

PROSPECTUS

AND

CATALOGUE

OF

St. Viateur's College.

BOURBONNAIS GROVE,

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLS.

1875-76.



LAFAYETTE,
DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE,
1876.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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MR. JOSEPH P. GUIMOND,
Prefect of Discipline.

MR. ANTOINE ROY,
Assistant Prefect of Discipline.

1875

1876



St. Viateur's College.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution, situated about fifty miles south of Chicago, and two and a half northwest of the city of Kankakee, is under the charge of Priests of the Congregation of St. Viateur. It was founded in 1865 and chartered by an act of the State Legislature, February 24th, 1874; so that it has the power of conferring the honors and degrees that are granted by Universities.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, the first beginning on the first of September, and the second, on the first of February. Examinations are held at the end of each session, and result forwarded to parents and guardians. When a student presents himself for admission into the College, he is examined by the Prefect of Studies and assigned to such classes as may suit his attainments. No student from another College will be received without testimonials as to his good character, nor will any student of bad or unruly conduct be suffered to remain in the Institution. To this last regulation the Faculty will most rigidly adhere, since their object is the moral as well as the mental training of youth, and since they are aware how liable the young are to be influenced by evil example.

Students will be received at any time during the scholastic year, and charged from date of entrance, though it will be much more to their advantage to enter the Institution at the beginning of the September session. No deduction will be made in the pension, and no money refunded, except in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Faculty look upon it as a matter of strict duty to spare no pains in order to the improvement, the happiness and the comfort of their dear pupils. Hence they have secured a staff of competent and conscientious Professors, and have fitted up the study halls, the class rooms, the dormitories, etc., of the Institution with first-class furniture.

As to the quiet village of Bourbonnais and the surrounding neighborhood, it can with all truth be said that no where in the whole State of Illinois is there a more healthy locality, nor one more adapted for an institution of learning. Unlike the greater portion of Central Illinois, Bourbonnais has the advantage both of wood and water, being situated just on the verge of an extensive grove of forest trees, with the beautiful Kankakee river at the distance of only three-quarters of a mile. Thus it will be seen that the wearied student will have the best opportunities for healthful and innocent amusement.

The circulating Library of the College contains two thousand volumes. Thankful for the donations to this department, we beg for a continuance of the same.

The degree of "Bachelor of Arts" will be conferred on those who have passed successfully an examination before the Faculty of the College.

After devoting at least two years to literary pursuits, those who have graduated Bachelor's of Arts may obtain the degree of "Master of Arts."

With these and other advantages to recommend St. Viateur's College to the favor of the enlightened public, the Faculty have every reason to hope even for an increase of the prosperity with which God has hitherto seen fit to bless their labors.

The following are some of the principal regulations that are to be observed by the students:

RULES.

1. Every Catholic student will be bound to practice his religion.
2. The religion of non-Catholic students shall not be tampered with; but, for the sake of order, all will have to attend the exercises of the College.
3. The students will obey all summons of the bell in silence.
4. Students will show deference towards the President and Faculty of the College.
5. Use of intoxicating liquors absolutely prohibited.
6. Tobacco and card-playing also prohibited.
7. No one will leave the College without permission from proper authority.

8. The morals of the students will be weekly reported to the President.

9. The notes of progress will be read each week.

10. The names of those who have distinguished themselves shall appear on the "Tableau d'Honneur," which will be placed in the parlor for inspection by visitors.

11. It is especially requested that all students observe to the very letter the above regulations.

TERMS.

Matriculation, - - - - -	\$ 5 00
Board and Tuition, - - - - -	175 00
Bed, Bedding, Washing and Mending, - -	25 00
Use of Desk and Chair, - - - - -	2 00
Piano and use of Piano, - - - - -	40 00
Violin, - - - - -	20 00
Flute, - - - - -	20 00
Telegraphy, per month, - - - - -	2 00

French and German are taught without extra charges.

APPAREL OF STUDENTS.

6 Shirts,	2 Suits of Clothes—Winter.
6 Pocket Handkerchiefs,	2 Suits of Clothes—Summer.
6 Pairs of Stockings,	1 Overcoat.
6 Towels,	2 Pairs of Boots—Shoes.
6 Pairs of Drawers,	Combs, Brushes, etc., for toilet.

N. B.—The College will furnish nothing to students, unless a sufficient sum be deposited in the hands of the treasurer.

Payments must be made half-yearly, in advance; if not, the student will be liable to be sent home.

All letters to and from the students shall be subject to inspection of the President.

For further information address

Rev. THOMAS ROY, Director,
St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee, Ill.

N. B.—The College may be reached either by the Illinois Central or Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago R. R. via Kankakee City.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

This course, which requires more or less time, according to the age and dispositions of the student, includes Reading, Writing, First Rudiments of Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

This course embraces the study of the English Language, History, Geography, Chronology, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Banking, Commercial Law, Political Economy.

By the study of these branches, the student is prepared for any kind of practical business.

German, French and Telegraphy are optional studies.

Arithmetic, Fractions and Percentage receive particular attention.

The Commercial Course is generally completed in four years, after which the student may, if he wishes, apply himself to a more extended study of Mathematics and Natural Sciences with the classical students.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH—Brown's Grammar, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elocution; Arithmetic, Robinson's Practical; Goodrich's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography; Christian Doctrine.

SECOND YEAR.

ENGLISH—Brown's Grammar; Epistolary Correspondence; Penmanship; Elocution; Essays; Modern History, Fredet; Geography and Chronology; Arithmetic, Robinson's Higher; Book-Keeping, Bryant & Stratton; Christian Doctrine.

THIRD YEAR.

ENGLISH—Grammar reviewed; Principles of Style; Elocution; Essays; Penmanship; Ancient History, Fredet; Geography and Chronology; Algebra, Robinson's; Book-Keeping, Bryant & Stratton's Counting House; Commercial Law; Christian Doctrine.

FOURTH YEAR.

ENGLISH—Rhetoric, Hart; History; Compositions; Debates; Elocution; Geometry, Robinson; Banking; Business Customs; Commercial Law; Political Economy; Christian Doctrine.

N. B.—For the benefit of the young men who find no employment in the winter season, there will be a special course of Commerce, including Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Banking, Business, Customs, Book-Keeping. This course will begin December first, and finish last of April.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First and second years of the Commercial Course are required as a necessary preparation for the Classical Course. This course includes the English, Latin and Greek languages, Intellectual Philosophy, pure and mixed Mathematic, and Natural Sciences. It is completed in six years.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH—Grammar reviewed; Modern History, Fredet; Geography and Chronology; Penmanship; Composition; Elocution.

LATIN—Grammar, Harkness Series: Epitome Historiæ Sacræ.

GREEK—Kuhner's Grammar, with exercises; Acts of the Apostles.

MATHEMATICS—Algebra, Robinson. Christian Doctrine.

SECOND YEAR.

ENGLISH—Grammar Parsing; Ancient History; Geography; Chronology; Penmanship; Essays; Elocution.

LATIN—Grammar, continued; Exercises; Viri Romæ; Cæsar; Sallust.

GREEK—Kuhner's Grammar; Exercises; Xenophon's Anabasis.

MATHEMATICS—Geometry, Robinson. Christian Doctrine.

THIRD YEAR.

ENGLISH—Principles of Style; Versification; Essays; Debates; Elocution; History; Geography; Chronology.

LATIN—Grammar, Prosody; Exercises in Versification; Virgil; Ovid; Cicero.

GREEK—Grammar, Prosody; Dialects; Homer's Iliad.

MATHEMATICS—Trigonometry, Robinson. Principles of Christianity.

FOURTH YEAR.

ENGLISH—Rhetoric, Marsh's Lectures, Debates, Speeches; Elocution; History; Geography and Chronology.

LATIN—Prosody; Compositions; Essays; Horace; Livy.

GREEK—Prosody; Compositions, Demosthenes, Plato.

MATHEMATICS—Surveying and Navigation. Principles of Christianity.

FIFTH YEAR.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY—Logic and Metaphysics (Tongiorgi); Theses; History of Philosophy; English, Latin and Greek Compositions; Natural Philosophy, Physics; Physiology; Zoology.

MATHEMATICS—Analytical Geometry; Calculus. Evidences of Christianity.

SIXTH YEAR.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Jouin; Theses; Philosophy of History; Compositions in English, Latin and Greek.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Chemistry, Botany; Mineralogy.

MATHEMATICS—Astronomy and Mechanics. Evidences of Christianity.

EXTRA.

German and French languages are taught by competent professors. Every opportunity is given to the students who desire to learn those languages, not only to study the grammar and to read authors, but also to converse familiarly. Telegraphy and receiving by sound is also an optional branch of study, and requires one year, during which the student may learn not only to send and receive telegrams, but also acquire a full practice of fixing batteries, fitting up a complete telegraph office, etc.

Vocal Music, theory and practice, forms a regular branch of study for all those who show any disposition towards it; but Instrumental Music—Piano, Violin and Flute—is optional.

Labor improbus Omnia Vincit.

ST. JOSEPH'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This association is composed of the higher classes, and meets once a week, for practical exercises in Elocution, Debating and Essays. The officers of the society are:

MR. HENRY A. BOECKELMANN, President.
 MR. JOSEPH P. GUIMOND, Vice President.
 MR. JAMES H. FITZMAURICE, Secretary.
 MR. CHARLES CYRIER, Treasurer.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This association has the same end in view as the preceding society. Its presiding officers are:

MR. PATRICK F. SCANLAN, President.
 MR. NICHOLAS WALSH, Vice President.
 MR. JOHN CONDON, Secretary.
 MR. THOMAS CANAVAN, Treasurer.

ACADEMIE DE ST. DENIS.

An association for the purpose of obtaining proficiency in the French language. Meets weekly.

REV. J. M. MARSILE, President.
 MR. ARMAND LABRIE, Secretary.

FRIENDS OF THE SACRED HEART.

REV. J. M. MARSILE, President.
 M. M. ARMAND LABRIE and FREDERICK LEGRIS, Counselors.

SODALITY OF THE B. V. M.

REV. THOMAS ROY, Director.
 REV. J. M. MARSILE, President.
 MR. CHARLES REILLY, Vice President.

ORPHEONIST'S CHOIR.

Under the direction of REV. A. MAINVILLE. Members, 30.

CECILIAN SOCIETY.

MR. ANTONIO BEAUDOIN. Members, 18.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB.

MR. JOSEPH GUIMOND, President.
MR. ACHILLE BERGERON, Vice President.
MR. NICHOLAS WALSH, Secretary.
MR. CHARLES CYRIER, Treasurer.

ST. VIATEUR'S BASE BALL CLUB.

MR. JOSEPH GUIMOND, President.
MR. ARMAND LABRIE, 1st Captain.
MR. CHAS. REILY, 2d Captain.
MR. FRANCIS PERRY, Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE BASE BALL CLUB.

MR. JOSEPH GUIMOND, President.
MR. LEVI RACETTE, Captain.
MR. EUGENE BERGERON, Treasurer and Sec.

WESTERN STAR BASE BALL CLUB.

MR. JOSEPH GUIMOND, President.
MR. ALPHONSE LEGRIS, Captain.
MR. JOSEPH BERGERON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS:

✓	AUBERTIN, NAPOLEON.....	St. George, Ill.
+	BARNICLE, JOHN.....	Manteno, Ill.
	BENOIT, AIMEE. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BERGERON, EUGENE.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BERGERON, Joseph.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BERNARD, JOSEPH. ✓.....	Bel Oeil, Canada.
✓	BOUDREAU ARTHUR. ✓.....	St. Mary, Ill.
✓	BLAESLY, ALBION. ✓.....	Chicago, Ill.
✓	BLAESY, JOSEPH. ✓.....	Chicago, Ill.
✓	BOECKELMANN, FRANCIS. ✓.....	Logansport, Ind.
✓	BOISVERT, ELI.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BREAULT, LOUIS. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BROSSEAU, EUCLID.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	BROSSEAU, GEORGE. ✓.....	Manteno, Ill.
✓	BOUDREAU, CLEOPHAS.....	St. Mary, Ill.
✓	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM. ✓.....	Chicago, Ill.
✓	CANAVAN, DENIS. ✓.....	Momence, Ill.
✓	CANAVAN, THOMAS.....	Momence, Ill.
✓	CARON, DAVID.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
○	CARON, PAUL. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
○	CARROLL, RICHARD.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
✓	CHARET, HENRY.....	Kentland, Ind.
✓	CHASSE, Stephen. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	CLEARY, PATRICK. ✓.....	Momence, Ill.
	CONCANNON, DANIEL. ✓.....	Tolono, Ill.
✓	CONDON, JOHN. ✓.....	Bloomington, Ill.
○	CONLEY, DANIEL.....	Chicago, Ill.
	COUTURE, ERNEST. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
+	CYRIER, CHARLES. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	DANDURAND, THOMAS.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	DESLAURIER, JOACHIM. ✓.....	Manteno, Ill.
✓	DEVINE, PATRICK. ✓.....	Dublin, Ireland.
✓	DILLON, FRANCIS.....	Chenoa, Ill.
✓	DUFAULT, EDWARD.....	St. Mary, Ill.
	FITZMAURICE, JAMES. ✓.....	Chatsworth, Ill.
	FORTIN, ALFRED.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	FORTIN, NAPOLEON.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	GALARNEAN, FRANCIS.....	Fairbury, Ill.
✓	GAMACHE, JOSEPH. ✓.....	Kankakee, Ill.
✓	GAULTRY, WILLIAM.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	GERMAIN, OLIVIER. ✓.....	St. Mary, Ill.
✓	GIASSON, ACHILLE. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	GOSSELIN, AMEDEE.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.

✓	GOSSELIN, EDWARD	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	GRANDPRE, LOUIS ✓	Kankakee, Ill.
✓	GRANDPRE, VICTOR ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	GRAVELINE, ZEPHYR ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	GUIMOND, CALIXTE	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	GUIMOND, FERDINAND	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	HABERCORN, LOUIS ✓	Chatsworth, Ill.
✓	HANIFAN, JAMES ✓	Freeport Ill.
✓	HEBERT XAVIER ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	HOUE NAPOLEON ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	IABRIE ARMAND	Manteno, Ill.
+	LAMBERT, DESIRE ✓	St. George, Ill.
✓	LAPALISSE, JOHN DE ✓	Carmell, Kan.
	LAVEAU, DAVID	Papineau, Ill.
✓	LEGRIS, ALPHONSE	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	LEGRIS, DERRICK	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	LEPINE, ZEPHYR	Bourbonnais, Ill.
+	LESAGE, PHILIP	Bourbonnais, Ill.
+	LETOURNEAU, PHILIP	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	LETOURNEAU ARTHUR	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	LETOURNEAU, ROMUALD ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	LIBERT, JULIAN	L'Erable, Ill.
	MAHER, JAMES <i>R. D. P.</i>	Twelve Mile Grove, Ill.
	MALO FILIAS ✓	Momence, Ill.
	MANIE, ALFRED ✓	St. George, Ill.
✓	MARCHAL, EMILE ✓	Chicago, Ill.
+	MARCOTTE, FREDRICK	Bourbonnais, Ill.
+	MASSE, JOSEPH ✓	Bourbonnais, Ill.
	MATHIEU, ADOLPHUS	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	MCCARTY, MICHAEL ✓	Chatsworth, Ill.
✓	MCKAY, CHARLES	Chicago Ill.
+	MCKONE, OWEN ✓	Lafayette, Ind.
✓	MEEGAN, FRANCIS ✓	Fort Wayne, Ind.
✓	MANAHAN, JOHN ✓	Chatsworth, Ill.
✓	MERCIER, NOAH ✓	St. Mary's Ill.
✓	MOODY, ALEXANDER <i>R. D. P.</i>	Chicago, Ill.
	MOODY, John	Chicago, Ill.
+	MORAN, JOHN ✓	Fairbury, Ill.
	MULDOWNEY, JOHN	Braidwood, Ill.
✓	MURPHY, PETER	Joliet, Ill.
✓	MURTAUGH, PHILIP ✓	Chatsworth, Ill.
	O'CONNELL, JAMES	El Paso, Ill.
+	O'CONNELL, WILLIAM	El Paso, Ill.
✓	O'BYRNE, MICHAEL	Twelve Mile Grove, Ill.
✓	PAUL, JOHN ✓	Vineland, N. J.

✓	PERRY, EDWARD.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	PERRY, FRANCIS.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	PIRLOTTE, SAMUEL ✓.....	Papineau, Ill.
✓	PITTAR JOHN... ✓.....	Chicago, Ill.
✓	QUIGLEY, THOMAS. ✓.....	Twelve Mile Grove, Ill.
✓	RACETTE, LEVI.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	REILLY, CHARLES.....	Minonk, Ill.
✓	REILLY, FRANCIS.....	Minonk, Ill.
✓	RIVARD EUGENE.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	RIVARD, GEORGE, JR.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	RIVARD, GEORGE, SR.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	RIVARD, NARCISSE. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	RICHARD, THADDEUS. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	SAINDON, THEODORE.....	St. Mary, Ill.
✓	SAVOIE, JOSEPH.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	SAVOIE, ABRAHAM. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	SANASACK, LEVI... ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	SCHENK, EDWARD... ✓.....	Chatsworth, Ill.
✓	SCHOENHOFEN, GEORGE. ✓.....	Chicago, Ill.
✓	SEGUIN, ADOLPHUS. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	SHANAGY, JOHN.....	Rockville, Ill.
+	SHIELDS, THOMAS.....	Wilmington, Ill.
+	SOULIGNY, AMBROSE. ✓.....	Bourbonnais, Ills.
✓	ST. LOUIS, JOSEPH.....	Muskegon, Mich.
✓	SULLIVAN, WILLIAM. ✓.....	Champaign, Ill.
✓	TESTUS, ALEXANDER.....	Bourbonnais, Ill.
✓	WALTON, CHARLES. ✓.....	Rockville, Ill.
✓	WALSH, NICHOLAS.....	Morris, Ill.
✓	WALSH, WILLIAM. ✓.....	Wilmington, Ill.
✓	WEIR, JAMES.....	Seneca, Ill.

Sinite Parbulos Venire ad Me.

^{8th}
Seventh Annual Commencement

OF

St. Viateur's College,

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1876.

PROGRAMME:

OVERTURE,.....College Band.
"CENTENNIAL" ESSAY,.....J. Fitzmaurice.
LE TORRENT DE LA MONTAGNE,.....L. Racette.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES, - GEO. RIVARD, Jr.

LA BALLADINE—Piano,.....F. Perry.
LES BUVEURS..Auber,.....Orpheonist Choir.

IRELAND, THE HOME OF SANCTITY AND LEARNING,
CHARLES REILY,

SUR LES BORDS DU RHIN,.....F. Perry and L. Racette.
RANTOUL WALTZ,.....Collège Band.
PIUS IX—Essay,.....Geo. Rivard, Sr.
TRIPPING THRO' THE MEADOW,.....F. Dillon.

HOME AND COLLEGE,—FRENCH DIALOGUE.
By Members of the 'Academie de St. Denis'—Chas. Cyrier & Alp. Legris.

NORTHERN PEARL,.....Geo. Rivard, Jr.
RATAPLAN—DONIZETTI,Orpheonist Choir.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

COLLEGE BAND.

Distribution of Premiums.

GOOD CONDUCT.

SENIOR DIVISON.

Premium,	CHAS. REILLY.	}	Ex Aequo.
"	ARMAND LABRIE.		
"	FREDRICK LEGRIS.		

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Premium,	JAMES O'CONNELL.
"	JULIEN LIBERT.

GREEK.

FIRST CLASS.

First Premium,	CHARLES REILLY.
Second "	ARMAND LABRIE.
Distinguished,	EUGENE BERGERON.
"	JAMES FITZMAURICE.

SECOND CLASS.

TRANSLATION.

First Premium,	FRANCIS REILLY.
Second, "	FRANCIS DILLON.

GRAMMAR.

Premium,	FRANCIS DILLON.
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LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

First Premium,	CHARLES REILLY.	}	Ex Aequo.
Second "	GEORGE RIVARD, JR.		
	ARMAND LABRIE.		
	JAMES FITZMAURICE.		
Distinguished,	FRANCIS DILLON.		
	PHILIP LETOURNEAU.		

SECOND CLASS.

Premium,	ALPHONSE LEGRIS.
Distinguished,	FERDINAND GUIMOND.

THIRD CLASS.

TRANSLATION.

First Premium,	FRANCIS PERRY.	}	Ex Aequo.
"	FRANCIS REILLY.		
Second "	JAMES O'CONNELL.		
Distinguished,	DAVID CARON.		

COMPOSITION.

First Premium,	DAVID CARON,
Second "	THOMAS PERRY.
Distinguished,	JAMES O'CONNELL,
"	THOMAS REILLY.

ENGLISH.

RHETORIC.

First Premium	JAMES FITZMAURICE.	}	Ex Aequo.
"	CHARLES REILLY.		
Second "	GEORGE RIVARD, SR.	}	Ex Aequo.
"	FRANCIS DILLION.		
Distinguished,	ARMAND LABRIE.		
"	JOSEPH ST. LOUIS.		
"	PHILIP LETOURNEAU.		

GRAMMAR.

FIRST CLASS.

First Premium	THOMAS CANAVAN.
Second "	JAMES O'CONNELL.
Distinguished,	EUGENE RINARD.
	FRANCIS REILLY.

SECOND CLASS.

First Premium,	JOSEPH MASSE.	}	Ex Aequo.
"	JULIEN LEBERT.		
Second "	FRANCIS GALARNEAU.	}	Ex Aequo.
Second "	CLEOPHAS BOUDREAU,		
Distinguished,	NOAH MERCIER.		
	ARTHUR BOUDNEAU.		

READING.

FIRST CLASS.

First Premium,	JAMES WEIR.	}	Ex Aequo.
Second "	JOSEPH MASSE.		
"	ZEPHYR GRAVELINE.	}	
Distinguished,	JULIEN LIBERT.		
"	FRANCIS GALARNEAU,		
"	ZEPHYR LEPINE.		

SECOND CLASS.

First Premium,	WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Second,	ALEX MOODY.
Distinguished,	ALBION BLAESY.
"	THOMAS QUIGLEY.

THIRD CLASS.

First Premium	LOUIS BREault.
Second "	JOHN MOODY.
Distinguished	GEORGE SCHOENHOFEN.
	PHILIP MURTAUGH.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Premium,	WILLIAM WALSH.	}	Ex Aequo.
Second "	THOMAS CANAVAN.		
Third "	NICHOLAS WALSH.	}	
"	JOHN CONDON,		
Distinguished,	THOMAS SHIELDS.		
	FRANCIS GALARNEAU.		

SECOND DIVISION.

First Premium,	PHILIP LESAGE.	}	Ex Aequo.
Second,	NOAH MERCIER.		
"	CLEOPHAS BOUDREAU.	}	
Distinguished,	EDWARD PERRY.		
"	EDWARD SCHENCK.		

HISTORY.

MODERN HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.

First premium,	GEORGE RIVARD, SR.	}	Ex Aequo.
" "	JAMES FITZMAURICE.		
" "	FRANCIS DILLON.		
Second	FREDERICK LEGRIS.	}	Ex Aequo.
" "	PHILIP LETOURNEAU.		

SECOND CLASS.

First Premium,	THOMAS CANAVAN.
Second "	OWEN MCKONE.
Distinguished,	JAMES O'CONNELL.
" "	FRANCIS REILLY.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Premium,	WILLIAM WALSH,	}	Ex Aequo.
" "	THOMAS SHIELDS.		
Second	ZEPHYR LEPINE.	}	Ex Aequo.
" "	JOHN CONDON.		
Distinguished,	VICTOR GRANDPRE.	}	
" "	[CLEOPHAS BOUDREAU.		

IRISH HISTORY.

Premium,	CHARLES REILLY.
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GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

First Premium,	THOMAS CANAVAN.
Second,	JOHN CONDON.

SECOND CLASS.

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Bourbonnais Grove,

ITS FOUNDER AND INSTITUTIONS.

The traveler going south on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad will scarcely fail to observe before reaching the city of Kankakee, the tall spire of the church of Bourbonnais Grove, the glittering roof of the University, the elegant Convent buildings and the spacious parsonage, as the novelists would have them, all nestled back among the trees. The village of Bourbonnais to which they serve a substantial background, is older than Chicago and although less startling in its history, supplies early reminiscences which will be found of interest to many of your readers. To make a record of a few of those facts, and thereby aid in preserving from forgetfulness the history of a point important in the annals of our State, as well as to correct the mistakes of certain writers who have at different times touched this part of Illinois, is the object of this communication.

Before touching the direct history of Bourbonnais, it may be well to slightly revert to certain circumstances which preceded its institution and which have had a direct influence on its subsequent fortunes. The people in aggregate are often slow to acknowledge the debts of gratitude which we owe to individuals, who, forgetful of their own comforts, have braved the dangers of the wilds, and thereby opened up communication with territory hitherto unknown, or known before only to be dreaded.

Among the pioneers who have tramped an hitherto untrodden sod in America, and through their indefatigable energies gained for the masses useful knowledge of a vast and prolific territory before unknown to civilization, precedence must be given to the French as a people, and their enterprising Canadian descendants who have at all times labored to rival even the useful explorations of their fathers. Of those early pioneers in the West, there are but few whose history as individuals, is more varied or full of thrilling incident, than the real founder of Bourbonnais, Noel Levasseur. Born at the little village of St. Michael De D'Maska on the 25th day of December, 1799, he was baptized, and from the circumstance of his birth on Christmas Day, was called Noel (Christmas.) At the early age of seventeen, filled with a spirit of adventure, and in fact contrary to

the wishes of his parents, as he himself tells us, he followed the example of many others whose course was Westward.

He left Montreal on the 15th of May, 1817, in a barge containing a force of 80 men engaged in the service of M. DeRochblave an extensive fur trader of those days. In due time the party arrived at Mackinac then an important trading point, and from thence Levasseur with four other Canadians descended the Wisconsin river as far as Fond du Lac, where they wintered in a rude shanty, which to this day supplies a subject for many of the pioneer's jokes. In the following spring he returned to Mackinac where for some months he was engaged in preparing furs for transportation to England. For seven years he remained in the same branch of business, the greater portion of which was spent in Indiana. (By Indiana is here meant the North-west territory altho' divided previous to this time, still retains its name, of old, among the frontiersmen who in all probability knew little and cared less about such divisions.) The old gentleman narrates that on one occasion while he, with his few companions, were going down to St. Joseph river they failed, according to custom, to make the usual call at an Indian village they were passing. The red man, feeling indignant at this want of respect on the part of the whites, pursued them, made them prisoners and brought them back to the village where a most dignified trial took place in one of those primitive courts of native justice; and the party was fined one barrel of tobacco and one barrel of powder for their want of courtesy, with a solemn warning that such transgressions in the future would be more summarily dealt with. Levasseur traded for five or six years in Illinois, at that point now known as Serable, where a handsome church is situated in the midst of a large and wealthy congregation chiefly composed of French Canadians and Wallovens from Belgium, presided over by the ever zealous Father Clement.

Two years later he was sent to Rockville to trade with the Indians in that locality, who had just received their annual appropriation from the government, being an indemnity for the previous concession of a vast territory. Farnished with two barrels of whisky and a certain quantity of their tradeable merchandise, and accompanied by two men, he set out on his perilous journey. Liquor in those times seems to have been an indispensable element to an Indian bargain, as it seems to be this day. It is one of the indisputable evidences of civilization which the white man has impressed on the character of his more simple brother of the wilds; and in this liquor the great peril to the trader consisted. For when the Indian once tasted the intoxicating beverage he was never satisfied until reduced to complete drunkenness. But Levasseur, in the present instance, was fully equal to the emergency. On his arrival at Rockville, about nightfall, he concealed the precious stimulant in the brushwood and subsequently offered his merchandise for sale to the natives. The Indian could not be made to understand trade without the usual accompaniment; they argued that they had made promises which could never be broken to lately deceased friends,

that they would not enter into negotiations without a modicum of the "fire waters." Levasseur yielded to their importunities, admitting that he had brought with him a small quantity of spirituous liquors. The intelligence was received with the most hilarious outbursts of enthusiasm, and the white man soon saw himself surrounded with painted savages armed, indiscriminately, with all manner of vessels, fiercely demanding that they be instantly led to the hidden treasure. Although he exposed but one of the barrels, this supplied so strong a dose to those simple children of the woods that they became subjects of the most extravagant excesses. The stillness of the night was broken by their outrageous shouts and songs of joy; while their noisy dancing aroused the very sleeping echoes of the wilds.

The astonished white man looked on those midnight orgies as nothing less than hideous emanations from Pandemonium, the acts of unchained devils. Their chief, Sawinissy, prudently foresaw that trouble might arise, and advised Levasseur to quit the camp as promptly as possible, an advice which he was not slow to follow. He came and fixed his tent in the center of what is now the village of Bourbonnais. Fearing that the tinkle of the bells suspended at their horses' necks might betray their whereabouts, they muffled them with grass, and turning the animals loose, gave themselves up to repose.

The glory of the returning dawn revealed to Levasseur and his companions for the first time, a beautiful tract of country inundated with the superb brilliancy of the rising sun, towards which rolled out an immense prairie, green, like some emerald sea; while on the West could be seen a winding river fringed with trees whose majestic tops saluting the skies were resplendent too with all the glories of the morning. This enchanting, landscape whose picturesque beauties were well worthy of the artist's brush did not fail to arouse the admiration of the adventurous band, and then and there it was concluded that as soon as possible they would sink their stakes and stay.

Levasseur learned the language of the Pottowattomies, and from his temperate habits and dignified reserve, became a general favorite.

One of his companions was not so fortunate. Wanting to enjoy himself at the expense of a native named Yellow Head, from the peculiar color of his hair. The latter, with firearms, pursued the young Canadian, who sought safety in flight by jumping through a window, not, however, before he had received a severe wound. The Indian pillaged the house of his enemy, and finding some flour, the use of which was then unknown to them he is said to have applied it to the same effect as many of our country belles are said to apply it nowadays.

Levasseur is said to have never sold intoxicating drink to armed Indians. Whenever a spirit of turbulence made its appearance among them he was accustomed to hire the more peaceable to control their more unruly brethren; and when every other effort failed he generally administered a strong

dose of whiskey, which he says was invariably successful in bringing about the desired peace.

Levasseur lived with the Iroquois during seven or eight years, in the service of John Jacob Astor. When his engagement expired he found himself master of \$1,500. A merchant in Montreal sold him \$6,000 worth of merchandise and the monopoly of a radius of sixty miles. Eighteen months after, our pioneer found himself worth \$18,000. About this time the Indians had received their annuity granted by the government, subsequent to the famous battle of Tippecanoe. By virtue of a treaty which followed that battle the government had agreed to pay those Indians \$200,000 a year for twenty years, and besides grant them certain reserves near Danville. Levasseur bought in large tracts of those lands, at \$1.25 per acre, and sold them again to certain immigrants whose descendants to-day are said to be as savage as the Indians whose lands they occupy. Levasseur, in his quaint way, says that on one occasion while here; an Indian who wanted to buy a horse obtained from him a quantity of whisky in order to facilitate the transaction. Both parties became intoxicated and the would-be purchaser was killed. The son of the murdered man was also drunk and swore that the death of his parent would be revenged in the blood of the liquor-seller. His widowed mother tried to show that the liquor dealer was a stranger to the event, but the young man, *an admirable aboriginal crusader*, would not listen to her logic, and in spite of her entreaties, set out on his errand of vengeance. Levasseur, seeing the Indian covered with war paint, his eyes emitting murderous flashes understood his danger. He seized the uplifted knife, and being himself athletic, by a movement of the foot not unknown to wrestlers, prostrated the Indian to the earth. He bound him hand and foot and left him in charge of a squaw until his senses had fairly returned. When he awoke he asked for his liberty which was readily granted on condition of his future good behavior. A short time after, the real assassin fell a victim to this young man's rage, although he had received timely warning to save himself by flight. After sojourning at this time for about three years with the Iroquois, Levasseur sold all his property and came to settle permanently at Bourbonnais where he had previously purchased 1500 acres of land.

Bourbonnais at this date only contained the modest shanty of Francis Bourbonnais, who gave the locality his name, and was what is known in western parlance, a squatter. Bourbonnais had married a half breed named Josephine, and by his marriage had acquired his wife's right to a part of the reserve granted to the Indians. He was also owner of the town of Kankakee, and one of his sons owned 680 acres contiguous to it. Bourbonnais was a hardy pioneer, fond of savage habits. He adopted their manners and customs, and even their costume, and finally emigrated with them to Council Bluffs, where he died.

Frechette^s, writing of Levasseur's settlement, says: "I have known an old Canadian who might have been as rich as Rothschild if he had sufficient

forecast. He had married according to the custom of the country, a chief's daughter whose bridal dowry was either 5000 acres of land where the commercial part of Chicago now stands, or the now flourishing town of Bourbonnais. The bridegroom could not then lead in the muddy marshes of the lake the prospective future which Chicago has since realized. The limpid waters of the flowing river, and the little hills covered with luxuriant vegetation, had more attractions for Levasseur." This circumstance, however, the old gentleman himself denies. He says he never married a chief's daughter, and that it would have profited nothing if he had.

Linsey in his pamphlet called "The Western States," is also mistaken when he writes that "the red skins traded off their lands for horses, rifles," &c. The first settlers of Bourbonnais could not obtain a valid title to their lands short of actual payment of the price fixed by government valuation.

Levasseur having come to Bourbonnais at the approach of winter, fearing the long nights and sad feelings attendant upon his lonely condition, he yielded to a desire of seeing his *cloche natal*. How many young Canadians, like their Irish brethern, are gone like the leaves in October, never to return.

He tells how he got home on the eve of All Saints Day, and how he was not recognized. After nineteen years the timid boy was a strong man. His mother did not know him; she believed him dead. Like Joseph, he could speak to his brothers. He was at last recognized by his cut finger joint. It is useless to say that the fatted calf was killed.

Levasseur came back to Bourbonnais after an absence of some months, and built the brick house of peculiar style which he inhabits to-day. Afterwards he went as Government agent with three thousand Indians to Council Bluffs. The caravan was composed of forty wagons, and it took them three months to perform the journey. On another occasion he brought a band of fifteen hundred Indians to the same destination, with their leader Waubanism, (White Dog,) who was unwilling to wait until Congress would act upon the treaty of Tippecanoe. Clark, of St. Louis, was his employer on that occasion.

From 1836, that is to say from the time that Levasseur had permanently planted his fortunes at Bourbonnais, down to the present day, its development has been, and still is the dear desire of his heart. After living for many years like another Robinson Crusoe, monarch of all he surveyed, by degrees some Canadian adventurers grown old and weary of their agitated lives, came and increased the little scattered family at Bourbonnais Grove.

The new comers bought their lands of Levasseur at low prices and on long time; and being delighted with a climate so beautiful they invited their friends still in the frozen regions of the north to come and share with them the balmy breezes of this latitude. This invitation in point of time coincided with the Canadian outbreak of 1837-38, and consequently was echoed more distinctly on the borders of the St. Lawrence than might have

been the case, were the country undisturbed at home. The result was that many good citizens of Canada took up their bag and baggage, and the yearly arrivals were constantly on the increase. In 1847 several farmers from the counties of Bellechaise, Islet, and Kamon went to visit their friends in the neighborhood of Chicago, as those parts were then called, and on their return reported the land flowing with milk and honey which so aroused the enthusiasm of those at home that many immediately concluded to move westwards and pitch their tents in the promised land. Many groups too, of Franco-Indians were added to the throng, whose peculiar habits even to-day in their descendants, reveal their nationality.

The emigration movement received a great impulse from a Canadian priest then an apostle of temperance but later an unfortunate apostate, with whose name we will not sully these pages. In 1851-2 many hundreds of families went under his leadership. This hypocritical man told his enthusiastic followers that he wanted to lead them to a land where they could perpetuate their beautiful language as well as their holy religion. Many persons saw through his thinly veiled scheme and opposed him vigorously, the tide, however, was with him, and he took it at the flood and many believed implicitly the truth of his words when he assured them that he had already planted three crosses on three different prairies as rallying points for his Catholic countrymen. Bourbonnais is even yet in spite of this unfortunate outcast, a true Catholic Canadian village. He has no followers here, and few any where; having set the example of rebellion his followers have in turn rebelled against him. Some, mainly through the agency of Father Settelier, pastor of St. Ann's, have returned to their mother Church, others have made for themselves newer and still stranger Gods than those of the quondam leader.

Any one who has travelled in Canada will immediately recognize the close resemblance which Bourbonnais bears to the villages on the St. Lawrence. The church, the college, the convent, the pastoral residence, the general aspect of the houses, their peculiar hideous architecture, the verdant lawns, the frank hospitality of the villagers.

The French gaiety, so prominently characteristic of their race, the old national airs, the popular usages so religiously observed,—all these and a thousand other things recall the memory of New France. I am told that there is not in the great Republic to-day another settlement which bears such unmistakeable Canadian imprints.

Bourbonnais is, beyond all doubt, the most important of the Canadian settlements in this neighborhood. The other parishes which surround it, to-wit: Petites Isles (Little Islands), on St. George, established by a Canadian, M. Granger, over which Father Beaudry wields his mild but firm sceptre; Manteyo, founded by M. Menard Martin, and now governed by Father Kertson. Serable, which owes, in great part, its existence to Mr. Kirk, a near relative of Bishop Deatlex, St. Ann's, once the home of a heresy now happily extirpated by Father Settelier. Kankakee, where there is a magnificent church now in course of erection under the supervision of

the worthy pastor, Father Parrodis, and last but not least, St. Mary's over which my worthy friend, Father Clement, presides. All these places, important in themselves, must yield the palm to Bourbonnais.

Mrs. Gandore in her work on "The Far West" with the usual flippancy which characterises this class of writers, says of the Canadian parishes in Illinois that they were established by schismatical priests who led from seven to eight thousand of their followers to the borders of Kankakee Lake. This lady is evidently ignorant of what she is writing about. There is no lake at Kankakee. There was no such thing as a schism when these Canadians came to Illinois. The heresy of one apostate priest was generated in his lecherous heart long after the immigration had taken place, and has left no traces in Bourbonnais and very little elsewhere. The writer is correct, however, although we are inclined to think that she drew from her imagination when she writes that the immigrants do not trouble themselves very much in emulating the hypocritical austerity of their Yankee neighbors.

The town of Kankakee has lost a good deal of its Canadian physiognomy since the Illinois Central Railroad was built. Although brave efforts were made by the hero of those reminiscences to get the road through his own village, the attempt was a failure. There is much talk of running a horse-car track between the two towns, in which event, doubtless, Bourbonnais will lose much of its autonomy and participate in the fate of its rival Kankakee city. Although Bourbonnais is inferior to Kankakee in commercial importance, it leads the latter, by degrees, in intellectual improvement. A magnificent college now flings its shadow over the residence of Levasseur. It is the first classical college in the United States founded by French Canadians, who unfortunately, would have seemed in the past incapable of making the same sacrifice in the cause of education which has been made by other Catholic nationalities, particularly the Irish. This noble institution, which is the glory of central Illinois as it is the crown of Bourbonnais was founded in 1865. The clerics, of the order of St. Viateur, nobly responded to the appeal of their fellow-priests, who called them to their aid in order to save their brethern whose faith was imperilled by the apostacy of an unhappy priest. It seems that the leading idea, of the Rev. Father Cote, and his Canadian brethern at the beginning was the mere foundation of an institution needed for local purposes. But the grain of mustard seed grew apace into a great tree, beneath whose young giant branches the youth of the whole surrounding country find shelter and intellectual pabulum in abundance.

The University has now attained a cosmopolitan character. Through the joint exertions of an Irish American priest, Father Fanning of Fairbury, and an eminent Irish American lawyer, Hon. N. C. Quinn, of Peoria, the legislature of Illinois granted this institution its charter. Father Fanning is a member of the board of trustees, and a goodly number of the professors bear names with an unmistakable Irish American

ring to them as will be seen from a reference to the extensive catalogue of the University. There is very little reason to fear that the day is not far distant when it will rank favorably with its sister universities of Europe, and far surpass the greatest of our home institutions. ———, of the sisters of mercy as well as the sisters of the Holy Cross, from South Bend, Ind., have spent some time in Bourbonnais. It was not, however, until 1860 that the congregation of Notre Dame took formal possession of the place, where they still remain imparting a substantial religious education to the large number of young women who came to them from all parts of the United States and Canada. The religious history of Bourbonnais is not without its importance. Like almost all the villages of Illinois, and we may add, of the United States, it was visited from time to time at irregular intervals by those wonderful predecessors of the no less wonderful men who are to-day planting crosses in every village and remote locality of the west as rallying points for the poor sinner whose aching hearts finds consolation under the roofs gracefully decorated with the emblem of man's redemption. The first priest that visited this locality was Rev. Mr. River, then of Vincennes. He was succeeded by Bishop St. Palais, actual ruler of the diocese of Vincennes. To Bishop St. Palais succeeded Rev. Mr. Pontaisse, who built a rude log church on the ground where the palatial residence of the pastor now stands. This humble building was replaced later by a frame building which fell a victim to the flames during the unhappy administration of the apostate Chiniquy. From the ruins of this rose phoenix like the magnificent stone edifice of beauteous proportions in which Father Beaudoiu pastor of the parish and one the University trustees, ministers so worthily to his fellow-religionists. Our friend Levasseur was always an active supporter of these good works—in fact, like so many other Catholic pioneers, he frequently had the honor of entertaining angels, though not unawares. The priests who visited Bourbonnais always made his house their home.

Nor did he ever listen to the seducing language of Chiniquy. The sound sense of our friend helped him in this circumstance more effectually than we are sorry to say it did in the case of some more of his countrymen. It was not until December, 1856, that this unhappy schism, inaugurated in 1853, began to disappear before the commanding presence and indefatigable zeal of Rev. Mr. Desaulniz, vicar general of the diocese of St. Hyacinth. Finally the Rev. M. A. Mailax, in 1857, gave the monster its finishing blow and Bourbonnais cast off the last vestige of a heresy engendered in lust and perpetuated in knavery. In order to form a correct idea of the happiness of the present people of Bourbonnais, the reader should visit the town, armed with an edition of Longfellow, as the writer has frequently done.

Bourbonnais counts her warlike as well as her intellectual heroes. Company B, of the 7th Illinois volunteers, during the late unfortunate civil war

have left the impress of their glorious deeds on the records of the nation; and by their cool bravery displayed on many a well fought field have again proved the foreigner was always foremost found in the ranks of his adopted country's defenders.

But we must come to a close. Like our friend Levasseur, we, though young, like to linger among the times that are gone forever. It is really a grand sight to see this aged pioneer, lingering among the monuments which he has so largely contributed to erect, seated on his own porch fighting all his battles over again. His face is oval in shape, and intelligent in spite of time, is surrounded with a profusion of massive hair, silvered here and there with grey. His complexion is fresh and his bright grey eyes light up again with enthusiasm when, like Horace's old man, "*laudator temperis acti*," he talks of his past adventures. He is now in his seventy-sixth year and still able to witness the sports of the future moulders of the public opinion of America, who are now arming for the conflict within the walls of his favorite institution, the University of Bourbonnais Grove.

