passage leading from the river to the summit of the hill. A small stream, taking its origin from a spring on the hillside, slowly follows its course and rolls over and plunges through precipices roars madly by the caves, till it gradually finds its way into the river.

Here we halted to engage in some games and in the study of nature. Some studied the flora of the region, whilst others selected mineralogical specimens, and a third class engaged their minds in ornithology. After passing several hours in this way, our Rev. Prefect served a lunch, to which we invited several seminarians of St. Viator's, who anon met us on their way homeward. Occasionally, we heard the sweet songs of birds, or the hooting of an owl; and sometimes we pursued the rabbits, which are plentiful in this region.

As the sun was sinking below the horizon, and as the

twilight approached, we again fell in line to return to our Alma Mater.

Thus passed the pleasant hours of St. Boniface's day into the deep abyss of the past; not to be forgotten, but to live in the minds of all as a day of joy and pious duty.

We sincerely thank Rev. Father Marsile for his kindly permission and encouragement, and our pains-taking professor and prefect, Mr. J. P. Swerth, for his many kindnesses. We hope that our numbers may double and triple in the near future and that next year may witness a celebration of which this one is only the mild foretaste.

THE SOIREE.

The entertainment given June 1st. was the most successful ever given at the College. It was arranged by the ladies of the parish, who took this means of raising a purse for Rev. P. Beaudoin who is soon to start for Europe.

During the afternoon refreshments were served, large crowds attending. The different tables were in charge of Mrs. Bergeron, who is noted for her zeal and energy on such occasions. Quite a large sum of money was realized from this part of the plan.

In the evening, *Le Cercle Moliere* presented "The Young Captives," a stirring Drama in 3 acts. The cast was well filled. Mr. P. Bissonnette took the leading role: "Rodolpho," chief of the brigands, Mr. P. J. Granger took his part with all his old time vigor; in a word we can say that the play was successfully rendered. The piece is difficult in setting but the managers lost sight of nothing which could in any way render the play attractive.

The following is the cast of characters:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rodolpho—chief of brigands..... | P. Bissonnette. |
| Le comte de Lansfeld..... | P. J. Granger. |
| Frederick } sons of Comte..... | F. Richard. |
| Alfred } | A. Gelino. |
| Pietro—Lieutenant to Rodolpho.... | F. Dandurand. |
| Sterno—Brigand..... | A. Lesage. |
| A talking Brigand | |
| Other Brigands—Soldiers & Citizens. | |

A French farce was given by the same society immediately after the "The Young Captives." St. Aubin was the star in this play as he is in any role he assumes. He was supported by plenty of talent and the audience was treated to an hour of laughing with very little intermission.

Prof. Bourget surpassed himself in the music he furnished on this occasion. The "Awaking of the Lion," a

duet by Prof. Bourget and Mr. W. McHugh received a hearty encore, as did the other selections rendered by those distinguished artists.

We believe that everyone will agree with us when we say that this soiree was the best treat furnished this year. It was certainly the greatest success financially considered.

Great credit is due to all those who worked so well to bring about this successful entertainment and we think no one could feel more grateful than Rev. Father Beaudoin, in whose honor these festivities were gotten up.

EXCHANGES.

The exchange column of some papers is a mysterious thing. It is the exchange column in title rather than in matter. For instance the *Adelphian* inserts a—from which the *burs* have fallen these many days concerning the manner in which Mark Twain fooled the autograph hunter. Say, we read that long, long ago; but then what's the use, the people of the *Adelphian* cannot read this!

Georgetown College Journal, sends out an attractive number. Of "Literature as a Profession" it need only be said: it comes from the pen of Dr. Maurice F. Egan; "Edgar Allen Poe" receives a tribute from an artist of no small merit. Many other selections go to make the *May Journal* one of the most interesting of the present year.

One of the most pleasing as well as the most tastily gotten up papers we receive, is the *Torch*, a journal from the sea side. It is edited and printed by three brothers, the oldest of whom is 17, the others 15 and 13 respectively. In the last issue the pictures of the young editors appear as the frontispiece of the *Torch*. We see there three manly and intelligent faces. While they speak of self-reliance, there is nothing of that "I-know-it-all" look that is so tiresome in young people, but only that which one likes to find: real confidence united to gentlemanly qualities. We like the young men for their work; they give evidence of that energy and tact so characteristically American, which is not limited to men or to place, and which makes all things subservient to itself in the march to victory.

The Young Collegian is a visitor from the South. It is certainly a very creditable paper. While it has but little space for literary matter, it utilizes what it has so well, that we never find a dull number. "Happiness" is the great thing in this life and in the next; a writer in the *Collegian* tells us what it is that conduces to the attainment of true happiness here below; "Literature" is a very short article, yet complete in its way. We shall always welcome you to our table, little friend.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Knowledge is a weekly magazine, a new venture. The first copy of this reached us lately and we find it very interesting as well as instructive. It is arranged in the form of a cyclopedia: treating many subjects alphabetically arranged. The magazine is published in handsome and handy form and an index is promised twice a year. \$1.00 per year. Jno. B. Alden 393 Pearl St. N. Y. 242 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

NOT IN THE "BOOK TRUST."

The statement has been widely circulated, probably by parties who wish it might be true, that John B. Alden, Publisher, of New York, Chicago, and Atlanta, had joined the "Book Trust," which is trying to monopolize the publication of standard books, and to increase prices from 25 to 100 per cent. Mr. Alden sends us word that he has *not* joined the Trust, and there is not and never has been any probability of his joining it. The "Literary Revolution" which has accomplished such wonderful results within the past ten years, in

popularizing literature of the highest character (no "trash" ever finds place on his list), still goes on. Instead of increasing prices, large reduction in prices has recently been made, particularly on copyright books by American authors. A catalogue of 96 pages is sent free to any applicant. One of the latest issues from his press is "Stanley's Emin Pasha Expedition," by Wauters, very handsome, large-type, illustrated volume, reduced in price from \$2.00 to 50 cents. This work tells a most interesting and complete story, beginning with the conquest of the Soudan, and continuing through years of African exploration, the revolt of the Mahdi, the siege of Khartoum, with the death of Gordon, the return of Dr. Junker, besides the story of Stanley's own adventures, including his successful Relief Expedition. It is one of the best and most complete works issued upon the subject. Send Alden your address, and you will receive his 96-page catalogue, and from time to time specimen pages of his new publications. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, also Chicago and Atlanta.

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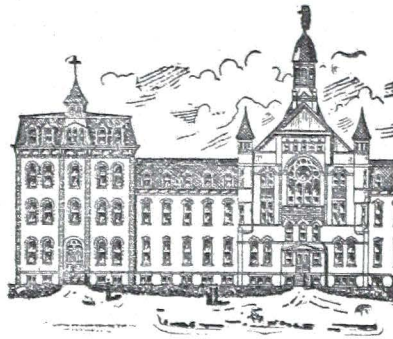
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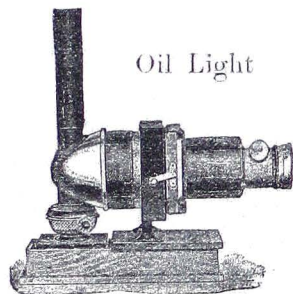
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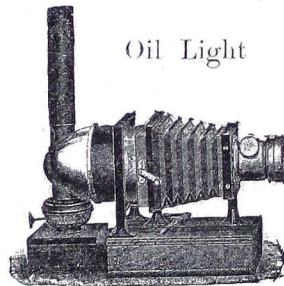
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