

# ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. V

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, March 17th, 1883.

No 16.

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BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, March 17th, 1888.

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,  
BY THE STUDENTS.

### EDITORS.

HARVEY LEGRIS.....	'88.
PAUL WILSTACH.....	'89.
CHAS. H. BALL.....	'89.

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All students of the College are invited to send contributions of matter for the JOURNAL.

All communications should be addressed "St. Viateur's College Journal," Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee Co., Ill.

### EDITORIALS.

THE STAFF return thanks to Rev. Fr. Mahoney, of Chicago, for a fine box of "Our Little Zouaves."

\* \*

THE DRAMATIC Associations and St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society extend a cordial invitation to all their friends to attend the dramatic and literary exercises taking place St. Patrick's eve and St. Patrick's Day. The entertainment will be dramatic and musical Friday evening, and literary Saturday evening. As this issue is to come out several days before date we hope this reminder will reach everybody in good time and bring us a housefull of guests. We await you, friends and alumni, with open hands and hearts and with pastime that will make the hours glad that you spend with us.

\* \*

THE GRAND model of Christian learning and Christian virtue—St Thomas, was again happily recalled to us last Monday evening by Rev. M. J. Marsile's lecture. The advent of the feast of this great

light of the church always brings us face to face with a mind so vastly superior to ordinary intelligence, a heart so thoroughly pure, and a soul so entirely devoted to knowing and loving God, and writings so deep, so varied and so numerous, that one must stop, as every year circles round, and contemplate with new wonderment both the genius of the saint and the colossal monument he has reared—a monument which gloriously perpetuates the memory of the ages called dark.—From him we may learn the science of God, of Whom he has written so well. From him we shall learn to love study because it leads us to knowledge, and knowledge to God.

\* \*

THE CONTRIBUTIONS lately gathered in for the purchase of a French, a German, and an Irish flag have put the patriotism of the boys to an amusing test. It is gratifying to chronicle that the sums collected have enabled us to procure these worthy emblems of our great nationalities.

\* \*

THE FREQUENT practice of extemporaneously entertaining a class or a society upon a given topic can but be accompanied by the most happy results,—the acquirement of facile speech: freshness, clearness, elegance, forcibleness of expression, and especially the subduing of a certain irrational and self-acting timorousness innate in almost everybody, and always a telling presence on the general appearance and effect of a speaker. The complete subjugating of one's spontaneous nervousness on such occasions (public appearance) is amply sufficient emolument to induce any one to embrace willingly every opportunity offered him of thus improving himself. The practice of speaking in this manner upon live-topics, introduced lately in one of the societies, is a praiseworthy move in the right direction.



### THE SUBLIME

To say a thing is sublime is to express praise of it in the highest degree. Sublimity carries with it such an exalted and awe inspiring feeling, that we can expect any possibilities in the object of which this quality is predicated.

Sublimity is that feeling which possesses us when we behold some great spectacle in nature, something not in the ordinary course of things, and which brings with it a pleasure not entirely free from fear and often terror. This quality, the sublime, like many others is found most perfect in nature: in her towering mountains and boundless plains; in her endless and fathomless ocean, in the mighty torrent that precipitates itself down the mountainside converting the shallow stream into surging river; in some gigantic Niagara, the contemplation of whose majesty fills us with awe, calling to our minds the omnipotence and power of Him whose impenetrable glory they so feebly shadow.

Nature is man's standard for all that is beautiful or sublime, and on his conception of these depends his ideas of the supernatural. From this we can see what sentiments must fill the minds of those who fully understand and appreciate the beauty and sublimity of nature either in her placid simplicity or manifesting her latent power in the terrific workings of her interior, or in the desolating storms that sweep land and sea, heedless of the feeble works of man, which now and then rise to obstruct their course.

"Chaos umpire sits,

And by decision more embroils the fray,  
By which he reigns."

While the sublime is best seen in nature it is not entirely confined to her. Sublimity is also found in many of the words of great writers. But this style, so beautiful in itself has been attained by few, though attempted by many. In order that the sublime may be attained, many things are requisite, foremost of which are: that the subject treated be of an elevated character and that we treat it as such in a simple style independent of Rhetorical embellishments. Blank poetry seems to be the best medium of expression and it has been chosen by all the great epic poets whose works deserve to be called sublime. Among the ancients we regard the works of Homer and Virgil as sublime. In modern times we have Ossian and Milton. "Paradise Lost" by the latter has never been surpassed by the writers of any age.

There are many things which favor the sublime. A poorly developed state of society is one, hence, we find that the masterpieces have been written during such periods. It is well known that the works of Milton were received with little favor in England, when they first

appeared, owing to the low standard of literature in those times. But in the present age of refinement and culture these gems of art receive their due and are justly regarded as an imperishable monument to the genius of their author. Let us illustrate by a selection taken from "Paradise Lost," where Satan addresses his legion;

"He spake, and to confirm his words, out flew  
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs  
Of mighty cherubim; the sudden blaze  
Far round illumined Hell; highly they raged  
Against the highest, and fierce with grasped arms  
Clashed the sounding shields the din of war,  
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven."

From the fact that so few have reached the sublime in writing we can safely regard it as the most difficult style to acquire; it is certainly the most absurd to undertake when all that should be present, both in the writer and his subject are not found, because the end proposed will not be accomplished, and disastrous failure will be the only recompense.

In nature it is different. Here we see the work of an infinite hand, here we look for and find the truly sublime. Here sublimity is permanent. That which was sublime yesterday will be so to-morrow, if not to us whose ardor may have been cooled by long association, at least so to those who view such sights for the first time and find themselves carried away by the same sentiments that once controlled ourselves.

The sublime is surely most perfect in nature, and can we wonder at this, if we stop to consider the infinite mind from which all these beauties emanated? Surely not, for we only see in these marvelous workings of nature a dim reflection of their Almighty creator; some little sparkle of the "light inaccessible" that now and then breaks its bands to expand itself in this benighted valley here below.

Nolo.

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### TRAGEDY.

Among the many poetical writings of all ages, tragic poetry stands as one of the most useful, and that for many reasons. As grave subjects attract the attention more than those which are only adapted for raising laughter, tragedy is therefore a more dignified species of composition than comedy. Tragedy is not a new invention, for to know where it first originated, we must trace our steps as far back as the days of Thespis who introduced a personage whose office it was to recite at intervals during the choruses of the festivals of Bacchus, and fifty years afterwards, Eschylus invented, or at least



improved it much, by introducing a dialogue between two or more persons in order to give the chorus a full rest, and is perhaps on that account, called the "father of tragedy."

From this we can imagine tragedy, like all other arts to have been rude and imperfect in its infancy, but it did not stay in that state for a very long time; for the genius of the ancients rapidly brought it to nearly its perfection. The basis of tragedy was the chorus, but after a short time, the dialogue being introduced, the chorus instead of being the principle, became secondary until, year after year, improvements were brought in and the chorus was almost entirely abolished even amongst the ancients themselves.

Tragedy is indeed a noble idea of poetry and being more grave and serious than comedy, it argues the genius of an author famous if he has conducted his drama properly. Though the form of tragedy now is very different from what it was in ancient times, its scope is nevertheless essentially the same, namely to raise compassion for the afflicted or to effect the heart; and how is this done? By a perfect imitation of human nature. Therefore it does not strike the same strain of feeling as epic poetry; on the contrary, it is written in order to strike people with feelings and emotions which are capable to arouse deep sympathy or surprise, contempt and lively horror.

Virtue constitutes one of the principal characteristics in the spirit of tragedy. Should "the moral of tragedy" be unfavorable to virtue, the refining and refined influence would be lost. A dramatic poet may, like any other poet, err in bringing virtue into just and forcible light; yet no person can deny tragedy to be, in its very nature, a most moral kind of writing, because it always aims at leaving on the mind some impressions which are favorable to virtue. In order to accomplish this, an author should choose some interesting subjects, and then narrate them in as natural a manner as he can portray them; the natural is one of the essentials of tragedy. Nothing improbable should be brought in, for then the only impression made would be that of a rapid fable or poetic reverie.

Truth and probability are the two things which will move the heart. Any intervention of the gods or machinery should be left out. We can mention one of the ancient poets, Euripides, who following an erroneous plan of intervention has much impaired the value of his otherwise great plays.

Some critics have held that in order to make a tragic poem interesting, it should be founded, on history; others have upheld the contrary, thinking that a tragic tale, though entirely fictitious, if well conducted, would leave as much impression on the mind as if founded on real history. People do not generally inquire whether a

subject is fictitious or founded on fact; all they wish is entertainment, and they are satisfied as long as the representation is within the bounds of the probable and the natural. We can mention tragic pieces which are entirely fictitious and have always elicited the admiration of all: such as Voltaire's *Zaire*, the *Orphan*, *Douglas*, and many others.

As the chorus has entirely disappeared from the modern stage, some have questioned whether its expulsion has improved or impaired modern drama. Indeed the chorus tended to make tragedy both more entertaining and moral as being the most distinguished part; and the way in which the performance was accomplished must indeed have given much more beauty and splendor to the play. Some, however, admit that the inconveniences were so great as to warrant the removal of the chorus entirely, without occasioning any disadvantage to the modern stage.

We must always bear in mind that a perfect imitation of nature is the sole basis of tragedy, and therefore no other person should be admitted on the stage, than the actors. In the first place this chorus embarrasses a poet and then instead of rendering the drama more lively, it rather tends to make it more uninteresting as being unnatural. It appears also to be more of a theatrical decoration than an appearance of reality. In short if the dialogue had been first introduced, the chorus would never have been thought of at all.

Unity should be kept here more *strictly* than in epic poetry; and therefore episodes should be entirely excluded from it, and no two independent actions should be carried on at the same time. Simplicity is also an important requisite in the management of the plot. The Greek tragedians were remarkable in this regard; especially Sophocles, who was so simple at times as to become almost too thin.

In modern tragedy more intrigue is carried on and consequently more actors are brought forward on the stage; which, though an improvement, makes it harder for a poet and draws him away from simplicity.

If you would have your play deserve success give it five acts, no more, no less.

This was never practiced much by the ancients themselves but it has become the rule of the moderns, or at least custom has made it so.

From what has been said one can judge how different the art of tragedy was in ancient times from what it is now; and so difficult is it in execution, and at the same time so important, that it wins for an author undying fame.

A. J. Fraser.  
1st. Rhetoric Class.



## LOCALS.

- Hail—
- Glorious Apostle!
- "O'Brien's Imprisonment" Friday night!
- Grand literary séance by St. Patrick's society to-night— (Saturday.)
- The new flags are glorious ones.
- Rev. M. J. Marsile C. S. V. assisted at the public reception rendered by the French Canadian people of Chicago to their distinguished compatriot Mr. Emile H. Tardivel.
- Good-bye, Fred, and may success pursue you into the far west. Don't fail to send us a word now and then.
- Gus R. is said to be afflicted with an inflammation of the poetic bump.
- Donnesburg knows all about the *millinery* tactics.
- Prof. Mautner is having his class of advanced German students read Fr. Bonaventura's elegant translation of Ben Hur.
- Music furnished for balls, dances, and parties, by Prof. Coffey's Orchestra. All orders promptly attended to.
- "Whistle" quoth the raven, "nevermore."
- "It is *self evident*."
- The Officers of the Battalion, Editorial Staff and Seminarians gratefully acknowledge the reception of two boxes of Cigars from our genial friend Rev. D. S. A. Mahoney.
- May always comes before June. But Maloney says in *July this year*.
- Jim wanted to kiss "de" Lyon.
- Frank had an *ache leg*!
- Dick says he could play a good *joke* on the college when he goes home if he wanted to.
- Parsimonious, is a thing you rub with *parsnips* so saith one of our lexicographers (?)
- Shea first put it *Sox* but changed it to socks. A *change* in this sort of apparel is always good.
- Dr. Peborde and Col. Dore spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago.
- The boys have not lost their interest in mapdrawing. Many good specimens come in every week.
- Our Adjutant is becoming famous. We were not slow to notice the looks of admiration cast upon his Apollonian form by the—Oh!
- The Juniors felt sorry when "Mac" left.
- It looks as though every nation will soon be represented by a flag.
- The Charge, Bang and Queer strike of Thursday didn't last long. It began at 10.30, terms were arranged at 11.15, and the *Line* carried freight all afternoon.
- Those are very fend of their guns; they often drill two hours after the others are through.

— Justin Rieou does not know what redemption is; poor fellow he is from the South and therefore cannot be inspired.

— An article written by Mr. Dave C. will be found in this number. Read it, it is quite pathetic. No smile, no pay.

— The conglomerations of Mr. L. G's multifarious cogitations lie deeply buried in his transmissive cranium.

— Parker and Knisley will serve as soldiers in the coming french play.

— Who says Dan Mc arises first? Dan would like to find the man.

— Chameleon hales may be seen on the first table.

— Dan says his club, viz. Creighton and Hartwell, does have tobacco at times—when it sponges.

— Geo. D. his phiz taken; "who'd a think it?"

— We are happy to learn of Corporal Condon's success, and may apply the following words: "ye call me 2nd. Sargeant and ye do well to call him 2nd. Sargeant, Etc."

— Gallet, our great diplomat wants to know what A. B. means in base ball scores. Tell him.

— Amer was talking about going with "Ben Hur" to Africa to civilize its people; but in their researches Amer found out that no one is able to sleep when the sun's up down there.

— Letourneau, our French actor, will soon depart for Manteno Ill. on strict and other business.

— Through the kindness of Rev. M. A. Dooling C. S. V. we have enjoyed the sunny and pleasant days. Thanks Rev. Fr.

— Christmastree Harry D. A. M. has given up all worldly honors by resolving to enter some monastery where you don't have to get tonsured for not knowing Book Keeping yet. His students will confer a benefit upon him by continuing their lessons in Elocution.

— It is said that Geo. Dand. and Mr. M. will go through the orifice that the carpenter made if they don't cease prompting in Greek.

— Murray is taking hand-ball lessons and in July will have a match with F. M. Kehoe for the championship of Kentucky. We are betting on—.

— On Wednesday, March 7th., a solemn high mass was sung in the chapel of the College in honor of St. Thomas, the Angel of the Schools, the Patron of all Catholic Universities and Colleges spread broadcast over the world. Father M. Dooling, C. S. V., was celebrant and the Seminarians, both Theologians and Philosophers, made it their duty and pleasure to assist him in the holy functions: Rev. John Finn, Deacon; Mr. Ambrose Granger Sub-Deacon; Mr. Mathew McSorley, Master of Ceremonies; Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Censer-Bearer; Messrs. Theodore Thérœux and John Kelley, Acolytes.



# ❖ LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS ❖

SUPPLÉMENT MENSUEL.

— ♦ — ♦ — ♦ — ♦ —  
NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. II. BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, 17 Mars 1888.

No 12.

## LES ABEILLES.

Que j'envie, ô blondes abeilles,  
Le sort que vous fit le destin,  
Quand aux premiers feux du matin  
Vous volez aux coupes vermeilles!

Comme vous allez vous baigner  
Dans chaque goutte de rosée  
Que sur la mousse a déposée  
Le ciel pour vous désaltérer!

Puis, ivres, vous vous reposez  
Au sein de vos palais de cire  
D'où montent des senteurs de myrrhe  
Comme des trépièdes embrasés.

Jamais vous ne touchez nos fanges,  
La terre qui souille nos pas;  
Pour prendre vos joyeux ébats,  
Vous empruntez des ailes d'anges.

Le calice embaumé des fleurs  
Au souffle du zéphyr vous berce,  
Et, pour vous, la nature verse  
L'odorant nectar de ses pleurs.

Ah! qui pourra de cette terre,  
Détachant aussi l'âme un peu,  
Lui prêter des ailes de feu  
Pour fuir vers un autre atmosphère!

Atteindre le pur idéal  
Auquel, nuit et jour, elle aspire,  
Ainsi que l'exilé soupire,  
Après l'azur du ciel natal!

Toi, Poésie, oh! mieux qu'aux abeilles,  
Tu peux lui donner un essor  
Pour voler vers la cime d'or  
Des inénarrables merveilles,

Verser quelques gouttes de miel,  
Comme une divine ambrosie,  
Dans la coupe pleine de fiel  
Qu'à nos lèvres offre la vie!

## ADRESSE AUX VISITEURS DE FRANCE.

Très Révérend Père et Vénéré Frère.

Qu'il soit permis à notre langue harmonieuse de se faire entendre, la première pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux délégués de la France! Qu'elle vous redise en accents familiers à votre oreille les sentiments de joie dont nos cœurs débordent en vous revoyant au milieu de nous. Les années se sont envolées, mais elles n'ont pu effacer les chers souvenirs que votre passage a laissés au milieu de nous. Et, aujourd'hui, votre présence, en les ravivant, nous prouve que la distance ne peut briser les liens qui nous unissent et refroidir le zèle dont sont l'objet vos enfants les plus éloignés.

Non seulement l'action bienveillante de la communauté, qui éclaire nos intelligences et forme nos cœurs, s'exerce sur nous par ses membres qui nous entourent, mais, nous le voyons, nous sommes dans la pensée et le cœur de celui qui est à sa tête et le père de tous. Et, quand il ne peut rencontrer ses enfants qui l'appellent des plus lointaines plages, il leur envoie ses représentants animés de sa sollicitude paternelle. C'est vous qui avez été choisi pour occuper ce poste d'honneur et de confiance; et, pour venir jusqu'à nous, vous avez traversé les mers et bravé toutes les fatigues d'un long et périlleux voyage.

En faut-il davantage pour exciter notre reconnaissance et une affection toute filiale? Oh! veuillez bien être l'interprète de nos hommages respectueux et de notre profonde gratitude envers le Très Révérend Père Général. Et, vous, distingués Visiteurs, soyez mille fois les bienvenus! Agréer l'expression affectueuse de nos cœurs: ces faibles paroles, ces accords joyeux, cette humble, mais sincère démonstration qui saluent votre retour. Puisse votre passage dans cette obéissance encore naissante être l'aurore d'une ère de prospérité pour le Collège de St. Viateur auquel vous avez donné plus d'une fois, dans le passé, des marques du plus vif intérêt. Cette visite, nous n'en avons aucun doute, ne fera qu'augmenter encore envers vous notre dette de reconnaissance et d'attachement inaltérable.





## CUEILLETES.

— Mars!

— Les exercices du mois de St. Joseph ont lieu tous les soirs.

— Le Prof. M. A. Roy a exécuté un joli morceau de piano, lors de la réception donnée à Mr. Tardivel par les Canadiens de la Métropole. Il donnera aussi un concert avec le concours de ses élèves, le 11 Avril.

— On parle de s'adresser au congrès pour avoir des fusils avec toutes les dernières améliorations.

Monsieur l'Abbé Therrien, fatigué du ministère, arrivera bientôt au Collège pour professer. Tous se réjouissent de l'arrivée d'un maître qui avait laissé ici les meilleurs souvenirs.

— Le Rév. Chs. Saulin est à l'œuvre et paraît assez bien s'acclimater.

— Monsieur l'Abbé Lactance Tremblay doit nous faire une visite à son retour du Montana où il a séjourné, depuis quelques années.

— Le "Cercle Molière" jouera, le jour de la St. Patrice, le "Siège de Colchester" qu'il doit à l'obligeance du Directeur du Collège de Berthierville. Merci.

— Le Rév. Père Vicaire a fait une visite à Ste. Marie, à Ste. Anne et à Kankakee. Il doit aller bientôt à Manteno et à St. Georges.

— Le père de notre estimable Préfet d'études, Mr. Joseph Legris est dangereusement malade. Nous faisons des vœux pour le rétablissement de celui qui nous prêta cordialement la main, lors de la fondation du Collège.

— Mr. E. Tardivel, délégué de la convention de Nashua, est attendu dimanche à Bourbonnais. Sa réception aura lieu au Collège.

— Rev. A. Labrie se repose dans sa famille; nous avons eu le plaisir d'avoir sa visite.

— R. et A. Letourneau ont ouvert une grande pharmacie près de l'église française, à Chicago. Ed. Caron a aussi acheté une magnifique apothicairerie sur la Blue Island. Nous félicitons nos jeunes compatriotes et élèves de leur esprit d'entreprise et leur souhaitons un succès complet.

— F. X. Hébert est toujours organiste à W. Depere. Il nous écrit qu'il a perdu son vénérable Curé et présente ses saluts à toutes ses vieilles connaissances.

— Denis promet de jouer aussi bien en français qu'en anglais.

— Nous aurons trois nouveaux drapeaux pour la St. Patrice; toutes les nationalités de la maison seront représentées!

## BERLIN.

Après avoir parcouru les villes gaies d'Autriche et

de Bohême, on trouve à Berlin un caractère de sévérité non ordinaire. On se sent dans une grande ville soumise à la discipline. Ici les cochers vous regardent en silence chacun espérant être l'objet de votre *heureux choix*! Moi pour un, j'aime beaucoup cette manière de laisser la paix aux voyageurs qui ont toujours assez à faire sans être ahuris par les cris de "Grand Hotel du Louvre! de St. Lawrence Hall!" Il est bon de supposer que dans le siècle où nous vivons les gens savent assez lire pour *déchiffrer le nom* d'une voiture, sans qu'on le leur chante sur tous les tons. Dans certaines villes surtout, les cochers sont considérés comme des *gens qui ont trop bu* et les voyageurs passent outre sans s'en occuper, préférant l'*élégante voiture* de F. François à tous ces véhicules de criards. C'est à Berlin que les choses se font bien sous ce rapport, et je sais plus d'une ville qui devrait adopter le même système pour le *plus grand soulagement des voyageurs*!....

Il n'est guère besoin de mentionner qu'en entrant à Berlin vous rencontrez la police et les soldats partout. Ces messieurs sont bien mis, se tiennent bien et leur teint annonce la vigueur. A propos de milice, vous comprenez que j'ai *passé la Cavalerie en revue*! C'était *inévitabile*! Elle est magnifique et je suis sous l'impression qu'aucune autre ne peut lui être supérieure ni pour la beauté des cavaliers que je n'avais vus jusque là pour ainsi dire qu'en imagination, ni pour celle de leur chevaux si gras et si bien proportionnés.

La ville est pourvue de maisons de police et de casernes de toutes sortes. Ces constructions ont assez belle apparence. Cinq ou six places d'exercice ont été distribuées aux alentours de la cité et, autant que j'ai pu voir, en dedans du chemin de ceinture. Naturellement les maisons d'éducatons sont en grand nombre de même que les hôpitaux. Comme dans la plupart des grandes villes la majorité des constructions est en pierre ou en brique ornées de pierres surtout dans les rues principales. Les plus hautes maisons n'ont guère plus de six étages. Les chemins sont propres, bien pavés et beaucoup fréquentés, matin et soir, mais peu dans la journée, ce qui prouve que l'on s'occupe. Il faut excepter cependant les rues de certaines parties du centre des affaires où la circulation est toujours grande et continuelle. Autant que je peux, en juger en passant, je crois que la circulation, le jour, est due principalement aux étrangers. (quand j'y suis par exemple! Car sans voir Berlin je ne verrais pas l'Allemagne). Berlin a une population, dit-on, d'un million et demi, ce qui la met au troisième rang des villes européennes, Les Allemands veulent en faire la *Ville du Monde*! Capitale, comme vous le savez, de la Prusse et de toute l'Allemagne, Berlin est aussi un grand centre pour la science, les arts, etc., voire même pour la *bière*!!! Il paraît qu'on y fabrique près de 4,000,000 de barils de



bière chaque année, ce qui montre le grand nombre de *vocations* qu'il y a par là pour le *bock* ! Aussi les brasseries sont-elles colossales, et vous les prendriez quelquefois pour d'immenses monastères, n'était-ce l'inévitable cheminée qui leur tient de clocher et suffisant à peine à dégager *l'antre de ses noires fumées*.

Pour vous donner une idée de la situation de Berlin disons que cette grande et belle ville est bâtie sur la Sprée qui la serpente de toute manière au centre et à peu près du Sud-Est à l'Ouest, autant que j'ai pu m'orienter. Cette rivière, qui, comme celle de Paris, d'Aurora et de beaucoup d'autres endroits, forme une île vers le milieu de la ville, est assez étroite et n'a pas de navigation bien apparente pour les passagers. Presque tout se résume à des transports de marchandises. L'île dont je viens de parler a des contours qui ressemblent à la tête d'un canard au bec *appointi en relevant* vers le N. Ouest. Elle semble diriger *une pointe de concupiscence* sur la Hollande et le Danemark ! Un canal parcourt la partie sud de la ville et rejoint la Sprée dans l'Ouest.

Quand aux rues elles sont généralement droites, mais se dirigent en tous sens. On voit que la ville a été bâtie par *concessions*, chaque propriétaire traçant ses rues à l'équerre ou non selon la disposition des terrains. C'est ainsi qu'au centre plusieurs rues sont droites et vont parallèlement du N. au Sud, l'Est à l'Ouest tandis qu'au Sud de la ville vous marchez entre les *points cardinaux*, S. Est et N. Ouest, Sud-Ouest et N-Est. Remarquez que je désigne ces points d'après l'orientation que j'ai pu obtenir. S'il y a une différence, ça n'empêche toujours pas *Monsieur* de se faire une idée de Berlin. D'ailleurs à Berlin comme à Paris il est impossible de dire que l'ensemble des rues se dirige vers tel point cardinal. C'est aussi l'histoire de la plupart des villes européennes. L'on excepte Turin et certaines parties de quelques autres cités.—De la Place de la Belle-Alliance à Berlin les chemins rayonnent et font que les rues transversales deviennent de plus en plus longues à mesure qu'on s'éloigne de la place. Quant au vieux centre de la ville, c'est à peu près le mélange de voies, ordinaire aux villes antiques.

Il y a plusieurs parcs dont le principal est le Thiergarten, endroit favori de l'Empereur. Ce parc occupe le centre Ouest de la cité et sa longueur va de l'Ouest à l'Est. (toujours d'après mon orientation) Cette longueur égale à peu près le tiers de la largeur de la ville, soit environ un mille et demi. Le Thiergarten longe une partie Sud de Sprée et est divisé par le canal vers l'extrémité Ouest. A cette extrémité se trouve l'Hippodrome et le jardin Zoologique, tous deux très intéressants. Il doit y avoir en tout à Berlin une dizaine de parcs ou jardins. Certains bords de l'eau forment de jolies promenades assez fréquentées.

Mentionnons qu'il y a un bon nombre de places publiques entr'autres la Pariser Platz de forme carrée et sur laquelle se trouve la porte Brandenburg (Brandenburger Thor) qui donne sur le Thiergarten. Cette porte est d'ordre dorique et donne cinq passages. Elle est surmontée du char et des chevaux de la Victoire transportés à Paris en 1806 et reportés à Berlin en 1814. La Place de la Belle-Alliance est circulaire. Son nom rappelle la victoire des alliés à Waterloo. Au milieu est une colonne de la victoire de la Prusse sur l'armée Française en 1815. Dix beaux groupes en marbre, ornent le tour de la place. Cet endroit, qui est près du canal du Sud, est gracieusement enjolivé par la vue des belles statues du pont dont le nombre est de six ou sept. La Leipziger Platz est octogone et ornée de dix statues en bronze : celle de Brandenburg et celle de Wrangel. L'un des côtés de la place est terminé par une porte nommée Potsdamer Thor. C'est l'un des lieux les plus passants de Berlin ce qui est dû en partie au voisinage d'une station, celle où l'on peut prendre le train pour le château de Potsdam.

Berlin possède un grand nombre de statues dispersées ça et là, dans les jardins et les places. Beaucoup remarquent celle de Schiller et de Goethe. Cette dernière surtout paraît être une œuvre parfaite. En général les statues sont noires et petites, mais décentes et sans exagération. Elles n'ont rien, comme on dit *d'échevelé* !

Des quatre monuments érigés dans cette ville, celui qui m'a intéressé d'avantage est la colonne des victoires des 1879-71. Sur un socle en beau granit orné de reliefs en bronze représentant les trois victoires de 1864-66 et 70 est un appartement appelé chambre de la Victoire. Elle est circulaire et entourée de piliers ronds qu'on m'a dit être des canons français. L'extérieur est garni de belles mosaïques ayant trait aux événements. Sur la chambre est la colonne, qui est en pierre polie et d'un gris jaune. Enfin vient la statue de la Victoire toute dorée et d'apparence grandiose. C'est au Thiergarten que l'on voit ce beau monument nommé par les Berlinoises *Siegessäule*. Il est au centre d'une large place dédiée au Roi. Les plus belles allées, qui y convergent, laissent apercevoir, la colonne que l'on découvre à une grande distance et que l'éloignement des hauts maisons contribue à faire mieux ressortir. Assez sur les beautés de ce genre, car je n'en finirais pas.

Jé crois qu'il n'y a qu'un boulevard dans tout Berlin et c'est le Linden. Il doit être long de trois quarts de mille et large de 190 pieds au moins. Quatre rangées d'arbres forment les cinq belles allées dont la plus large est au centre. Ce boulevard conduit directement de la Pariser Platz au palais Royal, situé dans l'île. C'est la plus belle voie de la ville et j'en trouve difficilement d'aussi belle ailleurs ; mais elle n'est pas vivante. Bordée de beaux édifices, entr'autres le Palais du Prince de la



Couronne, l'Arsenal, l'Université (qui date de 1810) &c. Cette rue se termine vis-à-vis d'une traverse appelée Pont du Palais. Ce pont est richement orné de huit groupes en marbre qui vous font étudier la vie d'un militaire à mesure que vous traversez. Le dernier groupe représente le soldat mourant pour ainsi dire les armes à la main. Le tout est assez bien exécuté pour que vous soyiez tenté de reprendre la traverse.

En arrivant dans l'île nous avons à droite le vaste Palais Royal, belle construction en pierre, c'est-à-dire en briques badigeonnées et surmontée d'un dôme. Le style en est sévère et je pense que la population en a peur! Car, d'ordinaire, l'on ne voit guère aux environs que deux gardes *mélancoliques*: aussi faut-il convenir qu'il est l'image de celui qui l'habite puisque le vieil Empereur ne songe qu'aux manœuvres, aux armes et aux uniformes, tandis que l'impératrice Augusta ne s'occupe presque exclusivement que de lectures sérieuses. "L'étiquette du château y est, dit-on, des plus rigides et tout s'y passe en cérémonies officielles fort raides ou en petites réunions tout intimes et silencieuses."

L'ensemble du château forme un carré long. Tout est nu aux alentours à l'exception de la partie qui fait face au jardin public et où se trouve un peu de verdure et de fleurs. L'apparence du château Royal est aussi sérieuse que celle de la Post-office de Chicago.... *Donc* en abordant dans l'île par le Pont du Palais, nous avons à droite ce château, à gauche la statue équestre de Frédéric William III, et celle de Georges et son dragon; le Lust Garten avec son bassin et le Musée Royal. En face est le Dôme, triste dôme! C'est une vieille construction à petites proportions et surmontées d'une conpole que termine une croix. Ce dôme n'a d'autre intérêt que celui d'avoir été érigé par Frédéric le Grand, en 1747. Il est remarquable à ce point de vue comme relique. En tant que monument, il s'efface considérablement au milieu des grands édifices voisins et semble attester que dans le temps, le niveau de la religion protestante n'était pas plus fort à Berlin qu'il y est aujourd'hui!

Le Musée est très-riche. Son vestibule offre un caractère tout particulier de grandeur. Il est large et supporté par dix-huit colonnes ioniques. On y arrive par vingt-un degrés aux environs desquels sont différents groupes en bronze. Le mur du vestibule est orné des fresques renommées de Schinkel. Il y a aussi à cette galerie quatre magnifiques statues en marbre. L'on voit dans ce Musée de riches échantillons d'arts de tous genres: peintures, sculptures, monnaies, porcelaines, etc. etc. La ville possède encore d'autres musées très-intéressants, un aquarium renommé, un jardin botanique, "et que sais-je moi?"

Un mot des moyens de transport. Ils sont abondants

à Berlin et bien organisés. Outre les trains qui arrivent de l'extérieur aux six ou sept gares de la ville, il y a un chemin de ceinture, des *Elevated cars* à la New York, des tramways en quantité, des voitures au choix, et enfin le *bel usage d'aller à pied* pour ceux qui aiment à *conserver leur indépendance!!!*

Parlerai-je des églises? Vous savez que ce sont des choses très longues à décrire et que l'on est souvent tenté d'omettre dans une simple correspondance. Mais ici c'est bien différent, il en est *peu question* et vous n'en serez *pas fatigué* si vous n'en parlez pas vous-même.

L'orgueil des grandes villes pour les monuments religieux est presque inconnu à Berlin; je veux dire en égard à la population et à ses moyens. La *grande dévotion* de la capitale paraît être toute à l'argent et aux armes, soit dit en passant, ceci donne droit au père Wenniger qui proclame hautement et à l'*irritation* des intéressés que le *Protestantisme est un pas vers l'infidélité*. En effet nous voyons clairement que si les premiers ou au moins un certain nombre des premiers Protestants se croyaient religieux, c'était parce qu'ils avaient retenu quelque chose de leurs anciens principes Catholiques. Par suite de l'oubli de ces notions, et avec des générations élevées sans autorité religieuse, tout s'est évanoui sauf l'entêtement de continuer la révolution contre le Catholicisme, pour défendre un simple parti pris ou *des opinions* qu'au propre jugement du Protestantisme *personne n'est obligé de croire pour être sauvé*. La foi consiste donc là à *à guerroyer* non pas contre leurs nombreux Juifs ou autres choses *ejusdem farinae*, mais contre le Catholicisme qui le premier a prêché le Christ et auquel on voudrait *enseigner la manière d'interpréter le livre qui lui appartient!* c'est-à-dire à démolir ce que la Bible a établi! Faute de guerre contre le Catholicisme, *on s'entretue dans la foi!* Les uns prouvent à leur façon *qu'il n'y a pas d'enfer*, d'autres soutiennent toujours avec le même livre que le *Baptême n'est pas nécessaire!* etc., et l'on en est venu à décider carrément que *chacun doit croire comme il l'entend!* Qu'est-ce donc que le protestantisme? *C'est le débarras de toute obligation!* C'est bien le moyen le plus court d'en finir avec les *malentendus*, mais est-ce le plus parfait? Comme chacun pourrait ainsi aller au ciel sans s'en donner la peine, à quoi bon la prêcher, et par suite, à quoi bon les églises? Et voilà pourquoi, je pense, l'on n'a pas de goût à Berlin pour faire de beaux temples. Ah! ça, je m'aperçois que je *commence à prêcher* et, comme il paraît qu'une fois en route l'on arrive pas de suite à la *vie éternelle que je vous souhaite*, retournons à notre aujet.

Un touriste.

(A continuer.)



— As is customary upon the arrival of the Visitor General in all the houses of the Viatorian order, grand holiday was granted to the students of St. Viateur's College. Tuesday had been appointed as the congé and muchly was it enjoyed by all. Several excellent musical selections were rendered by the choir at the morning service at which Very P. D. Lajoie C. S. V., officiated. The forenoon was spent in all sorts of healthy sports in gymnasium and upon the campus, the billiard balls, dumb bells, Indian clubs, foot balls, hand-balls, etc, getting no respite. With well sharpened appetites the students entered the banquet hall which presented at once a gay and comforting appearance. The orchestra which was installed at the lower end of the refectory struck up one of its fine airs and the guests were ushered in and shown to seats. Among them were Rev. Fr. De Langi, of Steveson, Mich. Rev. M. Letellier, of Menominee Mich. Rev. F. X. Chouinard C. S. V., of Manteno. Rev. A. Bergeron, of Chicago, Mr. Carlon, of Indianapolis, Mr. Thérout, of Chicago, and many others whose names we cannot at present learn.

The crown of the festive cake was awarded to Master Joseph Carlon who drew the medal of good conduct at the last reading of the notes and who came forward and took the cake from his father's hands. There was music with but few intermissions during the dinner, and that together with the excellent menu and the fine things that made up one of the most enjoyable occasions that a student is ever called to enjoy and which he never fails to appreciate. But to this even, as to all college joys, there came an end; and once more they repaired some to there havanas, others to there favorite games. Drills by the pony company, by the picked squad and other military amusements were the order for the afternoon. The evening was spent in music, songs, speeches, more drills and all that makes up a brilliant soirée.

*K. K. K. Daily Times.*

— On Monday evening at St. Viateur's college there was a prize drill for a vacant Sergeantry existing in Co. A. Marsile Light guards. The fourteen contestants all went in to win, and although one man alone carried off the honor, still each was confident that he did well. The drill itself was one of the finest that could be seen. The precision and accuracy of each movement with and without the numbers was wonderful. After about an hour's drill the fourteen dwindled down to two. As the two remaining marched out from the ante room they were greeted with applause. When these two had drilled about five minutes the judge expressed themselves satisfied, and awarded the prize to Corporal James Condon, Private Paul wilstach being a good, and very close, second. These two boys could surely hold their own in any individual prize drill. The judges for the occasion were Col. John P. Dore, the drillmaster of the Battal-

ion, Lieut. Normoyle, of Co. A. and Lieut. McCarthy, of Co. B. The squad was commanded by Capt. Chas. Ball.

*K. K. K. Daily Times.*

#### RIFLE SHOTS.

Privates Conlon and Collette of the Bernard Light Guard have been appointed markers.

Drum Serg. Kerr has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is at his post again.

Tierny for misconduct was dismissed from the drum corps.

Lieut. McCarthy was lately promoted from the Junior to the Senior department.

The Bayonet Squad are working hard at present, preparatory to the Spring exhibitions.

The Damon and Pythias of Co. A. are at last separated. Corporal C. is a Sergeant.

The contest for the Sergeantry was the most excited drill of the year.

Fr. Peborde and Mr. Dore were in Chicago last week and had the pleasure of meeting Fr. Mahoney. The Rev. Gentleman conducted the visitors through his armory, gymnasium and reading-room and showed them the hall where he has done so much work in making the finest drilled company of boys in the world.

Adjutant Schultz of the young Catholic Zouaves of Chicago sends his regards to officers and members of the Battalion.

The following order was read at the Dress Parade of the 8th. inst.

Headquarters S. V. C. Battalion

March 8th. 1883.

Be it known that Sergts. Jas. Barry and William Roach of Co. C. have been reduced to the rank of Private for misconduct and insubordination. Sergt. Roach has been also dishonorably discharged from the Bayonet Squad.

Capt. J. Sampson

Adj. Denis Ricou (acting Major.)

The following Privates Co. B. for insubordination were put in the guard house four hours — Bonfield, Shea, Healy, Leroux, Palm, Tierney, Clair, O'Connor, Thos., Strauss and Maher.

The following changes were made in the Battalion last week. In Co. A. Corporal Donnelley was promoted to the position of 2nd. Corporal, vice Condon promoted Private Creighton was appointed 3d. Corporal, vice Donnelley promoted. In Co. B. Serg. Tynan was promoted, to the position of 2nd. Serg. vice Barry reduced to the ranks. Private Louis Falley was appointed 3d. Sergt. vice Roach reduced to the ranks. Private Wheeler was appointed 4th Sergeant, vice Tynan promoted.

The following was read at the Dress Parade of March 11th. by the Adjutant.



## Headquarters S. V. C. Battalion

March 10th. 1888.

Whereas, several members of this battalion by act of insubordination, brought upon themselves severe reprimand and merited punishment, and, in consideration of the enormity of said offence and the justice of said decree, we do hereby express our hearty approval of said action taken by our commanding officer.

Whereas, Furthermore; whereas the fact exists that among them were two officers of non-commissioned rank, which fact intensifies said offence and draws upon it additional censure, let this event and experience be well weighed and be a standing menace against any future acts of misconduct on the part of any member of the battalion.

Whereby, be it resolved that we the undersigned committee, do hereby repeat and with additional stress, our strongest condemnations of said offence, which is against the very first principle of military discipline.

Committee on Resolutions { Capt. J. S. n ; son  
Capt. C. H. Fall  
Lieut. T. J. Normoyle

## SOCIETY DOINGS.

Our patron's day!

Regular meetings for this term will discontinue Holy Week.

Our roll call now numbers just twenty-five. One of the largest memberships for some years past.

One of the most interesting meetings of the past term was that of Feb. 29th. when the relative merits of representative men of the North and South were discussed by the following gentlemen respectively: Webster, by Mr. Kearney; Clay, Mr. Ricou; Grant, Mr. Grandchamp; Lee, Mr. Murray; Lincoln, Mr. Cleary; and Davis, Mr. Donnelly. The debaters entered into their subjects with an eagerness really commendable, and the auditors only half expressed their satisfaction by the vigorous rounds of applause which pursued each speaker to his seat.

Owing to St. Thomas' day's celebration the meeting was held on the seventh. The following programme to have been rendered on that evening was transferred to the 14th:

Current Literature (*extempo*) Mr. McGavick's essay, Hereditary Succession, Mr. C. H. Ball; current Commercial Doings, (*extempo*) Mr. Wilstach; essay, Use of words, Mr. Prendergast; Current Religious Notes (*extempo*), Mr. Donnelly; essay, Literature of the Victorian Age, Mr. Falley; Current Politics (*extempo*), Mr. Condon.

Owing to the indisposition of President Legris, Vice-President Ball has been occupying the gravel for the past two meetings.

Among the late gentlemen to sign the constitution are Messrs. Parker and O'Callaghan. The former has already favored us, and the latter is "booked."

"Turkish rugs and" spring settees" are very nice and add immensely to the embellishment of any room and may will be the pride of those who are lucky enough to possess them, and since the refurbishing of the reading-room... but a word to the wise," etc.

The new order of books for the McKune library is expected the early part of the week. They will include a brand new set of Bulwer Lytton's works, the biographies of such eminent Americans as Webster, Clay, Irving, Poe, Forrest, etc., etc.

The entertainment on St. Patrick's evening will be furnished exclusively by St. Patrick's Society, and will be made up of essays on Irish subjects. The programme will be given in our next.

## ALTAR SODALITY.

At half past three P. M. last Sunday the dining hall was surprised by the sudden invasion of about 23 sodalists triumphantly carrying an elegant fruit-cake presented by Master Philip Boisvert. No time was lost in securing places at the tables, and in getting and talking everything into readiness for the attack. Soon, with a zeal that vividly recalled the "Brownies," the little fellows were working their way into large chunks of the luscious bread, which was finally absorbed with the assistance of milk and tea. The sodalists return thanks to their thoughtful fellow member Master Boisvert for the enjoyable little feast he procured them.

At the sodality meeting Sunday evening Rev. M. A. Dooling C. S. V. addressed the society insisting upon a close observance of the sanctuary regulations, and also impressing upon the young gentlemen a correct idea of the great honor they share in serving at the altar.

Master Armand Granger was elected Master of Rules versus Master Cecil Quinlin, retired.

Among the late arrivals are Masters Joseph Carlon and Joseph Boghen.

Thanks be to the care of Rev. Bro. Conlon the sodalists are now provided with four sets of cassocks and surplices of various colors and patterns.

New and elegant badges have just been received from Messrs. Dullaghan and Bros., Chicago. They represent St. Viateur catechising the children and bear the motto of the order: "Sinite parvulos venire ad me." Image and inscription are in gold upon red silk satin ribbon, with heavy gold fringe at bottom.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

*Public Opinion*, is true to its name, as it serves its readers even those of a most fastidious taste with an abundance of apinious political, literary, scientific news,



common-sense and sometimes extreme views on all topics, transcribed from some of America's standard writers, eloquent speakers and scientists, etc. The articles "But one Remedy" and "Pure ideals for Childhood" contain very sane ideas and advices which can never be too often nor too strongly uttered. These as well as the miscellaneous and scientific clippings will fully repay perusal.

*The Open Court* shows marked taste in the selection of its matter. The essay on the "Process of Progress" starts out with apt quotations, opening and developing into an eloquent paper. "Language" is a widely comprehensive essay containing much new thought on the subject.

### PERSONALS.

Murtaugh—By recent news we hear that Mr. William Murtaugh, '83, who paid us a visit last summer vacation, is now finishing his studies for the priesthood in St Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

Colfer—Through the above-named gentleman, Mr. Murtaugh, we are happy to learn that Hon. T. Colfer, of McCook, Nebraska, formerly a student of St Viateur's, recently visited Baltimore, after spending a few days in Washington on political business.

Woods—A happy surprise was that caused by the late visit of Mr. Thomas Woods, '82, to his Alma Mater. Mr. Woods is now occupied in the Silver and Gold mines of Carlisle, New Mexico. He has been at work there for the last four years and has now invested some money in the mines himself. He was visiting his relatives and friends in Chicago and did not forget to call at St. Viateur's.

Mercier—Splendid news reach us from Rev. Michael Mercier, '86, of Heppner, Morrow Co., Oregon, where he now exercises the holy ministry. The Rev. Gentleman remembers the happy days spent at St. Viateur's and wishes to be numbered among the subscribers to the *Journal*.

Brouillard—The *Catholic Sentinel* of Portland, Oregon, Feb. 16th., contains a lengthy account of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. J. F. Brouillard by Archbishop Gross in his Cathedral on Feb., 12th. Father Brouillard left us towards the end of January and he is now stationed at Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.

Roy—Prof. M. Roy, '86, and his pupils will give a Musical Concert and Ball at Anchor Hall, 528 W. Indiana Street, Chicago, on Friday evening, the 13th of April, 1888.

Bennet—We receive good news from John Bennet, '87, St. Paul, who is now working at his father's store, enjoying good health and high spirits.

Bennet—Ed. Bennet, '87, is pursuing his studies in St. John's College, Collegeville, Starnes Co., Minnesota. He speaks of coming down to visit friends in Kankakee and paying a visit to St. Viateur's.

Murphy—His many friends will rejoice in the news, that Henry Murphy, '86, has been recently admitted to the Bar in the flourishing town of O'Neil, Nebraska.

Burns—Thomas Burns, '87, our most genial friend from New York, is now successfully waging the battle of life in the thriving Metropolis of the North West, St. Paul, Minn. The Quinquennites are eagerly expecting to hear more from Mr. Burns himself ere long.

Fitzgerald—It appears that Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, '87, has located in Lincoln, Nebraska. What his occupation are, we do not as yet know.

### EXCHANGES.

"Classics and Translations" in the *University Monthly* for Feb. gives many practical points on the course students should take in pursuing their classical course. Good advice and true; if we get a good knowledge of the Ancients we can best acquire it by throwing aside the translations of others and make *our own*.

The *S. W. P. U. Journal* has again appeared after a long absence. We are glad to see you around and now that you have found the way, we hope you will continue to come.

*College Message* for Feb. is a neat and interesting number, it contains many choice and readable articles.

We have read the Feb. No. of *The Statesman*, a monthly devoted to Politics. It contains many good articles all directed to one end, *Prohibition*.

"Charnster" is a neatly written and sensible article in *The South Carolina Collegian*, for Feb. from which we take the following: "There are numerous ways by means of which the character may be strengthened, but the most important of these is good habits. Habit it has been said is man's second nature. It is a well known fact that it is much harder to unlearn than to learn; hence the great importance of forming good habits while young. We have all around us numerous practical examples of the strength of habits.... Make Virtue a habit, and sin will become abhorrent to us. Make honesty a habit, and thoughts of cheating never occur. The importance of training up a child to good habits cannot be over-estimated. The young are very susceptible to influence and habits once formed are generally lasting."

The *Catholic Journal of the New South* is a newsy and interesting weekly alive to the times. It is not hard to see the genuine patriotism that shines through its pages. Its religious sentiments are not less manifest and in all it is a first rate Catholic Paper.



## CATHOLIC NOTES.

St. Patrick's day and St. Joseph's day are the next religious feasts in our calendar.

The Holy Father has two encyclicals in preparation. Great questions will undoubtedly be treated therein.

Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the German Centre, will celebrate his golden wedding May 29th, of this present year.

In actual cash, the United States has outstripped every other country in its presents at the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee.

By a special decree, the Pope has granted a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite each day the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin.

An Irish lady, Mrs. M. Gregor, has donated \$50,000 to the Sisters of Charity, to erect and establish a hospital about six miles from San Diego, California.

Philadelphia was the first city proposed as a place for a Catholic Bishop in this country. It was a city of some note when Baltimore was only a village, but it was supplanted by that city and its rights have never been recognized.

Boys and girls born in Rome on New Year's Day, when the Holy Father celebrated his Golden Jubilee, were called Leo and Leonie. The Papal Jubilee Committee has promised to give each a savings bank pass-book with 100 francs placed to its credit, as a souvenir of the grand occasion.

Five thousand persons were present in the funeral cortege of Dom Bosco at Turin on the 2nd. Inst., and it is said the spectators numbered about 100,000. Foreigners attended in hundreds. Leaves and flowers from the wreaths and the bouquets laid on the coffin were eagerly sought for in order that they might be preserved as souvenirs of the deceased.

The new Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, was consecrated in the pro-Cathedral of his diocese on Sunday, March 11th. Right Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, Pa., was the consecrating prelate and the sermon was preached by Very Rev. Fr. Wayrich, C. SS. R., a native of the diocese.

A detailed and interesting account has just been published of all that occurred at the far-famed Grotto during the year 1887. It forms another great page in that wonderful history which the Immaculate Conception has written at Lourdes since 1858. During the year passed the Grotto was visited by 4 Cardinals and 61 Prelates of the Church; 33,110 masses were celebrated at the sanctuary, and 368,000 Communions received...

A movement is now being made to have the honors of Canonization paid to Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, who died in that city in 1860 after leading a most exemplary life of mortification and piety. Born in Bo-

hemia in 1811, the young Neumann came to New York, 1836, where he was ordained by Bishop Dubois and sent to a mission in the Western part of the state. He then became a member of the Redemptorist Order under Bishop Hughes and was finally chosen Bishop of Philadelphia in 1852.

A great International Scientific Congress of Catholics from all parts of the world is to meet in Paris, April the 8th., this year, to discuss questions of science in general. The doings of that imposing assemblage of Catholic geniuses will be a stern rebuke to those who still persist in saying that Catholicity is unfriendly to Learning and Progress. The noblest topics, the sublimest subjects, which can claim the attention of man will there be treated and analyzed and the results of those discussions will be anxiously awaited by all true lovers of Science and Learning.

The *Boston Pilot* thus rebukes the Protestants who favor the fanatical course of Fulton:

"If a Catholic priest were to go about the country giving lectures against Protestantism, filled with vile slander and viler indecency, how long could he fill halls with Catholic hearers?"

"If he were to write an obscene book for the delectation of healthy minds, what Catholic publishing house would degrade itself by its publication?"

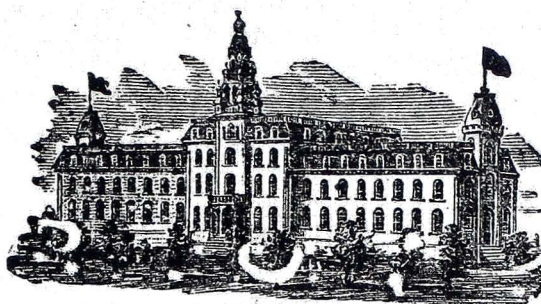
"If he were to make himself a public nuisance pandering to the depraved and corrupting the young, how long would the authorities or the people tolerate his disgraceful exhibitions?"

"We are sorry to see that what no Catholic would permit a priest to do, so many Protestants either openly or tacitly encourage when done by a man who would be a disgrace to Protestantism if Protestantism had the grace to be ashamed of such members."

M. Eugene Veuillot, editor of *l'Univers*, (brother of Louis Veuillot), accompanied by his son Pierre, also a writer in that great paper, was most cordially received in private audience by the Pope during the Jubilee. His Holiness thanked the two visitors for the noble work they are doing in France and he especially encouraged the young Veuillot in these words: "And you also I have noticed are in this path. I am satisfied with what you have done, for I have read what you wrote. Fight for the Church. It is not a forlorn hope that you are engaged in. Is not all you now see an earnest of triumph? You see what a homage is paid to the captive Pontiff and generous Catholic France takes a worthy part." Speaking of the evils of that country he said he had great hopes yet in the future. He exclaimed: "What an influence a Catholic France would have on the world!" He also said that no nation had done so much for the Pope as France, despite her actual state.—Beautiful words, beautiful sentiments.



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