

THE VIATORIAN.

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THE MORNING COMES.

The morning comes, the stars decline,
And through the onward, richer glow
Of daylight, from the fount of time,
The ages find love's overflow.

The morning comes, we may not wait
To bid adieu to friend or foe,
For yonder, by its roseate gate,
Love's angel turns her heart to snow.

The morning comes, we may not dream,
Another such a day will rise;
Wherein love's heart of rose will gleam
With love's own perfect sacrifice.

The morning comes, unbar the door
Of love, and let its angel fly
From sea to sea, from shore to shore;
For love and light no more shall die.

W. H. THORNE.

THE CLASSICS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1893.

Editors The Viatorian:

Allow me first to congratulate you very heartily upon the handsome appearance, the spiciness, and neat general make-up of your college paper. I think THE VIATORIAN compares favorably with the college publications with which I became acquainted while at St. Viateur's. *Macti virtute este, then*, and may all manner of success attend your deserving efforts.

In reply to your gentle request relatively to the merits of classical studies as compared with scientific pursuits, I would say that, while now engaged in business concerns which

leave me little time for reveling in the delights of classic literature, yet it is with pleasure that I now return to the old theme simply to cast my vote. I have always had, and I still cherish, a decided preference for classical studies, for the reasons you will find summarily exposed here.

The classics generally, I would say, are those standard literary productions which, because of their intrinsic excellence, survive the destructive effects of adverse criticism and of passing years and centuries, and remain both the models after which works of literary art must be fashioned, and also sources of inspiration for those who deliver great messages to the world. They are in literature what the sonatas of Beethoven and the canvasses of Raphael are in music and painting, *i.e.*, marvelous concretions of the ravings and dreamings of genius. They are ever and always the great mysterious voices of mankind, whether they speak to us through the cadenced song of sweet poesy or the solemn tones of philosophy, through the silent pages of history or the ringing thunders of eloquence. They are gathered gems from everywhere, rare and precious crystallizations of human thought.

If, then, the classics are thus the quintessence of the world's best thought, it follows that they are of all subjects the most worthy our study, and that an acquaintance with them

will be more beneficial to the student than the knowledge of any other knowable things.

What more admirable expressions of human wisdom than the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle? What more beautifully fanciful productions than the *Æneid* of Virgil and the *Iliad* of Homer? What more piquant truth in smoother lines than the *Odes* of Horace, or the *Satires* of Juvenal? What more masterful verses than the epics of Dante? What voice more winningly persuasive than the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes? And what more universally soul-moving than the poetry of the Catholic Shakespeare?

Through the classics we are brought in touch with all the accumulated splendor of the ages, with everything that is grandly human, intellectual, heroically virtuous, sublimely conceived, and perfectly executed. The heroes of better times are made to pass before us and the memory of them and their deeds is for all well-born souls sources of inspiration to lead better, more ideal lives.

The classics really do create in the youthful mind ideals that are capable of elevating human conduct to a higher plane. Hence this power as a means of formation of character. Their gently spoken lessons often reach the heart and soul more nearly than would voices from the skies. What more touching, for instance, than Portia's Plea for Mercy:

"Though justice be thy plea, consider this—

That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for
mercy:

And that same prayer doth teach us all
to render the deeds of mercy."

Who has not admired and loved the true church more after reading Dryden's beautiful description of her in "The Hind and The Panther?" These lines are, according to Jenkins, among the most finished in our language:

"A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchanged,
Fed on the lawns, and in the forest ranged;
Without unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin."

I see nothing, humanly speaking, capable of inspiring more downright respect for and love of virtue as well as abhorrence of vice, than, for one instance, the tragedies of Shakespeare; likewise, nothing is likely to inspire such a hearty disgust of the eccentricities and follies of men and women than the masterly comedies of Molière. From these the youth imbibes and easily assimilates truths which, if otherwise presented, would perhaps be refused as too bitter medicine.

Other happy effects of the classics upon character follow as corollaries; they lend pliancy to the mind, making it versatile, rendering it easily adaptable to various aspects of thought, ever ready to appreciate the beautiful and the true wherever they may lie; in a word, they broaden the field of intellectual vision and create those full and universal men whose knowledge is almost co-extensive with that which is worth knowing. Moreover, they expand the heart, opening it to that pleasing variety of lofty loves and kindling sympathies with which only those who are the bosom friends of our race's best representatives are blessed.

"The best youth," says Bishop Spalding, "is formed from ideals drawn

from literary studies." (*Education and Higher Life*.) The testimony of history can be invoked to establish the truth of the position taken here. I shall not, however, weary you with quotations, with which, I presume every reader is familiar.

I do not know one single instance in which the study of any truly classical work has been detrimental to the student. And this is certainly an additional reason for preferring literary studies to such pursuits as are likely to, and often do, render men narrow, corrupt, irreligious, and callous to the general welfare of those among whom they live. Scientific studies often do this.

Let me add yet another reason for my championing this side of the question. The majority of mankind find their relief from the *ennui* of living, and much of their inspiration to think and live better, in the classics, or in what we call good literature. But that which satisfies the rational cravings of the vast majority of the human race is a million times better than the pretentious and much puffed-up scientific lore which is accessible to only very few. In other words, we must give mankind credit for a good bit of common sense in judging as it does of the merits and value of literary goods.

Again, there is nothing more agreeable than the pursuit of literary studies. There is about it a prevailing quietude and an ease which is not found in the acquirement of scientific knowledge. No breaking of one's head over dry and unintelligible nomenclatures and formulas without end. From the beginning literature

exerts over us a pleasing charm. The recreation it affords is of the highest and safest kind. "The safest refuge from base amusement," says Dr. Blair.

And if we judge the study of the classics by the now generally accepted test of usefulness, we have the same results. For who is the truest and most successful barrister or judge, the ablest preacher, or the best statesman? The classicist, always. We need not go back to antiquity. I just promised you above not to quote history. But look around you and see the lights of our own day: Daniel Doberty, Brownson, Breckenridge, Watterson, Gladstone, and the prince of scholars, Leo XIII, are sufficient evidence that profound literary studies lead to eminence. Says Coppers, in his *Oratorical Composition*: "Almost all the great speakers who have reflected so much honor on the English language were *classical scholars*, who from boyhood had developed all their powers of mind by a liberal education, and, of course, had studied the masterpieces of ancient oratory in their original tongues." Burke, Chatam, Pitt, and Fox are the *facile principes*.

Why, even those very men who are today making so much noise in the world, these scientists, whatever deserved celebrity they attain is due in no small measure to the strength and elasticity of mental fiber which classical training has given them; such men, for instance, as Pasteur and Mivart, and others who truly deserve the name of scientists and are not mere ground-diggers and fossil-mongers.

I therefore contend: 1. That literary studies are the best *per se*, *i. e.*, that they are by their very nature more worthy of our attention than the physical sciences and the gross matter whereof they speak. 2. That they are helpful and elevating, instead of demoralizing and faith-robbing, which latter I fear is the too evident tendency of scientific studies. 3. That literary pursuits, by reason of their accessibility, afford enjoyment to the great mass of mankind. 4. That they have made and are making great men. 5. That they are useful and often necessary in all the liberal professions.

With these hastily-written recollections, I again bid the editors of THE VIATORIAN godspeed.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS A. MOODY.

777 Washington Boulevard.

EDUCATIONAL CONTRASTS.

Editor The Viatorian:

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to certain quite interesting divergencies of opinion noticed in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th inst. Notwithstanding the World's Fair evidence of the excellency and real superiority of Catholic education in view of the highest temporal and spiritual interests of our youth, the Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th inst., is pleased to publish columns of the merest school-twaddle over the signature of a certain Rena Michaels Atchison. This person, and the *Tribune*, must delight in purposely repeating, in season

and out of season, old and undeserved injuries. The argument of the article is that the public schools are the saviors of the country, that attendance to them must be made compulsory, that parochial schools are a menace to our free institutions, patriotism-robbing, etc. This old song is becoming as meaningless and unbearable as "After the Ball."

Among the threatening evils is the conduct of certain illiterate foreigners who keep their children from school in order to make them work. This, we admit, is an evil, a wrong. The cupidity of parents may go too far. Let the law interpose, even if it be simply to prevent cruelty to animals. Children ought in this country especially to be given a fair chance to become educated. But *primo vivere*—first to live—is always true. Necessity knows no law. Moreover, protecting this right of the child is quite different from dictating to these parents where the child is to go to school, what books are to be used, etc. Parents are only appealing for the free exercise of a right of conscience when they insist upon the selection of a school for their children. They object to the insufficiency of the public school and select one which they judge adequate to the formation of the character as well as to the intellectual up building of the children. On the one hand are the authoritative and decisive pronouncements of the infallible Church, while on the other are heard the alluring and siren-like invitations of the public school advocates. And as the martyrs of the old Roman times the Catholics of today act upon the principle that it

is better to obey God than man. Says the *Tribune* writer:

"This objector is seconded by his spiritual adviser, who claims that his Church should have complete control or supervision of the education of these children either in parochial schools or in schools supported by public funds. This implied censure of the public schools is unpatriotic, and the covert attempt toward the establishment of a religion by getting control of our educational system is a direct blow at the first amendment of our constitution."

This passage is a miserable begging of the question and takes for granted that the school belongs by right, human and divine, to the state; that it is consequently a crime of *lese majeste*—very unpatriotic—to claim and practice the contrary. This was to be proved. I deny the whole point-blank, and reason as well as history and common every-day experience will bear me out. This is one of those bold gratuitous assertions which deserve only a frank and square denial. Yet, let me simply repeat that the action of Catholics in the matter of school is purely an intelligent martyrdom to duty, and an exercise of those rights of conscience guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. To an old objection we can only give the old and true answer. May it come to be at length understood.

Again the writer says:

"Under the plea that there are not accommodations for them in the public schools, either they are brought up entirely illiterate or are sent for a few

weeks to parochial schools taught in their native languages."

These few lines contain two false representations: First, it makes no difference at all whether there is no room or accommodation, or plenty of it in the public schools. This is not the reason why Catholic children are not sent to them. In fact the public schools have, as a general thing, better accommodations than the parochial schools which our wealthy commonwealths do not help to build or maintain. Second, "The children are sent for a few weeks to a parochial school taught in their language." Say *where their language is taught*, please. We know something about this language question and could quote you facts *ad nauseam*. Be satisfied to look at our parochial school exhibit and see if English is not taught. And is it a crime to know one's mother-tongue? Away with such silly talk! Were it worth the trouble a mountain of evidence could be piled up to refute it. As for making patriots by any of your *a la vapeur* methods, none but short-sighted and short-headed enthusiasts believe in them; it takes and must take years and centuries for the perfect evolution of a people. You cannot instantaneously produce that much-longed-for American homogeneity by legally robbing people of their native tongue and their cherished national tunes and habits. All this desired uniformity, and above all this love of America alone will come in their own good time. Especially in the matter of love, of devotion, of consecration—of patriotism—must all manner of

violence or even over-anxiety be guarded against. Under the caption "Value of Public School Education" we read:

"It is a fact worthy of comment that in the report just issued of the Commissioner of Labor of Illinois it is stated that the office employes, the forewomen, and those working as operatives in the better class of industries received their education in the public schools, while those working in the sweat shops, cigar factories, rag factories, and meat-packing establishments had received what education they possess in parochial schools. According to this report the public schools furnish the more intelligent operatives for the better class of industries."

I shall let this piece of mere statistical trickery be answered by the appreciation of Catholic Manual Training Schools given in the same *Tribune*, same day, same edition. You'll see this below. For the present let me say that the principle implied in this rebuke, viz., that education should fit all youths equally for the highest tasks is a false and an unsound principle, based upon a wrong conception of social equality. The principle is as false and misleading as it is well sounding to the ears of the easily-gulled. As a writer observes in a recent number of the *Globe Quarterly Review* (Chicago), the custom of repeating to our youths in the schools: "Be ambitious, you'll be president, chief justice," etc., etc., is injurious both to the individual and to the commonwealth. It can but produce and does produce universal dissatisfaction, because there

are not exalted positions for all, and those necessarily excluded from such are either discontented with themselves or indignant toward the few who are holding against them the prizes they covet. I should like to give reason why we are far from granting that the public school is not the only teacher of pure and intelligent balloting; but I am anxious to reach the climax and here it is in the same article, "Guard the Schools:"

"This defiant personal libertyism which says: I have a right to do what I please, drink all I please, educate my children or not, or how, or where I please, carry a red flag, black, or any other flag I please—is the argument of the anarchist and not of the patriot."

Here is something artfully, or rather artlessly sophistical! Something that any A.P.A. would admire and be proud to be the father of! How good Catholics will quake when they find themselves the possessors of all these nondescript and awful liberties! This libertyism will be a revelation to all of them. Now listen, Catholics know what liberty is and what license is. From Christ to Pope Leo XIII. it has been taught them and none are better prepared to use liberty intelligently and heroically to defend it than are Catholics, and especially the Catholics of the United States. Catholics then know, let us say, that they have a right to drink what they please, and all they please (notwithstanding the protestations of teetotalers), so long as they remain within the bounds of moderation or temperance; but they know also that, while they *don't have to* drink what and all they please, they

have both the natural right and the sacred duty of educating their children as they please, or if you will as their enlightened conscience directs. There is a heap of difference between these various liberties. *Qui potest capere capiat.*

It is generally understood that our great dailies are for the free expression of opinion, no matter how bitter or extravagant. This accounts to a certain extent for the very contradictory things seen in one and the same paper, and for the conglomerate and undigested nature of the contents. Some of the Chicago dailies are fairer than others in dealing with Catholic questions. The Chicago *Tribune* is not known to be so. However, in its Sunday issue, Oct. 8, it gives a laudatory account of the Catholic educational exhibit. It could not very well help doing that. A few clippings from its article on our schools will serve to confute the writer of the article *against* our schools. Speaking of the exhibit the *Tribune* says:

"It gives a definite idea of the educational facilities offered youth in practical, commercial, and scientific lines. It illustrates the possibilities of advancement in every phase and branch."

Further we read:

"The work of the schools is carefully graded, and shows the progress of education from teaching by object lessons to the most abstruse propositions ever suggested to mortal mind."

And again:

"The essays of the older pupils, the mechanical drawing, the examples of work in wood and brass, all give evi-

dence of the great facilities offered by the Catholic institutions. The pupils of the La Salle Institute have the best showing of civil engineering in the exhibit, so it is said, at the World's Fair."

Now, why should children educated in our Christian schools have *for that reason* fewer chances of occupying positions lucrative and "higher," if what has been said and what follows is true? Says the *Tribune* (perhaps it didn't mean it):

"A distinctive feature of the exhibit is its practical character. There is abundant evidence of this in the display from the manual training schools which show that the education of the hand and eye proceed with the education of the mind, also in the embroidery work of some of the convent schools, and perhaps in a less degree in the paintings, drawings, and engravings. The exhibit differs from the public school exhibit in these particulars, and also perhaps in the fact that they afford proof that too much is not attempted, and that whatever is aimed at is accomplished, and satisfactorily accomplished."

"So much for the educational feature in its more substantial shape. The ornamental work shown is marvelous. California sends twelve beautiful church illuminations," etc., etc.

While a distinctive feature of our parochial school is that they do not attempt too much (all the fads) and accomplish in a thorough manner what they undertake; yet, there is a still more distinctive feature, and it is that while they do teach all that is necessary to adorn the mind and train the

hand they still find time to train the will and form the heart and make the child docile to law of God and land. May we succeed in demonstrating that the great end of education is not merely to make young people clever, giving them weapons without any notions of how to prudently and wisely use them; but that it consists in imparting to them that symmetrical development of their whole being, the will and the hand being trained to obey enlightened direction, right reason, or conscience. VIATOR.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Number 13 of *The Globe Quarterly Review* (Chicago, Title & Trust Building) is by no means an unlucky number of that uniformly excellent magazine. The variety of its contents is inviting—almost perplexing. One knows not which of the “thought-provoking” headings he shall choose first. However, we naturally and happily yield to such as are signed by the gifted author who always entertains his readers most delightfully. Though Mr. Thorne is very select in his choice of contributors, he is by no means exclusive; woman’s right and ability to write is represented in this number by four women writers of good talent. R. W. Conant treats “Science and Immortality;” Caroline D. Swan, “Consolations of Poetry;” Mary Josephine Onahan, “Why Not the Pope, Mr. Mallock?” and Mary Elizabeth Springer, “Life on the Old Spanish Caravels.” With the exception of a passable article by M. M. Snell on

“Certain Social Ideals,” the other articles are by the author himself, and are headed as follows: “Popularizing Catholic Worship,” “John Ruskin,” “The Genius of New England,” “The Mallock Light,” “Weak Points of Parochial Schools.” “Our Columbian Exposition,” and “Globe Notes.”

In *The Open Court* of Oct. 6, we read: “Mr. Snell in his farewell address assumes a conciliatory position between Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Gentile: but for all that, we can observe that he still remains a Roman Catholic in his heart.” May God in his goodness grant him to be one in deed as well as in sentiment.

The Open Court (which we confess fell into our hands by accident) gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the “Catholic Congress.” There is in it a poor attempt to place American Catholics in contradiction with the declarations of the Syllabus, which, says the theological seer of *The Open Court*, condemns *all* modern ideas of government, people’s right to govern themselves, etc. This is rot. The Church holds and teaches that all forms of government are good so long as they suit the providential constitution (character, taste, etc.) of the people for whose happiness they are instituted. Now the Church cannot condemn in one utterance what she teaches and has taught in all her utterances from her very beginning. The *Syllabus* does condemn, though, all these nondescript, and sham, and damning so-called modern liberties of thought, speech, press, and what not, which mean only freedom from all restraint—

the divine right to go to the devil. While *Open Court* cannot help saying true and beautiful things of American Catholics, it can neither help showing its cloven foot. The following will illustrate:

"Considering the arrangement, the ability, parliamentary tact, and eloquence displayed, the large number in attendance, the high rank of many of the delegates in the hierarchy of the best-organized religious society the world ever beheld, the locality which just now is visited daily by hundreds of thousands, and to which at the present time the eyes of the whole world are attracted, this convention must be regarded, not as an affair of a day, to be forgotten the next by some other big spectacular demonstration, but as an event thus far unparalleled in the religious history of our country. It ought to arrest the attention of all reflecting minds.

"No doubt the greater part of the resolves of this congress breathe a liberal and reformatory spirit. Should it be followed by corresponding action, no fear might be felt for the safety of our free republican institutions. But programmes and platforms have so often disappointed just expectations, that we must not cease to be on our guard and to remember that '*Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*'"

The October *St. Nicholas* is an attractive and instructive number. The article on "Santo Domingo and the Tomb of Columbus," is especially interesting.

Our Young People (St. Francis P. O., Wis.) continues to supply young Cath-

olic readers an excellent substitute for *Golden Days*, *Youth's Companion*, and even *St. Nicholas*..

Cardinal Gibbons, in article No. 343 of the *Catholic World*, entitled "The Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Catholic Religion," clearly demonstrates how the Catholic Church, since her establishment on earth nineteen hundred years ago, is the primary cause of the civilization and moral elevation of mankind; how she has at all times and in all places reared up and educated missionaries who, equipped with no other weapon save that of divine truth, penetrated the uttermost ends of the inhabited world, there to discharge the injunction "go, teach all nations;" how, as zealous and pious defenders and exponents of that divine truth, they succeeded in imparting it to the stagnant, illiterate minds of savages and to the callous or decaying hearts of pagans; how the Catholic Church has planted the tree of civilization which struck its roots deep into the arid soil and soon extended its branches over the entire universe. Those of our dissenting brethren who go so far as even to ascribe to themselves the civilization of the whole world, and whose knowledge of the history of the Catholic Church is superficial and entirely insufficient to enable them to form an adequate estimate of her and her relations towards the interests of mankind in general, would do well to read not only with attention, but also to scrutinize and meditate on the various instructive points of this article of His Eminence. By so doing they will get their knowledge of history and re-

ligion more extended, their views more enlightened, and their prejudices perhaps entirely removed. They will come to find out that it is to the Catholic Church the present condition of the civilization of mankind is due; that she it was who labored indefatigably for the alleviation and betterment of the world, stripping it of the ignorance and idolatry in which it was enveloped. Furthermore, His Eminence goes on to show that it was the Catholic Church which first raised her voice in protest against the unchristian and destructive custom of infanticide which was a prevailing practice among the ancient Greeks and Romans; that there is no form of human misery or human affliction to which the Church does not extend her friendly arm and soothe and heal within her numerous asylums; that she has always and still continues to send her daughters, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, to the remotest parts of Asia and Africa, and in fact, to the four ends of the earth, there to grapple with every kind of infirmity humanity is heir to, and to bravely confront every opposition offered in the discharge of their sacred duties.

A very interesting illustrated article appeared in the *Catholic World*, "The Great Monument at Mount Loretto," in which was given a brief sketch of the history of St. Joseph's Union, founded by the venerable Fr. Drumgoole and conducted at present by Father Dougherty. It is indeed a great source of gratification to Catholics throughout these United States, as likewise to Catholics over the whole world, to know that they can be

furnished with such useful knowledge as to many institutions which have been established in this and other countries for the sole purpose of affording means of saving homeless and destitute children from the vice and corruption which are insidiously and systematically making progress and spreading among us in defiance of civil penalties and despite efforts to repress them. Such was the intention of Father Drumgoole when he undertook the arduous task of erecting on Staten Island, N. Y., an institution dedicated to the protection of the glorious St. Joseph, to which his name remains so inseparably united that the lapse of time itself can never sever it therefrom. The writer points out how it was the one great end of Father Drumgoole's ambition to give up his whole life for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor in general, but more especially for the spiritual protection of those youths who at an early age were perhaps bereft of their parents, or through some other cause were cast into the struggle of life before they could eke out a livelihood by themselves, or of those who ran the risk of having their faith tampered with by the insidious allurements of the proselytizer, as hunger and want have been at all times the allies upon which he depended, knowing well the ordinary weakness of frail humanity when the wolf is at the door. On the whole, the October number of the *Catholic World* contained many interesting and instructive articles on various topics, contributed by some of the leading men of the country.

ST. VIATEUR'S DAY.

The day eagerly anticipated by young and old alike came 'round at last. It was the feast of St. Viateur, and that thought suffices to fill the hearts of all with gladness! Old Viatorians will, no doubt, find the mention of this day suggestive of one of the brightest, if not *the* brightest of the scholastic year. Yes, we venture to say, those amongst them who were with us last Saturday were obliged to admit that no feast of St. Viateur within their memory had ever been celebrated more appropriately or with more becoming splendor. It was a feast indeed, and one in which the intellectual did not occupy the lowest place! There was the Solemn High Mass in the morning, followed by athletic sports and military exercises; there was a splendid dinner at noon; a magnificent dress parade in the afternoon, followed again by sports, both in the minim and the senior departments. Finally, as evening brought the happy but all-too-short day to a close, the Thespians, under the direction of Mr. J. Surprenant, gave a three-act drama, "The Pluribus," in which they fully sustained their reputation.

The exercises of the day were fittingly inaugurated by a Solemn High Mass; but previous to this almost every student had, during the seven o'clock Mass; received from the hands of our beloved president the Bread of Life. For Solemn High Mass, which was celebrated at eight-thirty a. m., the chapel had been decorated by Mr. E. C. McCabe, the sacristan; and as

the organ pealed forth, and the students reverently, one by one, took their allotted places, a spectator could not help entering into the spirit of the day, and thinking that the Viatorians were indeed blessed in their patron.

The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. F. X. Chouinard, C.S.V., of Manteno, Ill., assisted by Rev. J. J. Cregan, C.S.V., as deacon; Mr. J. E. Bigouette, sub-deacon; Mr. C. E. McCabe, master of ceremonies; Masters J. Mortimer and F. Hagan, censer-bearers; A. Biron and H. Martin, acolytes.

At the end of the gospel, Rev. Joseph Bollman, of Saug Bridge, Ill., gave a short but eloquent discourse, taking as his text the words: "*Where your heart is, there is your treasure also.*" The Rev. Father briefly reviewed the life of St. Viateur, emphasizing chiefly his charity and humility. He spoke also of the zeal which the children of St. Viateur, in imitation of their sainted founder, had ever shown in the interest of Christian education; and finally, in a few earnest words, he besought the students ever to strive to follow out in their lives the lessons inculcated by their preceptors, so as to render themselves worthy of the protection of St. Viateur and be an honor to church and state alike.

Mass being ended, all repaired to the campus, where, under the direction of Rev. Bro. Ryan, C.S.V., assisted by Rev. J. J. Cregan, C.S.V., and Messrs. M. Sammon, J. P. McGuire, and P. Meehan, as judges, the various sports, consisting of racing, pitching ball, throwing weights, etc., commenced. A detailed account of

these sports will be seen in another column. The emulation and enthusiasm with which the students entered into each new contest could not leave any doubt in the mind of the beholder as to their thorough enjoyment of it all.

The welcome bell at noon called all to leave the pleasures of the field for those of the table, and much as the former had been enjoyed, no one objected to leaving them—at least for a while—and partake of the very excellent meal provided. How everyone relished the feast, and how dish after dish of turkey disappeared from view, and how the boys cheered when, at the close, Father President awarded the traditional cake to those whose good conduct and application merited special recognition. All these are subjects over which the collegians will love to think for days to come.

About 2 o'clock a special dress parade and military drill was given by the battalion, under the supervision of Colonel T. Pelletier. The dress parade was excellent and several visitors congratulated the college upon the proficiency attained by the students. After the battalion had been dismissed, a picked squad took its place. They performed in most finished style some difficult movements under Colonel Pelletier.

Supper and evening recreation being ended, the students were summoned to the college hall for the closing exercises of the day, which consisted of an Irish-American drama entitled "*The Pluribus*," the cast of which is as follows:

Arthur Bradwell, Irish Patriot.	F. O'Reilly
Col. Dobson, English warden.	T. Pelletier
Mr. Swift, keeper.	C. Quille
Larry Dowd, prison keeper.	T. Quinn
Jim, a convict	} A. Granger
Braislet, a sailor	
Capt. Meeker, Skipper of Pluribus.	C. McCabe
Caddie, a cabin boy.	W. Doody
Edw. Darrell, commandant Life Saving Station.	C. O'Reilly
Gyp, a life saver.	J. Lamarre
Sol. Bright, a life saver.	F. St. Aubin
Tom Breaker, a life saver.	T. Legris

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Act I.—Hangman's Point. Escape of Bradwell and Dowd.

Act II.—On board of the Pluribus at Halifax Harbor.

Act III.—Buzzard's Cliff, Mass., Life Saving Station.

Music between the acts was furnished by the college choir and orchestra.

C. T. Quinn exhibited much natural talent as Larry Dowd, and kept the audience in roars of laughter with his Irish brogue. C. Quille did well as Mr. Swift, and throughout the whole of the play held his own. F. Doody made an excellent cabin boy. Frank O'Reilly sustained a difficult part as Arthur Bradwell, Irish patriot. C. McCabe as Captain Meeker upheld the reputation of his ship, the "*Pluribus*." He deserved the applause which so often greeted him. F. St. Aubin, though holding a minor part, acted naturally. In fact the whole of the play went off well and reflected great credit upon Mr. J. Surprenant, who had the direction of it throughout.

All good things must have an end—the celebration feast of patron saints among the rest—and by 11 p. m. the exercises of the day came to a close, leaving nothing but pleasant memories behind them.

E. M. L.

THE VIATORIAN.

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EDITORIAL.

Owing to abundance of matter for this issue, several articles have unavoidably been deferred till November.

We heartily unite with all Catholics and Americans in sending greetings to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, on the occasion of his silver jubilee.

As the Columbian Exhibition is now practically ended, the editors of THE VIATORIAN will open a column for "Thoughts on the World's Fair."

We unintentionally omitted to mention in our last issue that the article on "Ontologism" is drawn from Boedder's Natural Theology, and arranged by E. M. L.

It is apparent from the article in this issue that the discussion of the relative merits of scientific and literary studies has been actively taken up. We regret not to be able to publish

the excellent papers on the science side of the question, which reached us too late. We shall be happy to insert them in our next number.

We are sincerely grateful both for the gracious compliments made us by kind friends who profess great admiration of our efforts, and the substantial assistance lent us by those who practically appreciate the practical difficulties of publishing even a college paper in these days of financial stringency.

We heartily endorse the following plea for college spirit found in *The Tennessee University Magazine*:

"Something more than fine buildings, a liberal endowment, and competent instructors are necessary to make a university. All of these things may be possessed, yet if the students are lacking in that pride and college spirit which is the most of college life, the institution will be a failure. A school is judged, not by the ability of the members of the faculty, but by the students, the work they do and the position they assume. If they have an earnest desire always to do those things which will bring honor to themselves and their Alma Mater, and support in every way those institutions which tend to bring it before the people, in a creditable manner, there can be no doubt that it will be appreciated as it ought."

ST. VIATEUR'S DAY AMONG THE MINIMS.

The boys in the minim department were not behind in their celebrations in honor of St. Viateur. They had looked eagerly for the day, and when

it came they awoke early and as soon as the bell was sounded they hurried to breakfast, and after that to their spacious play grounds. Excellent preparations were made for the day; their games were numerous and the prizes beautiful. A number of visitors had congregated around the larger boys, but the minims were too busy with their own sports to pay any attention to the big fellows. About 10 o'clock a. m. they began their races, etc., and in a short time the visitors had disappeared from the senior and junior departments and could be found eagerly watching the minims, who were straining every nerve to win some prizes.

The following is a list of the different sports engaged in, together with the winner's name:

Race, fifty yards dash—E. Legris, first; W. Flanagan, second.

Running bases; time, 14 seconds—McKenna, first; A. Lefils, second.

Blind man's race—A. Pusheck, first; E. Legris, second.

Three-legged race—E. Legris, first; A. Lefils, second.

Throwing base ball—E. Legris, first; A. Lefils, second.

Throwing weight—J. Barry, first.

Hop, step, and jump—G. McKenna, first; A. Pusheck and H. Hanson, second.

Standing jump—G. McKenna, first.

Running jump—A. Lefils.

Hop jump—W. Flanagan, first; H. Hanson, second.

High kick—E. Platt.

Novelty race—E. Drisco, first; C. Flanagan, second.

Longest bat of ball—E. Drisco.

Several other prizes were drawn for. Among the winners we find Masters H. Kieffer, George Fogl, George Kolgraff, A. Abeles, Smith Gondreau, F. Wirth, A. Seneschal, R. Parker, H. Anderson, George McCann, P. Hansil, and C. Parker.

In the afternoon the little soldiers, under the direction of Rev. G. A. Williams, formed a dress parade and drilled in excellent style for our visitors. Truly, they displayed remarkable talent in military affairs, and considering the fact that they have not been organized as a separate battalion a month as yet, they put up a splendid drill, and we dare say that before the present scholastic year closes the minims will have a battalion which will not be inferior to the senior one. The battalion drill being over, at the sound of the bugle the picked squad fell in and gave a grand sword drill, amidst the applause of the visiting throng. We might add that this squad promises to be as good as the famous Columbian Guards, of World's Fair fame.

On Sunday afternoon Bro. Williams prepared a private banquet for the minims as a mark of his appreciation for the good work they had been engaged in. The hall was very tastefully decorated with the colors of our nation mingled with our famous college colors, and numerous lanterns of Chinese style adorned the beautiful banquet hall of the minim department. The tables were ornamented with flowers and loaded with all sorts of delicacies. At 4 o'clock our Rev. President M. J. Marsile, Father Lavigne, Revs. E. L. Rivard and J. J. Cregan, and Prof. W. H. Thorne pleasantly lent their presence to crown the occasion.

At the close of the banquet the prizes so well earned on field day were distributed amidst the cheers of all present. After the awarding of

premiums speeches were made by Revs. M. J. Marsile, Fr. Lavigne, E. L. Rivard, and J. J. Cregan, also by Prof. W. H. Thorne, all in a tone of congratulations to the good prefect of the department for the interest manifested in the boys and his kindness toward all. Sixty guests were present and the day is one not soon to be forgotten by those who had the happiness to be there.

To conclude the affair a contest between the teachers of the department took place and the prize, a handsome gold pen, was awarded to Prof. M. Sammon, of Bloomington, Ill., as being the most popular teacher in the department. Mr. Sammon thanked the boys and was glad to see that they appreciated his humble efforts to serve them. Professors La Bontè and Sammon kindly assisted Bro. Williams at the banquet. Thus closed one of the happiest days in the history of the department, a day which will ever be looked on as one of the most pleasant in the memories of college life.

T. F. QUINN.

VIATORIANA.

—I can't say 'em.

—Do your Doody.

—St. Viateur's Day.

—Across the Jordan.

—His legs ain't mates.

—Hail Mary, I forget!

—Who stole the grapes?

—Get him another tooth.

—By cracker, that's cool!

—He looks kind of Pu(g)ny.

—How is your brain working?

—Get your head off the ground.

—He's got two-thirds of the idea.

—She's just a stewing now, boys.

—You have no right over my knife.

—Beads by shorthand after Xmas.

—Say, is your mouth made of rubber?

—I advise some of you funerals to wake up.

—Have you brayed yet this morning, Joe?

—Who wrote the Curiosity Shop? Shakespeare.

—O'Mailey and that other Frenchman over there!

—Rev. J. Laberge, D.D., spent Sunday, October 15, at Notre Dame church, Chicago.

—Rev. G. A. Williams has taken the algebra class of this year in charge and it promises to be a success.

—Lawyer James G. Condon, '90, of Bloomington, paid us a short visit a fortnight ago on his return from the World's Fair city.

—Rev. J. McCann, of Joliet; Rev. A. Labrie, of St. George, and Rev. J. Lavasseur, of Irwin, Ill., visited the college October 12 and 13.

—Our genial colonel, Frank Moody, paid us a visit on the 1st inst. We are always glad to see Mr. Moody. We are thankful to him for some very excellent volumes presented to the students' library.

—The doughty and invincible "Shamrocks" have played all games for this season, coming out as usual champions of Kankakee county.

—Mr. J. Sevigny, late of St. Sulpice Seminary, Montreal, is sojourning here with a view to recruiting his shattered health. The gentleman has completed his theological studies and will be ordained as soon as his bishop, the Rt. Rev. D. M. Bradley, calls for him.

—One of the most interesting ball games of the season played on the college grounds took place Saturday, October 14, between the Shamrocks of the college and a picked nine from Kankakee. The game resulted in favor of the Shamrocks by a score of 13 to 11. Both sides played an excellent game.

—A battalion has been organized in the minim department, which promises to be a great success on account of its new equipment. The little fellows have started in well, and we say "let the good work go on." The following is the result of the election, which, we regret, reached us too late for publication last month:

E. Legris—Major.
H. Anderson—Adjutant.
A. Lefils—Sergeant-major.
F. Bartlett—Commissary.

COMPANY A.

A. Abeles—Captain.
G. McKenna—First lieutenant.
R. Gorman—Second lieutenant.

COMPANY B.

H. Sullivan—Captain.
—Milholland—First lieutenant.
G. McCann—Second lieutenant.
P. Hansil, G. Pusheck—Buglers.

—In a lengthy article on St. Anne (Kankakee Co., Ill.,) the *North Kankakee Sun* says:

"On the 10th of last June the church of St. Anne was destroyed by lightning, but the work of rebuilding has been commenced according to the plans furnished by a Chicago architect, and a new and handsome building will soon be completed. Rev. Z. P. Bernard is the priest in charge of this work, and in his labors receives the hearty co-operation of his parishioners."

—Pardon us the weakness if we quote the following gracious acknowledgment from the *Kankakee Daily Times*:

"Volume XI., No. 1, of *St. Viateur's College Journal* is upon our desk. The name of the JOURNAL has been changed to VIATORIAN, and a specially engraved cover page whereon appears a well executed half-tone cut of the college buildings, adds greatly to the fine appearance of the number. The board of editors for this year is composed of J. V. Lamarre, T. Lyons, C. E. McCabe, J. Casey, T. Quinn, and F. O'Reilly, and this number bespeaks a talented working force."

—We clip the following interesting notes from the *North Kankakee Sun*:

"The minims, under the immediate supervision of Rev. G. A. Williams, C.S.V., attract special attention, owing to the elegant rifles for the battalion, and swords for the Columbian Guards. Many of the Guards of '92-3 have returned, and the new ones have already mastered the intricacies of the "sword drill." The battalion is officered as follows: Major, Ed Legris; adju-

tant, H. Anderson; sergeant-major, A. Lefils; captain Co. A, A. Abeles; Co. B, H. Sullivan.

"A richly decorated statue of St. Viateur has been ordered from the celebrated sculptor of Montreal, Canada, Mr. T. Carli. The donor, Mr. F. Legris, '95, has already given the Sacred Heart statue which adorns the main building.

"Foot-ball has been a feature during the last week. The best evidence of the interest taken by the boys may be seen by the number of dilapidated derbys and sore shins which they wear. The Classics, glorying in their superior knowledge (?) challenged the Commercials and failed to take a victory. According to local rules the score stands 3 to 3.

"The new students took a pleasant ramble in the woods last week. Many were the ohs! and ahs! of the city boys when they beheld the picturesque ravine and sylvan banks of the Kankakee. After exploring the caves some indulged in fishing, hunting, and nutting; others, in courting thoughts for the next composition.

"Special interest is manifested in the study of languages this year. The Franch class counts 73, German 37, Latin 87, Greek 26. A marked improvement was evidenced in the notes of this month compared with the same month last year. The classical boys deserve special mention."

College correspondent to the Kankakee *Daily Times* writes: Prof. W. H. Thorne, editor of the *Globe Quarterly Review*, has resumed the chair of literary criticism. He will continue his

semi-weekly lectures which were so popular last year. During the year we also have a course of lectures on various subjects by well known orators.

The *New World* correspondent says:

October the 8th the Shamrocks crossed bats with a picked nine from the surrounding counties. The result of the game was unfavorable to the Shamrocks by a score of 14 to 7.

The monthly reading of the notes was held last Saturday. The different courses, judging from the last monthly report, are all doing good work. Bulletins have been sent to parents.

We are pleased to mention, among the visitors of last week, the names of Mr. L. Fontain, who was prefect of discipline of this institution during scholastic term of '82 and '83, and Mr. D. Govreau, both of Alpena, Mich.; and Mr. F. X. Brulé and Mr. P. Gregoire, both of Lake Linden, Mich.

The number of students for this scholastic year already amounts to 187, and many more are daily coming in. From looks of things, the institution will have a greater number of students this year than any preceding year.

The first monthly examination of the philosophy class took place last week. Rev. J. Laberge, D.D., Ph.D., examined the gentlemen and found that they were quite strong in logic, that there was no way of entangling them by means of false arguments.

Revs. G. M. Legris and J. Laberge, D.D., and Prof. W. H. Thorne spent Monday and Tuesday at the Fair.

Rev. A. Lauglais, of Beaverville, Ill.; and Brother Panneton, C.S.V., of Joliette, Canada, paid the college a visit Monday.

Chicago Day was conscientiously observed by us, many going to swell the large attendance at the Fair; others engaging in various sports in the college campus or along the banks of the beautiful Kankakee.

The appearance of THE VIATORIAN, our college paper, in a new dress, created an agreeable sensation Saturday evening. The editors are to be complimented upon their taste and ability.

FIELD DAY—EVENING.

PROGRAM.

1. Opening address.....J. E. Lynch
2. Piano solo.....Rev. Fr. Lavinge
3. Vocal solo.....Rev. E. L. Rivard
4. Vocal duet.....
.....Revs. Lavinge and Desjardins
5. Song and dance.....W. Doody
6. Declamation.....Francis O'Reilly
7. Columbian quartet. Messrs. Surprenant, Laplante, Kelly, and Pelletier
8. Recitation.....C. J. Quille
9. Vocal solo.....J. Fitzpatrick
10. Vocal solo.....Rev. J. J. Cregan

Distribution of Prizes.

Remarks.....Rev. M. J. Marsile

Following are the winners of first premiums on St. Viateur's Day (Field day):

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

- Mile race, J. Quigley, 5 min. 40 sec.
 100 yard dash, D. Carroll, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
 Long throw of ball, Thomas Legris, 125 yards.
 Throwing hammer, 16 lbs., D. Goodwillie, 37 feet.
 Long bat of ball, D. Goodwillie, 115 yards.
 Three-legged race, J. Hayden and D. Carroll.
 Best base runner, C. Castonguay, 14 sec.
 Cigar race, D. Goodwillie.

- High jump, J. Hayden, 5 ft. 8 in.
 Running broad jump, J. Hayden, 19 ft. 7 in.
 Standing broad jump, D. Goodwillie, 12 ft. 9 in.
 High kick, D. Goodwillie, 8 ft. 10 in.
 Tennis single, F. O'Rielly, 7 sets.
 Hop, step, and jump, J. Haring, 42 ft. 9 in.
 Tug of war, Captain Canavan, 3 min.
 Hand ball, match games, seniors.

Three prizes entitle one to a gold medal; awarded to Douglas Goodwillie, Chicago, Ill.

JUNIORS.

- Mile race, George Bailey, 5 min. 30 sec.
 100 yard dash, E. Bouchard, 14 sec.
 Long throw of ball, S. Brenock, 100 yds.
 Long bat of ball, E. Bouchard, 109 yds.
 Three-legged race, Bailey and Martin.
 Best base runner, J. Hogan, 16 sec.
 High jump, E. Bouchard, 5 ft.
 Running jump, E. Bouchard, 15 ft.
 Standing jump, E. Bouchard, 10 ft.
 High kick, S. Brenock, 7 ft. 3 in.
 Hop, step, and jump, J. Patton.
 Throwing hammer, 12 lbs., 30 ft.
 Tug of war, Captain Hogan, 2 min.

Medal awarded to E. Bouchard, Kankakee, Ill.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We are happy to chronicle the visit of Most Rev. Archbishop Bejin, Coadjutor to His Excellency Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, Monday, October 16. He arrived Sunday night accompanied by Rev. A. L. Bergeron, pastor of the Notre Dame church, Chicago, Rev. J. Laberge, D.D., and Rev. E. L. Rivard, C.S.V. He spent a most pleasant evening with Rev. P. Beaudoin, C.S.V. Monday morning he said Mass, assisted by Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V., and Rev. J. Laberge, D.D. The students of the Notre Dame Academy, St. Viateur's College, and the parochial schools, assisted. The college choir rendered different

parts of Battman's Mass in F, in a very creditable manner. At 9 a. m. His Grace was received at Notre Dame Academy; here the address was read in French by Miss E. Granger. The vocal and instrumental music was very good and was greatly appreciated by the visitors. At 10 a. m. a reception was given him at the college. As the guests entered, the orchestra under the direction of Rev. P. Desjardins, C.S.V., played Verdi's Pontifical March. Mr. J. V. Lamarre read the French address and Mr. T. Quinn the English address. The Archbishop responded in both languages in most felicitous terms, telling his love for education and for institutions of this kind. At the conclusion the grand congé was readily granted and thoroughly enjoyed.

The Archbishop then visited the Roy Memorial Chapel and various departments of the college, and expressed his surprise and admiration at what he considered a marvelous growth, when he was told that the institution had but recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. From here the Archbishop and his party went to Kankakee, where Rev. P. Paradis, a former member of the archdiocese of Quebec, has prepared a cordial welcome for His Grace. While in Kankakee he also visited St. Joseph's Academy, where addresses were read, expressing thanks for the visit of the Reverend Archbishop. Here also the singing and instrumental music was superb, as it always is. Shortly after 12 o'clock lunch His Grace left for a visit to the World's Fair.

Very Rev. J. C. K. Laflamme, D.D.,

Rector of Laval University, Quebec, accompanied by Rev. Alfred Belanger, C.S.V., pastor of St. John Baptist church, Chicago, visited the college Tuesday. Dr. Laflamme, who more than once refused the mitre, is both by nature and by choice a lover of science and letters, and his name is quite well and favorably known in scientific circles. While visiting the marvelous aggregation of scientific and literary products in the white city he felt and yielded to a very natural desire of visiting old Bourbonnais and her widely known educational institutions. His acquaintance with our pioneer, Very Rev Beaudoin, C.S.V., our genial president, Father Marsile, and our professor of divinity, Fr. Laberge, D.D., was another cause which determined him to come still further southward. The Very Rev. Rector was accorded the heartiest reception wherever he went. He is exceedingly well impressed by what he saw. He is a gentleman we shall ever be most happy to meet and one that it must be a delight to obey and deal with.

VISITORS' FESTIVAL WEEK.

Very Rev. C. Fournier, C.S.V., Chicago; Rev. J. A. Bollman, Sag Bridge, Ill.; Rev. F. X. Chouinard, C.S.V., Manteno, Ill.; Rev. Fr. Lavigne, Albany, N.Y.; Rev. A. Granger, Chicago; Rev. A. Belanger, C.S.V., Chicago; Messrs. F. J. Barry, '93, Chicago; M. T. Murray, '88; George E. Donnelley, '88, Newport, Ky.; A. L. Michel, '93, Chicago; W. Ryan, '91, Danville, Ill.; Eugene Monast, '87, Chicago; W. Woodward, '88, Chicago; H. J. Legris, '88, F. J. Legris, L. Lesage, '93, L. Roy, '93, Kankakee, Ill.; E. Rentz, Newport, Ky.; A. Abeles, P. J. Halton, C. King, C. Grosse, C. J. Quille, G. Patton, Chicago; J. Hayden, Wilmington, Ill.; J. Kavanaugh, Elwood, Ill.; Ed. Gallet, '84,

Pocatello, Idaho. Mesdames Kolb, Moore, O'Dwyer, Bartlett, McNamara, Chicago; Miss Callahan, Newport, Ky.; Rev. J. Kelley, Monmouth, Ill.

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR SEPTEMBER NOTES.

Classical Course.

The gold medal for excellence was awarded to Joseph E. Gregoire.

—Distinguished—J. Casey Philip Dubé, Jos. Granger, W. Lemire, T. Lyons, Jas. Mortimer, C. Quille, W. Saindon.

—The Guilfoyle composition medal was equally deserved by Jos. Casey, Jos. Granger, P. Dubé, Thos. Small, Jas. Mortimer. Drawn by Jos. Granger.

—The first silver medal was equally deserved by Walter Caron, J. B. Goyer, B. Marx, S. Brenock, W. Lemire, J. Fitzpatrick. Drawn by S. Brenock.

—The second silver medal was equally deserved by John Lynch, T. Quinn, C. J. Quille, and W. Larkin. Drawn by W. Larkin.

—The Lesage French composition medal was awarded to Rene Pugny.

Commercial Course.

—The gold medal for excellence was equally deserved by A. Lyons, C. Gallet, John Sullivan. Drawn by A. Lyons.

—The first silver medal was equally deserved by A. Goyer, C. Castonguay, and Jas. Mailey. Drawn by C. Castonguay.

—The second silver medal was equally deserved by John O'Connor and H. Lacharité. Drawn by J. O'Connor.

Conduct—Senior Department.

—Gold conduct medal equally deserved by Messrs. W. Dolan, P. Follen, J. Fitzpatrick, M. Ford, C. Gallet, J. Goyer, A. Granger, J. Granger, W. Granger, J. F. Hayden, Jr., J. Lynch, C. McCabe, T. Pelletier, R. Pugny, T. F. Quinn, H. Ruel, F. Richard, W. Sanidon, T. Small, F. St. Aubin, and J. Whalen.

—Distinguished—E. Brais, D. Bissonnette, J. Casey, D. Carroll, C. Castonguay, J. Cahill, J. Gregoire, F. Hedekin, T. Kelly, J. Lamarre, T. E. Lyons, A. Lyons, J. Murphy, and T. O'Malley.

Conduct—Junior Department.

—Gold medal for conduct equally deserved by Messrs. S. Brenock, P. Dube, J. Sullivan, and J. Marx.

—Distinguished—J. Burns, E. Brouillette, J. Cullerton, A. Dietsch, F. Doyle, A. Grosse, J. Hogan, F. Hogan, C. Kolb, G. Kummerer, E. Kavanaugh, J. Kroschowitz, J. Moore, A. Martin, J. Mortimer, M. Marcotte, C. Riley, J. Rondy, C. Rivard, W. Sayre, T. Vandeventer.

Minim Department.

—Excellence medal awarded to L. Drisco. Next in merit, F. Wirth, A. Abels, F. Bartlett, J. Brenock, H. Anderson, and E. Marcotte.

—The conduct medal was equally deserved by Masters P. Hansil, H. Hanson, E. Legris, J. Legris, A. La Bounty, A. Lefils, G. Buscheck, G. Vittu, F. Wirth, and G. McCann.

—Distinguished in politeness—E. Legris, J. Legris, A. Lefils, E. Marcotte, G. Buscheck, and G. McCann.