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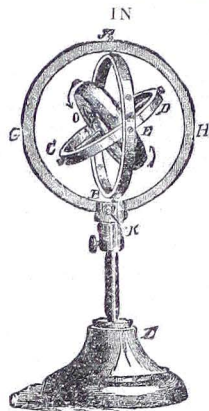
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# ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## WHAT CATHOLICS HAVE DONE FOR SCIENCE.

It seems hardly necessary to remind you of two familiar absurdities which are naturally suggested whenever we hear the subject of Science and Catholicity mentioned.

One of these absurdities is, that a man becoming a scientist must give up being a christian; the other, which is equally as foolish, is that the Catholic Church is hostile to scientific progress. The former of these statements is brought to our notice more clearly every day, as the idea of materialism is spreading.

Every true scientist, however, knows that Christianity is not incompatible with science, on the contrary, the more deeply one explores the secrets of Nature the more convinced he becomes that there is an intelligent, omnipotent Being in existence. In other words, in every natural object as a drop of rain, a flower, an animal or in the movements of the heavenly bodies is seen the hand of an intelligent God. Besides if the scientist be sensible he can not help but observe the great wisdom and goodness of God manifested in the laws of Nature.

The assertion that the Catholic Church is hostile to scientific progress has absolutely no foundation and has been completely refuted. On the contrary, it is the members of the Catholic Church, as I will show, who have been the foremost in assisting mankind by advancing science and who have caused it to progress in every age.

Science in its strict sense is defined as, "a body of organized knowledge whose phenomena are arranged so as to exhibit the reasons or causes by which they are influenced in their legitimate connection and interdependence." In other words it is knowledge duly arranged and referred to general truths and principles.

Some of the principal branches of science are Astronomy, Chronology, Geography, Mathematics, Mechanics, Electricity, Chemistry and Physiology.

Until the 13th. Century, science was studied by the speculative theory, which consisted in trying to reconcile facts to theories previously laid down. Anyone can see that such a system is absurd. The merit of upsetting this mode of reasoning belongs to the children of

the Church. It was due to Roger Bacon, a Franciscan Monk, Albertus Magnus and Da Vinci, all Catholics, that the present system of inductive or experimental reasoning was introduced. Thus we see that the whole foundation of our great scientific knowledge was laid by Catholics.

To consider each branch separately; we will begin with Astronomy, the greatest and noblest of all the sciences.

In the list of the promoters of this branch there is no lack of great Catholic names.

The first one we will notice is Nicholas Copernicus, who, besides attending to the sacred duties of his office as Canon of the church of Frauenburg, found time to change the former theory in regard to the universe and to substitute the one now universally held, and which all recent observations prove to be the correct one.

Copernicus, although he had but rude instruments and his observatory was but the attic of a small farm-house, is justly considered the founder of the modern theory of the movements of the heavenly bodies.

The next person we will notice is Galileo, who has done more for astronomy than any other man.

He was the first who observed the heavens by means of the telescope, the discovery of which is attributed by the best authority to himself. It was he who helped most to perfect the system founded by Copernicus. It is a curious fact that the Catholic Church has been accused of persecuting Galileo because of his science. This is untrue and the falsity of this charge has been again and again proven by many illustrious men such as Leibnitz, Guizot, Raumer, Ranke and almost all who have studied the facts. They claim and prove that, "Galileo trifled with authority to which he professed to submit, and was punished for obstinate contumacy, not for heresy."

Besides applying himself to astronomy alone, Galileo discovered many other principles of natural science. Hence we see that the firm foundation which astronomy has, was laid by the Catholics, Copernicus and Galileo. But besides this there are countless Catholic names of those who built up this science to the high pitch it has at present. Some whom we may mention are, Cassini, who solved many problems in astronomy, Piazzi, who discovered the first of the tiny planets or asteroids, Le Verrier, to whom belongs the honor of discovering



the farthest of the planets, Father Secchi who disclosed so much by spectrum analysis, the Abbot Gassendi, Picard, and the Jesuit Fathers De Vico and Perry, the latter of whom died recently in South America.

We may, however, say that others than Catholics helped. Among these may be mentioned Herschel, Laplace and Bond.

Cronology, or the science of regularly dividing time, need not detain us long, as all those who have studied history know the principal facts about the division of time and the formation of different calendars, such as the Julian and the Gregorian. The Julian was figured out by the order of Julius Cæsar but there were such defects in it that in the fifteenth century there was quite a confusion about the dates. In the 16th. century this had become quite a nuisance, so in 1582 Pope Gregory XIII appointed certain noted astronomers to revise the calendar which they did with almost perfect success. They formed the Gregorian Calendar which we consult almost every day of our lives.

We will next consider geography, which is one of the oldest and best-developed of the sciences. Passing over many of the names of the ancient geographers, who had mostly all an incorrect view of the whole earth, we come to the great Catholic Indicopleustes of the sixth century who wrote a very popular geography for the time.

The Catholic Church, always anxious to gather all nations within her sacred folds, has been the means of unclosing a vast amount of geographical knowledge through the missionaries, who were sent to every part of the known or unknown world, but who are too numerous to mention.

Among those who have done most in exploring was Marco Polo, who lived in the latter part of the 13th Century. Before starting on his tour he obtained the benediction of Pope Gregory X. The territory of his researches comprised almost the whole of Asia. After returning to his home, Venice, he wrote a marvellous account of his travels.

It was the knowledge imparted by this book that induced the Portuguese, under Vasco da Gama, to seek Southern Asia and China by rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

We must not fail to mention in the list that great Catholic, who, by his untiring energy as well as by his conviction concerning the correct form of the earth, succeeded in giving to the world a new continent. The four hundredth anniversary of this event is approaching and preparations are being made to celebrate this by giving honor to the great, glorious and Catholic Christopher Columbus.

The name of Magellan should also claim our attention on account of his great feat, the first circumnavigation

of the globe. Many have an unjust opinion concerning the character of that great explorer Amerigo Vespucci. Humboldt has, however, fully vindicated his character and claims that America was named after Vespucci merely through accident. Among the discoverers of less note may be mentioned Bulboa, who was the fortunate European who first caught sight of the Pacific Ocean, Pizarro, who discovered and conquered parts of South America, and Cortes, the explorer and conqueror of Mexico. Among other Spanish explorers may be mentioned Juan, de la Cosa, Pedro Aloizo Nilo, Juan Ponce de Leon, De Soto and many others.

The French also claim our admiration. Among the great names of this nation may be mentioned, Marquette, Joliet, La Salle and Hennipin. Another important branch of science is Mathematics, which treats of the properties of magnitude and number. The origin of arithmetic is lost in obscurity, and it made no great advancement till in the fourteenth century, when the Monk Planudes wrote a book on arithmetic which stimulated the minds of many for a love of this science, and thenceforth it began to flourish. Algebra, as a branch of mathematics, treats of the doctrine of equations.

The first European work on algebra was written by Luca Borgo, a Venetian Friar. But the creator of modern algebra was François Viète of Fontenay-le-Comte, a most zealous Catholic.

Geometry is another branch of mathematics with which the Greeks were well acquainted, but it was owing to the genius of Descartes that we owe the complete system we now have. Among the other Catholic mathematicians may be found the illustrious names of Cauchy, Biot, Nollet and Pascal. The Jesuits, nursed in the very bosom of the Church, have produced many great mathematicians; such as, Ricciati, Boscovich and Maco.

The science of Mechanics, which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion, can not be passed over in silence, but we must take a brief view of its founders and promoters.

The majority of the principles of this science depend on the three laws of motion. The discovery of these laws is attributed with great reason to Descartes, "whose genius," says Humboldt, "was one of the most powerful manifested in any age." The other two laws were discovered by Galileo, whom we have before mentioned as a great astronomer.

Another brilliant mind in mechanics is Torricelli, the famous inventor of the barometer. Our list would be incomplete if we omitted Mercenni, Mariotte, Grimaldi, Borelli, Pascal and Castelli. Let us now consider a branch of science which is in many respects the most interesting to the majority of people. That is electricity.

The electrical property which some bodies possess, was first noticed more than a thousand years before



Christ, but it seemed to defy, or was entirely unknown to all the great philosophers until early in the seventeenth century.

(To be continued)

## THE USES AND BEAUTY OF GRANITE.

PAPER READ BEFORE MIVART SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Beauty has its charms, wealth its comforts and anxieties, fame its enchantments, hope and expectation their attending joys, but it is seldom that we have beauty and utility present in the selfsame article, thereby soliciting public favor by a twofold means.

We find these qualities closely blended together in the well-known mineral called Granite, about which the following treatise will confine itself.

This mineral is found in the earth at various depths and is frequently obtained with difficulty. It is a crystalline granular rock consisting of mica quartz and a kind of felspar is usually added.

Orthoclase or potash is the principal constituent of all granites; it is sometimes found in simple crystals and sometimes in twins, being more common in some granites than others, especially among foreign specimens.

The orthoclase may attain to the length of several inches, generally divided by a line running longitudinally through the middle thus dividing the crystals.

When the granite is exposed to the elements for an indefinite time the felspar becomes withered into a sort of china clay which is the result of thickness of the felspar and the disappearance of the characteristic stria.

The color of this felspar varies from a snow-white to a flesh red; but in the so-called Amazon granite it has a greenish color.

Granite abounds with many other minerals, it being estimated that no fewer than forty four different varieties are present in a species of this mineral.

The most common accessory constituent of granite is hornblende a mineral which replaces in some extent the mica and thus produces a hornblende or syenitic granite. It derived its name from a place Syene in upper Egypt where it was quite extensively mined in former ages.

There is a kind of granite called luxullianite which is found in Cornwall England in large boulders. This rock is composed of schorl with quartz and orthoclase, the last named mineral occurring in large flesh colored crystals, which by contrast with the dark base produces a very desirable effect. It is from a beautiful variety of this specimen that the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral has been wrought. There are many different varieties of granite among them being, giant, graphic, granitite, semigranite, and greisen.

Giant granite is so called when it occurs in large veins and immediate connection within it self.

When the crystals of orthoclase are associated with quartz in a peculiar parallel arrangement they produce what is called graphic granite.

Granitite is a name applied to a variety made up of orthoclase and quartz with more or less plagioclase and a small proportion of mica.

A granite composed of only felspar is called haplite or semigranite.

Again instead of the mica disappearing, the felspar is absent, the resulting aggregate of quartz and mica is termed greisen, this being frequently a tin-bearing rock. The question of the origin of granite has been frequently and warmly discussed, but as yet the moulders of science have not come to a definite conclusion.

Sometimes it is found forcing its way through older rocks and appearing at the surface in large bosses from which veins are sent forth in all directions evidently proving its eruptive character. The width of these veins are small and large alternately, showing that it must have been in a state of fusion some time formerly.

In these veins the granite is apt to change its mineralogical constitution becoming either fine grained or felsitic, or even reduced at the extremities of the vein to quartz.

Granite however is found both near the surface and at great depths beneath, thus varying to a great extent its cost as to the time spent in its procurement.

Granite is extensively used for decorative purposes, though its industrial applications are necessarily restricted by the expense of working so hard a material.

Although some granites decompose on exposure to atmospheric influences, yet other varieties are remarkable for their extreme durability, a fact which is attested by the monuments of ancient Egypt on which the incised hieroglyphics still retain their original shape.

A very rich variety of this mineral is found in Cornwall and Aberdeen, England, where it is used in the construction of massive structures and also as knobs and pavement.

As an element of scenery, granite generally forms rounded hills scantily clad with vegetation, but it sometimes rises in sharp pinnacles as in the aiguilles of the Alps.

The weathering of granite often produces boulder shaped masses in such numbers, as to form around the summit of the hill a "sea of rocks."

We view with inward joy and concealed pleasure the achievements of scientists which are manifest everywhere.

We are caused to dwell with satisfaction upon the contrast between the vain, the hopeful, the worthy and the scientific student. The vain student applies himself to personal appearances.



The hopeful student is constantly looking forward to the time when ease and comfort shall be his constant companions. The student of merit strives for that supremacy which is only known to the great.

The scientific student not only explores the vicinity of his native home and unfolds to the gaze of his friends and foes beside, that which has for centuries been lying hidden to their view, and not only climbs the steep hill, ascends the lofty mountain, and surmounts the most dangerous precipices, in search of nature's treasures, but he also gropes the fathomless depths of ocean and there amid its pearly gems, its natural treasures, its exhaustless collections and innumerable specimens of rare beauty and formation, thinks, reasons, and dwells upon his novel surroundings, forming by his superhuman efforts natural worlds of his own creation. Therefore all praise, all glory, all admiration, all renown, to the scientific student who has by his constant efforts and lifelong researches, achieved such wonders for the curious, the scientific, the intellectual, the nature loving world.

All praise therefore to the founder of nature's beauties and his trusty followers who, by their untiring energy towards the accomplishment of a meritorious design, dispelled the darkness which surrounded the mysteries of the unknown world like morning mist and unfolded to the gaze of the whole human family the beauties of nature in all its forms and varieties.

All praise to the great and only Agassiz, who has been the great expounder of scientific knowledge and as Demosthenes studied oratory until he made himself its master, so did Agassiz dwell amidst the pearly gems of nature's treasures until she finally exposed to his eager gaze, her rarest beauties, secrets and treasures.

All praise to the renowned pupil of nature the celebrated Mivart whose achievements shall ever be recorded on history's pages, whom the infant association at St. Viateur's have chosen as their most honored patron.

Lastly all praise to the newly formed society at St. Viateur's which purposes walking the scientific road already trodden by a Mivart or an Agassiz, and of bringing their efforts to a successful issue.

Charles Brady.

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## IS A STANDING ARMY NECESSARY IN OUR COUNTRY?

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Before the late civil war, when the cloud of secession was slowly rising and from which a storm was sure to follow, all the nations of Europe were held in awe at the expected result of a war in a country where such a small army was supported. But their anxiety greatly relaxed when the President issued his first call for

volunteers and thousands of men rallied to his standard, ready to risk all things, even life itself, for the Union. The rapidity with which armies were raised and recruited, during that fearful struggle, and the willingness of the Americans to make up for the absence of a standing army, clearly indicate their attachment to the government of their country.

Mr. Brownson in his *American Republic* strongly insists on having a standing army in this country. He complains that the military spirit which animated the ancient Greeks and Romans and even many countries of modern times is fast dying away; that no longer do we see these large numbers of strong and healthy men spending all their time in acquiring a true military science, in order that they may be ever ready to defend their country, when attacked by foreign or domestic foes.

He is of the opinion that if, at the outbreak of the civil war, there was a standing army in this country, the rebellion would have been immediately suppressed and so one of the greatest plagues the country ever experienced would have been avoided, and the enormous sum of money spent in that war could have been employed in supporting a standing army for many years.

He says also that wars are liable to take place at any time and for this reason the nation should have a standing army ever ready to defend it against any attack.

Another advantage in a standing army is that it takes from the streets many loafers and idle gentlemen who become, after a short term in the army, good citizens.

Mr. Brownson may be right in his opinions concerning this question but we cannot agree with him and now we are ready to show why. However, before proceeding to the question we must concede that there are several advantages resulting from a standing army, but the disadvantages are by far more numerous and it is for this reason that we hold the negative side of the question.

A large army may be necessary in a monarchy, to enforce the ruler's tyrannical laws, and to prevent insurrections; but in this country, where the people themselves are the makers of the laws and where nobody has reason to complain, such a necessity cannot be argued.

In most countries where large standing armies are kept, they are recruited by compelling all able bodied young men, who have reached the age of twenty one, to serve from three to five of the best years of their lives in the army, where they acquire habits of dissipation and idleness which entirely unfit them for the career of good citizens. Although, according to the opinion of Mr. Brownson, the standing army may sometimes make good citizens out of street-loafers, yet we know from experience that many young men who were models of virtue before they entered the army, came



out of it with ruined characters. We must conclude, therefore, that it is far better to leave the street-loafers where they were at first than to ruin the morals of so many excellent young men.

We know also that in those countries where large armies are supported many of the inhabitants are almost impoverished on account of the enormous taxes that are exacted from them. Are we then to reduce our country, which at the present time is so flourishing, to that state of poverty so prevalent among European nations?

We can hardly admit that if the United States possessed a standing army, at the time of the late war, the rebellion would have been suppressed; for if an army did exist at that time, the sympathies of a large number of the soldiers would have been with the Southern people and it would therefore have been very dangerous to rely upon them for the support of the Union. But even if the soldiers were all Union men, which we do not grant, they could never accomplish so great a victory as that won by the volunteers of the North.

If a war should break out suddenly, especially from a foreign source, a large well equipped army would surely be a very good thing, but when wars take place so seldom, and from the position of the United States we are not apt to be surprised by sudden invasion, it is altogether unnecessary. But granting that some difficulty may arise between the United States and a foreign country, this can generally be settled by arbitration, that great weapon wielded by many statesmen of the day.

We concede with Mr. Brownson that wars are possible. Are we, then, to support for many years a standing army when there appears no danger, or can the absence of an army be supplied in any other way? Who can look back to the patriots of the Revolution and say that the Americans are cowards, ready to run away when they see their glorious country exposed to danger from the hands of her enemies? Who can look back to that terrible war of 1860 without a deep sense of admiration for the countless numbers of men who left their homes and all that was dear to them and enrolled themselves under the glorious flag of the American Union that Union which was far dearer to them than any thing else and for which they were ready to undergo every thing? They were victorious although there was no standing army.

If, then, these men have been so zealous in the past, do you think that if they will see their country in peril they will not be as ready now, as they were then, to take up arms in its defense? Surely they would, and with as much success as before.

It would, however, be very advantageous if, along with this zeal for their country's welfare, they had some practical knowledge of military tactics. In this way when war should come they would be organized with

little trouble. But how are they to get this knowledge? We answer that if military exercises were established in the principal schools and colleges in the country, in a very short time the young Americans would acquire sufficient skill in the military art.

Greater attention might also be given to the state militia. The State should offer inducements that would attract the attention of street-loafers and create a zeal for military proficiency. In this way, whilst the enormous expenses and other disadvantages of a standing army would be avoided, the military spirit would not entirely dye out on our American soil. C.

#### THE MINIM ENTERTAINMENT.

Last Sunday, in College Hall, was given a dramatic entertainment by the members of the Minim Department. It was the first public appearance of the "little ones" and it formed quite a surprise for the audience. Of course they were expected to do well, but no one anticipated such clever acting as was displayed. Really it was splendid and nothing we could say would praise them more than their due. Both the French and the English plays were well rendered but the latter was the superior. The boys were better drilled and there was more to the play in itself. Maurice O'Connor and Bertie Elwis carried off the honors in "*The Unwilling Sorcerer*" and Frederick Richard and Armand Granger in the "*L'Auberge Hantée*" "*The Unwilling Sorcerer*" was translated from the French by Prof. Edwin McKenna and to him much credit is due for the admirable manner in which he accomplished his work. The whole was something of which the Minims may ever be proud. After the entertainment in the Hall the audience gathered in the Chapel where the program of the Sacred Concert was rendered. This was given under difficulties. Mr. Martin Anderegg who was to have sung in three numbers was sick and could perform his part in none. The numbers on the organ, rendered by Prof. Edgar Bourget, were quite finished. Rev. E. L. Rivard's voice was heard to good advantage as was also Mr. Fred. Dandurand's, who sang Mr. Anderegg's part in the trio, *Jesu Dei Vivi*. Mrs. Thos. Canavan, of Sumner, Ill., who was to have sung in a duet with Mr. Anderegg, rendered the solo, *Ave Verum*, Millard. This number which would be at any time, creditable, was still more so under the circumstances, being substituted at the very last hour and of course without practice. Mrs. Canavan sang at one of our entertainments last fall and the impression she made then was very favorable and last Sunday the audience was more firmly convinced that she is a vocalist of rare ability. The entertainments, both dramatic and musical were indeed most creditable and to the managers, actors and musicians, the *Journal* extends congratulations.



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**EDITORIALS.****METAPHYSICS FOR THE YOUNG.**

METAPHYSICS IS the knowledge of things in their ultimate, universal causes so far as attainable by reason alone. It has for object the most universal attributes of beings and, as a science, it is of the greatest importance if not of absolute necessity.

The wisdom of ages has sanctioned metaphysics as affording the best possible training for the minds of youth. It perfects the student in proportion to the limited capacity of his nature for it gratifies his noblest natural inclination, namely, the longing after all truth. It is the most abstract and most completely generalized system of knowledge possible for the human mind to formulate or comprehend.

Human knowledge may be likened to a magnificent temple the superstructure of which is a blending together of all the arts and sciences but the foundation, the sine qua non of the entire edifice, is metaphysics. All human knowledge is based on certain primary, self-evident truths. Metaphysics furnishes the mind with these necessary, fundamental truths or principles which illumine and support the other sciences and by which all science must be finally tested. A careful study of metaphysics enables the educated mind to rest quietly in its conclusions while a neglect of this study cannot but prove disastrous to sound, methodical reasoning and result in vague hypotheses or obscure theories instead of certain and genuine science.

Religion herself is greatly indebted to metaphysics for the clear, convincing light in which she appears to us. Metaphysics shows the rectitude of religious principles, demonstrates the preambles of faith, enables us to understand more clearly the Christian verities and thus establishes religion on a new basis by giving to it the sanction of right reason.

Metaphysics has at all times proved herself the guardian of the human mind and the defender of religion, morality and knowledge. By her self-evident, necessary and immutable principles she has refuted every error, discerned the proper objects of our faculties, averted false deductions and drawn right conclusions. Metaphysics has systematized every science, but especially theology. As a part of philosophy, metaphysics is often called the handmaid of theology and an acquaintance with the elements of metaphysics is imperatively necessary to the student of theology. In fine, metaphysics is the mistress of learning, the inventress of laws, the discoverer of truth and falsehood but the defender of the one and the destroyer of the other.

H. M. Anderson

**THE KANKAKEE IN POETRY**

We are sure that our readers will all be pleased to see that the beautiful stream by whose banks they have so often felt poetry they never expressed, has been immortalized in the following stanzas by one of the favorites of the Muses.

**THE KANKAKEE.**

Toward the north, a winding stream  
Flows through a silent, lonesome land;  
Its banks so low, they scarcely seem  
To rise above the shells and sand  
That 'neath the crystal waters gleam,  
Like jewels on a maiden's hand.

Deep bayous lie along the way,  
Half hid by willows, drooping low,  
Whose leaves of green and branches gray  
Their ever-changeeful shadows throw,  
That with the mottled sunbeams play,  
Down where the water-lilies grow.



Here, through the long, bright summer days,  
 The wood-duck rears her downy brood;  
 Here, where the slender cat-tail sways,  
 The hermit bittern seeks his food;  
 So still, so quiet, all their ways,  
 Scarce broken is the solitude.

'T is here, when autumn's mystic wand  
 Has touched the wood with red and gold,  
 And draped the distant ridge, beyond,  
 In purple haze of magic fold,  
 And every flower and leaf and frond  
 A sweet enchantment seems to hold.

I love to float upon its tide,  
 And let my fancy drift at will,  
 Past gloomy swamp, and marshland wide,  
 And tangled brake, and wood, until  
 Far into fairy-land I glide  
 O'er silv'ry waters, calm and still.

Will. W. Pfrimmer.

#### LOCALS.

— Who was it started the mill going?  
 — Rev. M. A. Dooling was in Pullman last Sunday assisting Father Tinan.

— The sacred concert which was to have taken place on Sunday the 27th was postponed, on account of bad weather, until the following Sunday.

— A select party of Seniors visited Momenca on Thursday the 24th. Myron Baker furnished the conveyance and the excursion was managed by Father Dooling.

— "My name is Condon, I would like to have you write to me."

— "What time do the big boys get out of school"? Are you sure it was the big *boys* you wanted to see, Mc?

— It is said that since his visit to Momenca, Austin King has decided to study medicine.

— Tragedian Frank Coyle has a few open dates during the month of May and would like to hear from some responsible managers who could guarantee him at least a fifteen cent house. He speaks his famous "Capture of Serg. Mulhall" at every performance.

— "That's the way they do on the *steam-borges*, I reckon." How is it Duffy?

— \$5000 Reward. The person who can prove beyond a doubt that he has not heard the "Negro-Flood story,"

will receive the above reward by calling at this office.

— The Agassiz Association picniced on the banks of the Kankakee last Thursday. The Association wishes to return thanks to Rev. M. A. Dooling for the active part he took in making the day pleasant.

— Since the above local concerning the leagues was written, both the Seniors and Juniors have organized. The Seniors' Brotherhood League has elected the following officers; President, Rev. J. A. Cregan; Secretary, Mr. Edwin McKenna; Treasurer, Mr. Peter Bissonnette; Official Scorer, Mr. Jas. Donnelly. A schedule was drawn up and a few ground rules made. Everything was harmonious. Every one seem imbued with the same spirit, that of working hard and making this the most successful of leagues. The officers of the clubs are as follows; Colonels; Manager, Chas. H. Ball; Captain, J. J. Condon; Secretary, P. A. Bissonnette; Treasurer, W. J. McHugh. May Blossoms; Manager, Edwin D. McKenna; Captain, G. C. McCann; Secretary, M. W. Wiseman; Treasurer, G. A. Carlton. Dewdrops; Manager, Rev. M. A. Dooling; Captain, T. J. Kelly; Secretary, V. J. Rivard; Treasurer, D. F. Flavin.

— Now that the nice weather has arrived, our Military Band should favor us with out door evening concerts. Let us hear from you Director Anderegg.

— Society reading rooms are now neglected and the young orator who stormed away, debating some question of great importance, delivering his rhetorical periods with the grace of a Delsarte, is now seen in the coacher's box wildly swinging his arms around his head and giving forth such classical expressions as, "Now your off!" "Get up on your toes and move!" "Look out, he'll put it around your necktie!" etc.

— The members of the Graduating Class are all working hard preparing their examinations. There are sixteen members, one of the largest classes the house has ever turned out.

— Yesterday being the feast of the Apparition of St. Michael, Rev. Father Dooling most kindly granted a "free day."

— The Juniors' Players League elected the following officers at their meeting last Tuesday; President, Rev. M. A. Dooling; Vice President, Rev. Jas. Cregan; Secretary, Ambrose J. Boylan; Treasurer, Jos. O'Connor. Good playing is expected from all the clubs as they are about evenly matched and the one that wins the pennant will have a hard fight for it. Following are the officers of the clubs; Pansies; Manager, C. H. Ball; Captain D. J. Granger; Secretary, A. J. Boylan; Treasurer, J. M. Carlton. Eagles; Manager, J. H. Howland; Capt. N. P. Cunningham; Secretary, L. L. Drolet; Treasurer, H. A. Charlton. Alerts; Manager, H. J. Braden. Captain G. J. Dostal; Secretary, D. A. Carroll; Treasurer, F. W. St. Aubin.



— Rev. Joseph Laberrge D. D. addressed the French speaking people of the college last Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Father is a splendid speaker and it is to be hoped that this first will not be his last address.

— The Dramatic Association of the Cathedral Parish, Chicago, gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening, April 22nd. A grand success was the result. Revs. J. P. Dore and F. N. Perry are at the head of the organization. William B. Mc Carthy sustained a principal part in the cast.

— The "Guilled K Society," composed of a select number of Juniors, journeyed last Tuesday, in Myron Biker's handsome picnic wagon, to Chebanse. Here they visited Leroy Payne's famous "Horses Home." A more enjoyable time could not be had and Rev. M. A. Dooling will long be gratefully remembered as the promoter of the pleasure.

— Why not organize your leagues, boys? Never have you been able to sustain stronger teams than at present. All of the departments have first class players. The Seniors could support three good nines. The Juniors two among the larger boys and two more for the smaller class. The Minims have plenty of good material for two splendid nines. All that it wants is some one to take the lead and one of the best base ball organizations in the history of the college will be the result.

— Rev. E. L. Rivard, Chaplain of the Battalion, has promised a grand treat for the commissioned officers in the line of a picnic. Next Thursday is the day set aside and the *Journal* before hand announces a pleasant time, for the Rev. Father does nothing by halves.

— Rev. Bro. Cregan announces a spelling mitch, "free for all," to take place in about two weeks. This is a good exercise and should be entered heartily into by all the boys. Mr. Paul Wilstach has generously offered a handsome set of books to the winner.

— Prof. Edgar Bourget spent last Thursday in Chicago. He attended the Auditorium in the evening and heard the German Opera Company in "Queen of Sheba."

— Rev. E. L. Rivard and Prof. Edwin McKenna spent May Day at St. George, the guests of Rev. Armand Labrie.

— Mr. John Prairie, an old resident of Bourbonnais, met with a painful accident last Thursday morning. While driving away from his home on Bourbonnais, Avenue his horse became frightened and started to run. Mr. Prairie in trying to save himself, leaped from the buggy and in his fall broke the right limb in two places. Though the accident was quite painful, no serious results are anticipated.

— Last Wednesday evening occurred the opening of the May Devotions. Our new chapel seemed to appear to better advantage than ever before. An extra number of

lights were burning and the altars were handsomely decorated with a profusion of both growing plants and cut flowers. The music has seldom been equaled. The singing of Millard's *Ave Maria* by Rev. E. L. Rivard and the trio *O Jesu Mi*, Verdi, were two numbers especially worthy of mention. Rev. Director Marsile delivered the sermon.

— The "Shamrocks" the representative nine of the house, has been reorganized with the following staff of officers; President, Rev. E. L. Rivard; Manager, Rev. J. A. Cregan; Secretary, Dennis Flavin; Treasurer, Jas. Condon. Mr. Francis Cleary will captain the team and Mr. Frank Moody will look after the official score. The players and their positions are as follows; V. Rivard, catcher; H. Lesage, pitcher; F. Cleary, 1st b; D. Flavin, 2nd b; P. Bissonnette, 3rd b; B. Leroux, ss; T. Kelly, l. f; J. Condon c. f. and change catcher; W. Mc Hugh, G. Carlon or G. McCann, r. f. E. Dandurand is a reserve pitcher and will most likely be put in the box when Condon catches. Manager Cregan in speaking of his nine last night, said, "I think the boys will make a creditable showing. They are surely as strong if not stronger than last year. We have two good batteries and a splendid support. The boys have improved wonderfully in their batting and I am confident they will be able to uphold their title as "Champions of Kankakee County." The nine is now ready for challenges and would like to hear from any nine in the county.

— How many rats and rabbits did you see between here and Chebanse, Duff?

— There was a newspaper man here from Mokence, yesterday, inquiring if there had been any visitors here from Texas. Alas, poor man we pity you.

— Stub and Ben! Oh what a good pair for a Punch and Judy show!

— Frank Fitzgerald and Jos. Goole spent a few days with their friends and relatives in Indianapolis, last week.

— Serg. Francis is thinking of starting on a lecture tour, taking for his subject, "The Evils of Chewing."

— Hugh and L. Anthony, matched to talk against any pair in Kankakee County. Prefects, Professors, we sincerely pity you.

— Gordon and Fitz say they never did like boat riding. Both swear they will never go near water again and neither will use it in any shape or form.

— The Wilmington Base Ball Club will be here Sunday, May 11th. The Shamrocks will play at Wilmington sometime during the following week.

— Mr. Paul Wilstach of Lafayette, Ind., spent a few days with us last week. Paul is now reading law with his brother in Lafayette.

— The first competition for the honors at the end of the year are over. Rev. E. L. Rivard told a *Journal* re-



porter last night, that if the other two were like the first, he would be entirely satisfied.

— Company C, Bernard Light Guards, Capt. Joseph O'Connor, is doing splendidly and it seems as if Capt. McCann had better hurry his boys along if he cares for the pennant. Companies B and D are also working hard and it will be a hard fight when the drill occurs.

— Work of improving the grounds in front of the new building has commenced. The ground is being beautifully laid off into flower gardens, avenues and walks.

— The Town of Bourbonnais has purchased the ground around the Town Hall, the old Sanasack property. The intention is to convert it into a park. This is a step in the right direction.

— "Poor Robin, your race is run."

— My Lord Dog.

— The Minims were perfectly grand.

— The "make up" of Tommy Legris was the best ever seen on our stage.

— The visitors since our last issue were; Revs. F. A. Lavoie, Alfred, Ont.; E. L. Bergeron, Chicago; A. J. Hennerberger, Fowler, Ind; Cyril Fournier C. S. V., Irving Park; F. X. Chouinard C. S. V. Manteno; Armand Labrie, St. George. Mr. and Mrs. Ender, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Jones, Tacoma, Wash; Mrs. H. M. Abbey, Chicago, Dr. Elzear Paquin, Chicago; Dr. Philip Lesage, Chicago Messrs. Leo. Bonet, Geo. Orlandie, R. D. Townsend, Jos. Verville of Chicago. Messrs. Wm. Tyre, Lebanon, Ind. Paul Wilstach, of Lafayette, Ind; Lawyer Alex. Granger, Tucker, Ill; P. B. Normoyle, Rock Island, Ill.

— Rev. L. A. Senecal spent a few days in Chicago last week.

— Rev. Peter Beaudoin C. S. V. R. D., is contemplating a trip to Europe in the near future. The Rev. Father is in need of a rest as his many duties are quite trying on his health.

— On the part of the College Cadets, Chas. H. Ball sent the following challenge to the Commander of the Notre Dame University Cadets.

St. Viateur's College.  
April 23rd. 1890.

Commander N. D. Cadets;

I do hereby challenge you for a competitive drill between a company of Notre Dame Cadets and a company of St. Viateur's Cadets for the championship of the Catholic Colleges. Drill to take place in Chicago not earlier than May 9th. nor later than June 7th. Articles of Agreement to be signed in Chicago within ten days after the reception of this challenge.

Chas. H. Ball  
Commanding S. V. Cadets.

As yet no answer has been received but we under-

stand the drill will occur even if Notre Dame accepts within the next week. We sincerely hope the challenge will be accepted as we think the contest would be beneficial to the military department of both places.

— "Don't discover that book."

— What is the meaning of M. B. . . ?

— Seventeen, twenty one, and some place in between twenty four and twenty five. These are the different numbers given of the amount of fish caught by a certain fishing party that went out not long ago. It seems strange, but they did not even bring *one* back.

— The Church at Kankakee, Father Paradis, and the one at Manteno, Father Chouinard, were broken into last week, the tabernacles forced open and a ciborium taken from Kankakee and all the sacred vases from Manteno. Church robberies have been quite frequent of late and as yet no one has been punished. Means should be taken to stop this infamous work.

— The boys of the military department are all working hard for the prizes at the end of the year. The Rowan Military Medal presented by Mr. Thos. Rowan of Chicago and the Mahoney Military Medal, given by Rev. D. S. A. Mahoney of St. Paul's Home, Chicago, are two of the handsomest medals given in the house and all should make a great effort to win them.

— In the darkey twilight of a *Saturn* eve, at the hour when little birds are dreaming, and the gentle zephyrs chase each other in kittenish play, there emanates through the chinks of a curtained chassis the subdued sound of suppressed? dhirping of a half score *mures bipedes*. Indignant that the sacred stillness should be thus sacrilegiously profaned, the protecting *Branch* of the great roof tree, *Sen'-a-cal* of warning, and the *Doppling* sound that follows, chills the very *morrow* of their existence, and they vow never to cocoa more as congregation means extirpation.

— Gopher it Hugh.

## THE STORM KING.

One cloudy summer evening while sailing on the Atlantic, we were speaking of the Storm King that mysterious being who rides after his legions and lashes them on to greater fury, mingling his voice with the roar of the thunder, until he is, at last, exhausted and back he goes, for a time, to his kingdom, and then once more rushes forth spreading devastation and ruin in his path. While we were yet speaking, a cool breeze arose and the voice of the old skipper was heard warning us that a storm was coming. The breeze became stronger and the heavens grew darker showing us that the Storm King was once again advancing his powers against the powers of man and nature.



All on board were in a state of great activity. The sailors were preparing for the coming storm; but, before they had made much headway, darker clouds began to gather, and the wind whistled more fiercely through the cordage. We had not long to wait in dread, for soon the King was upon us in his wrath. The heavens became black and gloomy, and the lightening flashed incessantly. Gigantic billows formed, and, as our vessel was rolled to the summit, we would stop for an instant, and then down-down would we go. We rise once more, we are at the summit. Stop for an instant, listen; and then you will hear the voice of the furious King directing his lightning, as, with a roar, heavens artillery booms. There is the weeping sky light up for an instant by the flash of his eyes.

Leaving the billowy main he strides over land, tearing up forest monarchs that have been standing for ages; now he comes to a clearing, see how the animals run for shelter, but in vain, he is upon them, and that ends all.

On, on he goes growing in strength. He is dead to what is behind; he sees only his foes before him. Ah! if he would but once looked behind; would his heart relax in the remains of that sweet child caught in his arms and then dashed to death in an instant; but no, that wrings no compassion from him; he will not look behind: his foes are before him, and he is still bent on their destruction. At last his strength fails him, as it were, and he goes back to the cave of the winds, silent and morose.

G. A. B.  
1st. Grammer.

### THE FOREST

How beautiful is every thing that God created. The pretty hills, the tall mountains, the deep precipices and the vast ocean. But the forest whose tall trees shade the ground with their branches so that the sun cannot come through, where the little birds build their nest and sing all day, is not so grand but is more pretty.

In the summer time when it is so warm in the fields, the forest is cool and pleasant. There is some little wild flowers that grows in the forest that make the ground look very pretty.

It is nice to go to the forest to see the different kinds of trees with their different kind of leaves, how pretty they look. When the leaves fall in the fall they are so pretty they have such pretty colors. In the winter the forest is not as in the summer time, the leaves are all gone and the branches are covered with snow. No one likes to go to the forest in the winter because it is too dreary. The Indians lives in the forest because

it is their home, they are protected from the sun in the summer time and from the wind in the winter.

Many animals live in the large forest because they can hide. How pleasant it is to go to the woods where there is a river or creek, you can sit on the bank and fish when every thing is quiet. I think the best and most pleasant way to spend a holiday is to go to the woods, because the woods alone is enough to make you happy.

Master Gerald Barry  
(age 12 yrs.)

## ROLL OF HONOR.

### SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Gold Medal for Conduct and Politeness equally deserved by A. Besse, J. Betsner, V. Cyrier, P. Charron, F. Dandurand, A. Didier, J. Condon, M. Fortin, A. Fortin, G. Houser, H. Shea, D. Walsh, F. Moody, J. Stout. Drawn by M. Lennartz.

Distinguished.

E. Frazier, D. Flavin, N. Frazier, J. Slavin, L. Brosseau, P. Dandurand, A. Fortin.

### JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Gold Medal for Conduct and Politeness equally deserved by J. Culbertson, A. Besse, H. Finske.

Drawn by T. Pelletier.

Distinguished.

M. Babir, H. Braden, J. Carlon, J. Doheny, D. Carroll, J. Laplante, J. O'Connor, A. Boylan, A. Savoie, H. Charlton, H. Duffy.

### CLASSICAL COURSE.

Gold Medal - - - L. Falley and J. Cleary.  
1st. Silver Medal - - - H. O'Donnell.  
2nd. Silver Medal - - - F. St. Aubin.  
Distinguished - Babin, Oscar Marcotte, Flavin.  
Max Fortin, Ryan.

### COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Gold Medal - - - O. Labrie  
1st. Silver Medal - - - G. Dosta.  
2nd. Silver Medal - - - W. Lee,  
Distinguished - Ferguson, Jno. Coyle, Wiseman  
Swigman, Cahill, Boylan, Abbey.

### CONWAY MEDAL.

Equally deserved by J. Cleary, D. Flavin, J. Doheny, W. Lee, O. Labrie, Von Austin, Barry, Danniher.

### GUILFOYLE MEDAL

Awarded to J. Cleary.

### LESAGE MEDAL

Awarded to J. H. St. Aubin.



## ROY MEMORIAL NOTES.

The following are among the latest donations received:

A. Friend	\$150.00
Rev. A. D. Granger	" 25.00
Ed. Caron	" 25.00
Deric Legris	" 25.00
Joe. St-Louis	" 25.00
Geo. J. Rivard	" 22.00
Charles Boylan	" 25.00
Louis Fraser	" 12.50
Frank Moody	" 10.00
James Maloney	" 5.00
Mr. Pepin Jr.	" 5.00
Jules Rivard	" 5.00
W. J. Flanagan	" 5.00
Mrs. Normoyle	" 5.00
Mrs. Leonard	" 5.00
Vincent Rivard	" 3.00
M. A. Dowling	" 2.00

Many thanks friends.

The workmen have been employed during the past week in covering the domes with galvanized iron.

The cornice, for which Messrs D. Legris and J. St-Louis each gave \$25.00, has been put on the front of the old building and lends no little aid in beautifying the grand old structure.

Many of the trees which stood in front of the Chapel have been hewn to give a better view of the facade.

Beautifully designed flower beds interspersed with blue grass will occupy the place.

The following donations have been received for the purchase of new cassocks;

Rev. T. P. Hodnett	\$5.00
Rev. J. Finan	" 5.00
Rev. F. X. Chouinard	" 5.00
Rev. G. Legris	" 5.00
Rev. Joe O'Rielly	" 5.00
Rev. J. Walsh	" 2.00
Rev. A. Granger	" 2.00
Rev. E. L. Rivard	" 1.00

The Acolythical Clerics return sincere thanks.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

## AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Beginning with the July number of the present year, *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* will enter upon a renewed career of usefulness and prosperity, under the chief Editorial direction of the MOST REV.

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It is needless for us to refer to the merits of the *Quarterly* as one of the leading Catholic periodicals published in the English language, or to discuss its claims upon educated Catholics for support and encouragement. The usefulness of such a work has been demonstrated by the gratifying results already accomplished during its now fifteen years of existence. Its pages have been enriched by contributions from the pens of the highest Church dignitaries of this country and Europe; and the most learned scholars, ecclesiastical and lay, have found in it a medium for the discussion, on a higher plane, of the great living questions of the day, covering almost every department of human knowledge.

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## REMARKABLE BOOK ON ATHLETICS AND HEALTH-TRAINING.

"Athletics and Manly Sport," by John Boyle O'Reilly, has reached a second large edition, which shows that this is one of the books that have come to stay.

This edition is enormously enlarged and improved, over 120 pages being added, containing a graphic account of O'Reilly and Moseley's exploration of the wonderful Dismal Swamp in canoes. This article, like the famous article on "The Ethics of Boxing," is copiously illustrated with superb plates from photographs and sketches taken in Dismal Swamp.

The article on "How to Grow Strong by Training, Exercise, Diet, and Sleep," is probably the most complete study of this important subject ever made in this country. The rules and hints here are invaluable to all who desire health and strength, no matter what the age or condition. This information from the highest scientific authorities, and tested by Mr. O'Reilly's experience, is as necessary for amateurs as for professional athletes.

The illustrated article on "Ancient Irish Games and Weapons" will interest and surprise all who are interested in race development and archæology. This article alone would make the book singularly valuable. The astonishing wealth of antique weapons preserved in Ireland (the largest collection of bronzes in the world), and the beauty of their design are revelations to the casual reader.

But perhaps the most interesting part of this book are the canoeing sketches. Here we have the most beau-



tiful rivers in New England and Pennsylvania described with a loving hand and with all the healthy breeziness of out-door life. In every way this book is to be read as the open-air season approaches. (The Pilot Publishing Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.)

### EXCHANGES

*The Fordham Monthly* has a fine number for April. The review of Rev. Heber Newton's sermon on the Catholic Church is skillfully made giving full credit to good things said by the preacher but allowing none of the compromising assertions to pass. It is very difficult for even well minded ministers to say many good things of the Church and say them with the force that accompanies sincerity. The writer has sifted the chaff of the article and finds an abundance. As it is chaff he calls it by that name and we feel sure, to the no small discomfort of the Rev. Newton. "College World" in the same issue is very entertaining: has good exchange notes which contain interesting College news. "Ye Donkey," a much

abused bird by the way, receives an encomium for an admiring friend, who gives this despised creature a share of the credit due him.

Men of genius always find expression for their sentiments. Seasons count for nothing with them, though as a general rule Spring is most abused. The opening bud, the sweet scented flower, the blooming rose are, each in its turn, sacrificed on the altar of the poet. But the above mentioned of the *Speculum* widens out on *Mud*: "sweetest harbinger of spring!" and in joyful strains hails "that sweetest season of the year." "American Freedom" is well discussed, in short space. The writer after pointing out the real state of things offers as remedies for the existing evils; "an appeal to public sentiment", and "Ballot reform." Two good and necessary things. It is full time that the politician "boss" was going, and that there be government "by the people and for the people." Is it not the duty of the schools to educate on this question? We admire the tasty appearance of the *Speculum*. No neater paper comes to our table.

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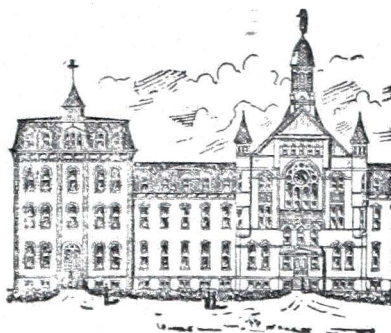
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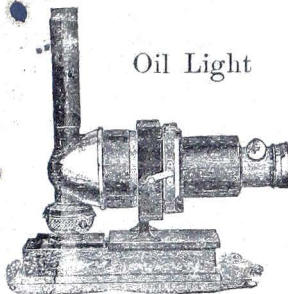
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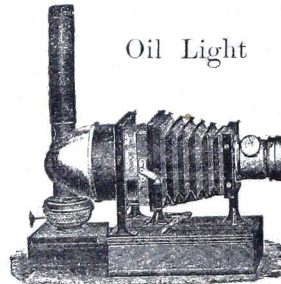
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