

ST. VIATEUR'S

COLLEGE + JOURNAL.

ROY

MEMORIA

YEAR

BOURBONNAIS GROVE,

KANKAKEE + COUNTY + ILLINOIS

VOL. VI.

APRIL + 13 + 1889

Nº 16

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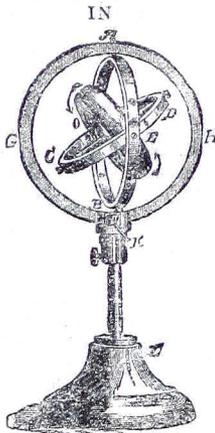
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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. VI

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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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BY THE STUDENTS.

EDITORS.

PAUL WILSTACH.....	'89.
CHAS. H. BALL.....	'89.
A. J. FRAZER.....	'91.

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EDITORIALS.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, usually fail to take sufficient exercise. They are apt to think that, since they have enjoyed good health for a long time, without taking much exercise, that so it will continue. It is well known that the constitution, under such a condition, is continually suffering a loss which soon becomes irreparable. People fail to appreciate the old maxim that, "a sound mind requires a strong body." Lack of, judicious, exercise is a like hurtful to the physical and mental powers. If the body is not in a healthy state the mind cannot efficiently, follow severe mental labor. It will not conceive ideas as clearly, nor handle them as skillfully, as it does when all the powers are in a vigorous condition. Work which appears impossible for a person to perform, while in a tired mood often becomes a pleasant pastime for him when he returns from a different and invigo-

ating occupation. Athletic games greatly contribute to form a strong constitution. In no educational institution should their utility be overlooked. They serve to concentrate the mind, to quicken the perception and render the physical part capable of greater endurance.

* * *

"HE WHO FEARS TO UNDERTAKE, is already defeated." If we allow ourselves to be deterred, from embarking in any pursuit, because we fear the labor or expense, we will never achieve anything worthy. True, we must be guided by reason and prudence—but not daunted by fear of work. Nothing noble or lasting is obtained without much effort. If we have a right conception of our undertaking and always keep in mind the result to be acquired, we will not fear to begin. Many have started with little prospect of success—yet by patience and persistent efforts they soon amassed fortunes and won for themselves an imperishable name.

* * *

THE COURSE OF EVENTS, is certainly coming to a definite climax of some sort on the subject of Papal jurisdiction. From every quarter of the earth, sympathy and support are being extended from the catholic clergy and laity; and certainly this universal manifestation of interest in this great cause is not without a deep meaning. Let us hope, and above all let us pray, that the dark cloud which has so long hung over the head of our Holy Father may soon be chased by and disclose a lining of purest silver; may the hand of oppression be lifted from his tent and aged form, and in the evening of his days may the wise and saintly Leo XIII come into the just possession of those rights which were so cruelly wrenched from his predecessor, of revered memory, Pius IX.

THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY.

(FROM THE FRENCH.*)

PAUL WILSTACH.

What remains after these eloquent words for me to say? Yet I would not have my silence construed as desertion or weakness.

Let us remember that the temporal independence,—an independence loyal and sincere,—is necessary to the exercise of the Pope's apostolic power. We cannot insist too strongly upon this. It is necessary at once for the spiritual as well as the temporal magistracy. The Church has been endowed with a double mission: that of teaching truth and defending morals; not only is she the guardian of dogma but also of discipline; she is a teaching power and a power of direction. *Ite et docete*.....

Though the Apostles were imprisoned, you recall every one of you, the victims of the Mamartine, the Word has spread!

The Word of God is never enchained; narrow as may be the cells of its prison, angels shall lend wings that the Word may be carried to the extremity of the universe. This is what our glorious Pontiff Leo XIII. expressed not long since when he said, "If we complain it is not because we fear the assaults of our enemies. The Church has encountered many other tempests, and she always emerges not only victorious, but stronger and more beautiful."

But Almighty God did not ordain his own to be prisoners. He not only said to his apostles "Teach," He told them also "Go," *Ite et docete*. It is not sufficient that the Sovereign Pontiff have the possibility of speaking; he must be able to send his word to the world, without being at the same time exposed. He must own at least a spot of earth, he must possess at least a vestige of royalty, "*un coin de terre, un lambeau de royaume*," too small if you wish for the exercise of power, but large enough for the possession of liberty.

Papal independence is necessary for the teaching of truth. What a battle-field spreads out before us; the enemies are numerous, ancient and furious. But, I ask you, how can the Sovereign Pontiff maintain the rights of justice and the eternal truths, if he have not the plenitude of his independence and his ministry? History tells us of how the Papacy has defended morals at all hazards, how the Popes have cast off empires and kingdoms, rather than to compromise one syllable of the morality which they are to guard.....

Independence must be gained for the dignity and security of Christian consciences. Listen to what has

*The following is a translation of some passages of a speech delivered by M. Charles Jacquier before an assembly of Catholics, convened at Lyons, France, to express their devotedness to the Sovereign Pontiff.—P. W.

been said by Montalambert, the great champion of all generous, Christian causes: "The condition *sine qua non* for Catholic liberty is the freedom of the Pope; for if the Pope, the living organ of Catholic faith and law, be not free, we cease to be. We have a right to demand from the public, from the government which represents us, and which we have constituted,—we have a right to demand that they guarantee us both a personal liberty in matters of religion, and the liberty of him who is for us the living religion."....

Is this union of temporal and spiritual jurisdiction timely? Twenty or twenty-five years ago this question was on every lip and fired every spirit; it was talked of, written about, discussed by every one. But since 1870 have the rights of the Pope been defended? Has public opinion been brought to dwell upon them? How is the present generation versed in the matter? Ah, we have surrounded him with a conspiracy of silence and forgetfulness. It is indeed opportune that we call to those who have grown up ignorant, at least indifferent, and bring to their minds those grand problems which have engaged every time and age, over which justice may be triumphant, but which it cannot prescribe. It is time to oppose to the pernicious acts of the past, the repeated protestations of justice and right.

More than once since his ascension to the throne of Peter, has the illustrious Leo protested against the usurpations of which he is the unhappy victim; how often have his appeals resounded to the four quarters of the earth! But especially during the past few months have they been redoubled; not a day passes but a link is forged in the great chain of protestation against his intolerable situation.

Listen to what he says when writing not long since to the German episcopate: "The renewal of your intentions of working with a more ardent zeal for the liberty of the Holy See is *indeed opportune*, and we trust soon to see all the Christians of the Catholic world incited to defend the sacred rights of the Church and of the Holy See."

You see, as the Pope himself declares, the time has come. His voice calls us, let us answer him!.....

If he is a captive in the Vatican, it is for us; to instruct us, to defend us, to give us an example of how much he loves us. Moreover to show us how we should love and serve God.

But, *Messieurs*, we would be unworthy of the double name we bear of Catholics and of Frenchmen, if in the face of this weeping old man we should remain mute and insensible, if we would not answer this voice, if we would not testify our admiration and our respect. Ah, his tears! preserve them piously in a golden urn that angels may bear them to Heaven to shed them upon us in benedictions.

JOHN BRIGHT.

The morning of the 27th. of March witnessed the close of this eminent philanthropist and statesman's life, and the electric wire flashed the sad news to the people of every civilized land. He, the son of Jacob Bright who in religion was a Quaker and by occupation a weaver, was born Nov. 16th., 1811, at Greenbank, Rockdale. His father had started a mill two years before the birth of his eminent son, and there laid the foundation of a fortune: something that in England is a very powerful adjunct to a successful political career. After receiving a plain education, he entered his father's mill and while there was called upon to move a vote of thanks to a popular lecturer who had appeared in his native town.

This, his first speech, was soon followed by another on the temperance question, and soon was made the discovery of those oratorical powers which laid the foundation of his public career, and which, in after years, joined with other noble qualities made his name feared and respected at home, and illustrious wherever the English language is spoken. Ten years after his maiden effort, in 1841, we find him in conjunction with Cobden, the leading champion of the principle of free trade, and by their combined efforts "protection," in 1849, was excluded from the economic policy of the united kingdom. His whole public career, in fact, extending over half a century, has been connected with winning measures, whose success has placed his name among the very first on the English roll of honor. It was he who inaugurated, in 1867, the extension of the franchise, and a larger measure bearing towards the same end had his cordial support in 1885.

The first Quaker who ever held a seat in a British Cabinet, he was a member, in 1880, of Gladstone's Ministry. Ireland then had no warmer friend: the Irish Church dis-establishment bill of 1869 was carried largely through his efforts, and if the land laws were reformed, it was in great part, his work.

Well would it have been for his fame, if death had summoned him at this point of his career, for then his record would have been without blemish, and his name would have gone down to history not only as that of a successful statesman, but as that of a man whose life was generously and successfully devoted to the amelioration of the masses. But fate ordered otherwise; and his name is stained with opposing, in his declining years, those very principles for which he so strongly and with such enthusiasm battled in his more vigorous manhood. An outspoken and long tried friend of the poor and the oppressed, a radical in politics, ever striving to lift up the wage worker and laborer, he

forgot and turned his back on his former friends, and with strong inconsistency, vigorously opposed Gladstone's bill of '86, in which it was proposed to give to Ireland a parliament of her own and virtual independence. Had he not swerved from the path of his younger years, his name would be one of the great names, besides those of Gladstone and Parnell, which the grateful hearts of the Irish people would have ever held in pleasing remembrance.

And yet, though he turned his back on them, and gave the influence of his eloquence and great talents to their old time enemies when victory was almost grasped, no words of reproach escape their lips; but surprise and silent sorrow fill their breasts for one who was once so staunch a friend and had fought their battles so nobly. His good deeds will be ever whispered in the ears of their children: his alienation and efforts against them they will bury in silence.

But what was the cause of his sudden conversion to tory principles? Not even those whose cause he abandoned have ever even thought of imputing it to disappointed ambition; for his whole public career gives the lie to such an unworthy supposition. Some have charitably attributed it to waning mental faculties consequent upon old age. The true reason, perhaps, was his intense Englishism, which saw in the concessions proposed by Gladstone to be granted to Ireland, a wedge whereby the power of Britain would be divided and lessened, and a new and independent power, inimical to British interest, would be, at some future day established.

Blinded by his love, he forgot the principles of justice whose cause he had often and forcibly defended, forgot the oppressive burdens under which a generous and downtrodden people were groaning, and took the side of the aristocracy and the classes against the masses. In his warped mental vision the institution of rents took on sacred proportions, and orderly obedience to any kind of law, no matter how unjust, so long as it was law, became the most important of all human considerations. People who studied this change close at hand could not fail to be influenced by it in their feeling towards the man himself. The altered sentiment never grew into dislike, much less into wrath, but for the last two or three years there has been great popular indifference as to what Mr. Bright said or wrote.

Now, however, on his death, the memory goes back to the splendid figure he made in the suffrage emancipation, in the debate on the Crimean war, and calls to mind his words for the freedom of the slave. Nor can America without ingratitude be unmindful of his deeds. It cannot forget that, when the integrity of the Union was threatened by civil war, when European

monarchies were looking on and hoping for its disruption, and England was hesitating and wavering on which side to cast the influence of her riches and power, it was John Bright who denounced her treacherous policy, and defended the cause of the Union, even though by so doing, he acted against the interests of his own countrymen.

Putting aside the aberrations of his few later years, right and truth were always the guiding principles of this great commoner, and the records of the British Parliament contain on their pages noble sentiments uttered during forty years in favor of his convictions—utterances that may well be studied long after the immediate causes of their delivery shall have been forgotten. A partisan in politics, yet never subservient to party for party success, strong, resolute, and true to his convictions of what was right, his is a healthy example for public men, and an honor to an age, when self-seeking is so rampant. Eminently a broad minded statesman and a lover of the people, he in turn was beloved by them.

And so when death closed his labors, a member of the British House of Commons might justly say in eulogy of him:

"I do not know of any statesman of my time, who had the happiness of receiving, on removal from this passing world, the honor of approval at once so enthusiastic, so universal, and so unbroken. Yet none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and of his people. His name is indelibly written in the annals of Time and on the hearts of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see, and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind."

LOCALS.

- Exam.
- Retreat.
- So? So, So!
- RU air-tight?
- April showers.
- Will you orate?
- Examination week.
- "The guns have come!"
- This was a good week's work.
- The vicious circle is broken.
- The Society season is about over.
- The Junior Pickwicks have ceased(?) Pickwick-ing.
- The latest novelty is Tart's Standard (Chestnut) Alphabet.

— "I'm the ghost of John James Christopher Benjamin Bings!"

— Now that "next" is gone, the all absorbing question presents itself; who is "next"?

— The workmen were wondering Thursday morning how all that dirt got in. "Angels" did it.

— We have been requested to refrain from mentioning the swelling of the hook, which we cheerfully do.

— J. Alacrity is going to bring suit. We need a suit just now, but are not fastidious, so just suit yourself.

— Rev. President Marsile C. S. V. officiated Sunday last at Fowler, Indiana. Rev. M. A. Dooling C. S. V. assisted Rev. Father O'Reilly at Danville, Ill.

— Lieut. George Dostal, Co. D, Rivard Light Guards, was unanimously voted a membership in the Dooling Knights of the Sword, at the last regular meeting.

— The fresh spring "rec" days find the reading rooms and billiard tables quite deserted, while the grounds are rife with base-ballists. Our sporting editor will inform you of what is going on.

— Quite an extensive party of bicyclists came out to the College from the triple K City, last Sunday. They had among them some valuable wheels, and the riders were none the less experts on them.

— Next week being Holy Week services appropriate thereto will be held in the Chapel. The annual retreat of the Classical Course will be preached on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, instead of the latter part of the week, as formerly.

— Lor', Sam, but you do look handsome-like in those sprouting side-galls. If you could only be persuaded to keep them on until Commencement, perhaps a few scrutinizing observers might see them, besides us few who are telescopically (so to speak) in the secret now.

— The Post Office under the new administration has been turned over to Mr. Byron who heretofore carried the mail from Kankakee to the Grove. The new Postmaster will fit up the old office of Dr. Monast, and the Post Office will hereafter be located at the entrance to the College grounds.

— April 30th., the centenary anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, has been proclaimed a legal holiday, and will be duly observed by the students of St. Viateur's. But moreover, we sincerely trust that this grand occasion will not be let pass without a fitting celebration evincing the patriotism of the two hundred hearts which beat beneath the grey of the S. V. C. Cadets.

— On the visitors' register we find inscribed:—Mrs. Woodward, Chicago; Rev. Father Chapuis, Hancock, Mich.; Messrs. Halton and Fisher, Chicago; Mrs. Gurney, Wilmington; Mr. Garnier, Misses Garnier, Tart,

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

SUPPLEMENT MENSUEL.

NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. III.

BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, Avril, 13, 1889.

No 1.

UN NOM.

—o—

J'aime une chose, — un nom tout-puissant et sublime,
Un nom né d'une larme et d'un soupir d'amour,
Un nom fait pour planer à la plus haute cime—
Je l'ai chanté partout même au plus mauvais jour.
La cité, la colline et l'agreste chaumière
L'ont entendu ce nom qui partait de mon cœur!
Je l'encadre en mes vers, je le mets sur la pierre!
Il signifie: amour, espoir, vertu, bonheur!
Il me suffit à moi pour diriger ma vie,
Pour attendre sans crainte un pire lendemain:
Je sais cueillir la fleur aux roces du du chemin;—
Heureux, lorsque je puis par mon humble refrain
Faire aimer LA PATRIE!

B. SULTE.

ANDRÉ CHÉNIER ET CHATEAUBRIAND.

Nous, nous datons d'Homère,
Et vous d'André Chénier.

disait au commencement du siècle un des plus fougueux champions de la cause classique. Alors c'était le temps de la lutte courtoise à coups d'hémistiches où l'on échange plus de bons mots que de bonnes raisons, et où les affirmations sont souvent excessives, si pas tout à fait fausses.

N'est-ce point ici le cas? Comment donc André Chénier, ce pur païen, cet enfant nourri de l'antiquité, peut-il être le précurseur du romantisme? Comment ce poète, élevé dans la tourmente et mêlé à toutes les discussions du xviii^e siècle, de ce siècle impie et frondeur, peut-il être l'ancêtre de ces jeunes romantiques monarchiques et catholiques qui s'élevèrent en foule à l'aurore de l'ère moderne?

A première vue cela semble impossible, et toutefois Lamercier a raison: les romantiques datent d'André Chénier. C'est lui qui le premier a voulu réagir contre

la poésie froide et alambiquée des poètes de son temps, contre cette poésie qui n'est que de la versification, car elle manque et de souffle et d'inspiration. Qu'importe le choix des sujets? Sans doute, Chénier n'innove pas en employant la forme didactique: il suit les traditions de son siècle en ébauchant ce poème, l'*Hermès*, qui dans sa pensée devait être une encyclopédie de toute la nature. Mais la poésie n'est pas dans les objets qui nous environnent, elle est dans le poète lui-même, et Chénier donne la vie à son œuvre en y mettant la note personnelle, la note du cœur, toujours vraie, car elle est l'expression de la nature même de l'homme. Non que le poète se mette lui-même en scène, mais dans toute son œuvre il répand le souffle de son génie, il sent ce qu'il dit, et chaque vers porte l'empreinte indélébile de la personnalité de l'auteur.

Cependant, c'est surtout par la forme que Chénier se rattache au romantisme. Il a retrempe, l'alexandrin français dans l'hexamètre grec, et l'a transformé par ce contact vivifiant. Le vers français avait perdu beaucoup de la souplesse et de la variété que lui avait données Racine, il était devenu d'une monotonie désespérante. André Chénier retrouve les coupes variées, les rejets, les enjambements qui donnent de l'animation en peignant les mouvements, les passions de l'âme.

En ce sens, il est le premier poète romantique; il est l'ancêtre de la jeune école pour la variété du rythme et pour l'inspiration personnelle.

D'ailleurs, ne peut-il pas réclamer comme disciples Musset et Branger? Musset surtout, qui, dès sa plus tendre enfance, avait fait de Chénier son poète favori.

Cependant tous les poètes, tous les prosateurs de la nouvelle école, ont bien plus que Chénier la note personnelle. Ce moi qui se retrouve chez tous les auteurs, ce moi qui perce dans tous les sujets et qui déborde de toutes parts, a été légué à la littérature française par Chateaubriand. Lui-même n'a-t-il pas dit: "Que l'on doive s'en plaindre ou s'en féliciter, mes écrits ont teint de leurs couleurs un grand nombre des écrits de mon temps." Il avait raison, car après lui s'élevèrent en foule des petits René sauvages et mélancoliques, natures idéales et incomprises, qui peuplèrent la littérature et même la vie privée. Cette mélancolie, qui devient le trait dominant de la nouvelle école, est peinte avec une vérité saisissante par Chateaubriand. On sent qu'il a éprouvé

ce vide de l'âme, cet ennui de la vie que René promène par le monde.

Une gloire plus solide pour Chateaubriand, c'est d'avoir découvert le pittoresque. Cet art de dessiner par un mot, par un détail caractéristique la figure d'une époque a inspiré les plus grands historiens: c'est à la lecture d'une description de tribu franque qu'Augustin Thierry a senti naître sa vocation, et toute l'école descriptive est redevable à l'auteur des *Martyrs* de ce qui fait son principal élément de succès: la couleur locale.

On trouve encore dans les *Martyrs* la richesse descriptive, la couleur locale, source féconde où viennent s'abreuver tant de romantiques et qui en dégénérant produira l'école naturaliste et tous ses excès. Ce n'est pas qu'il faille dire que l'influence de Chateaubriand fut néfaste; sans doute il amollit trop les âmes; il entraîne les natures indolentes et faibles vers la pente fatale de la mélancolie. Mais il n'en reste pas moins, en littérature, une des grandes figures du XIX^e siècle, un de ces génies qui laissent leur empreinte dans tous les esprits de leur temps, et l'on peut dire qu'aussi bien que l'histoire et le roman la poésie trahit l'influence de l'auteur de *René* et *l'Atala*, Lamartine est son disciple; Victor Hugo, monarchiste et catholique à ses débuts, veut comme lui restaurer l'ancien culte et de plus l'ancien régime. En un mot, Chateaubriand est le père du romantisme et de bien des œuvres qui sont inspirées par lui, même après la dispersion de l'école.

Le romantisme aurait donc tort de se réclamer de Ronsard et de la Pléiade. S'il remonte même à Jean-Jacques, c'est que l'auteur du *Génie du christianisme* a repris et caractérisé davantage le moi mélancolique du philosophe révolté. Non, le romantisme n'est pas un retour vers les temps de foi et d'enthousiasme chevaleresque. Il est le fruit du siècle, de l'élaboration lente des sociétés, du travail qui se fait dans les âmes. Il est l'expression de sentiments délicats et complexes, l'expression de la foi de notre âge si chancelante et si mêlée de doute et de souffrance, et il ne saurait trouver d'autres ancêtres qu'André Chénier et Chateaubriand.

FERDINAND GAGNON.

(Suite et Fin)

A l'occasion du dixième anniversaire de la fondation du *Travailleur*, le 16 Octobre, 1883, les admirateurs de Mr. Gagnon lui firent présent d'une nouvelle presse en reconnaissance de son inébranlable attachement aux principes du Journalisme Catholique. Parmi les souscripteurs, au nombre de 1,467, se trouvaient des écrivains célèbres de France, des Prélats des Sénateurs et des littérateurs du Canada; et des centaines de prêtres et d'éminents laïques des Etats-Unis.

Cette presse et le matériel du Journal est le seul bien de ce monde qu'il ait laissé à sa famille.

Mr. Gagnon souffrait depuis quelques années d'une maladie causée par une excroissance de chair. Le 12 Mars, 1886, *Le Travailleur* contenait un article signé par lui et intitulé: "Nos Adieux" qui mit en émoi toute la nationalité Canadienne. C'était comme le glas du vaillant journaliste, car il annonçait la fin prochaine du noble orateur et du vrai patriote. Cet adieu est comme un écho de "l'Adieu" du patriarche Pierre Boucher si célèbre dans la littérature Canadienne. Un mois après, le 15 Avril, la cloche de Notre Dame de Worcester annonçait au monde que le "Père des Canadiens de la Nouvelle Angleterre était allé recevoir sa récompense.

Les démonstrations" qui accompagnèrent la mort de Mr. Gagnon prouvèrent jusqu'à quel point il était regretté par ses compatriotes. Les funérailles semblaient être celles d'un haut dignitaire de l'Eglise plutôt que celles que l'on accorde à un simple laïque. Les enfants des écoles et des asiles vinrent en procession prier auprès de sa tombe. Des délégations, accourues de toutes les parties de la Nouvelle Angleterre, déposèrent des couronnes d'immortelles sur sa bière. Le Supérieur du Séminaire de St. Hyacinthe, son Alma Mater, prononça son oraison funèbre. Sur les murs de l'Eglise, richement drapés de noir, la foule recueillie lisait les devises favorites du défunt qui servirent de règle à toutes les actions de sa vie. Ses compatriotes ont, au moyen d'une souscription nationale, érigé à sa mémoire un monument qui vivra plus longtemps que le granit c'est un volume ou recueil de ses écrits et de ses discours précédé de sa biographie et intitulé *Ferdinand Gagnon: Sa vie et ses œuvres.*

E. M.

LA CHAPELLE DU S. COEUR.

Elle va bientôt s'élever cette chapelle du S. Cœur, ce monument à la mémoire d'un bienfaiteur insigne! Bourbonnais possèdera un sanctuaire où fleurira la dévotion qui doit sauver notre siècle rongé par l'égoïsme. Ce sera un acte de réparation offert à ce cœur percé par la lance de l'ingratitude humaine, et une source de bénédictions pour tous ceux qui bâtiront ce temple et viendront prier à l'ombre de ses autels.

Comme nous avons hâte de voir ces murs bénis sortir de terre! Quelle sera douce la lumière pénétrant à travers ces vitraux d'où les saints nous souriront! Et la voûte, ou plutôt cet immense dôme où planeront les images des anges et la divinité, ne s'arrondira-t-il pas audessus de nos têtes comme le ciel entr'ouvert? Sur l'autel, ainsi que sur un trône, la victime de l'amour présentera au regard son cœur blessé, fontaine de grâce, asile assuré des âmes. Qu'il nous tarde de voir l'accomplissement de ce pieux projet!

Les souscriptions ne cessent pas de s'ajouter à celle qui ont déjà été données. Il y a un élan admirable, quelque chose de cette générosité qui animait les siècles de foi, siècles incomparables qui ont couvert l'Europe de ses plus beaux monuments. Avec cet esprit tout est possible. Nous aurons aussi, comme l'éternelle Rome, notre Panthéon, une radieuse coupole dans les airs, un ciel dans le ciel!

Ce sera une miniature, il est vrai. Mais l'idée sera là vivante, féconde, étincelle du génie. L'inspiration de l'artiste pourra s'y révéler en traits frappants Car c'est dans nos temples que s'est épuisée la poésie du Christianisme. Ne sont-ils pas de vrais poèmes? La pierre et la toile semblent, au contact du ciseau et de la palette, s'animer et chanter avec mille voix les miracles de l'œuvre divine.

Rien de plus beau ne s'est jamais élevé sur cette terre que foulent nos pieds, et on a pu dire avec raison que ces créations étaient le vestibule des gloires de l'éternité. Notre sanctuaire, embelli par la piété, sera un anneau ajouté à cette longue chaîne de merveilles, véritables arcs de triomphe que la reconnaissance des peuples a érigés à l'Eglise du Christ dans sa marche victorieuse à travers les siècles.

Les souvenirs s'attachent aux antiques cathédrales comme le lierre aux ruines. C'est au pied de leurs autels qu'un St. Louis prit l'oriflamme, qu'un Napoléon fut couronné; c'est sur leurs froides dalles que dorment un Charlemagne, un St. Edouard, tout un monde de gloire.

Notre chapelle aura de même de douces et bien chères réminiscences; ses murs seront embaumés du parfum de la fleur de la vie, des jours joyeux de l'enfance. Sous sa voûte reposeront les ossements de celui dont la pensée vit toujours au milieu de nous. Sans doute ils tressailleront de joie en voyant ce monument de la gratitude de ses enfants, la réalisation de tout ce qu'il a rêvé.

On dit qu'à Paray le-Monial, là où s'est montré ce cœur qui a tant aimé les hommes, les corps ne sont pas guéris; les âmes seules y trouvent la force, la paix, la vie. Ces miracles de l'ordre spirituel ne surpassent-ils pas tout autre? Ah! ce sont ceux-là surtout que nous voulons. Ce cœur, le plus aimable et par nous le plus aimé, fera ici éclater son pouvoir. Les jeunes âmes s'affermiront dans la vertu; les pécheurs recouvreront la grâce; l'amour, l'éternel amour, sera aimé!

Lua.

CUEILLETTE.

— Température à souhait.

— Lundi, grande corvée par la paroisse pour transporter la pierre de la chapelle du Sacré Cœur plus de 53 voyages ont été faits. Merci!

— La Rev. Mère Provinciale des Sœurs de la Congrégation visite actuellement les établissements de l'Illinois. Cette vénérable Religieuse est la sœur de notre littérateur distingué, l'abbé Raymond Casgrin.

— Les murs du couvent de St. George montent comme par enchantement. Ce sera un édifice spacieux en brique, tout près de l'Eglise, du côté ouest.

— Mr. l'abbé Chapuis, curé de Hancock, Mich. nous a honorés de sa visite.

— Nous extrayons les lignes suivantes d'une lettre du Rev. P. Lajoie V. G. et d'une autre du Rev. P. Gosselin Elles seront lues avec intérêt par nos lecteurs:

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous dire que je suis toujours avec un vif intérêt ce que les confrères font à Bourbonnais.

Chaque mois, à l'arrivée du petit Journal que j'accueille toujours avec plaisir et de mon mieux, je passe quelques bons quarts d'heure chez-vous. Vous voilà donc sérieusement en voie de construire une chapelle. J'en bénis le bon Dieu et je désire de tout mon cœur qu'il vous envoie promptement les moyens de la lui préparer vaste et belle. Si j'ai bien compris, elle sera placée sous le vocable du Sacré Cœur. Vous avez pris là le moyen de réussir. Faites d'abord l'absolu nécessaire, et le reste viendra avec les années. Le nombre des généreux bienfaiteurs augmentera peu à peu.

La pauvre France est de plus en plus dans le gâchis. La persécution continue sa marche. Nos jeunes gens se voient refuser leur engagement décennal comme instituteurs, parce qu'ils ne peuvent pas être placés dans les écoles publiques. Une circulaire de Lockroy, il y a quelques mois, a suffi pour frapper près de 600 jeunes religieux du même coup, pour cette année. Jusqu'à un nouvel ordre de chose, ceci se renouvellera chaque année. C'est le coup le plus fatal porté jusqu'à présent aux communautés de frères. Les séminaristes partagent à peu près le même sort.

— Au Rev. d. G. Legris, Secrétaire du "Father Roy Memorial Fund."

Revd. et Bien cher Monsieur:

Votre bonne lettre du 19. courant m'est arrivée. C'est bien gentil de votre part de m'inviter à la réunion des anciens élèves de Bourbonnais, réunion qui doit avoir lieu en juin prochain. Non seulement j'apprécie beaucoup, mon cher Monsieur Legris, votre généreuse hospitalité, mais si les circonstances le permettent, je me ferai un plaisir d'en profiter, et de renouveler en même temps les anciennes amitiés: ce qui ne pourra manquer d'être très avantageux pour moi.

De plus je suis très heureux d'être en état de vous rendre le petit service que vous désirez de moi. Je me trompe étrangement. Il n'est pas question de service, mais il s'agit d'une grande dette de reconnaissance que

tout élève de Bourbonnais doit à cette illustre Maison, toujours généreuse, toujours dévouée. Je regrette beaucoup que ma contribution soit si modeste. Hélas! j'usqu'à présent mes ressources financières ont été très limitées, et ce n'est pas sans un serrement de cœur que j'ai lu votre premier appel, vu mon inhabilité à vous offrir quelque chose.

Aujourd'hui, Dieu merci, sans toucher de gros revenus je suis un peu plus à l'aise, et si plus tard vous avez encore besoin d'aide pour votre "Memorial," demandez, s'il vous plaît, ou ce qui est bien mieux, ordonnez et commandez.

Votre dévoué serviteur in Xto.

Narcisse N. Gosselin,

Ashland Ky., ce 27 fév. '89.

LES VRAIS CANADIENS.

L'Avenir Canadien a traduit un article de Mr. Chas Dudley Warner publié dans le *Harper's Magazine*, dans lequel l'auteur émet ses opinions, fruit d'une étude profonde, sur la race canadienne française. On y voit un esprit impartial, jugeant des choses, au point de vue historique et politique, avec tact et habileté. M. Dudley Warner est un de ces rares écrivains qui rendent justice à qui de droit, indépendamment des préjugés de religion et de nationalité. Voici en quels termes il s'exprime:

On nous dit bien souvent que la nation canadienne n'est que la contre partie de la race anglaise. Rien n'est plus erroné! Une partie du peuple a de fortes traditions britanniques, et est loyale à ses institutions; mais dans leurs manières et dans leurs vues, les Canadiens ne sont pas plus anglais que les citoyens des Etats-Unis. Ils ont un développement colonial qui leur est propre, et l'on remarque distinctement chez eux, un type canadien, qui n'est ni anglais ni américain. Cette distinction se fait remarquer surtout chez la femme. La fille Canadienne ressemble à l'américaine dans son éloignement de toute affection, et dans sa confiance en elle-même, mais elle a comme l'anglaise une voix bien modulée, et une articulation distincte. Dans les villes, elle déploie dans son vêtement un goût et une certaine élégance qui, croyons-nous, n'appartient qu'au Nouveau-Monde. Ses traits et ses mouvements dénotent qu'elle a subi une certaine modification, tant par la rigueur du climat, que sous l'impulsion d'une plus grande indépendance sociale. En un mot, il est inutile de faire des comparaisons qu'il suffise seulement de dire que la femme canadienne est un type à part.

Mais il y a en Canada une grande variété de races.

L'habitant de la Nouvelle-Ecosse n'a rien de commun avec la Colombie Anglaise, ni du Manitoba. L'Ecosse du Canada a un cachet particulier dans sa figure et son langage qui le distingue des autres nationalités, de plus l'on peut dire que dans la partie orientale du Dominion, l'élément écossais a le monopole des grandes entreprises, et parvient rapidement à la fortune. Les canadiens comme ils nous apparaissent dans leur vie publique, au cercle et en affaires, sont une race vigoureuse et énergique, d'une stature avantageuse et d'une taille bien proportionnée. Ces qualités physiques ont chez eux pour résultat de produire une génération virile. Ils sont enclins aux exercices du dehors, ils aiment la chasse et la pêche, et consacrent à ces amusements beaucoup plus de temps que nous, qui sommes plus sensibles à l'aiguillon des affaires. Les Canadiens feraient de bons soldats. Pour ce qui est de leurs sentiments à l'égard des Anglais, l'on peut affirmer qu'à Montréal et à Toronto, on n'est pas plus porté à imiter le style britannique que nous ne le sommes ici à New-York: et les Canadiens se moquent beaucoup de de cette prétendue supériorité, et condescendance que l'anglais affiche dans les colonies.

Rien peut-être ne cause plus de surprise au visiteur que cette fermeté du type français en Canada. Avec la garantie de leur religion de leurs lois et de leur langage, les Canadiens-français ont non-seulement refusé de fusionner, mais ils ont toujours nourri l'espoir de faire du Canada un pays français. Le parti n'a d'autre signification que l'union solide des Canadiens-français, et n'a aucun rapport avec le nationalisme de sir John A. MacDonald. Les efforts combinés de l'Eglise et des politiciens d'origine française tendent à la conservation de l'union Canadienne-française comme corps politique, qu'un canadien soit conservateur ou libéral, cela n'est que d'une considération secondaire. Les Canadiens ont compris que le langage est une partie si intégrale de la croissance d'un peuple, que l'existence individuelle d'une nation dépend de la conservation de sa langue, et s'ils ont échappé, après la conquête au flot envahisseur anglo-saxon, ils le doivent surtout à leur attachement pour leur langue maternelle.

Le peuple Canadien a toujours été loyal à l'Angleterre, en dépit de toute tentative étrangère, et en retour, celle-ci lui a accordé des privilèges, que l'union législative des provinces Canadiennes aurait été impuissante à lui donner. En fait de littérature et de sentiment, ses sympathies sont avec la France, en matière de religion, il reconnaît l'autorité de Rome. Il n'y aura pas de tendance à l'annexion aux Etats-Unis, tant que l'église romaine retiendra son autorité, et que les politiciens réussiront à conserver dans un seul parti politique la masse de la population.

Mallory, Whittimore, and Lecroix, of Kankakee; Mr. Down, Cabery, Ill.; Rev. A. Bergeron, Chicago; Mr. E. Paquien M. D., editor *Le Combat*, Chicago; Dr. Frazer, Kankakee.

— Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Phillips of the Episcopal Congregation of Kankakee, and Messrs. Cobb and Clarke visited the College Thursday of last week. They came upon the campus during the drill-hour and as soon as their presence was made known Colonel Dore ordered Dress Parade. They expressed themselves delighted with their visit and especially with the drilling and the selections of the Orchestra which serenaded them.

— The contract for the masonry work on the Roy Memorial Chapel was given in the early part of the week to Mr. J. M. LeBeau, of Kankakee City. The stone masons will go to work next week, the weather permitting. Considerable delay was involved in changing the direction of the sewerage main which passed directly through the diggings of the foundation. As soon as this is done, the work will go on without interruption.

— This has certainly been a red-letter year for the students of elocution and higher oratory. Surely the superior acting in the *Ticket-of-Leave-Man* and *Guy Mannering* will long be remembered as the best ever put on the local stage, and none will forget Rev. J. P. Dore's novel entertainment, "The Delsartean Reception." But to crown the efforts of the students, the JOURNAL records with pleasure that four gold prizes have been given, respectively: Twenty-Five Dollars in gold to the "Delsartean Circle" from Rev. John P. Dore; Gold Medal for Oratory given to Rhetoricians by Rev. M. A. Dooling C. S. V.; Hagan Gold Medal to Non-rhetorical students; and a Gold Medal presented by Professor James Solon to his class of elocution. Here is a feast of prizes that should tempt the most fastidious and should bring out some very superior work. It is pleasing to note the large numbers entering the contests and the energy expended on practice, from which we justly expect a great feast of eloquence when the recitals come off. A definite day has not as yet been set but will be duly announced through the columns of the JOURNAL.

— Happening as it did in Lent the birthday of our Reverend Prefect of Discipline, Father Dooling C. S. V. was not celebrated as it was last year. The Dooling Knights of the Sword, however, received Holy Communion at their Spiritual Director's Mass, and at eight o'clock in the evening the Knighthood was formally conferred on eleven Battalion Commissioned Officers. Rev. J. P. Dore addressed Father Dooling on behalf of the Knights, congratulating him on his birthday

and wishing him many happy returns of the same, in which the JOURNAL joins most sincerely. After the ceremonies, the formal meeting adjourned, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation.

— During Holy Week the following clergymen will assist at those churches as mentioned: Rev. M. J. Marsile preaches Holy Thursday and Good Friday in Notre Dame Church, Chicago; Rev. E. L. Rivard will assist Father Clancy at Woodstock; Rev. M. A. Dooling officiates at Holy Rosary Church, Pullman; Revs. J. P. Dore, C. H. O'Brien, B. Flood and P. A. Sullivan will respectively assist the pastors of All Saint's, Chicago; Cathedral at Peoria; Holy Rosary, Pullman; and St. Stephen's, Chicago.

SPORTIVE.

Let us meet the Hospital nine.

The Shamrocks are once more in the field.

The "Hoosier Battery"; McHugh and McKernan.

Exciting contests have been going on between the Juniors and the Minims.

The Minims defeated the District boys last Thursday, by a score of 25 to 22.

The "Corridor Three" are waiting to hear from Bro. Cregan for another meeting on the "alley."

Last week the Minims defeated the Juniors in two games, the scores being 21 to 13 and 14 to 7.

What is the matter with forming a league this season? Both Seniors and Juniors should take action upon this matter immediately.

For the last week the most popular book in the hands of the sportive students has been Spalding's Base-Ball Guide which has been read from cover to cover by most every "sport" in the house.

A big inducement has been offered for the Juniors to organize themselves into a league. A gentleman of the house who wishes his name withheld, has promised to give a prize for the best batter and two others have signified their willingness to present a handsome gift to the player who has the best fielding average. But before these prizes are given there must be a league organization of two or three clubs. Boys you have the material, why not go ahead? It would be a hard fought battle to see who would win these prizes. Come, let us have an exciting contest.

There is one thing which is not given its due importance by our local base-ballist and that is base running. We have very few good base runners and it is simply because it is thought nothing of. But this is a mistake, because a good base runner and a pretty slider adds much to the interest of the game. Make an effort boys and cultivate this particular point.

It is rumored by knowing ones that a prominent citizen of Kankakee, is to give a prize to the player in the Shamrocks who has the best batting record Commencement Day.

For real enterprise the Minims lead the ranks. They have lately ordered some handsome uniforms from John Wilkinson, Chicago. Besides having the handsomest uniforms they have the most complete baseball outfit in the house. Captains Lamarre and Kerr may be placed on the list of "hustlers".

Notwithstanding that the base-ball season has arrived, the hand-ball allies are not deserted; but on the contrary we do not remember of ever having seen such a lively interest taken in the game as at the present time. The Juniors especially deserve credit for their excellent playing. John Dostal, of this department, can rank with any young amateur in the State.

The Shamrocks reorganized with the following players in the field: H. Baker, c.; H. Lesage, p.; J. Erbland, 1st. b.; F. Cleary, 2nd. b.; J. Gallet, 3rd. b.; F. Baker, s. s.; C. Knisely, l. f.; J. Condon, c. f.; W. Kearney, r. f. The team is captained by Frank Cleary and managed by Rev. E. L. Rivard. There is some young blood in the team but from the exhibition game the other day they will hold their own with the old "vets"; especially Erbland, who since his arrival has made for himself many admirers by the way he covers the ground around "1st." Frank Baker at "short" and Cleary at "2nd.", will of course sustain their previous good records. The boys will attempt to secure games with Wilmington, Chebanse, Momence, and the Hospital nine of Kankakee.

QUINQUINITES.

Kankakee March 26th. 1889.

Brother Quinquinites:

I am sorry to say that I have nothing new or interesting to announce to the brotherhood concerning myself this year. Everything has been particularly quiet with me since last we wrote in 1888.

I am still at the old stand here in Kankakee reading law, with the expectation of going to the Chicago Law School in the near future. If I am not frustrated in this, my expectations, I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting Bro. Harbour there.

I am glad to hear that the boys are all doing well. And as I have not had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Convey since he took to himself a wife I take this opportunity to congratulate him and to wish him and his

bride all joy and happiness. Hoping to have more news to give you next time.

I remain

Yours Fraternally,

A. L. Granger.

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Chicago, Ill.

April 27th. 1889.

Dear Editor:

In my Quinquinite letter published in the college paper some time ago, the following sentence appeared:—"I am very sorry to say that Brother Granger has an advantage over me," etc. It was my desire to have "very sorry" underlined, as I have no cause for jealousy against, nor am I jealous of Mr. Granger.

That sentence was meant for a little joke. Please note the correction in your next issue and oblige,

Yours Very Truly

F. C. Harbour.

ROLL OF HONOR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Gold Medal for Excellence equally deserved by George Donnelly and Perrie Parker.

First Silver Medal awarded to.....M. Wiseman.

Second Silver Medal equally deserved by R. Pratt, J. O'Connor, M. Lennartz and J. Doheny.

Distinguished—D. Flavin, V. Cyrier, W. Caron, G. Hauser, M. Murray, D. Granger, W. Kearney, J. Carlon, J. Cyr and M. O'Connor.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Excellence Medal equally deserved by Joseph Gallet and Frank Woodward.

First Silver Medal awarded to.....M. Koph.

Second and Third Silver Medals equally deserved by C. Barnard, M. Babin, Arthur Fortin Sr., J. Laurie, J. McKernan and D. Shea.

Distinguished—A. Brouillet, A. Boylan, A. Clair, B. Elwis, F. Enters, G. Granger, F. Dillon, M. Abbey, J. Dostal, J. Coyle, R. Duddlestone and G. Cahill.

GUILFOYLE COMPOSITION MEDAL.

George Donnelly and Louis Grandchamp.

CONWAY MEDAL.

M. Lennartz, P. Parker, J. Cyr, G. Hauser, J. Gallet, J. Dostal, W. Woodward and A. McGuire.

LESAGE COMPOSITION MEDAL.

Awarded to.....Louis Grandchamp.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Gold medal for Deportment and Politeness equally deserved by W. Clune, J. Cyr, P. Charron, A. Fortin, A. Fortin, M. Fortin, D. Flavin, G. Hauser, M. Murray, R. Pratt, P. Wilstach.

DISTINGUISHED.

J. Condon, J. Donnelly, G. Donnelly, J. Erbland, E. Frazer A. Frazer, G. Granger, L. Grandchamp, J. Gallet, T. Kelley W. Kearney, L. Legris, F. Moody, J. McHugh, T. Normoyle, T. Swegman, M. Slavin.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Gold Medal for Conduct and Politeness equally deserved by F. Dillon, R. Duddleston, L. Falley, J. Howland, J. Kearney, J. OConner.

DISTINGUISHED.

A. Boylan, P. Dandurand, F. Enter, P. Peltier.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

J. Hoton, J. Lamarre, W. Woodward, F. Woodward, W. Sullivan, H. Sullivan.

DISTINGUISHED.

H. Boyle, A. Granger, H. Gurney, M. Koff, P. Keefe, J. Laurie, D. Shea.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The Independent has changed its name to *The National Union Journal*; but its principle remains the same; that of working earnestly for the welfare of Catholic Young Men. The April number contains among other interesting articles, an address to Catholic Young Men, by Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky.

The *American Ecclesiastical Review*, (Fr. Pustet & Co., Cincinnati,) for April contains: "Diocesan Statutes and Episcopal Ordinances"; "Secret Societies"; "Brown Scapular" and other practical matters of interest to ecclesiastics.

Werner's Voice Magazine for April has good articles on "Pronunciation", "Training of Boys' Voices", and "Stuttering." It is a very useful journal for teachers of elocution.

EXCHANGES.

The College Message is going to give its readers a treat, in the "History of the LaSalle Mission," by one who has himself spent many long years in the holy work: Rev. T. A. Shaw C. M. Besides the literary merit of the papers, it will be a monument to Catholic zeal, so apt to be overlooked by historians who differ

from the Catholics in matters of faith. It will be the work of this History, to sketch the life and labors of the early missionaries to the early "Illini," as well as of those who continued the good work to our own time, all of whom have now passed to their reward. LaSalle has some picturesque surroundings, with which Father Shaw is familiar, and which will receive due attention from his able pen. The name "Starred Rock," would read better "*Starved* Rock," as the place is known by the latter name on account of its peculiar history, which will most likely be related.

The Crescent gives much space to editorials; but as the matter of these relates exclusively to its own interests, we cannot see where much is gained. Editorials should be of general interest as well as instructive; these fail to meet either point. In the exchange column the editor protests against "the interspersing of advertisements amongst the reading matter." The *Crescent* does not fail so much on this score as on introducing 'reading matter among its ads.' One having something to sell must toot its horn, we suppose. In the criticism on "Shelley", the writer shows more admiration for the poet, than skill in composing. Read the introduction to the article and guess what the writer wishes to say. We must say however that the *Crescent* is one of the neatest papers we get.

Whatever disadvantages it may have the *University Reporter* certainly has an enviable reputation for promptness. In the last issue we noticed an article on "Suffrage," in which the writer takes a very radical view of the subject. After speaking of the intelligence necessary to a proper use of the ballot, which everybody knows ought to be present in a voter, he adds: "The majority of immigrants are those who could not get employment in their own country, on account of their illiteracy. They are the refuse, so to speak, of some foreign land which denied them participation in their own government." It is very true that many of the people who land on our shores are unworthy of our courtesy; but that the majority is so we deny. We are so liable to forget our own extraction that we speak of ourselves as Americans. The only true Americans are the Indians, in our way of thinking, and even they had to cross the ocean, in order to come here. Now if the first citizens were entitled to come here, and we must believe they were, it also seems plausible that those of our time should be extended a like privilege. All may not use the ballot with intelligence, but in most cases they can do so after five years, the time it takes them to acquire citizenship. About their illiteracy, that assertion is not backed by facts; moreover the writer will find plenty of it near home, if he take the trouble to search. Your statements have more gratuity than logic, Mister.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Episcopal title of Bishop Keane, of the Catholic university, will be Bishop of Jasso.

On June 8th., 1890, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, London, England, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his Episcopal consecration.

Bishop Keane, the president of the new Catholic university at Washington, has left Rome for Germany, where he will visit the principal seats of learning, afterward visiting the universities of Belgium and France.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, a priest of the Ogdensburgh diocese, will succeed the late Patrick V. Hickey, as editor of the "Catholic Review." Father Smith is pursuing high ecclesiastical studies, and will receive a chaplaincy from Archbishop Corrigan.

General Sherman's son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, who has become a member of the Society of Jesus, is to be ordained a priest in Philadelphia. Arrangements have been made, under which it is expected, the ceremony of ordination will take place in July in the Cathedral.

Information has reached Glasgow that the Pope has forwarded to Monsignor Campbell, of the Scots' College, Rome, a number of His Holiness' Jubilee gifts to be presented to the Catholic Church in Scotland. They include the rich chalices and handsome copes, chasubles, and other ecclesiastical vestments. They are to be divided chiefly among the Cathedral churches.

We are informed by very reliable authority that one of the most important encyclicals ever issued from the throne of Peter is now in course of preparation by his Holiness, Leo XIII. This encyclical has already been noticed, and it was said to be intended as an argument for the maintenance of peace in Europe; but it seems rather to be an appeal to the European nations for a final settlement of the question of the temporal power, which has of late excited the attention of the world.

The Rev. Michael P. Dowling, S. J., President for the past three years of Creighton College, Omaha, Neb., has succeeded Father Frieden, now Provincial of the Missouri Province of the Jesuits, as Rector of Detroit College. Father Dowling has erected at Omaha a collegiate church of stone, costing some \$60,000, and a collegiate building costing some \$30,000, the debt on which building has been entirely cleared off. Father Dowling was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 14th., 1851, and entered the Society of Jesus, July 10th., 1869.

The King of the Belgians has just named Brother Alexis, of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Knight of the Order of Leopold. This distinction is the just reward of the geographical works of Brother Alexis, who was the inventor of the improved hypsometric maps which are now used in all the schools of France and Belgium. These maps have won for the Institute more than twenty medals at different international exhibitions. Three years ago Brother Alexis took the second place out of sixty competitors in the course of geography, for the prize of twenty thousand francs offered by King Leopold.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and Right Rev. Bishop Keane have accepted an invitation to address the annual convention of the American Teachers' National Association, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., early next July. This is the most important educational organization in America.

and this invitation to two such distinguished Catholic prelates is a significant courtesy at this time and from such a source. The parochial school will be explained and defended by the Cardinal and the Bishop, and great good must come to Christian education from the representations of two such able and eloquent advocates of the Christian school.

(North-Western Chronicle.)

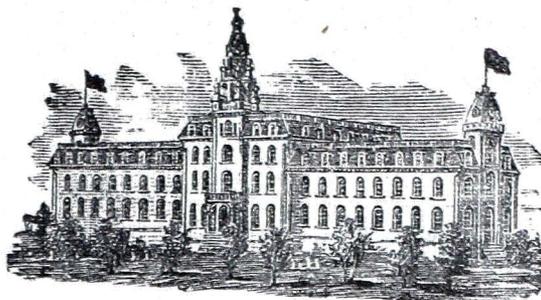
The law promulgated at Berlin in 1872, and directed against the Society of Jesus has, so far from being prejudicial to the interests of the Society in Germany, indirectly benefited the followers of St. Ignatius Loyola, in that country. The status of the company in December last shows that the German province counts at the present moment 473 professed Fathers, 212 scholastics, and 327 brothers. At the time of the promulgation of the law against them, the German Jesuits numbered only 764. They have thus received an augmentation of 225. Several of the most aristocratic and ancient families of Germany are represented in the company. Of the total number of Jesuits of the German province, 444 members are engaged in foreign missions.

A papal brief approving the statutes of the Washington University has been published. In it the Pope commends the episcopate for establishing the university, from which, he says, the Papal See expects to derive great advantages. His Holiness recalls the fact that the establishment of the new institution coincides with the centenary of the Catholic hierarchy in America, of which it is a commemorative monument. On motion of the Cardinals and the congregation of the Propaganda Fide the Pope willingly approves the statutes of the university and authorizes the Professors to confer academical degrees in philosophy, theology, and canonical law. In conclusion, the brief places the university under the control of the American Primate, the Pope reserving the right of revising the programme of instruction.

The committee of the Vatican exposition have awarded the diploma with gold medal, to the lace alb wrought by the Presentation nuns of Youghal, jubilee gift of the Episcopate of Ireland. A second gold medal was awarded to the admired Beleek pottery, which his Holiness has presented to his favorite nephew Count Camillo Pecci, who especially begged for it. The gold chalice, designed and presented by the Loretto nuns of Rathfarnham, received the third gold medal. Silver medals were awarded to the poplins, gift of the Sisters of Charity of Harold Cross, Dublin, as also to the lace made and presented by the Sisters of Mercy of Baggot Street, Dublin.

Amongst the most remarkable protests of the Catholic world in favor of the independence of the Holy See is the recent letter of the Patriarch and Bishops of the United Armenians. While they give expression in very forcible language to their sense of the world-wide importance of the independence of the Head of the Church, the Armenian prelates speak with thankfulness of the liberty which they themselves enjoy under the Turkish rule. The "Osservatore Romano," in publishing the Armenian letter, draws attention to the strange contrast between the action of the Italian Government and that of the Sultan. The comparison certainly does not tend to the advantage of the Christian King. Another instance of this strange contrast is the treatment of Religious Orders. The liberty which they enjoy under Ottoman rule is denied them by more than one so called Christian State.

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