

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL

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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL

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EDITORIALS.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

One of the features of this number are the pictures of the various parts of St. Viateur's, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL. After each will be found an accurate description of the apartment illustrated. This will interest the old students, who have heard of the vast changes wrought here since they have left the College. It will also give the general reader a clearer notion of the institution. All may thus become thoroughly informed by the accurate accounts given of the department each cut illustrates.

THE MIVART FESTIVAL.

To those who attended the Mivart entertainment, given on the 1st inst., the few words of encouragement extended the Society, in

our last issue, must have seemed trivial, as a proper estimation of the society's work. We may say without hesitation that the meeting—judged as to the value of the papers read, the lectures given, the practical experiments made—even as to the skill and tact shown in whole management of the program, was the most successful entertainment given here for many years.

The lecture on "Science" by Rev. J. Laberge, D. D., was an effort, whether logically or oratorically considered, that would have done credit to any orator. The sketch of Mivart read by Mr. R. Flynn, showed the patron of the Society as the world of science knows him and gave many reasons why his name should grace the Society's title roll. All the papers read were excellent and the experiments developed the fact that scientific investigation was not a mere recreation, but a serious study on the part of the members.

The banquet at the end of the entertainment was a unique—and we may say—a prominent feature of the evening. The Orchestra surpassed itself, and all things considered there was nothing wanting to make success take up its abode

and find existence agreeable in the precincts of Science Hall.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

It may seem like undue anticipation to treat thus early of the final examinations. But as it is customary to have instead of one contest embracing the entire matter seen since February, three contests, to enable the teachers to make a complete review, and the students to do better work with greater ease, and as the first trial takes place about the 15th of April, the time is ripe for announcements touching that interesting part of the year's labor.

There are the many beautiful gold medals and also diplomas, the acquisition of which depends on the successful efforts at the examinations.

The first competition will soon take place; the others will follow at comparatively short intervals. There is another motive for greater proficiency, hence for greater exertion. This is a red letter year—Science, Art and Literature, all will have special demands made upon them. They must have a place at our great Columbian Exposition—and they are striving for the best place possible. Our schools want to make a creditable display and we rely on the interest and zeal—perhaps we ought to say patriotism—of the young men, to do all that lies in their power to make the showing of schools equal, if not superior, to that of any other department of the Exposition.

The papers received at these ex-

aminations will go to make up part of the exhibit, and this fact is the strongest argument why they should be of a high grade, hence the need of diligent and persevering efforts in their preparation. These, then, are the motives which reach the student in a personal and national way, and they appeal to him in a manner that should urge him to hard work if he has the least spark of personal or public spirit.

ST. GEORGE MIVART.

(Read before the Mivart Scientific Association.)

St. George Mivart, the illustrious Scientist and Patron of our organization, was born of protestant parents at London, in the year 1827. He received his early education in the Grammar schools of his native city and finished his studies at St. Mary's College, Oscott.

He had intended pursuing his final course at Oxford, but in this he was prevented through having joined the Catholic Church, in the year 1844, shortly after the great Tractarian movement by which the church gained so many illustrious men. Having completed his studies at St. Mary's he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1851, where he practiced law for several years—meanwhile perfecting himself in the study of Science and Medicine.

In the year 1862 he was appointed Lecturer of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, which post he occupied for many years.

During his term of professorship

at St. Mary's he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London—an honor difficult of attainment, and conferred on but a select few. In addition to his Fellowship he occupied the positions of Vice-President of the Zoological and Secretary of the Linnean Societies; both of high rank in the United Kingdom as scientific organizations.

In 1874 he was elected professor of Biology at University College, Kensington, which position he successfully filled for ten years.

During his career in these several institutions he was brought into public prominence on more than one occasion by his publications and through controversies with Darwin and contemporary scientists on the theory of evolution. His opinions met with many criticisms, put forth by bitter opponents who could not appreciate the depth of his knowledge.

But he also had staunch supporters, and these, among the leading men of his time—notably Cardinal Manning, who was his firm friend and who fully appreciated his scientific worth. It was through the influence of this eminent friend that in the year 1876 Mr. Mivart was created Doctor of Philosophy by Rome, being thus strengthened in his position and placed above his assailants. In 1884 he was called to the distinguished chair of Philosophy and Natural History in the ancient and powerful university of Louvain, where he is at the present time.

Although in his 65th year he still continues to wield his masterly pen in the cause of Christian Science and, when occasion requires, refutes with the powerful arguments of the Catholic Church the infidel theories of modern scientists.

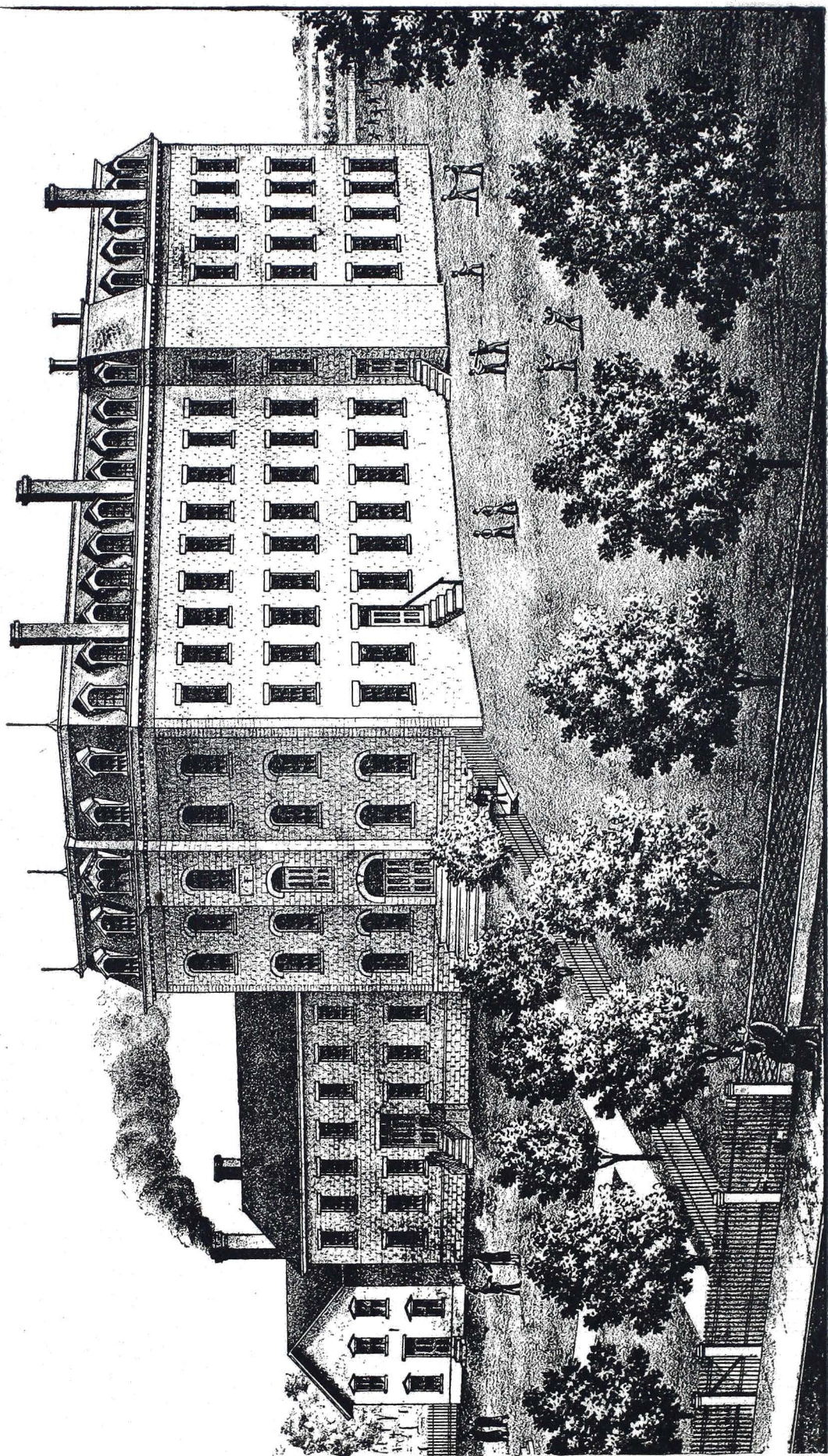
He is author of several scientific works and likewise a valuable contributor to the *New York Sun*, *Catholic Quarterly Review*, and many of the leading scientific publications of Europe and America.

Such, my dear friends, is but an imperfect sketch of the life of St. George Mivart.

Love for nature and for nature's God has ever been the inspiration and guide of all his labors, and today he stands before the world as an admirable type of the true Christian scientist and philosopher; one fittingly chosen to grace the pedestal of our organization for the guidance of young aspirants in the Scientific life. In him they will find an intelligent exponent and a safe guide, a master of science and an humble child of the church.

—R. F. Flynn.

The last issue of *The University Courant* contains an able editorial on the necessity of studying rhetoric and elocution. It is surprising to see how many there are who neglect these important branches, without which education is deprived of its most fascinating charms. Among the literary articles which deserve mention is "The power of nature" which, if not interesting, is at least instructive.



ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE.

What we shall say of this institution is simply to satisfy the natural questionings of those unacquainted with it and its workings, its excellent curriculum, its site and other advantages. It is within a stone's throw of the great World's Fair City, two miles from the enterprising and beautiful city of Kankakee, and easily accessible by many great railroad lines. Its location in the quaint French village, Bourbonnais, lends it the quiet and peacefulness required for serious studies. Let us be allowed to quote the words of last Sunday's *Chicago Times*. It will not be thought that the secular press is ever over-partial to Catholic institutions. The above paper in an article on Kankakee city, observes: "St. Viateur's College, two miles north of Kankakee, was founded in 1869 and was granted a university charter in 1874. The buildings are imposing stone structures in the Brysantine style of architecture, and can accomodate 250 students. The dormitories and study halls and library are large, neat and airy. The Roy Memorial chapel is a gem both of the building and decorative arts. Its splendid stained glass windows win the admiration of all who enter its holy precincts.

"The students are divided into three entirely separate departments, senior, junior and minim, each

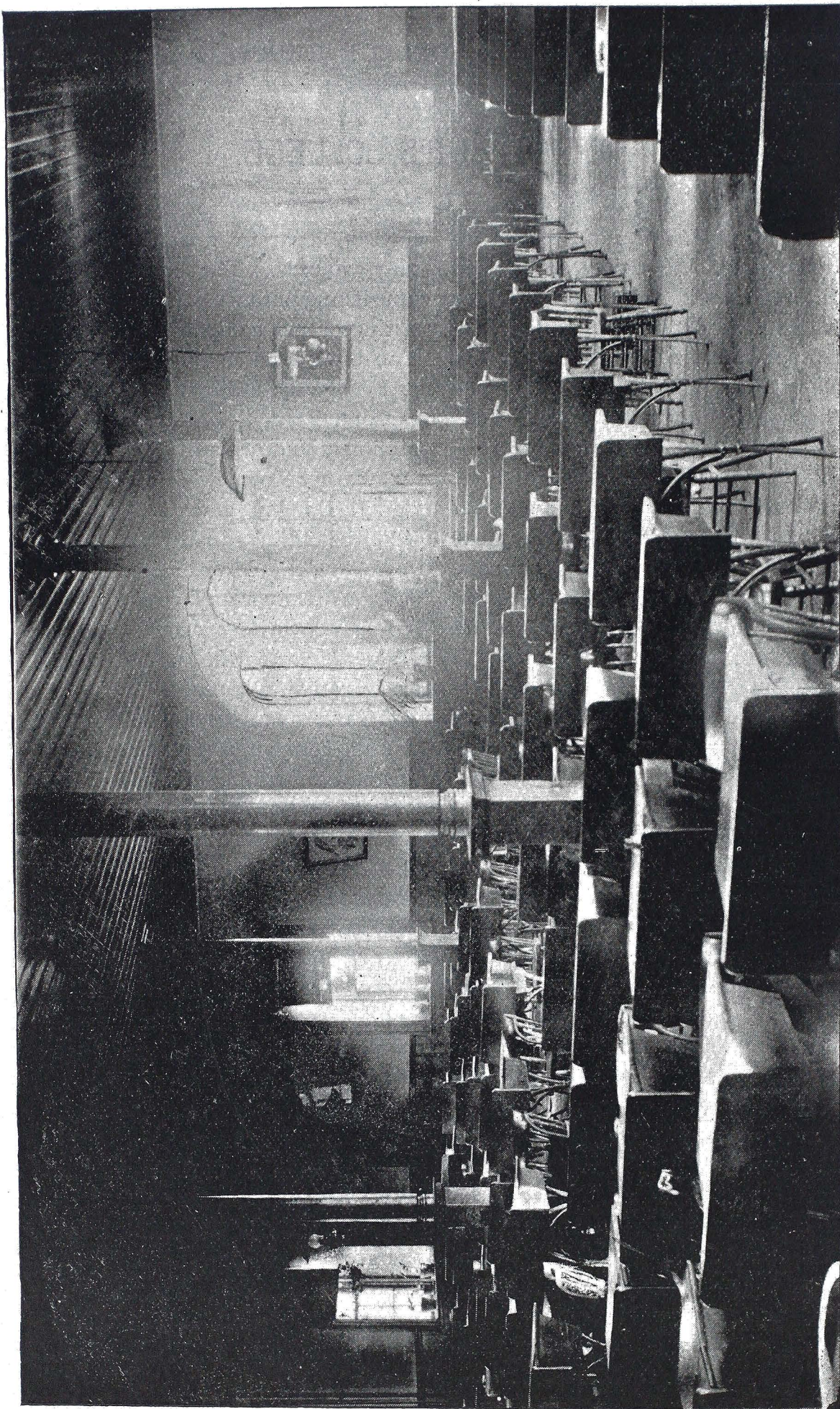
having separate apartments and play-grounds. The college has a flourishing military department consisting of six companies of cadets. The boys often receive the merited praise of such military connoisseurs as Capt. Ford, Col. Hefferman, Fr. Mahoney and others.

"Father Toomey, Father Dore, Col. J. Condon and Col. C. Ball were the military instructors in past years. Col. McJann now has charge. Indoor and outdoor baseball are favorite sports. Literary, dramatic, scientific and musical organizations abound.

"Studies are divided into two courses, commercial and classical, at the end of which certificates and diplomas are awarded. The classes are taught by fathers and brothers of St. Viateur, solid and progressive educators. Work in all branches is in active preparation for the World's Fair exhibit. Sisters have charge of the dormitory, laundry, infirmary and refectory. Private rooms are furnished the students at \$50 a year. Regular terms are \$200 for the scholastic year. St. Viateur's college ranks high in the estimation of the Catholics of the archdiocese of Chicago and is not far behind the first educational institutions of the great, prosperous West."

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The steady success of this institution is due in no small measure to



STUDY HALL.

its excellent program of studies. Its courses are three: Preparatory, Commercial and Classical.

The Preparatory Course includes all branches necessary for a beginner, as Reading, Spelling, Writing, History, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. These branches, which are considered the essential ground-work for the solid and permanent super-structure of higher education, are taught according to the most approved methods and by experienced teachers. After a student has passed satisfactory examinations in these matters, he is ready to take up either the Commercial or Classical Course. The Commercial Course embraces all studies necessary to make one fit to occupy creditably and advantageously any position in the business world. The chief studies are Mathematics, Book-keeping, Banking, Commercial Law, Civil Government and Political Economy. The system of Book-keeping taught here is the well known "Bryant and Stratton's." This system has been adopted by nearly all prominent business colleges of America, because it is simple and easy to understand and yet complete. Besides the above named studies, one wishing to make a more complete course may add Stenography, Telegraphy and Type-writing. This course is generally completed in two years; after which the student may, if he desire, apply himself to a more extensive study of higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences with the

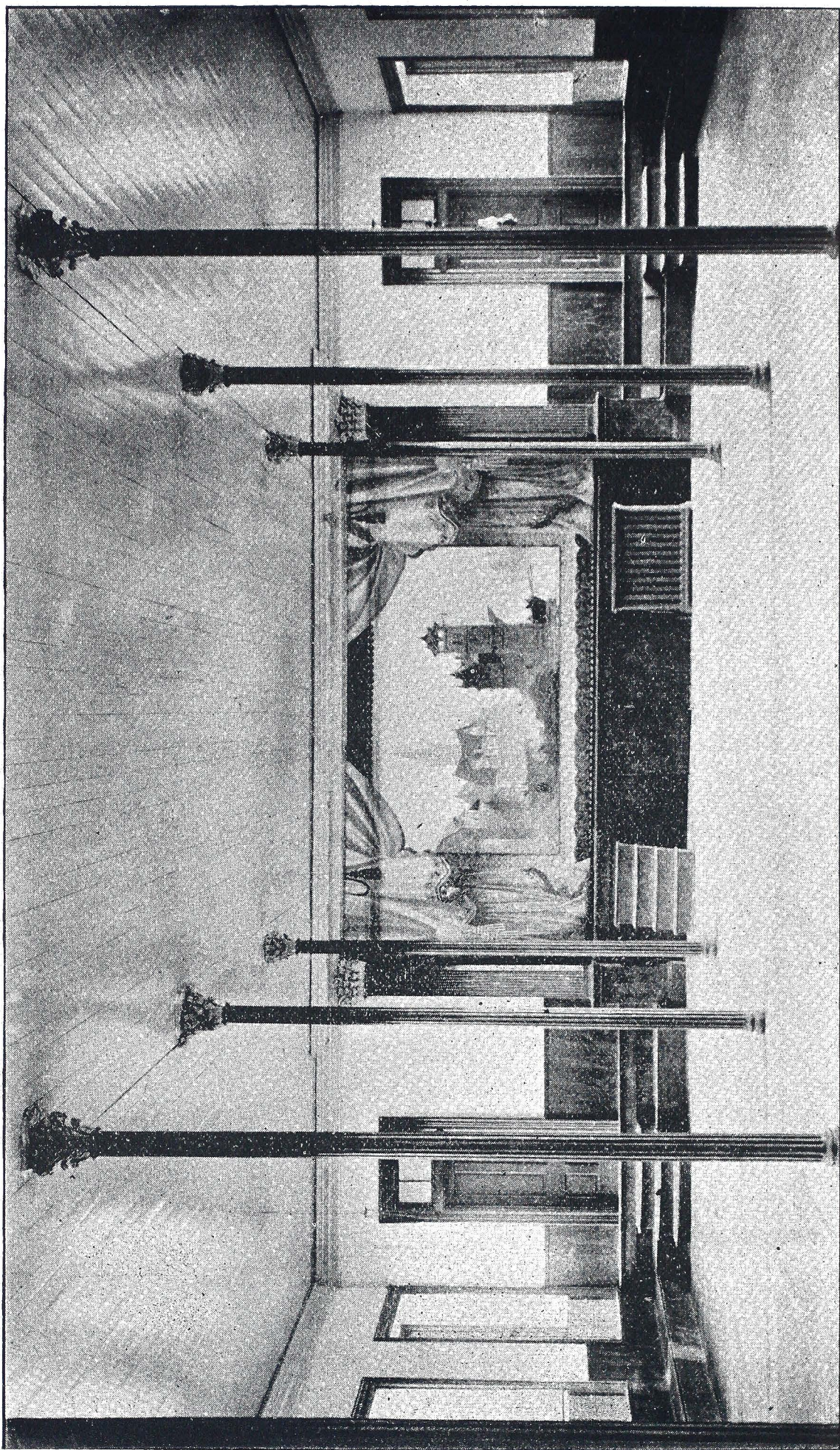
Classical students.

The first year of the Commercial Course is required as a preparation for the Classical Course. This course includes the English, Latin and Greek languages, Intellectual Philosophy, pure and mixed Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Brownson's American Republic. The first five years of this course are employed by the student in completing the English Course, in translating Latin and Greek Authors, and in writing English, Latin and Greek compositions. At the end of these five years a student is judged to be well versed in all the matters he has studied. For the next two years he studies Intellectual Philosophy, Brownson's American Republic and Balmes' Philosophy of History. A full course of Natural Sciences is followed with the Classical course, as Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology and Minerology.

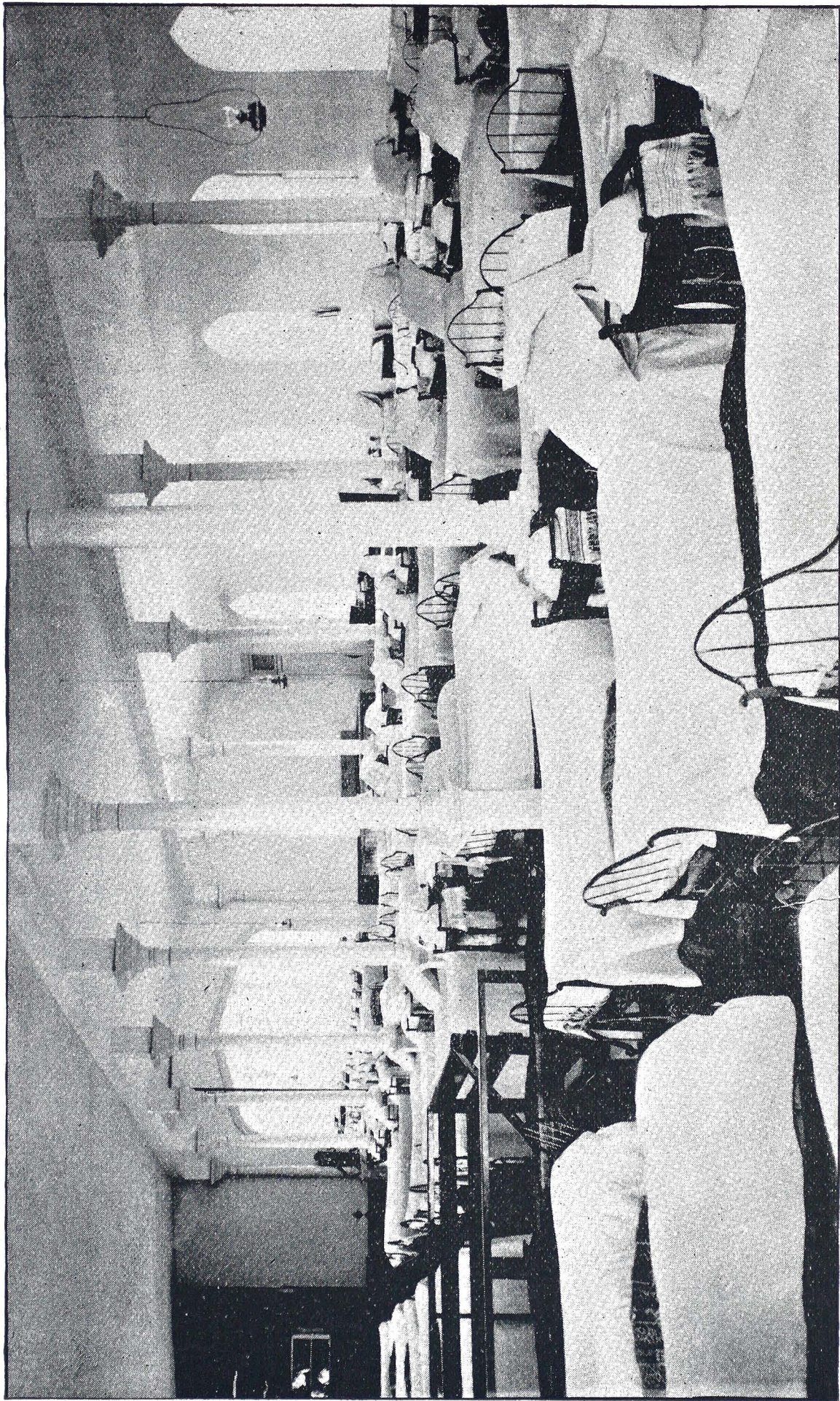
Throughout both courses religious instructions is imparted as a portion of the regular curriculum. In addition to this are the daily and weekly chapel exercises and exhortations, which tend to form the solidly Christian character.

The Theological Course embraces Moral and Dogmatic Theology, Holy Scriptures, Canon Law, History of the Church, Sacred Eloquence, etc.

From this brief description, one may judge of the advantages which St. Viateur's College affords to one desirous of a complete education in



RECREATION HALL.



SENIOR AND JUNIOR DORMITORIES.

the fullest sense, whether for the purpose of a commercial career or for those of a professional life.

THE STUDY HALL

is one of the brightest and best furnished rooms of the institution. It can easily seat two hundred students. The seniors occupy the west side, the junior the east side of the hall. The eighteen large windows, which serve to light and partly to ventilate the room, are decorated with hanging baskets of natural flowers which lend the apartment an artistic, pleasing and homelike appearance. At the rear end of the hall in the large central bay window is exposed a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin. Historical and devotional pictures adorn the walls. Among these is a splendid copy of Murillo's famous "Assumption."

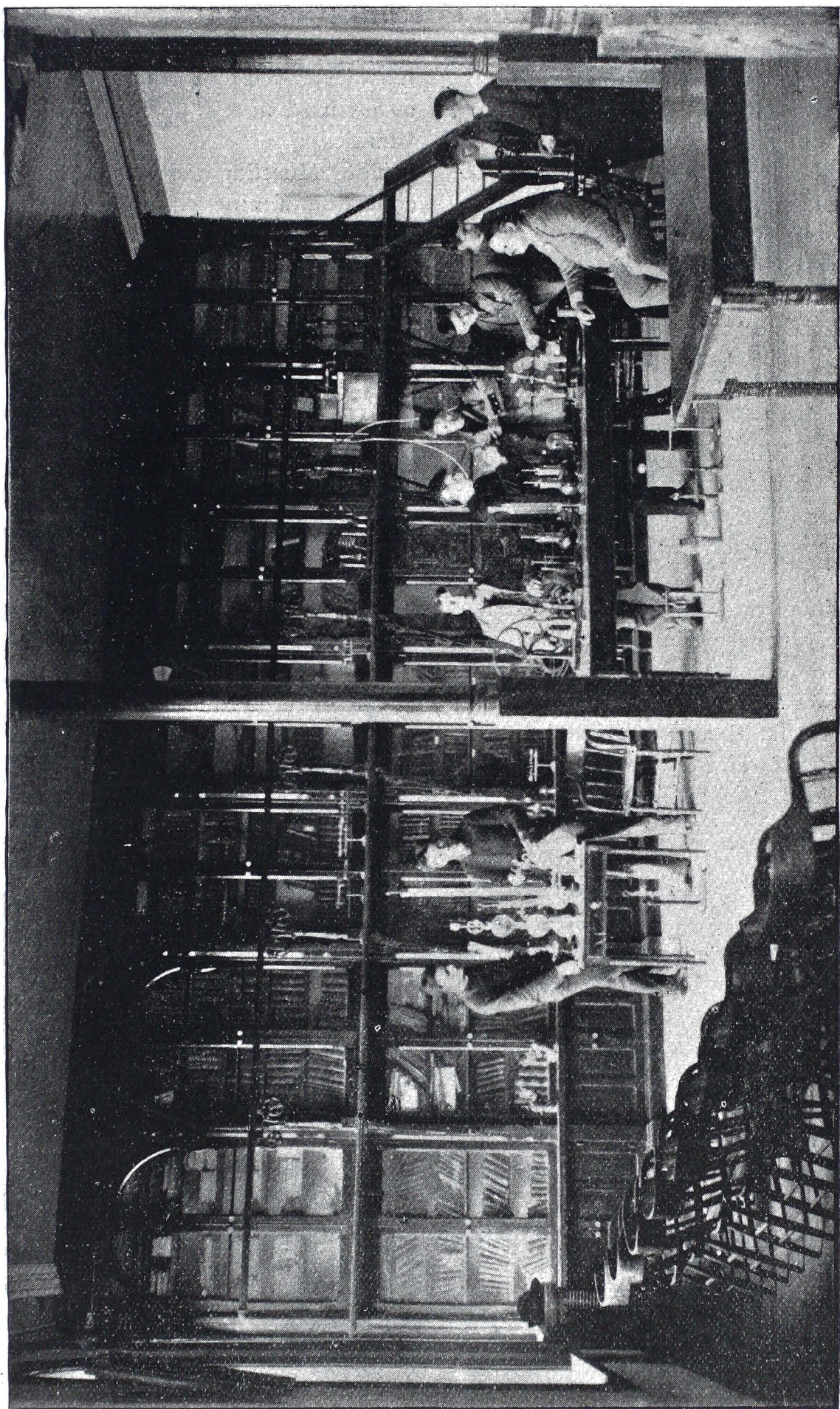
The desks are of black walnut and are supplied with large and comfortable fauteuil chairs. Each student has his own *escritoire* with books, paper, pens, etc., for preparation of class duties. At the end of study hours students are summoned to their respective recitation rooms, which are on the same floor. While at study the students are under the vigilance of a prefect, who sees that each one employs his time profitably. No noise is heard but the occasional rustle of leaves turned over, or the busy racing of the pen over the smooth paper. Everything is calculated not only to facilitate study but to make it a pleasure.

THE RECREATION HALL

is situated at the south end of the main building on the first floor. It is over one hundred feet long and about seventy-five feet wide. At one end of it is a stage with full set of scenery for college theatricals. Thereupon the histrionic talent of the college makes its debut in such plays as "King John," "Pizzaro," "The Pluribus," "Hidden Gem," "La Malediction," etc., etc. On one side of the stage are the dressing rooms; on the other the *Pickwicks' salona fumer*. In adjoining rooms are found the gymnasium and billiard halls. During the winter season this room is used for practice for our indoor base ball team, which has so often defeated the famous Kankakees. It is in this hall that the boys are thrown together and form these close and lasting college friendships which exert so much influence upon their whole after life. This room and the splendid campus upon which it opens are under the direction of Rev. J. Ryan C. S. V. and his assistants Messrs. J. Kelly and T. McDevitt.

THE DORMITORIES

occupy the entire fourth floor of the main building, which is divided into two parts. One of the apartments is tenanted by the Seniors, the other, by the Juniors. The rooms are large, spacious and well ventilated, provided with water, steam, fire escapes and all latest improvements. These rooms can easily accommodate two hundred students. When the folding doors between the two



SCIENCE HALL AND LIBRARY.

dormitories are thrown open the eye is greeted by what a visitor happily called "a wilderness of beds, light, and clean linen." The beds are arranged in four rows, between which are passage-ways; at the side of each bed are toileting articles and wardrobe. Sisters having charge of the details of this room, it is easy to understand the secret of the neatness and the order which are its distinguishing features. The Dormitories never fail to impress most favorably all visitors. The discipline is entrusted to the head prefect, Rev. J. J. Cregan, C. S. V., and his two assistants, and under this efficient management everything pertaining to good order and decorum is ever punctually observed. Realizing the important fact that the health of the students depends largely upon the sanitary condition of the sleeping rooms, St. Viateur's has left nothing undone to make its dormitories models of cleanliness, elegance and comfort.

SCIENCE HALL AND LIBRARY.

On the second floor of the main building, facing the Seniors' and Juniors' Study Hall and class rooms, is situated what is probably the most interesting apartment of the institution: the Library and Science Hall. It is 80 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth, well lighted and equipped with every modern appliance for elegance and convenience. Herein are placed the Chemical and Physical Cabinets, which contain an extensive collection of apparatus of the latest style and

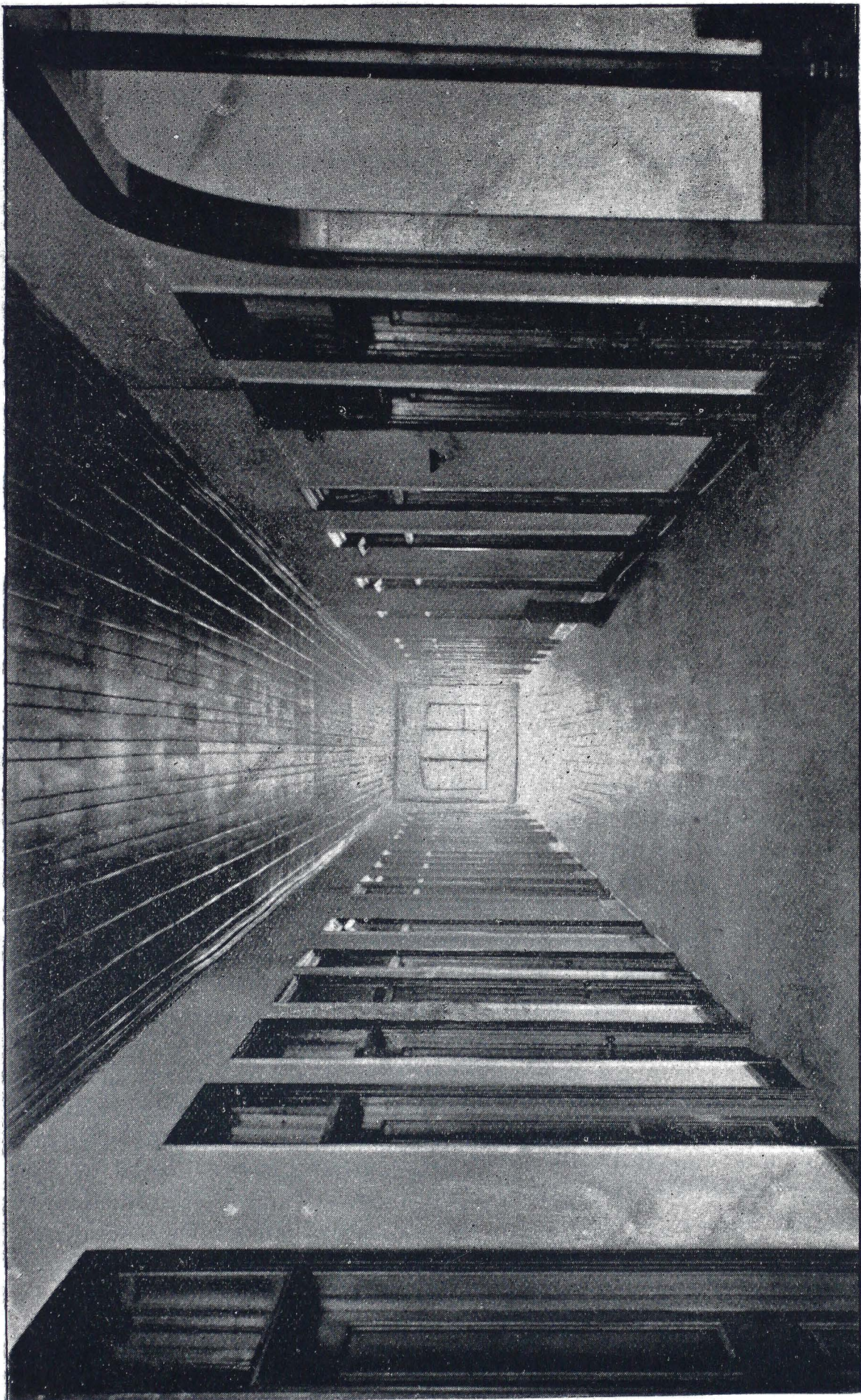
most improved construction, such as are used in all the leading universities.

The Museum contains a large collection of minerals from the most interesting parts of Europe, Asia and America, geological specimens from almost all the known strata, and numerous fossil remains. The Herbarium consists of a few thousand specimens of American Flora. There are, besides, in the Museum many beautiful and well assorted corals and shells, and a large number of foreign and rare coins, both ancient and modern.

We should not forget a special exhibit of many curios from China and Japan, illustrative of the customs, manners and religion of the people of those countries. This important department of the museum was opened by Rev. G. Legris, who, a few years ago, traveled extensively through these countries.

The Library, selected with reference to the literary and scientific studies required in the several courses of the institution, includes over six thousand volumes, and additions are made every year. Besides the general library, this apartment contains the private libraries of St. Patrick's Literary Society, St. Jean Baptiste Literary Society (French), St. Boniface Literary Society (German) and Mivart Scientific Association, each of which contains from six to nine hundred volumes.

This apartment is also fitted up as a reading room, and is open on



THIRD CORRIDOR.

certain days for study and reference. It is well provided with English, French and German papers and periodicals, embracing some of the most important publications in science and art.

THE MAIN CORRIDOR.

This corridor, on which the students' rooms open, is one of the most inviting portions of the house. It runs the entire length of the main building, 170 feet. There are 25 large, bright and well ventilated rooms. The rooms are furnished with all necessities:— bed, bedding, etc.— by the College, the students decorating their rooms as suits their tastes. The students are required to keep their rooms in order.

To one who is desirous of improvement a room is a great advantage. He has more time for study, greater retirement and other advantages that students in the study hall do not possess.

The rooms are so situated as to command the best possible view of the surrounding country. The rules prescribed for rising, studies, meals, etc., bind those having rooms.

On this floor there is a billiard hall with the necessary equipments, and billiards constitute one of the chief amusements of the students.

EXCHANGES.

"*Printers Ink*," is the name of a small but useful pamphlet. It is indeed very useful to any one wishing to learn the art of advertising.

"*The American Economist*," an organ advancing the principle of protection to our industries, is full of information on the tariff. While the matter is good, we hardly think it is correct in its assertions, but then it is a political sheet.

AN interesting catalogue relating to church furniture has been issued by Wm. H. Foulke, who has made this line of business a specialty for many years, and still is the only one in Chicago who deals exclusively in church furniture. Since December last Mr. Foulke has been located at 10 Van Buren street, a few doors west of Michigan avenue. His new premises gives him the opportunity to display all styles of altars, fonts, pews, pulpits, alms-boxes, etc., etc.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Mivart Scientific Association has held its Third Annual Grand Meeting March 1, and

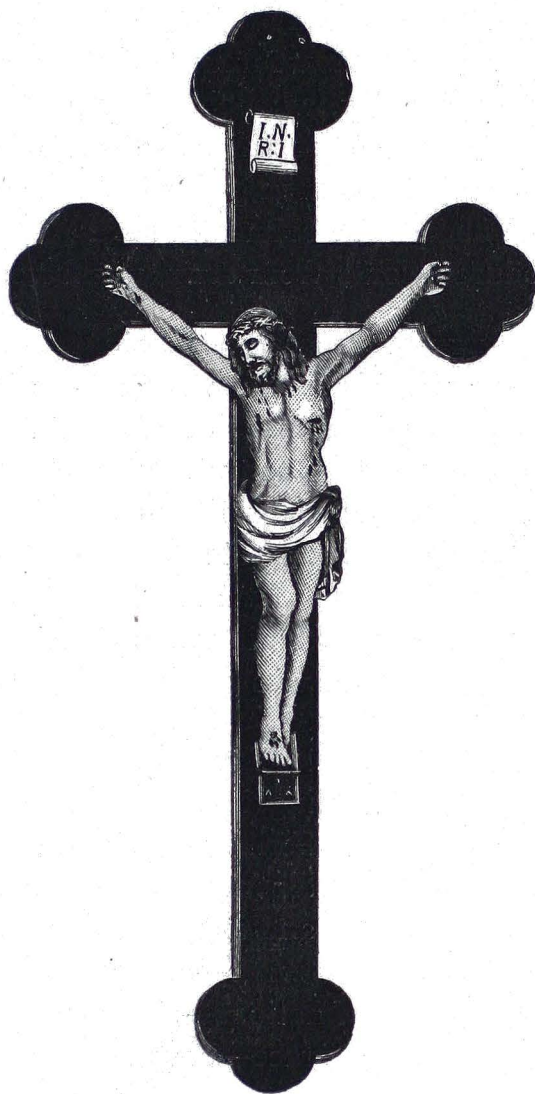
WHEREAS, The grand success obtained was in a great measure due to the aid rendered by friends of the Association, and

WHEREAS, In order to show its appreciation of same, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Association tender its sincerest thanks to its benefactors, and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the COLLEGE JOURNAL.

G. C. McCANN,	} Committee.
J. B. SUPERNAUGH,	
W. B. MCCARTHY.	



THE CRUCIFIX.

O crucifix ! Thou picture of sublimest woe !
O dread concretion of a human pang !
The clotted hair, the downcast eyes that glow
With a last look of love on me and mine—
The blistered lips sore drenched with gall brine
The hands and feet which spikes of iron tear
Neath e'er reopening gashes and that spine,
Arched inward so that all the ribs appear
And that great throbbing heart cleft by the soldier's spear.

Thy sacred heart, Soterion, broken less
By the Centurion's brand than by the wound
Which all our sins have made in that recess
Of pardoning love. O! Heart from which resound
The Godly cries of mercy, whence redound
The heavenly streams whose sanguine waves
Refresh and fructify the barren ground
Of unrepentant hearts, the balm that saves
Unwilling, obdurate souls from dark, unshriven graves.

Alas! What history of transcendent pain
Is here concentrated in this carven wood ;
What depths of mental anguish, what a train
Of suffering in the flesh! One trail of blood
Follows his steps from out the solitude
Of Olivet, e'en to the craggy side
Of Golgotha. There on the fatal road
They nailed him—there with his every pain intensified
By knowing that his death was all but vain—He died.

Behold the Man of sorrows! For our sins
He hath all suffered and our grievance borne ;
Oh! that where ends his sufferings would begin
Our grateful love and penitent return ;
Behold the Man neglected and forlorn!
Ay, not a man—a worm of earth—a clown—
A byword—the outcast of nations—shorn
Of all his comeliness and grace—bowed down
In utter shame—and bruised from sole to crown.

Thou art the central point of all the world,
O Cross! and all men's hearts converge to Thee
High over earth's proud banners is unfurled
The saving standard of contumely.
At birth, in infancy it shielded me ;
In grief, in illness it has soothed my pain,
And when death comes, Oh, may my sweet fate be
To hold it in my hand, while on my brain
Is stamped the thought that I loved it not in vain.

—*John Lesperance.*

**DONATIONS TO THE MIVART
SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION
AND MUSEUM.**

Very Rev. P. Beaudoin, \$2.00.

Rev. A. Belanger, Chicago, \$5.00.

Rev. A. D. Mainville, Entomological Specimens.

The thanks of the Association are due E. W. Tracy, Kankakee, for favors received.

**ADDRESS TO THE MIVART SCI-
ENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.**

BY REV. J. LABERGE, D. D.

THEME: SCIENCE.

REV. FATHERS AND GENTLEMEN:

Science, as well as God, is limitless, for it has for its object all that exists, and being of itself, is infinite. We wander through the plains of science as the birds through the fields of space; many regions, though, inevitably remain in a certain way unexplored because our sight is necessarily limited.

However, in spite of its necessary imperfection in us, science is one of the noblest prerogatives of man as a rational being, and it is always a joyous spectacle to see men, and especially young men, craving for it, for a deep and broad view through its realms and their immensity.

Young friends of the Mivart Scientific Association, allow me to congratulate you, not only for having organized this feast which is destined to leave most beneficial impressions upon our souls, but also for having conceived and realized the idea of forming such a society, and for such a noble aim. Although a member of this association,

I do not praise myself in praising you; I received the honor and had no further merit; but you bestowed it upon me. If I consider that this was due to my having accepted to address you on this occasion, I may, without temerity but rather with feelings of gratitude, be confident that the present allocution has already been an anticipated success. But the result I properly wish for is to encourage you and promote your emulation in your scientific investigations. For this reason I thought it opportune to speak to you on the excellence of science by considering it as an element of grandeur. In order that our point appear more clearly to our mind, we shall in the first place give a general classification of science and then try to explain in what sense science is said to elevate man.

I.

Gentlemen, in its strict meaning science is a sure knowledge acquired by way of demonstration. It supposes certain principles from which conclusions are legitimately deduced. We shall not confine ourselves to that strict philosophical meaning, but take science in a broader, though less accurate, acceptance, for any knowledge, whatsoever be the degree of its perfection and the way it is obtained.

In creating man God adorned him not only with natural gifts but also with supernatural endowments, thus instituting for man, as he had done for angels, two orders of

things:—the one of nature, the other above nature. It then happened that two vast worlds were opened to the researches and contemplations of the human intellect. Man considered the many particular aspects of beings as to their nature and properties, their life, and various evolutions in the course of ages.

Hence arose the many particular natural sciences, which received different appellation according to the various aspects under which things came into connection with the human mind in its scientific inquiries. Above these many sciences, always in the natural order, one stands, the queen of all, Philosophy, whose view is universal, which goes up to the source of beings and, with the only light of reason, peering into them from on high, tells what they are in their higher causes, in that primary prism in which their rays are concentrated and whence they expand in countless number and inexhaustible beauty.

Another science, though, arose, which penetrated further into the realms of truth. When Galileo, for the first time, pointed the telescope to the heavens an effect was produced in a certain way similar to the one that took place on the first day of creation when God said: "Let there be light," and light was made. This trail of light, whose mysterious beauty had so often embellished the purity of our nights, then appeared to be formed of myriads of stars, the existence of which

man hitherto had not even suspected; unknown worlds were discovered and Galileo removed back to almost immeasurable distance the limits of human observation.

Gentlemen, there has also been a spiritual telescope added to the natural strength of our intellectual sight; a telescope through which worlds also have appeared that men did not know or even suspect, a telescope which, revealing remoter and more brilliant constellations, in turn, brought unto us a new darkness, but a darkness in which light more divinely radiated, a darkness above ignorance, for it was already in itself a revelation; and we perceived it, with its unfathomable depth, from the very altitude and sublimity of those stars that appeared in the skies beyond;—a telescope has been given; not Galileo, not man, but God gave it to man and it bears a name dear to our christian hearts:—faith, the highest of sciences here below and which in its turn became the principles of another science that has been reverently called theology.

On his way to the kingdoms of science and truth, man at every step meets with beings that naturally lead him to the source of all things. When the Son of God came down on earth in the form of a child, eight days after his birth Mary presented Him into the temple of Jerusalem. The walls and the columns of that second temple but faintly recalled the magnificence of Solomon's; Israel had bowed before

the eagles of Roman domination; for years the harp of his prophets had been silent; the star of Jacob, the glory of his past had faded away and the destiny of God's beloved people appeared about to perish forever with the last remains of the throne of David.

There was then, however, a man just and devout, in whom the spirit of God dwelled, a descendant of that glorious and privileged family of the children of truth who had illumined and accompanied Israel along the path of centuries. He was called Simeon and had received from the Holy Ghost an answer that he would not taste death before having seen the Redeemer. By the Spirit of God he went, that day, into the temple and receiving in his hands that God made man, said:—"Now thou dost dismiss thy servant, Lord, according to thy word, in peace; because my eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all nations" (Luke II). It was meet, indeed, that Simeon would not wish to live any longer; nothing more could be of any charm for him on earth, but to see again what his enraptured eyes were, for the first time, contemplating; he had seen all, he had reached the summit of the mountain, the highest stage of science in this life:—God.

Science is the mysterious ladder that Jacob saw in a dream; it stands upon the earth and touches the heavens; it leads to God, who is the Alpha and the Omega, the begin-

ning and the end, the light of creation, the last word of all existence and of all true scientific utterances. When man has once seen God through the veil of faith, one thing alone is left to his hope and desires:—that the veil be removed, and that, passing through death, as through a triumphal arch, he may contemplate God in the rapturous, though pure and chaste, nakedness of His infinite beauty.

II.

Gentlemen, science, whatsoever be its name, evidently elevates man, because it belongs to the intellectual order and perfects in us the noblest of our faculties. Man receives his first natural dignity from his intelligence; and it is a well known truth in philosophy that the perfection of a faculty consists in its operation.

Hence we may, in a certain way, infer that man is naturally great according as he knows more and better. This, however, is not absolutely exact; virtue is above science. Even in the mere natural order, moral grandeur is superior to any intellectual perfection.

A strong and noble character is more admirable than a powerful genius. Would a man be endowed with the genius of Socrates, or Plato, or Alexander, without virtue he is but a doleful spectacle of baseness and misery, a slave, a reed bowing with the wind, a lost atom rolling into abysses. Science is great but under sanctity, and even without it, the saint is nothing less

than the first grandeur of the world.

Paul of Thebes, after almost a century spent in the solitude of Thebais, did not know the things of the earth; he had not followed the movement of nations nor the course of civilization; he had not measured the earth nor the heavens, nor penetrated their infinite mysteries; he had not seen Rome in its glory nor the shores of oceans where empires rose with majestic grandeur and expired with the wave and its last echoes. Scarcely did he remember Thebes, his native city, the queen of the desert, with its hundred gates and gigantic magnificence. He undoubtedly knew but the sciences of God and a few creatures:—his cross, his grotto, his mountain with shadowy trees and eternal breezes; the mysterious and providential bird of heaven, the lion of the desert, the stars that came every night as to embellish the serenity of his contemplations, the valley where the Nile rolls its waters through burning plains and secular palm-trees.

Perhaps, as another Moses, from the height of his mountain turning his eyes towards the land of promise, perhaps had he perceived far at the horizon the sea whose waves buried Pharaoh's chariots or the peak of Sinai where the legislator of Israel saw the face of God.

These alone had he seen; still Paul was great, for he knew enough of the world to condemn it, of himself to be humble, of God to love and serve him with all the sincerity of a

heart capable of great achievements, because love had made him capable of great sacrifices.

However, after the divine beauty of the soul, there is nothing on earth great and beautiful as intelligence illumined with the light of science. This spectacle of intellectual grandeur has been given to the world. Adam, rising up from the hands of the Creator, was adorned with that glory together with the higher beauty of the soul.

Science coming down from on high, for a moment of his life, brought unto his intelligence the enjoyment of a universal illumination; the heaven and the earth with their shining beauties and secret mysteries; all that lives or moves or exists, passed before him in the splendor of this heavenly light. But man fell,—as a king falls from his throne, and at that moment shades obscured his vision and its brilliancy, so true is it that science is the daughter of virtue.

Ever since, man has been painfully gathering one by one the fragments of his broken sceptre. Again, though less perfectly, man through science has taken possession of his kingdom. His venturous intelligence sailed in all directions on the ocean of things and submitted its infinite extent to the trident of his domination:—the island of our habitation, its elements, its extension and configuration, the secrets it contains in its bosom, the flowers and the fruits it produces:—man himself, his origin, his life, his mi-

grations and developments through ages; spirit and matter, and the air that we breathe, its thrilling undulations, its dreadful flashings and roaring accents, and the floating islands above, their laws, their number, their course through the realms of space, and still further beyond creation, the shores of another ocean, the infinite, GOD, His life, His grandeur, His eternity, His splendor above all human or created conception: these all man has explored, and this ocean still remains opened to our own investigations.

Sail on, thou man once a fallen king, but still great and glorious dominator; Sail on thou, too, active and confident, though unexperienced youth, sail on, through the ocean of the knowable. Let its islands ever be smiling and send unto thee the perfume of their shores; let propitious winds ever swell thy sails and lead thee to those regions with out storms and breakers, where science eternally rocks her children on waves of truth unshadowed, of immeasurable grandeur and of unfathomable felicity.

ST. THOMAS' DAY.

The patron of theologians and philosophers was duly honored at St. Viateur's this year. Solemn High Mass was chanted by Rev. A. Defoy, assisted by Rev. J. Laberge, D. D., and Mr. McDevitt as deacon and subdeacon respectively, and Bro. McCormick, C. S. V., as master of ceremonies. The choir under

the direction of Prof. Williams rendered Balmon's Mass in D. The offertory "Justus," by Lambillotte, was sung by Rev. E. L. Rivard, C. S. V., and Dr. Morrell. Rev. M. J. Marsile, C. S. V., delivered the sermon in which he showed St. Thomas as a prince of thought among the intellectual leaders themselves. After explaining our duties to mind and thought and to those champions of right thinking he made an appeal for that persevering endeavor, that patient toiling which would alone mark us at least disciples and followers of truly great minds. Knowledge would lead to virtue; for it was hardly possible that the rightly learned could find any enjoyment in the low and vile, the sinful. Altogether the sermon was a beautiful tribute to the Angel of the schools and a winning exhortation both to imitate his virtues and to seek his knowledge.

A splendid dinner was served at twelve o'clock, and as the day was rainy much of the afternoon was spent in indoor amusements, reading, chatting etc. There was no set Thesis, as members of the theology and philosophy classes have been quite busy of late. It was a day of complete rest and was enjoyed by all.

ERIN GO BRAGH!

St. Patrick's Day has always been an event in the scholastic year at St. Viateur's, a day specially consecrated to oratory, the drama, music, and religion. None of the

old-time veneration seems to have waned, as could be witnessed by those who celebrated the day with the students this year. According to a time-honored custom of the institution an entertainment was given by the students March 16th. The following pleasingly diversified program was very creditably rendered, Prof. E. W. Griffith having charge of the dramatic part, and Rev. A. Defoy leading the orchestra.

PROGRAMME:

Overture, Trancredi, - - - Rossini
Orchestra.

Poses and Gymnastics, - Minim Class

Reading, "The World's Fair," - - -
- - - - - Willie Lennon

Mark Anthony's Funeral Oration, -
- - - - - Shakespeare
Mr. Francis A. Moody.
(Funeral March heard in the distance.)

Farce, Coals of Fire, - Junior Class
Characters:

Adam Crabtree, a farmer, - D. Murphy
Phil. O'Hara, his servant P. Daniher.
Mr. Meek, a Country Minister -
- - - - - Jos. Murphy
Bobby Greening - M. O'Riley
Dick Pippin - Jas. Halton
Charley Baldwin Harry Dunbaugh
- School boys and Orchard Despoilers

Scene from King John, Shakespeare
Mr. Thos. Riley and Master Elwes.

Overture, Masaniello, - - - Auber
Orchestra.

Farce "A Tender Attachment," - - -
- - - - - Senior Thespians

Characters:

Ebenezer Crotchet, a retired merchant.
- - - - - P. A. Bissonette
Horace Crotchet, his son, - - -
- - - - - W. B. McCarthy
Mr. Clapboard, Prop. "Batchelor's Paradise."
- - - - - Geo. E. McCann
Peter Picket, a Soldier, J. E. Surprenant
Obed Oakum, a sailor, J. A. Paquette

Timothy Tinpan, a tinker, T. F. Peletier
Louis Loopstitch, a tailor, A. Granger
Overture, Waltz, - Orchestra

Chapel exercises commenced at 9 o'clock, the college band playing the entrance march. The choir sang Concone's beautiful mass. Rev. M. J. Marsile, C. S. V., officiated as celebrant with Rev. J. Laberge, D. D., as deacon, Mr. J. Barry, as subdeacon and Bro. T. McCormick, as Master of Ceremonies. A eulogy of the great Saint was delivered by Rev. E. L. Rivard, C. S. V. Millard's Ave Verum was excellently rendered at the offertory by Mr. E. Emond, tenor of Notre Dame choir, Chicago.

After the usual banquet held in the college dining hall the military department gave a reception to the visitors among whom were the Jesuit missionaries who preached the retreat at Rev. P. Paradis'a Kankakee. The Rev. gentlemen and hosts of other guests were delighted with the drill and highly complimented the cadets.

The evening consisted of a few terpsichorean numbers, which proved very amusing both for the participants and the non-participants.

MILITARY NOTES.

A few weeks ago Col. McCann filled his roster in the Battalion. This necessitated a drill to decide whom to appoint. The contest was very close and exciting, as each cadet was trying for an office, the boys drilling better than ever before. The three judges strove to pick out

the best drillers, but all agreed that the selection was too difficult to be made hastily. Returning to the armory after the drill, a definite conclusion was reached an hour later. The names of the successful competitors appear in special Order No. 1035, which may be read in this number of the JOURNAL.

The last exhibition drill given by Co. E of the Minims, was the finest ever put up by a Minim company, and they really deserve great praise for the excellent work they are now doing. They certainly eclipse all other years, and will no doubt be *right in it* for the pennant at the end of the year.

The members of Co. F, though drilling under great difficulties at present, are doing good work, but as soon as the new guns make an appearance we will hear nothing but debates among the Minims, on: "Who are the better drillers, Seniors, Juniors or Minims?" Co's E and F are under the command of Capt. B. Elwers and Capt. W. Lennon respectively.

All the Juniors are making energetic efforts to join the company of that department which is to enter in a competitive drill against the Holy Name Cadets of Chicago.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on St. Patrick's day the Battalion gave a dress parade in their drill hall under command of Maj. F. Moody, assisted by Adj. W. B. McCarthy. A large number of distinguished visitors were present and all seemed very well pleased

with the way the boys drilled.

The members of the Battalion wish to extend to Rev. M. A. Dooling many thanks for the many favors tendered them by him.

Great credit is due the officers and privates for the good work they have willingly performed, thereby making the Battalion such a grand success.

Headquarters S. V. C. Battalion.

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL.

March, 7, 1892.

General Order No. 1035.

On and after Mar. 7, '92, the following appointments will go into effect:

Priv. Daniher promoted to 2nd Lieut. Co. D. Sergt. M. Corcoran to 2nd Lieut. Co. A. Lieut. Hugle promoted to Aid DeCamp. Priv. Carroll promoted to 1st Sergt. and assigned to Co. A. Priv. Meehan promoted to 2nd Sergt. assigned to Co. A.

Approved and signed,

George C. McCann,

Colonel Commanding.

Wm. B. McCarthy,

Adjutant. S. V. C. Battalion.

FR. McCANN'S LECTURE.

The fifth lecture of this year's course was given March 10th by Rev. J. McCann, of Chicago. His theme was "Science not contrary to Revelation." The Rev. gentleman treated the subject in a concise and pointed, yet eloquent manner, clearly demonstrating that even the latest scientific discoveries easily

harmonize with truth divinely revealed. His discourse was very much enjoyed, especially by the more advanced students, among whom science has not a few earnest devotees. Fr. McCann's lecture will help the healthful onward impulse toward the deeper and more complete study of the natural and the supernatural as sources of all that knowledge which is helpful and necessary for right human living.

HURSTCOTE,—CHILWORTH,—
SURREY.

Feb. 25th, 1892.

*To the Secretary and Members of the
Mivart Scientific Association, Ill.*

GENTLEMEN:—

The feelings of gratification with which I received your welcome letter and certificate of membership, were only marred by the reflection that it was impossible for you to receive my reply on "Madri Gras"—the English feast of "Pancakes."

I do not live at Louvain (which I only visit occasionally) but here, and your kind letter only reached my hands at noon to-day.

I have a great sympathy with, and liking for, Americans and especially for American youth, of which I have seen some very attractive examples at Louvain. Above all I have sympathy for young men who *take to science*. I do think them very wise; for they are laying up treasures for the future.

Intellectual pleasures differ from sensuous pleasures in that they last

into quite old age and give rise to no reaction.

A mind stored with an extensive knowledge of scientific facts through the wonderful power which memory has in early life, is provided with a rich store indeed.

I needs must wish well to an association the members of which have done me the great honor of naming it after me; but over and above that, I wish it all success and health and happiness to its members and I remain, gentlemen,

Most truly yours,

—*St. George Mivart.*

VIATORIANA.

—Bells.

—Wet Bells.

—Bow-wow.

—"Coals of Fire."

—Schawb's bow-wow.

—A tender Attachment.

—O my ! but we were in it—

—"Lend me your washtub."

—Open the door and let it out.

—Are you any good on the *parnell* bars?

—"I didn't have any time." "Get a watch."

—"I never heard so much silence in my life."

—Has the college a railroad? Yes, the three I.

—Read the editorial on The Competitions and be advised of your chances in time.