

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. V

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1887.

No 6.

A. H. PIKE. JEWELLER.

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,
BY THE STUDENTS.

EDITORS.

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

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

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EDITORIAL.

GLADLY do we open this new leaflet to inscribe upon its immaculateness the doings of another college year. That its contents may prove a source of pleasure and of amusing information for our readers is the only wish of the present Staff.

* * *

IT IS NOT without a certain trepidation that we assume the editorial sceptre which has heretofore been wielded by such able hands. We are fully conscious of the difficulties and the responsibilities of our position from whose towering height we view with dizzy gaze the college world stretching before us its rich and limitless domains. Immediately at our first drudge the denizens of St. Viateur's. They are at the mercy of our observing eye and may expect, according to their deserts, to be cut up by our trenchant pen or lauded with the sweetest epithets of the vocabulary. We must follow them, pencil and note-book in hand, in their slow progress up the hill of knowledge as well as in their romping excursions through the leaf-strewn woods and picturesque ravines. We must goad them on with that slender but mighty instrument, the pen,

to strenuous efforts in climbing the tree of science; but we must pursue and arrest them in their furtive promenades through forbidden vineyards and water-melon patches. Again, we must inscribe in enduring characters their conquests in the sporting battle-field as well as all the brave deeds of the good boys of '87 and '88. These then are the subjects upon whom we are to exercise our immediate jurisdiction... Away in the dim distance, almost beyond the setting sun, hums the busy life of neighboring collegiate kingdoms, Notre Dame, Niagara, Champaign and others. With these we must entertain the courtly relations we find established by our predecessors. We shall do all in our power to maintain the friendly intercourse which has hitherto obtained, for we believe it most proper. The interchanging of ideas thereby effected can hardly be otherwise than beneficial and therefore desirable. Our motto is "Varia lectio delectat."

* * *

THE UNCOUNTED treasures of another college year lie unearched before us. Shall we be enabled by our ingenuity and our diligent search to find and extract the glittering stores? Application with genius is the skeleton key, the open sesame, which will unlock the treasure-caves of knowledge.

* * *

WHERE IS life more pleasingly diversified than at college after all? Find, if you can, a more amusing and harmless variety of occupations than lessons, innumerable healthy sports, walks, band, and military drill, religious exercises, relishable and always relished meals, and the many great events which enliven a college year!

* * *

MILITARY DRILLS are resumed under the direction of Prof. John P. Dore, of Boston, Mass. These exercises, so conducive to health and correct bearing, have our heartiest encouragement. We hope ere long to see all the companies dressed in gay military uniforms.

EXCELSIOR!

We live in an age of progress. In our young country, we have but to look about us to behold the rapid strides we are making in all the branches of commerce and agriculture. Improvement follows improvement, till we behold ourselves blessed with all imaginable comforts, never dreamt of by our ancestors. Steam navigation has so far mastered the once impassible furies of the deep that both hemispheres seem now but parts of the one and same continent. Railroads have done away with distances, and such is the perfection of our Postal Services that all the world is become as one vast country, or, perhaps better still, as one large family, the members of which entertain close relations of friendship with one another.

Amid this activity and bustle, man finds himself at home. He finds therein employment for his busy and ever restless mind. His soul expands itself, it develops its many latent energies and faculties, it lives, it breathes, it moves and soars, till it becomes a wonder of subtlety and force intermingled.

Yet, in all this, however beautiful it may seem to our view, there lies a great danger. Now-a-days men are so entangled in business from their youth that they are apt to forget that if their minds are so wonderfully fitted for material commerce, they are yet more splendidly adapted for spiritual and mental occupations which would yield them a thousand-fold more pleasure.

True, it is a good thing than to know how to count and to cipher, to read and write and talk of the price of bread, pork, cattle, etc., not mentioning the state of the mining, manufacturing, railroading or steam-shipping corporations which cover the surface of the globe.

But how far greater and more beautiful and more noble is it not to be capable of entertaining one's self and others with the thought of the greatness and mercy of God, our Creator, the beauty and grandeur of our immortal souls, the progress of nations in the way of civilization and culture, the immensity of the heavens peopled with their constellations and planets, in a word, the advancement of man in the intellectual ways of science. Nothing under the sun is more admirable than a really cultured soul. A man of knowledge, a savant, carries on his brow a sign of magic which entices the bewildered admirers who crowd about him and obstruct his way, trying to gather the golden words of learning which fall from his lips.

Who has not read of the mysterious influences exercised by orators over vast multitudes whom they could sway and raise to fits of passion or tame down

to softness and tears, by that magic wand of eloquence with which nature had endowed them! Who, indeed, has not felt the refining influence of the poet's presence, who has not admired his sympathetic and loving soul, attuned to all the miseries and sorrows of poor humanity, longing and sighing for the innocent pleasures of a future home where sorrow will be no more! Ah! who has not met on his way through life the encouraging, the soothing smile of a holy personage, whose glance penetrates to the bottom of souls, leaving therein a perfume of peace and serenity never before experienced and entirely unknown to and unsuspected by worldlings.

Yet all these charming pleasures and sensations are ordinary occurrences in the life of intellectual men of all departments of science and learning. They are the honey which the mind culls, in its wanderings through the blooming fields of study, to nourish and sustain itself amid the difficulties which now and then beset it. For, even in such ennobling occupations, trials and obstacles are encountered which would baffle our energies if we were not goaded onward by the recollection of past successes and triumphs. Nothing great is effected without labor and sacrifice, says the language of the past.

Courage then, young readers, you who are laying the corner-stone of your education amid troubles and toil. Nature has endowed you with talents, but it leaves to you the task of developing these endowments of mind and body. One enjoys best what he has acquired with perseverance against difficulties. So the more you will labor for the acquisition of knowledge, the more you will relish that learning when it will be in your possession.

Another consideration for you shall be the assurance that once this treasure acquired there is no fear of losing it, for you possess it in your soul, where thieves cannot penetrate. Fortunes in money are made and lost in a day, for silver and gold are the representatives of all that is venal, all that can be bought and sold at market. Learning alone remains the noblest of riches, the reward of the brave and the godly who hesitate not to enter the arena where the giants of the intellectual world meet to fight the peaceful battles of science.

Money may buy titles of honor and distinction, insignia of nobility, fine clothes and pretty houses, but it cannot purchase culture, or brains, or common sense, much less can it answer for true learning. In a word "There's no royal road to knowledge." All who wish to taste the heavenly sweetness of refinement and perfect education must set earnestly and perseveringly to work, thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of arriving to that end in any other manner imaginable.

Nevertheless, let no one imagine that the work is

a tedious and ingrate one. The setting off is rather dull, but it soon becomes a source of frequent enjoyments and delectations, the very notion of which is unsuspected by the ignorant and the lazy. We need but reflect a moment upon the noble lot of the educated to convince ourselves of the truth of what we advance.

Who leads the world to-day? Who feeds the intellect of the millions that read the newspapers and the periodicals? Who culls the abundant fruits of experience and learning by traveling through foreign lands and unearthing the history of almost forgotten empires? Who searches the bottom of the sea as well as the subterranean caves of both continents there to find a clue to the past? Who, in truth is at the head of all movements tending to better man's condition here-below? The learned, the educated, the most godly of our race, on whom redounds the purest, the loftiest glory which can gladden the heart of a mortal, that of being a source of blessings to his kind!

A. D. G.

QUEBEC.

There is a most striking resemblance between Quebec and the average old European city. Narrow and continually winding streets, the conspicuous absence of sidewalks, old churches with their profusion of rare treasures, gable roofs, and the marked use of white stone which meets the eye in every direction, and above all its massive gray walls and ponderous gates, all tend to heighten its resemblance to the cities of the old world. Montreal to be sure is unique and old fashioned but modern improvements are steadily succeeding in pushing themselves forward conspicuously, and the older parts of Boston abound in narrow winding streets, and gable roofs, but in no other city than old Quebec do we recognize the genuine European savor, its peculiar antiquated appearance.

The City is situated on a curve of the St. Lawrence on the side and summit of Cape Diamond, a bluff of solid rock over 350 feet high. A more magnificent site for a fort could scarcely have been imagined, it is in fact often called the Gibraltar of America. The *point de resistance* is the great citadel which is defended at the present time by 250 English Troops. In the centre of the fort, is the immense parade grounds where the soldiers execute their manœuvres, and all around next to the immense 20 foot ramparts are the barracks or homes of the officers and soldiers. Along the wall, over looking the river, sit double rows of immense guns, but three of the large sit in the flagstaff bastion on the

corner, 350 feet above the river, the highest in the vicinity. The view from this point is not surpassed on the St. Lawrence. Directly below you is the Dufferin Terrace and almost perpendicularly below the terrace Lower Town, the principle points of which are easily distinguished, the landing, custom-house, and market place. The river, at this point nearly a mile wide, winds gracefully around you forming almost a semi-circle. On its bosom float almost every size and shape of boat, from the canoe, a mere spot at this height, to the stately steamship, leaving its white foaming trail behind it. Across the river is the town of Levis whose cliffs tower nearly if not as high as those even of Quebec. To the east is the Isle of Orleans, and behind the whole panorama in the hazy distance circles range after range of the stately Laurentian chain. Though not equal to the citadel's view, the terrace and battery afford rare treats for the eye.

The plains of Abraham lie in the immediate suburbs and are of particular interest, as the field of the famous battle of Quebec in September of 1759. A neatly inscribed monument marks the spot where Gen. Wolfe fell. There are two other historical landmarks which deserve attention. One is the little unpretentious brown house on St. Louis street to which Gen. Montgomery's body was taken on the memorable December 31, 1775, the other attraction is the castle of St. Louis, the oldest house in the city.

The great pride of the churches lies in their magnificent paintings, the structures themselves are not much. St. Patrick's, under the Redemptorists, is perhaps the finest; the Basilica, Cardinal Tachereau's Cathedral, is some the worse for age but has the finest collection of vestments in America. Among the Protestant churches the Anglican Cathedral is a curious old pile, the others of either denomination are of little note.

Laval, the greatest of Canadian universities, is one of Quebec's greatest features. There are many fine museums connected with the college; the Zoological collection has 1200 species of birds and 7000 insects. The library has 100,000 volumes, and the picture gallery is the largest north of New York.

Among the public buildings the Parliament House, is the most elegant in every respect, the Court House, a massive and costly though unpretentious edifice, was just finished this year.

To the tourist from the "States," as the Canadians call our Country, Quebec appears a very slow stagnant, unbusiness, like town. But in the affections of the lover of art and history, Quebec has a warm corner, and a visit to its old gray walls and commanding citadel would be remembered as a most happy event.

P. W. '89.

THE ARCHBISHOP AT ST. VIATEUR'S.

The Faculty and the students of St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnais grove, Ills., were happily surprised Thursday night, Sept. 22, on hearing that His Grace, Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, had unexpectedly arrived at the Parsonage. Immediately the students hastened to decorate the large reception Hall, carpets were strewn about the stage, and the band prepared its choicest selections. Eight o'clock p. m. found all the students ranged about the hall in good order. Soon the Archbishop made his appearance, escorted by Rev. P. Beaudoin C. S. V. parish priest, and Rev. M. J. Marsile C. S. V. Director of the College. The band saluted the distinguished visitor and all present knelt to receive his blessing, rendering the scene as touching and beautiful as it was solemn. Addresses were then read by Mr. Paul Wilstach, of the Senior Department, and Master Maurice O'Connor, of the Minims. The former young gentleman thanked His Grace for deigning to visit St. Viateur's, assuring him of the love and veneration of all the students and of the Faculty for their esteemed Archbishop. The younger boy begged of his Lordship to grant the students a Holiday, which, he assured would gladden the hearts of all. His Grace answered in words of encouragement and bestowed his blessing on the coming year, hoping that it would be fruitful for all in yielding abundance of knowledge and virtue. The holiday was generously granted, of course, and the Archbishop said he would like to be young again to enjoy with the boys as in the days of his college-life. The morrow was named as the day of rejoicing and a thunder of applause testified to the propriety of the appointment. The band took up the applause, the Archbishop was escorted back to the parlors, and everybody chatted on our unexpected good fortune, the Archbishop's kindness and his wise words and the morrow in store, until the cheery voice of the college bell mixed its tones with ours and coaxed us to our dreams.

SPECTATOR.

LOCALS.

— Dick Bradley feels lonesome this year as "Shortie" H. of Chicago, has not returned.

— Socrates Hoopston is again at his old place of business, Room No. 1, District School.

— Old Kentucky sends forth a delegation of five, all of whom reside at Covington.

— Among the new arrivals in the Seminary are Messrs McSorley and Kelly. The former is from Cincinnati O. and the latter from Covington Ky.

— Rev. A. Mainville C. S. V., is in Concordia, Kansas, taking charge of a parish during the pastor's absence. During his stay out west, our genial friend, Brother Cregan, will act as master of Novices.

— Dandurand has discovered a synonym for Grandchamp, Magnus-Campus.

— Mr. James Deveney has returned to the scenes of his early collegiate labors and donned the ecclesiastical garb. Mr. Deveney, we wish you success in your holy calling.

— St. Viateur's Day is not far distant, so boys bestir yourselves and let us have good music, a fine play and entertain us with interesting sports.

— Mr Sullivan is to be leader of the band this year and this is in itself a sufficient guarantee for bright, sparkling music.

— Cadets have been reorganized and now number three companies. Company A will be known as "The Marsile Light Guards." The officers of the Companies B and C have not as yet been appointed, but we hope to publish the full roster of both companies in our next issue. All that is now necessary to make the companies a grand success is perseverance and application. Uniforms will soon be ordered and we hope that after the regular drill during the winter, the companies will be able to make a very creditable appearance before the public.

We are not authorized to make the statement, but we think we may safely say that there will be a medal offered at the end of the year for the one who is most proficient in drilling.

The officers of the Company A are as follows:

Captain Harvey Legris.

1st Lieut. Louis Grandchamp.

2nd. Lieut. Chas. H. Bull.

1st. Sergeant Martin Murray.

2nd. Sergeant George Fournier.

3rd. Sergeant Samuel Saindon.

4th. Sergeant William Powers.

5th. Sergeant Alfred Lesage.

1st. Corporal Peter Granger.

2nd. Corporal Joseph McGavick.

3rd. Corporal Charles Carroll.

4th. Corporal Harvy Donnelly.

This company now has a membership of fifty five.

— The late arrivals among the different departments are Messrs. Condon of Bloomington, Biehm of Lafayette, Darcy and Carroll of Wilmington, F. O'Callahan, J. O'Callahan, Prendergast, Sampson, Powers, of Chicago, and Mr. McGavick and Stanton of Fox Lake.

— Mr. Strauss, late of Germany, has arrived at the Novitiate where he will prepare himself to enter the Congregation of St. Viateur.

— Rev. G. M. Legris, who has lately returned from

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

SUPPLEMENT MENSUEL.

NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. II.

BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, 24 Sept. 1887.

No 7.

AMOUR MATERNEL

S'il est une chose
Plus riante encor
Qu'une fleur éclore,
Qu'un papillon d'or,

S'il est un mélange
Plus chaste et plus pur
Que le front d'un ange
Dans un ciel d'azur,

S'il est dans la plaine,
Pour le voyageur,
Une oasis pleine
D'ombre et de fraîcheur,

S'il est dans l'orage
Un port assuré
Où l'eau du rivage
N'a jamais monté,

Et s'il est pour l'homme
Un nectar sans fiel,
C'est l'amour qu'en nomme,
L'amour maternel!

A. V.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aix-La Chapelle, chef-lieu de la régence prussienne du même nom, est situé dans un riant et fertile bassin. La ville compte au moins 90,000 habitants dont 84,000 catholiques. Elle possède plusieurs établissements scientifiques. La position favorable entre l'Allemagne et la Belgique, la France et la Hollande lui procure un débouchement industriel considérable. Outre l'industrie manufacturière, on y trouve des fabriques d'aiguilles, de machines, de chaudières à vapeur, de wagons et d'importantes filatures, tanneries, fonderies etc etc. Les rues sont pour la plupart longues et régulières; plusieurs sont jolies, bien bâties dans le genre nouveau. Mais lorsque vous pénétrez dans le centre de la vieille partie: attention à votre boussole, car il y a de vrais labyrinthes et je m'y suis perdu plus d'une fois. Outre

que les vieilles rues serpentent, elles parcourent des terrains inégaux, de sorte qu'il faut monter et descendre avec peine sur leur pavé de cailloux arrondis. Il y a de jolis boulevards dont l'un porte le nom de Alexianer. C'est celui sur lequel se trouve la Maison-Mère des frères Alexiens de Chicago. Un grand nombre de Calvaires érigés ça et là dans la ville, soit au coin d'une rue, soit sur une place publique ou devant une maison, prouve la catholicité de l'endroit. Aussi voyons-nous souvent les chapeaux bas devant ces signes religieux que l'on ne peut guère rencontrer aux Etats-Unis. De temps en temps vous voyez que la ligne des maisons d'un côté de la rue s'éloigne peu à peu du parapet, puis y revient après avoir formé un angle obtus: ceci me rappelle ce qu'un Américain répondit un jour au pourquoi d'une semblable chose, "That's the deutch of it."

Les remparts de l'ancienne forteresse ont presque entièrement disparu. Quelques débris, gisant encore par ci par là, indiquent à peu près la ligne des vieilles fortifications de Charlemagne. Les portes extérieures ont été également démolies, à l'exception du Pontthor, au N.-Ouest et du Marschierthor au Sud. Si à part de deux ou trois monuments, on ne trouve plus rien des constructions historiques, qui faisaient autre fois l'orgueil d'Aix-la-Chapelle, la Cathédrale, création de Charlemagne, est encore là; elle suffit pour que cette ville soit très importante. Je vous inclus une petite gravure qui ne vous donne que les traits principaux de cette église ou plutôt de cette agglomération de chapelles de différents styles. C'est une peinture de la ville elle-même, où vous rencontrez une construction récente au milieu de bâtisses portant la date 1608 et moins sans aucun doute; beaucoup de maisons datent des premiers jours de la Cathédrale et même d'auparavant.

Un mot de la Cathédrale tandis que j'y suis. Cette église si originale n'était au commencement que la chapelle du palais. Elle n'était composée d'abord que de la partie octogone ou dôme, moins la flèche qui est récente. D'excellents arcs gothiques dont il existe encore quelques traces sur les constructions environnantes ornaient la place depuis la façade de l'église jusqu'au marché aux poissons, soit à peu près un arpent et demi. Ces ornements construits en 1424, furent détruits par les Français en 1815, je crois.

Charlemagne construisit sa chapelle en 796 comme vous savez. Le pape Léon III, croit-on, la consacra en 804 ainsi qu'il a été dit. La chapelle est un octogone recouvert d'une haute coupole. Un pourtour polygonal de 16 côtés, à deux étages où l'on entre à l'ouest par un portail en tour et à l'est par une chapelle double, enveloppe l'octogone. Ce respectable monument eut à subir comme bien d'autres de dures épreuves. Vous savez qu'après avoir servi au couronnement des rois de Germanie, il fut transformé en *écurie* par les Normands!

Othon III le fit restorer et orner à l'intérieur. Plusieurs incendies au 12^{ième} et au 13^{ième} siècle le dévastèrent. Le bourgmestre Gerhard Chorus fit construire le chœur dans la seconde moitié du 14^{ième} siècle. Ce vaste chœur bâti, sur le plan de la Ste. Chapelle de Paris, est pour ainsi dire le meilleur morceau. Cependant le corps de cette construction plus riche que celui de la Ste. Chapelle à l'extérieur ne l'est pas autant à l'intérieur dont les murs sont trop nus et les fenêtres trop pâles. Dans le même temps on éleva la chapelle de la Ste. Croix, appelée aussi de St. Nicolas. Elle est en entrant, à gauche. Cette chapelle gothique dont le chœur est en avant et en face sur le côté gauche est ornée d'une riche galerie sur trois côtés: derrière, à droite et en avant. Le chœur est à double étage. Au premier est l'autel de St. Nicolas au dessus du quel se trouve un grand crucifix très expressif du 16^{ième} siècle, ce qui a fait donner le nom de Ste. Croix à la chapelle. La partie supérieure est consacrée à St. Michel et on y arrive par la galerie. On y voit le sarcophage en marbre blanc de Paros dans lequel Frédéric Barberousse fit déposer les restes de Charlemagne en 1165. A mon goût les autres chapelles ne sont riches qu'à l'extérieur. Pour entrer à l'église proprement dite les portes sont très laides de même que le porche, si je puis appeler cela porche. C'est plutôt une chambre dans la tour ouverte en arcade sur la nef. Cependant il ne faut pas oublier que la grande porte à deux battants est en bronze. Une espèce de tête de lion ressort au milieu de chaque battant; le reste est uni comme une planche. Le tout ferme mal et roule sur de grosses pentures de grange! C'est beau parceque c'est vieux! Consolation pour ceux qui ont vu de *meilleurs jours*!

En entrant dans l'église l'aspect est celui d'une respectable antiquité. Ca l'air pauvre même, tout est blanc sal; mais vous vous sentez profondément impressionné en présence de cet ensemble d'arcades à travers lesquelles vous entrevoyez le chœur. Les colonnes qui soutiennent le deuxième et le troisième étage de l'octogone sont en marbre, en granit, et en porphyre. Le tout de couleur grise avec chapiteaux blancs. Le fond de la coupole est en mosaïque représentant les douze vieillards de l'Apocalypse sur fond d'or. Du fond de cette coupole pend le Phorus, espèce de lustre en cercle don-

né par Frédéric Barberousse. Il est en cuivre doré et soutenu par une chaîne de fer battu. Il a une douzaine de pieds de diamètre et est beau comme antiquité. Il pend au-dessus de l'endroit où étaient les restes de Charlemagne. Soit lors de leur exposition, soit parceque le corps du grand monarque reposait, comme les uns pensent, sur le marbre que l'on voit sur le sol, et dans lequel est inscrit. "Carolo Magno" en grosses lettres de bronze ou de cuivre. C'est dans la première galerie de l'octogone que se voit l'espèce de fauteuil en marbre blanc sur lequel était assis Charlemagne que l'on retrouvait bien conservé, en l'an 1000, lorsque Othon fit ouvrir son tombeau. Charlemagne avait le sceptre dans la main droite, le livre des Evangiles sur les genoux, un morceau de la Ste. Croix lui servait de diadème, son corps portait un cilice et la panetière du pèlerin était attachée à sa ceinture. Il paraît donc qu'il n'avait pas été entermé civilement!!! A l'entrée du chœur se trouve l'autel du St. Sacrement qui a remplacé l'antique autel du couronnement. Il est entouré de quatre colonnettes supportant des anges, le tout en cuivre doré. Au fond du chœur se trouve le maître autel placé sur un dais gothique en marbre blanc et supporté par des colonnes de porphyre très précieuses et aussi anciennes que les premières construction du dôme. A droite en dedans de la balustrade est la chair de vérité donnée par Henri II, couronné à Aix-la-Chapelle en 1002. Elle est couverte de lames d'or et ornée de reliefs d'ivoire, d'agates, de gemmes, etc. Le conducteur nous montre toutes ces choses et avec toutes les explications possibles. Il y a au chœur un pupitre gothique en bronze du 15^{ième} siècle. Il a la forme d'un aigle posé sur un riche piedestal percé à jour. Le baldachin du trône pontifical est dû au comte de Nelesson. Le siège de l'évêque a été donné par le comte Vars du château de Cæn; le trône où il pontifie est un don de la princesse Joséphine de Hohenzollern. L'église a beaucoup de choses précieuses, entre autre la chape de chœur de Léon III qu'il aura laissée je suppose, à l'occasion de la consécration de l'église en 804.

La merveille du dôme est son trésor qui n'a peut-être pas son pareil en deça des Alpes. Il surpasse même celui de Cologne. Il est conservé dans la chapelle hongroise et rangé dans des armoires d'un très grand prix. La chapelle hongroise est, celle que vous voyez sur la gravure en avant et à droite de la tour. Elle est en style fantaisiste et date de 1756. Les reliques qu'elle renferme se divisent en grandes reliques et en petites reliques. Les grandes reliques qui ne sont visibles que tous les sept ans sont: la robe de la Sainte Vierge, les langes de l'Enfant Jésus à la crèche, le drap sur lequel St. Jean Baptiste a été décapité, la toile qui ceignit le Sauveur sur la croix. Ces grandes reliques seront visibles du 10 au 24 Juillet, 1888. Mais la splen-

dide châsse de Marie qui les renferme peut être vue en tout temps. Elle date de 1230. Parmi les petites reliques on remarque: la ceinture de Jésus-Christ, c'est une espèce de tavelle en toile d'un pouce et demi à peu près de largeur, un morceau du Saint Suaire, un fragment de la vraie croix, une ceinture de la Ste. Vierge, un morceau de l'éponge qui a servi au Calvaire, quelques objets ayant appartenus à Charlemagne, un croix en cristal donnée par le roi de Suède et haute d'un vingtième de pouce, plusieurs choses précieuses à l'usage de l'église de la châsse de Charlemagne. Les châsses sont en or ou en argent sculpté en forme de maisons longues de cinq pieds à peu près et ornées de statuette. Je n'ai rien vu de comparable dans aucun musée ou trésor de l'Europe. Au nombre des cloches du dôme est un bourdon énorme que l'on fait entendre aux tintons de l'Angelus.

J'allais dire: "Sortons de l'église pour parler d'autre chose," vu l'exiguïté de l'espace qui me reste; mais à Aix-la-Chapelle on est toujours à l'église puisque l'on prie partout dans les rues comme au champ. Si l'on sort du dôme par la chapelle Ste. Croix, il faut passer par le corridor gothique du vieux palais, corridor éclairé d'un côté par des têtes de fenêtres gothiques en couleur et orné de l'autre des tableaux du chemin de la croix. La statue de Jésus-Christ, de grosseur naturelle, est placée dans un enfoncement grillé en fer. Il y a presque toujours du monde aux stations, principalement à celle de la grille où l'on fait brûler des cierges. Le vieux palais lui-même n'a rien de remarquable. Tout près se trouve l'hôtel de ville qui est un édifice de style gothique. Il est bâti sur les fondements de l'ancien palais carlovingien. On croit que la tour de l'est provient de l'ancien palais. Celle de l'ouest date du 13ième siècle. Dans le haut de l'autel se trouve la salle impériale qui a à peu près 135 pieds de longueur sur 55 au moins de largeur. Trois ou quatre gros piliers soutiennent les arcades gothiques au milieu de cette salle. Tout est en couleurs variées d'après le goût allemand, Le parquet est magnifique. Les murs sont ornés de belle fresques dont voici les sujets: 1o. Othon III ouvre le caveau de Charlemagne en l'an 1000, 2o. Destruction de la statue de Irminsul de Paderborn en 772; 3o. Victoire de Charlemagne sur les sarrasins de Cordoue en 778; 4o. Entrée de Charlemagne à Paris en 774 (le roi Didier chargé de fers et son épouse); 5o. Baptême de Wittikind en 785; 6o. Le Pape Leon III couronne Charlemagne à St. Pierre de Rome, en 800; 7o. construction de la basilique d'Aix-la Chapelle en 795; 8o. Couronnement de Louis Debonnaire dans la basilique en 813; Je ne sais pas si j'ai le goût depravé, mais je ne comprends pas pourquoi l'on ne parle pas de ces fresques qui sont les plus belles que j'ai vues. L'auteur est Rethel, né près d'Aix à Diependen. Il a peint lui-même

les quatre premiers tableaux et a tracé les quatre autres qui furent exécutés par Kehren. Rethel mourut en 1859. Dans la salle des séances se voit aussi le plus ancien portrait de Charlemagne par un peintre inconnu. Beaucoup d'autres tableaux ornent l'appartement.

Devant l'Hotel de ville est une place publique servant de marché et au milieu de laquelle est une fontaine surmontée de la statue de Charlemagne couronnée et tenant le globe. C'est là que vous voyez de beaux costumes de "revendeuses:" capuche de paille à pic sur la tête et jupon rouge, bleu, jaune et ajusté au cou comme au corps! Mais ce qui fait valoir le costume c'est l'éloquence loquace de chacune d'elle, Le tout en allemand, c'est trop naturel: il faut acheter ou se boucher les oreilles!!!

Il y a plusieurs beaux monument dans la ville et un grand nombre d'églises dont neuf sont paroissiales. Les sculptures de ces dernières sont souvent gâtées par les peintres qui ont chargé de couleurs les plus belles sculptures en pierre. De sorte que tout l'art de la sculpture disparaît au bénéfice de la peinture; C'est une manie par ici de passer le pinceau partout. Ainsi voyez l'autel de Ste. Anne au deuxième étage de la cathédrale, c'est de la pierre artistiquement sculptée, et au premier coup d'oeil, vous prendriez cela pour de la tapisserie.

Les environs d'Aix-la-Chapelle forment des collines dont l'une peut s'appeler montagne. Sur l'une d'elles est situé le grand asile des Alexiens pour les epileptiques Sur la plus haute colline est l'église St. Sauveur, et sur le point culminant de cette montagne appelée Lonsberg, d'où l'on découvre le plus beau panorama, a été élevé un monument pyramidal par la princesse Louise, je crois. Il y a aussi, a quelque distance de la ville, un ancien château de Charlemagne appelé Frankenburg. L'étang qui entoure le château était autrefois un lac considérable devenu légendaire. L'anneau magique de Fastrada qui précéda son époux, Charlemagne, dans la tombe fut jeté, dit-on, dans le lac. L'empereur depuis lors ne pouvait plus quitter les bords du lac. Toute la journée il plongeait son regard au fond des ondes en pleurant son épouse. Telle est l'histoire qu'on rapporte au sujet de Frankenburg.

Les bains d'eau naturellement chaude sont on ne peut plus curieux. On croirait prendre le mal de cœur en la buvant; mais on s'en sauve à l'aide d'un petit morceau de sucre. Cette eau est très minérale puisqu'elle contient du bicarbonate de soude, de l'iode, du brome et du sel commun. Les thermes ont une température de 45 à 56 degrés centigrades (36-45 R.) Aucune eau ne peut la surpasser, dit-on, dans le traitement des maladies chroniques de la peau et toute espèce de maladies connues et inconnues. De sorte que pourvu que vous soyez malade l'eau n'a pas sa pareille au monde!!! Aussi les

Romains, gens forts sur les bains fondèrent cette colonie d'Aix-la-Chapelle, à laquelle ils donnaient le nom de *Aquæ grani* (nom que l'église lui conserve toujours,) à cause des qualités innombrables des eaux, puisqu'elles guérissent de tous maux. Il y a toujours beaucoup d'étrangers malades à Aix et beaucoup s'en retournent satisfaits. Ça veut dire quelque chose, car s'ils ne sont pas guéris, c'est ou qu'ils sont mieux, ou qu'ils n'étaient pas malades!!! Assez, pour cette fois.

Un Touriste.

CUEILLETES.

- Encore à l'œuvre!
- Tous nos anciens canadiens sont de retour.
- Plusieurs élèves d'origine française nous sont venus de Lake Linden, de Calumet et de Manistee, Mich.
- Phil. Lesage commencera son cours de médecine le 28 Septembre, au Medical College, à Chicago, Succès!
- Alex. Granger songe à se diriger vers l'ouest. "Go west, young men!"
- Mr. Bourget, élève distingué de Mr. Gagnon, est arrivé de Lévis, pour succéder au regretté Rév. E. Therrien dans le département musical. Maître et élèves sont pleins de courage. Nul doute que le succès couronne leurs efforts.
- Des lettres reçues dernièrement de Vourles nous annoncent le prochain départ du Rév. P. Lajoie, C. S. V. pour le Canada. Le Vicaire de la Société sera accompagné du Rév. F. Saulin, C. S. V. Leur arrivée est impatientement attendue.
- Rév. A. Bergeron a fait dernièrement à Chicago un bazar qui a réalisé la somme magnifique de \$3,500. La santé du curé de Notre Dame laisse beaucoup à désirer. Il est actuellement en visite chez le Rév. Hudon d'Alpena.
- Rév. T. Ouimet a été nommé, après sa vacance au Canada, vicaire à St. Mary's, la paroisse la plus ancienne de Chicago.
- Rév. Ant. Mainville est curé de Stockton, Kansas. Nos meilleurs souhaits l'accompagnent.
- Nous espérons recevoir Mgr. Fabre, Archevêque de Montréal, actuellement au Manitoba, mais sa Grandeur a répondu qu'Elle se voyait forcée, à son grand regret, de prendre la route la plus courte pour revenir au pays.
- Kankakee est représenté, cette année, par les deux jeunes Kerr et Drolet. Ce dernier est neveu du Rév. P. Clermont.
- Nous avons eu le plaisir de recevoir la visite de MM. Napoléon et Philippe Fortin qui ont quitté le collège depuis plusieurs années. Le premier est reparti pour Springer, N. Mexico où il travaille pour la com-

pagnie Mercantile et le second est retourné à Chicago, chez les Fortin et Co. Puisse la fortune toujours continuer à leur sourire!

— Nous commençons le mois de Septembre avec 154 élèves. D'autres sont attendus au mois d'Octobre. Le collège de Joliette compte plus de 300 étudiants. Nous n'avons pas encore de nouvelles de Rigaud. Une messe du St. Esprit a été célébrée le jour de l'ouverture des classes, à l'Ecole de la Cathédrale; 314 élèves étaient présents.

— MM. J. Schubert et J. Bergeron commencent leur seconde année d'étude médicale, au Rush, à Chicago. Mr. W. Schubert a remplacé son frère à Kankakee.

— Plusieurs anciens élèves doivent venir jouer une partie de balle au Collège, le premier dimanche d'Octobre: ce sont MM. A. Desjardins, Thos. Walsh, Chas. Cameron, Chas. Baker, J. Roach, T. Gibbons, J. Quirk, J. Murphy, E. Bernier. La partie promet d'être chaudement disputée.

— La salle d'étude est élégamment décorée de fleurs naturelles: des paniers pendent à toutes les fenêtres et la statue de la Ste. Vierge est entourée de vases parfumés.

— Docteur F. Marcotte laissera bientôt Concordia, où il avait une nombreuse pratique, pour s'établir sur les côtes du Pacifique, si renommées par la douceur de leur climat.

— La retraite de la Communauté a été prêchée par Rév. C. Fourrier, C. S. V., Supérieur. Elle se termina par l'admission de cinq novices aux premiers vœux: ce furent les RR. FF. Gallagher, Beclair, Meehan, Hartwell et Gignac.

— La belle église que Rév. M. Letellier fait construire à Menominee sera bénite le second dimanche d'Octobre.

— On prépare l'opérette des *Aveugles* pour la St. MM. J. Rivard et Grandpré se partageront les rôles. *Pizarro* sera la pièce de résistance.

— Les deux classes françaises composées d'élèves américains sont très nombreuses. Elles sont enseignées par M. Granger et Rev. Beclair C. S. V.

— Les Minimes ont un jeu de balle: ils n'ont rien à envier aux plus grands élèves. Piton est le champion.

— Les élèves ne portent que des pantoufles à l'intérieur de la maison. Le silence d'action est ainsi plus fidèlement observé, sans compter qu'on se repose plus aisément après les heures de récréation et que les nouveaux planchers ne s'en porteront que mieux.

— E. Collette vient d'arriver de Nicolet, Wisconsin Il nous apporte de bonnes nouvelles des MM. Hébert et N. Collette qui parlent de venir visiter leurs anciens lieux d'étude.

Canada, where he went to spend his vacation, resumed his duties as Prefect of Studies.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"TALES FOR EVENTIDE" is the title of a neat little work containing a collection of stories for the young. It is a reprint from the Ave Maria series, and this fact alone insures its practical worth and utility. Some of these stories are short, others are of greater length; but all bear with them instruction and morality, inwrought, however, with such dexterity as in no wise to detract from that interest of narrative and plot, which draws the tender mind to the perusal of such compositions. What a grand benefit accrues to the sum total of humanity, by the instilling of principles governing the moral life of man, into the yet unformed mind under the pretext of affording it a passing pleasure! Such lessons unknowingly commenced in the budding years of childhood, bear sound and luscious fruit in the days of riper manhood, and so a work of philanthropy continues unseen, wiser by far and more effective, because farther-reaching than the many which catch the eye of pride and move the lips of praise.

"The Choice of an Occupation," In the *Forum* for August, is an article of more than ordinary interest. Besides grappling with his subject in all its practical phases, the author has also interwoven with his arguments which are of a strong deep hue, the brighter colors of pleasantry and witticism. That he has laid bare the question in its full scope, would be rash to assert and, in fact even possible, too much to expect from an article of the ordinary periodical length! But that he has proposed several points pregnant with meaning to those who will give them a serious consideration, there can be no doubt.

Such a bearing have his opening remarks, on the necessity of a collegiate preparation to that transition period, when the young man ceases to labor for self, and throws himself on the busy jostle of life, that it would not be ill-timed to recall them in these pages:

"Beyond the line of things that are certain, there is the atmosphere, as we call it, which is indeed the margin now water and now land, of a beach which the daily flood-tide covers up, or from which it recedes. It is in this mysterious margin that the great questions of human life are developed. The education which a college gives carries one to the margin. The work of the world begins on the other side of the margin. In the margin between, sometimes in a few days, sometimes in many years, are to be wrought out the mysteries which from college life lead to the world's life. They are easier for one man than for another, perhaps.

They are, perhaps easier in one vocation than they are in another. But there is no man in any possible vocation who will not find that this difficult step is to be taken, or this difficult passage met. In the last resort of all, the young man who seeks counsel must find it in communion with his God." Might not however the young man commune with his God before the counsels of men had failed him? If help were vouchsafed him from this source in extremity, why not obviate so many difficulties by suing for it from the start? Would it not be more consistent with his reliance on a God, were he to ask a guidance whice he may hope to obtain? This might be the key to the solving of the great puzzle which to many is the Gordian-knot of life.

The *Century* for September contains an article, which, just now, is more than passing interest. Of late all eyes have been fixed on the "City of Brotherly Love" where has just been celebrated in a truly regal style the "Centennial of the Constitution." In the article referred to, the author has endeavoured to give a thorough history of the event we have commemorated and he has well succeeded. The title of the article is: The framers and the framing of the "Constitution." In glancing over the names of those who composed that august body, we no longer wonder that our constitution is such a master-piece of prudence and wisdom; and to their wisdom indeed we do owe it. For it was far from being a work of intuition; on the contrary, hard brain work and strength of will achieved the result. From the 28th of May 1787, when a quorum was had, until the 19th Sept, the same year, every species and plan of Government, with the exception of Monarchy, was fully debated; and though none of them was adopted in its integrity, they served as the basis of compromise: fusion. So it happened that the constitution came forth the work of no one man, but the result of the wisdom of that great body of men, who constitute the Galaxy on the firmament of our history. The above named article is one which well repay the reader. The style is interesting, and well suited to historical subjects.

The *Magazine of American History* is a finely illustrated and well gotten up periodical. It treats of events of history in a novel and interesting manner. In its issue for Sept. one article attracts particular attention for its strength of style and antithetical treatment. *Union, Secession, Abolition*, is the title. The author proves that our great Webster was imbued, not with the idea of abolition, in that great question which led to Civil war, but his whole mind and heart was bent on preserving the Union. The same could be said of Calhoun. He, too, was imbued not with the thought of abolition, but with that of Secession or Disunion.

Hence the great antagonism between these two ornaments of the forensic stage, was an antagonism of North and South, on the question of Union or Secession. He who represented the enthusiasm of unmixt Abolition was Sumner, who, though not possessing the oratorical abilities of Webster, nor logical acumen of Calhoun, brought a broader view and loftier tone to his question and so courageous and fixed in his purpose was he, that by him was given the fatal blow to any compromise with slavery. The character of each of these great men is portrayed in a striking and interesting manner.

The *Journal of Orthoepey*, setting forth the system of spelling according to the principles of Phonology, is interesting as an example of what art can effect. Though logical enough and novel in the extreme, we doubt very much as to its practicability. Generations, four or five removes from us, may witness the adoption of such a system; but there is too much revolution in it to meet the taste of the present generation.

Public Opinion is a weekly given to the summarizing of opinions of the Press on all important subjects of current topic. It is a thorough paper, choice in its selections, and embracing in its judgement the various phases of active life. Such a paper is of the greatest benefit to us in particular, for the average american daily news, with nothing but its pith, its concise, but thorough articles. We have taken great interest in the department on Education and find its notes very impartial and extensive.

SPORTIVE NOTES.

The Shamrocks are now fully organized. We think we can safely say that if the ex-students expect to beat us they will have to "play ball."

Mr. Martin Murray, our new player, late of the Bardstown College nine, has shown himself to be a first class baseman and splendid batter.

The "Profs" are at last subdued as this year they can put no nine in the field to play against the boys.

Again the lively foot ball is sought. Every recess the invigorating game is indulged in and the joyous shouts that fill the air proclaim the enjoyment derived therefrom.

The hand-ball alley for the Minims is completed and has already been formally initiated by a large number of the "little men" who enjoy this interesting sport.

W. Stafford may not be able to pitch but he can make balks.

Charley Knisely has improved much in base-ball playing during vacation and is now one of the best "willow wielders" and "sphere handlers" the Seniors can produce.

"Mike Kelly" Maloney has forsaken base-ball and is now "one of the finest" at hand-ball.

Last Sunday the diamond was inaugurated by the Seniors defeating the ex-Juniors by a score of 25 to 13. Batteries, Seniors Legris and Dandurand, Juniors, Mc Carthy and Stafford.

In securing Will McCarthy the Juniors have a fine all around player and one who will lead them on to many a victory if they will but give him good support.

"Prof" Paul Wilstach has engaged in a new undertaking, that of umpiring. Paul, we wish you success in your new enterprise.

Mr. Sullivan, Captain of the Shamrocks, had a letter from Mr. Arthur Desjardins, who represents the ex-students of the College, challenging our nine for a game of base-ball to be played on the College grounds Oct. 2nd. Mr. Sullivan at once accepted and a good game may be expected.

Harry Parker is considered the best performer on the rings.

OUR EXCHANGE TABLE.

Even at this early date we find on our table exchanges from all parts of the country. Our Catholic weekly exchanges especially have been very assiduous in their visits, and it is with a sense of gratitude that we hereby offer a sincere acknowledgement of our indebtedness for their many kindnesses by resuming our semi-monthly calls, trusting they will continue to furnish us their sound opinions and wise comments upon topics of the day and other interesting subjects.

The *K.K.K. Chief* is scarcely recognizable as such any more, at least in appearance. It now wears a double breasted coat, i. e., it is an 8 instead of a 4 page paper, like the Times or Gazette, and moreover is now known as the K. K. K. County Democrat. Though the *Chief* was never of dubious political color its new appellation brings it conspicuously as the democratic organ of K. K. K. county. We are always glad to see the newsy and gentlemanly *Democrat*.

The *K. K. K. Daily Times* makes its regular visits to our rooms and we are always anxious to open its well filled pages wherein any student who wishes to be "up to the times" is always sure to find something interesting. We are rejoiced at finding that the *Times* contains almost daily notices of the notable doings at St. Viateur's, which fact gives the paper, at least for us, an additional relish.

As none of our College exchanges has as yet (Sept. 15th.) made its appearance we will close this column hoping to have the pleasure of greeting them very soon.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION.

The following account of Father Henry Boeckleman's tenth anniversary of Ordination appears in the *New Record* of Indianapolis, taken from the News-Letter. Father Boeckleman is now pastor of St. Joseph's church, Delphi, Indiana.

"Rev. Henry Boeckleman celebrated the tenth anniversary of his ordination to priesthood on Tuesday, Aug. 30. The occasion is one which will long be remembered by the estimable father. High Mass was celebrated at the usual hour in the morning and was largely attended. The music was unusually fine—in fact the arches of St. Joseph's echoed with a melody unusual. Rev. Father Boeckleman was ordained a priest at St. Viateur's College, Illinois, on Aug. 30, 1877. He has been in charge of this parish for the past three years. Thirteen guests sat at the well filled tables at the dinner hour, and wit and humor jointly ruled as toast master. Father Boeckleman was the recipient of many telegrams and letters of congratulation. His guests, many of whom are highly distinguished in Catholic circles, were as follows: Very Rev. Joseph Brammer, V. G. of Fort Wayne; Very Rev. E. P. Walters of Lafayette; Very Rev. M. E. Campion, of Logansport; Rev. Joseph Lesage, of St. George, Ill., and Rev. Achille Bergeron of Notre Dame, Chicago, both classmates of Father Boeckleman; Father King of Covington, Ind. Rev. Chas. Lamper, of Attica; Father Roche, of Lafayette; Rev. M. Marsile, C. S. V. Pres. of St. Viateur's College; Rev. Peborde, D. D. Prof. of Theology in the same college; Fr. Guendling and Father Bleckman, of Michigan City, and Father Messman, of Fort Wayne. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and long to be remembered by those present."

PERSONALS.

His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, is reverently but anxiously awaited by the students of St. Viateur's College, who hope to have the honor of such a distinguished prelate's visit to this their *Alma Mater*. His Lordship is expected towards the end of this month.

Boeckleman—We give, in another place, the account of Fr. Boeckleman's celebration of his tenth anniversary of priesthood. Father Boeckleman '77, visited us last commencement day and was appointed, by the old students then present amongst us, president of the Alumni Association. *Ad multos annos!*

Father Legris, our esteemed prefect of studies, has

returned lately from Kamouraska, Canada, whither he had retired for his summer vacation. The climate of Quebec proved too severe for him and resulted in an attack of sickness from which he is just emerging. May home climate, and our bracing fall weather restore us our prefect.

Belanger—Rev. Father Alf. Bélanger, C. S. V., for the last two years pastor of Brimfield, Ill, in the diocese of Peoria, has accepted a position as chaplain of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, in the City of New York, under Archbishop Corrigan. Fr. Bélanger's many years' experience with Deaf and Dumb in the City of Montreal, where he founded an institution for them, renders him most fit for the important post he now holds.

Cregan—Rev. Brother Cregan, C. S. V., late of Francee, is now director of the Novices. His well known genial dispositions make him a general favorite among those who have any relations whatever with him. He is also Professor at the College of the Commercial class, etc.

Champagne—On account of ill-health brother Champagne, C. S. V., who had retired for a rest with Father Bélanger, in Brimfield, is now living with Father Beaudoin. He has kindly condescended to give music lessons at the College.

McEachen—Brother McEachen, C. S. V., last year of the Holy Name School, in Chicago, is now stationed at the College and will occupy himself with the supervision of the "devils" of our printing department, Brother Mainville, C. S. V., retaining the upper hand in the direction of the press work in general.

O'Callaghan—We had the pleasure of meeting James O'Callaghan, '83, who brought a younger brother of his to dwell among us. James is yet at his old work in Chicago, but he speaks of giving it up for the study of medicine.

Hogan—It is a pleasure for us to learn that Dr. John Hogan, '83, now stationed at Joliet, is doing most successful business. His old classmates undoubtedly remember his humorous dispositions.

Convey—Harbour—William Convey, '87, will probably enter the drug business in Chicago, whilst Celeste Harbour, '87, will direct his energies to the abstruse study of Law. Farewell ye classical remembrances!

Walsh—We wish all success to William Walsh, '87, who has recently obtained a position as clerk in a clothing store, Needham, Indiana.

Thirty-two Priests and Brothers, all members of the community of St. Viateur, followed the exercises of their annual retreat during the weeks ending Aug. 28th. The number of the members of the American Obedience is not very great as yet, but if we call to mind that the Noviciate is opened only since October, 1883, we feel like congratulating the community on its rapid increase and many signs of prosperity and success.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

In a population of 250,000, Buffalo, N. Y., has 90,000 Catholics.

Rev. F. X. Weninger, S. J. has retired from missionary duties in consequence of old age and lung affection.

The Catholic people of Brooklyn and New York propose celebrating the Pope's Jubilee by a procession and public meeting.

St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey in Spencer Co., Ind., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, Sept., 2nd. Loss \$200,000.

The Diocesan Seminary of New York will be located at Rowsley, a county seat about 19 miles distant from the city. The property has cost \$15,000.

The first Catholic church built in Australia was erected in Sidney and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in 1822.

A recently published pamphlet shows that the Catholics of the United States contributed \$103,207 to the relief of the sufferers in the earthquake damages of Charleston, S. C.

Father Riordan, of Castle Garden, lately received ten young clergymen from Louvain, Belgium, on their way to Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

Rev. Father Ruland, German missionary, has petitioned for the same privileges as Father Riordan enjoys at Castle Garden. He thinks he could thus do an amount of good to German emigrants.

The Hon. John A. Riety, one of the richest men of Evansville, Ind., has built and furnished in that city a home for the aged and poor and placed it in charge of the Little Sisters of the poor.

The annual convention of German Catholics opened at Treves, Prussia, on Aug. 29th. Her Windthorst addressed 3,100 delegates and said that the cordial entente between the Pope and the Emperor were signs of better times for Germany.

France has lost a hero in the death of the brave general de Sonis who, in the Franco-German war, commanded at the battle of Patay, and fell severely wounded at the head of the Papal Zouaves, whom he had led with the cry of "Vive La France! Vive Pie IX!"

Cardinal Lavigerie paid a recent visit to Maestricht, Holland, to establish a convent for five sisters whom he brought from Africa. They will be the first members of a community destined to supply nursing and teaching sisters for the Central African and Congo missions.

The Protestants are disgusted with their Dr. Fulton who, of late, has been preaching throughout the land against Catholicity. One of them says that the Catholic Church will sweep everything before it, unless it is met

by stronger and fairer reasons than Dr. Fulton has yet produced.

Father Gmiener, for several years Professor at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, the author of a recent pamphlet "Are German Catholics Unfairly Treated?" has been appointed to fill the chair of Philosophy and Natural Science at the Theological Seminary of St. Thomas Aquinas, diocese of St. Paul.

The Catholic Order of Foresters of the State of Massachusetts, held their Convention in Boston, Sept. 3rd. 68 courts with a membership of 5000 were represented by 120 delegates. Since the organization of the Order in 1879, \$215,000 have been paid out in endowments, and \$285,000 in sick benefits and other causes, making an aggregate of about \$500,000.

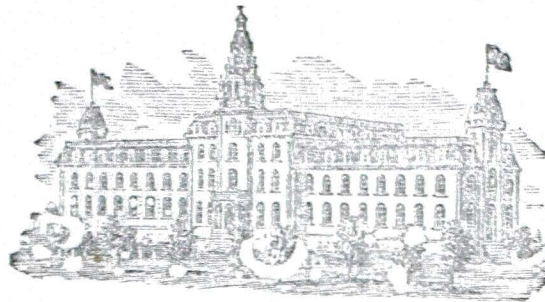
The German Catholic Central Union held its 32nd. annual assembly in Chicago, opening on Sept. 4th. Mayor Roache was present at the opening ceremonies and welcomed the many guests to the city. Over 300 delegates were present. The Union is in a most flourishing condition, its reserve fund now rising to the beautiful sum of \$665,000.

The Holy Father has designed to erect into a basilica the sanctuary of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Quebec, and the miraculous statue of the Saint venerated therein has been solemnly crowned in the name of Leo XIII, who desires thus to glorify the patroness of Canada. The crown of Ste. Anne and of the Blessed Virgin are of massive gold, the gifts of the women of Canada.

A non-Catholic who lately visited Cardinal Manning, speaking of the Prelate's distinguished appearance, says: "The man who reaches a high position in the compact military organization of the Catholic Church, must of necessity be a man of ability and character. There is certainly no such dignitary in the Protestant Church of England who can for one moment in point of ability and force of character, be compared with this distinguished prince of the Catholic Church."

An extensive work of twelve volumes, containing the lives of about four thousand Irish Saints, is now in press, the work of Rev. Canon O'Hanlan, P. P. This valuable compilation has been begun fifteen years ago and only five volumes are as yet completed. The work will have one volume for each month in the year, the one for June being now in the press. It is needless to say that this will be a treasure of Irish History, both religious and civil; in fact, it will prove the delight of the Irish student and scholar who will not fail to procure it as a reference book containing the purest and loftiest glory of his native land. It will bring back to light the glorious days of Erin, when she was known throughout Europe as the *Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum*, the Island of Saints and Scholars. May the courageous Canon be granted life to finish his noble work.

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