

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. IV

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1886.

No 12.

A. H. PIKE.

JEWELLER.

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ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,
BY THE STUDENTS.

EDITORS.

MR. J. CUSACK.....	'87.
MR. A. GRANGER.....	'87.
MR. P. WILSTACH.....	'89.

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

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

EDITORIALS.

PLEASE FIND with each issue of the JOURNAL the two little stitches you have been so long asking for.

* *

WE ARE PREPARING to surprise you with new and better paper, and a cover—at the beginning of our next volume. That shall happen in March 1887; please meet us there with compliments. P. S. We have not decided on the color of our spring suit yet; suggestions received at par.

* *

THE READING ROOM also becomes an accomplished fact. The place could not be more convenient. It is already neatly fitted up and receives many visitors. The Dublin Review, the Catholic World, the Catholic Review, the Century Magazine, and a variety of weeklies are amongst the readables. How many a precious *quart d'heure* can be availably invested in these rich stores!

* *

LITERARY WORK is going on actively in the societies and the daily classes of belles lettres; the students in general and members of literary associations

deserve encouragement on this head. By smithing we become smiths—we must work, think, study, read, write, declaim; in a word we must practice ourselves in our art, the divine art of letters. Of course it is not always pleasant for those on whom we practice, i. e. the victims who are obliged to hear us and read us. But all in the world are about so circumstanced; we must bear one another's burdens. *Ergo Scribite fortiter!* write valiantly!

* *

ATHLETIC SPORTS in every shape, are engaging the attention of college goers at this season; college journalism is full of interesting reports, and also forcible hints on the necessity of such invigorating games. We are certainly encouraged at finding so many concur with us in the opinion that a moderate use of athletics has become an indispensable adjunct of the school-room. Our own gymnasium, which a year ago was a dream, has, *mirabile dictu!* become a tangible, concrete thing! an accomplished fact! Whom shall we thank? the Thespians? and the Club Molière? Yes—and Bro. Lauzon who is going to build more appliances. Three cheers, then, for all of them ! ! !...and a thousand thanks indeed!

* *

"IF WE WOULD be benefited," says an exchange, "we must read with a critic's eye. We must read that we may observe the character not the story. The story is worth but little"—This is not a new, but it is a very precious precept and one very apt for quotation at the hour of our reading room's inauguration. Remember that the critic's eye does not mean the fault-finder's squint. Read with an observing, a discerning eye, in order to be able to assert, after the perusal of a book, the prevailing tone of its style, its principal character, its merit, what it proves, where it is deficient (and here put on your glasses.) Especially in fiction, do not allow yourself, reader, to be drawn along by the windings of the plot "the story"—There stop to study the characters, examine the style, notice the moral. Then say whether the book excels, instructs, wearies; and if you can praise or blame after you will have read profitably, and that not only for yourself but for others also to whom you may communicate the result of your observations.

LIFE.

This life is a problem, let him who can solve it
 Proclaim to the world the result of his work—
 For many have tried, but in vain all their efforts
 One portion made plain, still a mystery will lurk
 In some hidden nook, and when least you expect it
 'Twill dart out confuting those theories grand,
 Thus showing to mortals how vain their endeavors,
 The key to Life's mysteries, God holds in His Hand.

Yes, God is the keeper, Who with sublime wisdom
 Unfolds not these mysteries till man's work is done;
 Then gives him the key;—lo, his intellect brightens :
 How soon all is solved 'neath Eternity's sun!
 This maxim remember—"God knoweth best, trust him"
 His ways are most wonderful—see with what love
 He guides us through dangers though passion may blind us,
 And enters us safe in His Mansions above.

If thus we are guided by love, the assurance
 Is ours that our angels will show us most clear,
 When ways seemed the roughest, and hours seemed the
 darkest,
 'Twas then that our souls were to Heaven most near.
 The knowledge thus given will soothe us, refresh us,
 That moment of bliss will atone for much pain,
 And greater the bliss when we find all Life's mysteries
 In Heaven are solved, though Earth's efforts were vain.
 G. M.

THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION.

ESSAY READ BEFORE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY BY
 A. L. GRANGER, PRES.

Rev. Moderator, and members of
 St. Patrick's Society;

The relation of the Catholic Church and our vaunted civilization have these many years engaged the attention of thinking minds; it is perhaps not without a certain temerity that I have chosen this subject so vastly grand and imposing in its every point of view. I trust, however, that what I will candidly expose may prove entertaining at once and instructive. The question is, What has the church done for civilization? To find an answer to this inquiry we need but open any work on civilization regardless of the prejudice and antipathies of the author. Although philosophical historians may not all grant as much one as the other, yet none will deny that in Civilization the Church was a great factor.

Among these Mr. Guizot, who gave much study to the question of civilization and who is no mean authority, says: "Who is there but will acknowledge that christianity has been one of the greatest promoters of civilization?" . . . and again, "It was the Church which became the connecting link, the principle of civilization between the Roman and Barbarian world." I could here quote Hallam and others but I do not wish to enter into too many details.

Let us then enter upon our subject proper. Let us see what civilization is, what are its requisites, and how the Church possessed those requisites.

Civilization is the social and individual progress of man. Now in order that society or the individual may progress, three things are necessary, namely; intellectual, physical and moral development. Now did the Church possess these requisites? She did. And what was wanting in Pagan Civilization at the coming of Christ? In order to understand this well let us go back to the beginning of the Christian era and there study the condition of the Romans who were the most enlightened people of that time.

At a first glance we are apt to be dazzled. We see Augustus reigning amid all possible pomp and glory; literature and art are in an exceedingly flourishing condition; legislation has attained a perfection well calculated to elicit the admiration of future ages, so much so that Roman laws have acquired the name of written reason. In a word all things seem to indicate a high civilization and a society based on immutable foundations. But how does all this agree with our definition? We have there indeed physical and intellectual progress, but moral progress is wanting. Tear away that veil of outward show, penetrate into the heart of society and you shall find nothing but corruption and decay. You will see, as Balmes so well expresses it, that "Morality is without reality, manners without modesty, passions without restraint, laws without authority, and religion without God," the last of which is the cause of all the rest, for from the moment that man, relying upon his reason, casts off God from society, he is going to barbarism, to self-destruction. It is useless for me to prove this last statement; it is a fact of which all will be convinced if they only look at history. We have moreover a living example of this in France which is making itself ridiculous before the eyes of mankind. We see there a nation which since the middle ages had always been at the head of civilization, dwindling away into insignificance, and this from irreligion.

There was then one requisite wanting to society: morality, and it is by supplying to this want that Christianity become the great civilizer. Rome thought to civilize the world by means of knowledge, but we see how it succeeded. Fast on the footsteps of irreligion followed ruin and Rome, the proud conqueror of the world, fell

under the battle-ax of undisciplined barbarians. Amid all this confusion did the Church begin its work of regeneration and civilization. Contrary to the Epicurian gluttony and intemperance of the time she preached sobriety in all things. Instead of pride and self-love she preached humility, self-sacrifice, and charity. In a word it completely reversed the idea of morals then existing. The emperors to whom these new rules of moral were a continual reproach issued proclamations to the effect that any one found preaching christian doctrines or indulging in Christian practices should suffer death.—The proclamations were unheeded. The Christians willingly laid down their lives for their faith, and every day their ranks thickened, till Rome's monsters disgusted with their butchery gave up their idea of extermination, and christianity flourished and spread its mild influence over the whole world. To rulers it taught that they were only the dispensers of God's authority, and to subjects, the respect of authority as coming from God. Thus through the reign of feudalism it established peace and harmony between the possessors of temporal power and the people, and at the same time—prepared both for a higher civilization. During the middle ages we see the church continually working at this preparation. First it elevates the character of woman to its proper standing; then it abolishes slavery, and so on till at last men have imbibed sound and hearty idea, and are ready for better forms of government, for nobler social relations.

But it is natural to ask, what is that principle of influence without force, of compulsion without violence, which is found in the Church alone? It is the empire of the mind. It addresses itself to the nobler part of man, namely, to his reason, his intellect, his will. Christianity's glory, is in not having, like other conquerors employed force to convince man. It came into the world, exposed its doctrines and all nations embraced it. Why did they embrace it? Because they saw there peace and quiet, because they found there what for a long time they had been seeking in vain, viz: true liberty which consists in respecting the rights of others in order that ours be also respected. We see that the Church introduced the two principles which are essential to every society: the respect of authority, and the respect of rights.

Now our modern infidels in their blind hatred of everything which is christian, dare say that Christianity is opposed to intellectual progress, to science. Did these would-be learned men ever hear about the two great ages of learning and art since the Christian era, one of which was named after Leo X, one of our popes, and the other after Louis XIV, a catholic monarch?

I admit that we do not give as much importance to science as they do; in the sense that we do not place it

above God and make of it the end of man. We treat science as a means to an end, which end is truth. We believe that all science comes from God who is all truth and that everything which is against God is error and consequently not science.

The same doctrines which Christianity has spread have civilized the world, doctrines of true liberty, true equality, and fraternity; these necessitated a change in social morality and government. Thus from pagan and corrupt the world became Christian and moral and that through the untiring efforts of the Church. It is not strange then, that voices, generally so discordant, agree in proclaiming the Church the Great Civilizer.

LOCALS.

- Clemency ruleth the hour!
- The Greek class does not tower above 75!
- Did you catch on to the star? says Blinks.
- A plateau of sleek ice bridges the river from the big ravine to the little island.
- We are steering straightway to that old Christmas pine yonder, see Spiel?
- Mr. Alex Granger, of the philosophy class, becomes a mate of the third corridor. His motto was always "excelsior."
- Moise Boisvert, our former class-mate, takes lessons on the piccolo from Prof. Therrien with a view to entering the Village band.
- Johnnie O'Brien, of the minim department, and Daniel and Will Cowway, of the junior department of '84, have lately returned.
- At the Novitiate last Wednesday the 8th. inst, Messrs. McCormick and Harrington were invested with the habit of clerics of St. Viateurs. May they ever be happy with the better share they have chosen.
- One of the late schemes is to build a toboggan slide which would extend say from the middle window of the study hall, with inclination to about home plate, and thence down to the nether end of the yard. All in favor?
- Bro. Gallagher promises to come soon again to see how we are progressing in athletics and show us more tricks.
- Mr. Will Redmond, of De Kalb, is the last arrival among the Seniors.
- Shall we have that spelling match before Christmas, Mr Dore?
- Prof. Bigham, after an understanding with the Director, has decided to give the boys nightly lessons in gymnastics. His course has already a numerous attendance and if the expenses for buttons, suspenders etc. do not come too heavy on the Prof. he will certainly be tempted to keep a position otherwise lucrative.

— Come along boys invent more schemes to bluff the Prof. in spelling.

— Give us a smile Danny!

— Joseph McGavick has taken to checkers.

— Get the bass for that, will you Tom.....

— How many more days before vacation Spiel?....

— Who says Deering can't perform on the rings?...

— The "immortal" Shakespeare is now amongst us...

— The Seniors now daily enjoy a four o'clock walk.

— Gus has become a regular little bookworm since the reading-room opened.

— Claude can't see how Roach and Duret eat so much in such a short time.

— "Switch off that box car and let the passenger go by.... All right go head."

— The chicken dinners served after the Jubilee collations were much relished.

— Rev. F. Dooling lately announced that the day for "exeat omnes" is the 22nd. inst.

— The literary readers thank Rev. G. Legris, who adds the *St. Nicholas* to their table.

— The staff congratulate Dr. Bergeron on the very neat apparence of his office. We all smoke...

— The frames for the Stations have at last arrived and will be placed in position during the holidays.

— Mr. Dore's table, or table No. 2, challenges any other table in any game whatever from baseball to checkers.

— Mr. J. Deveney has gone to Manteno where he has made arrangements to teach school for the coming term.

— Rev. J. Lesage, of St. George, Ill., lately presented the band and orchestra \$10.00 each. They thank him sincerely.

— Riding parties are now in vogue and most every week the students engage Chamberlain's hacks and are off for the afternoon.

— The Juniors are fast approaching perfection as foot-ball players and it takes a hard fought battle for the seniors to beat them.

— Now that the College has bought a new wind-mill for the farm can't we have a skating pond this winter? Think it over, Brother Senecal.

— We wonder what is that makes Harvy so happy lately? What if it should turn out to be an appendage to his name. Eh unck. Harv?....

— Some of the new electric lamps have been placed in the study-hall and now there is a superabundance of light. Luminous ideas at par.

— The weather has been exceptionally mild, and consequently the out side sports have kept the campus alive as in autumn fairest days.

— Last Thursday's evening occured the blessing of the picture of the Sacred Face which was placed in the chapel as a memorial of the Jubilee of the year 1886.

— Rev. F. Dooling C. S. V. entertains his many friends with musical recitals and electric shocks. Official callers are not treated to *electric* shocks.

— A hot game of "Shinny-on-ice" was played last thursday at the river by expert Junior skaters. The most promising among them are Calvin, Knisely and Parker.

— New members of the Band — Viateur Lamarre — John Kelley — Justin Ricou — Geo. Graveline — Geo. Roy. With these new recruits the Band now numbers twenty five.

— Boys, deserve good notes to take home with you next week, and rejoice your parents by showing them evidences of your diligence, application and gentlemanly behavior.

— The minims played their last prize-games last Sunday under the superintendence of Rev. G. Legris. There was much of the animosity displayed on St. Viateur's Day.

— Mr. Dore handles the dum-bell in all the curves, and Mr. McGavick accompanies him with the indian clubs. Mr. Sullivan practices on the rings and teaches the minims the tricks.

— Now, boys, that you have succeeded in getting your reading-room, fix it up. If every one does his share you can, without heavy cost, make it one of the most pleasant rooms in the house.

— Bro. Lauzon has a neat workshop in the basement opposite the printing office. All directions for new turning pole, parallel bars, etc, are to be left in the Bro's box before vacation.

— Last Thursday Rev. E. Rivard C. S. V., Rev. Lauzon C. S. V., and Rev. Lucier C. S. V. assisted Father Langlais in St Mary's, Ill. in solemnizing a requiem High Mass in honor of Bishop Bourget.

— The best penmen this year are, amongst the commercials, E. Bennet, J. Bennet, J. Moore, J. Roach, G. Brosseau, A. Muehlenpfordt, and W. Stafford; the best classical penmen are J. McGavick, T. Lyons, S. Saindon.

— Rev. Fr. Marsile C. S. V. was pronouncedly lucky in signing the right numbers at the Kankakee Catholic fair. He drew several valuable articles, among others, a set of parlor chairs, elegant cushions, and perfumery. It appears we'll be allowed to try our luck on these fancy things ere we wend our ways elewhere.

— The exercise of the Jubilee took place on the 7th. 8th. 9th. inst. During the course of instructions given were agreeably heard the strange and eloquent voices of visiting clergymen among others two former students of St. Viateur's, Rev. Z. Berard, of St. Anne, Ill. and Rev. F. Rielly, of Gilman Ill. The closing exercise, general communion, was most edifying.

— The debate in first grammar last week was entered into with great zeal and earnestness by the young par-

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

SUPPLEMENT MENSUEL.

NOTRE FOI ET NOTRE LANGUE.

VOL. II.

BOURBONNAIS, ILL. Samedi, 11 Dec. 1886.

No 1.

LE SOURIRE.

Rien n'est plus beau que toi, Sourire,
Lorsque tu voles te poser,
Aussi léger que le zéphyre,
Sur des lèvres d'enfant, comme pour les baiser!

La bouche fraîche où tu reposes,
Suave fleur entre les fleurs,
S'épanouit comme les roses
Que l'aurore au matin inonde de ses pleurs.

Le jour donne moins de lumière
Après de ténébreuses nuits
Que ton apparition chère
N'apporte de rayons aux regards où tu luis:

L'expression se transfigure,
L'auréole de l'idéal
Semble illuminer la figure,
Telle une flamme fait resplendir le crystal

Est-ce l'âme qui se révèle.
Reflet de la Divinité,
Et qui sur notre chair mortelle
Ainsi que sur la cire imprime sa beauté?

Ta forme pure et diaphane
Annonce partout le bonheur;
Il semble que la joie émane
De toi, chaste Sourire, ineffable splendeur!

Tu chéris surtout l'innocence,
Couronnes les fronts enfantins
Et comme ta seule présence
Pare d'un doux éclat la figure des Saints!

Dans le long exil de la terre,
Souvent nos yeux versent des pleurs,
Et, plus craintif qu'une chimère,
Tu désertes les traits que voilent les douleurs.

Mais, là-haut, tout chagrin expire:
Sur nos fronts alors, pur, joyeux,
Fleurira l'éternel Sourire,
Langage du bonheur et lumière des cieux.

CONSTANTINOPLE ET LE SCHISME D'ORIENT (suite.)

Pendant que l'Europe, victorieuse de la barbarie, confiante en sa florissante jeunesse, s'avancait ainsi les bras tendus vers l'avenir, un point noir, menaçant assombrissait l'horizon politique de l'Orient. L'islamisme repoussé au sud reparaisait à l'est. Une nouvelle puissance s'élevait alors sur la puissance divisée des Arabes et allait rajeunir en quelque sorte la guerre que le coran avait déclarée à l'évangile. C'étaient les Turcs, peuple d'origine tartare, qui embrassèrent, à l'exemple, du plus hardi de leurs chefs, la secte de Mahomet. Tout pliait devant eux. De victoire en victoire, ils s'étaient approchés de Constantinople, l'avant-poste du monde catholique. Divisée entre elle-même, séparée du centre de l'unité, que pouvait-elle contre un ennemi aussi redoutable, l'ennemi commun du nom chrétien? Les sophismes de ses philosophes la sauveront-ils des fureurs prêtes à éclater sur elle? Les arguties de ses théologiens feront-elles rentrer dans le fourreau le cimeterre de Mahomet? L'éloquence de ses orateurs arrêtera-t-elle l'élan irrésistible des bataillons musulmans? Hélas! non. C'est le jour de la rétribution qui se lève; c'est l'heure du châtement qui va sonner. Les armées des califes inondent les plaines de la Palestine, plantent l'étendard du prophète sur les bords des lacs de la Judée, sur les rives du Bosphore, en face de la capitale des descendants dégénérés des Césars.

Dans une semblable extrémité, Constantinople tourne les yeux du côté de l'Occident. Le cri de détresse que poussa Alexis Commène fut entendu. Le pape Urbain lut ses lettres au concile de Clermont, et l'Europe, comme un seul homme, s'ébranla au cri formidable de "Dieu le veut!" Huit fois, elle se précipita sur l'Asie, pour faire un rempart de son corps à la chrétienté menacée. Pendant deux siècles, elle prodiguera ses trésors et son sang pour arrêter les envahissements de cette doctrine qui se propagea à la pointe du Glaive, qui porte partout avec elle la corruption des mœurs, la ruine des sociétés.

Et quand les nations occidentales se levaient, pour sauver à la fois leur religion et Constantinople brutalement attaquées, comment celle-ci accueillait-elle les

offres chevaleresques des croisés? Se jeta-t-elle dans les bras de ceux qui lui apportaient l'union, la force et le salut? Comprit-elle au bord de quels abîmes ses erreurs l'avaient conduite? Renia-t-elle son passé de lâchetés, de trahisons et d'apostasies? Il sembla d'abord qu'elle saisit toute l'éminence du péril et la grandeur des destinées que son retour à l'unité pouvait réaliser. Déjà un empire chrétien était fondé à Jérusalem; la croix victorieuse resplendissait sur le tombeau du Christ; l'islamisme était refoulé aux déserts où il était né, pour y mourir dans l'impuissance; le Pontife Romain, Vicaire de Dieu, Chef et Père de cette famille des nations chrétiennes, appuyé d'un côté sur Jésus-Christ et de l'autre sur l'Europe, poussait les générations naissantes dans les voies de la gloire, de la liberté et de la prospérité. Jamais la foi, la justice et la raison ne s'étaient étreintes dans un plus étroit embrassement; jamais le rêve sublime de l'unité brisée par l'hérésie ne brilla avec plus d'espoir aux yeux du genre humain. Qui pouvait prévoir la fin des triomphes que les armées chrétiennes venaient de remporter en Orient? Quels prodiges le monde ne pouvait-il pas opérer, sous la direction de ces pontifes immortels, qui avaient fait naître au dedans une union si féconde, et pu susciter au dehors un si vaste mouvement?

La duplicité, la jalousie des Grecs l'emporta et anéantit pour toujours ces glorieux projets. Les exigences, les tergiversations de Comnène envers ses défenseurs souleva plus d'une fois, dès le début des Croisades, l'indignation des chevaliers chrétiens.

L'empereur Manuel, au milieu de ses protestations de reconnaissance pour le roi de France, Louis VII, mettait les Turcs au courant des desseins de l'armée latine et enfanta par son infâme fourberie tous les malheurs de la seconde croisade. Isaac l'Ange livra les 100,000 combattants de l'Allemagne entre les mains de Saladin, et surpassa par ses perfidies envers les croisés les souvenirs odieux de ses prédécesseurs. Enfin l'ère si pleine de promesses des guerres saintes finit avec St. Louis expirant sur les côtes de Tunis. En vain Jean Paléologue, présent au concile de Florence, emporta avec lui à Byzance la foi du grand Constantin; le peuple l'accusa de trahison et s'endurcit plus que jamais dans le schisme.

C'en est fait! Rien ne peut plus sauver cette ville coupable. Mahomet est aux portes de Constantinople; ses murailles abandonnées s'écroulent devant lui; le croissant remplace pour des siècles la croix sur le dôme de Ste. Sophie. Couvert du sang chrétien, l'implacable vainqueur pénètre dans le temple de Dieu, s'assied, comme pour recevoir les hommages des vaincus, sur les autels où reposent les ossements vénérés des apôtres et des martyrs! Voilà le nouveau maître que s'est donné Constantinople. Voilà celui qui se fera maintenant obéir et honorer à l'égal d'un dieu! La métropole de l'empire et des prétendus patriarches œcuméniques sera désormais

le siège des muftis, la capitale du monde anti-chrétien!

Ainsi tombait le Bas-Empire, après plus de onze cents ans d'existence, victime de son hérésie et de son aveuglement. Cette chute entraîna après elle les plus déplorables désastres, dont les conséquences, après plusieurs siècles, alarment aujourd'hui le monde entier: les Turcs placés à l'entrée du continent européen, comme une perpétuelle menace pour la chrétienté jusqu'au siècle de Louis XIV; la Russie consommant sa séparation avec le St-Siège et d'un jour à l'autre prête à courber l'Occident sous le joug tyrannique des czars; la décrépitude du pouvoir ottoman excitant plus de troubles, parmi les nations, qu'autrefois le succès de ses armes, et le démembrement de son territoire à la veille de jeter les peuples dans une guerre générale. Et pour les infortunés habitants de Constantinople, quelles n'ont pas été depuis leurs souffrances? Asservis, pillés, déshonorés, assassinés, massacrés, leurs plaintes cris de douleur ont retenti d'un bout du monde à l'autre et sont parvenus jusqu'à nous. Le seul récit de leurs maux a suffi pour jeter l'Europe dans la stupeur et faire taire des haines et des ambitions séculaires. Mais aussi ils l'ont voulu. Quand les derniers retranchements de leur ville tombaient sous les coups de l'ennemi, ils repoussaient les soldats de la croix accourus à leur secours, en s'écriant: "Plutôt le turban de Mahomet à Constantinople que la tiare du Pape!" Ils ont refusé jusqu'à la fin de se soumettre à la suprématie tutélaire des successeurs de Pierre, protectrice des droits imprescriptibles de la conscience, eh bien! aujourd'hui ils gémissent trop justement sous le cimeterre des sultans et demain ce sera sous le knout des czars! Leur martyre ne semble pas toucher à sa fin, puisqu'ils n'ont d'autre libérateur que l'autocrate des Russies, le bourreau de la Pologne, le persécuteur de cette nation qui tant de fois a sauvé l'Europe par sa vaillance, et qui meurt aujourd'hui si héroïquement pour sa religion, dans les déserts glacés de la Sibérie!

L'histoire est là pour attester ce fait: Toute église qui se sépare de Rome laisse un père pour prendre un maître, un protecteur pour prendre un tyran. Et pourtant, n'est-ce pas là le but où tendent tous les gouvernements actuels? Que voyons-nous partout? Les efforts les plus acharnés pour soustraire les âmes à l'autorité de Dieu, les tentatives les plus perverses pour asservir l'Eglise à l'Etat.

Que voulait la Prusse en mettant en force les lois iniques de Mai? Ressusciter l'Etat-dieu de Rome. Que veut l'Italie en dépouillant le St-Siège de sa couronne et de ses prérogatives? Soumettre le Vicaire de Jésus-Christ à César. Que veut la Russie en marchant vers Constantinople? Y établir le siège de la force brutale, d'où elle étouffera toute liberté et toute loi sur la terre. Les revers de cette ville malheureuse à la veille de passer sous le joug d'un nouveau maître n'ouvriront-ils

pas les yeux aux sociétés modernes, elles si fières de leurs conquêtes, si jalouses de leur indépendance! Les Grecs ne voulurent jamais comprendre le rôle providentiel de la papauté. Saurons-nous le comprendre? Il est à espérer que les révolutions, qui ébranlent en ce moment le monde, feront entrer les peuples dans l'ordre et que, gardiens fidèles de leurs droits, ils s'uniront pour arrêter les empiètements sacrilèges de l'Etat sur l'Eglise, et pour protéger la liberté des Souverains Pontifes, à laquelle leur propre liberté et leur véritable grandeur sont si intimement liées.

A. L.

CUEILLETES.

- Noël!
- Vacances!
- Assez de glace pour patiner.
- Pas assez de neige pour les traîneaux.
- McGavick a obtenu la médaille du cours classique avec neuf listes et Lesage celle du cours commercial avec huit listes. Bien! Très-Bien!
- Le "Cercle Molière" jouera le "Divorce du Tailleur" pour l'ouverture du bazar. Quel dommage que Moïse nous quitte si tôt! Il aurait si bien interprété Madame Lefèvre.
- Dick, une fille: heureux Père!
- Phil. se précautionne contre le froid.
- Dr. P. Létourneau a été appelé de Chippewa Falls pour visiter sa mère qui est dangereusement malade.
- P. Lesage, A. Granger, Ed. et A. Caron assistaient en qualité de garçons d'honneur au mariage de Mr. H. Granger.
- Rev. P. Bélanger, curé de Brimfield, est entré dans un joli presbytère qu'il a bâti, cet été.
- Le Rev. P. Langlais C. S. V. a célébré jeudi dernier un service anniversaire pour le repos de l'âme du vénérable Evêque Bourget. Les RR. E. Rivard, C. S. V., F. Lauzon C. S. V. et L. Lussier C. S. V. se sont rendus à Ste. Marie pour cette circonstance.
- Les lis et les tubéreuses, autour de la statue de la Ste. Vierge, à la salle de l'étude, sont tous en fleurs; ces plantes aussi bien que celles des corbeilles qui pendent aux fenêtres jouissent la vue, c'est comme une apparition du printemps.
- J. Ricou a reçu une jolie clarinette; il doit bientôt devenir membre de la fanfare.
- On dit que le Rev. P. Marsile a gagné plus d'un article au bazar de Kankakee, entre autre une élégante boîte de toilette.

Une image de la Ste. Face a été placée à la chapelle et bénie, jeudi soir, jour de la clôture du Jubilé.

— Quelle ravissante température depuis quelque

temps! C'est à ne pas se croire en hiver: aussi on s'en donne à la balle.

— L'étang du moulin est gelé et forme un magnifique rond à patiner. Tous les élèves, grands et petits, l'ont essayé.

— Les F. F. McCormick et Harrington ont pris le saint habit, le jour de l'Immaculée Conception et MM. Labranche de Marquette, Mich., et Gareau de Manitoba, viennent d'entrer au Noviciat.

— Dr. Péborde, qui est indisposé depuis quelque temps, a passé une partie de cette semaine chez le Rev. P. Chouinard C. S. V.

— Si F. Dandurand continue à grandir il passera bien vite du côté des grands.

— S. Saindon, *gradué* de l'année dernière, remplace J. Deveney, Sam. met à remplir ses nouvelles fonctions tout le sérieux dont il est capable.

— J. Palissard de Ste. Anne vient d'entrer au pensionnat; c'est le premier élève qui nous soit encore venu de cette paroisse.

— Nous sommes heureux d'apprendre que Mr. St. Louis" '75, qui a été malade pendant plusieurs semaines est tout à fait rétabli et peut servir ses pratiques avec sa bienveillance ordinaire.

— Rev. A. Martel écrivait dernièrement de Aachen, Prusse, qu'il avait visité la France, l'Italie, la Sicile, l'Egypte, la Palestine, l'Autriche, la Bohême, la Prusse, la Suisse, la Hollande, la Belgique. Il devait partir sous peu pour se rendre à Constantinople et visiter à son retour les Iles Britanniques.

— Le Rev. A. Lauzon, curé d'Osseo, Minn. nous a causé un vif plaisir en venant visiter ses amis. Il se plaît bien dans sa cure. Il nous a aussi donné les meilleures nouvelles du Rev. J. Soumis, curé de Beardsly, Minn., trop occupé cependant pour venir nous voir.

— On appelle à grands cris la neige pour les vacances de Noël. Ce serait si plaisant de faire un tour en traîneau!

— Le Rev. P. Lajoie, dont nous annonçons la visite dans le courant de l'année, écrit que l'état des affaires en France l'empêcheront peut-être de réaliser un voyage qui lui plairait autant qu'à ses nombreux amis.

— Le Bazar du Collège promet d'être un succès si l'on en juge par l'activité que mettent à le préparer les Dames et Demoiselles chargées des différentes tables. Espérons que la générosité de tous répondra à leurs efforts. Amusons-nous en faisant le bien.

LEON XIII

Nous étions à Rome depuis quelques jours. Quel bonheur pour des catholiques de se trouver au centre

de la catholicité, de visiter la capitale où demeure le Père commun des fidèles! La ville éternelle a bien changé depuis que les vandales piedmontais y ont pénétré; mais le chrétien retrouve encore ici la patrie de ses ancêtres dans la foi: les ans peuvent altérer la face humaine, mais quel est l'enfant qui ne saurait reconnaître sa mère? C'est bien toujours ce sol où se mêle la poussière de tant de générations illustres et qu'a rougi le sang de milliers de martyrs; voilà les catacombes dont la nuit était plus brillante que le jour qui éclairait les génies payens; devant vous gisent ces gigantesques monuments d'un autre âge qui célèbrent le triomphe de la vérité sur l'erreur, s'élèvent ces temples qu'ont embellis les beaux arts et dont la grandeur fait rêver à l'Infini! En contemplant cette cité avec tous ses impérissables souvenirs et ses destinées immortelles, qui peut retenir ce cri qu'elle arracha à l'infidèle Byron:

Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul!

The orphan of the heart must turn to thee, etc.

Mais il nous tardait de voir le souverain Pontife, celui dont la dignité peut seule convenir à la majesté de Rome. Avec quel empressement nous nous rendîmes au Vatican en apprenant qu'une audience nous avait été accordée. C'était dans une circonstance solennelle: le Saint-Père devait recevoir une adresse de la part des représentants des différents cercles catholiques d'Italie. Plus de trois cents personnes l'attendaient dans la salle du Consistoire. Le pas des gardes retentit sur les pavés de marbre, le cœur se serre d'émotion, l'œil cherche celui qui est le premier parmi les hommes. Il paraît! Le voilà le vieillard vêtu de blanc! Il est courbé sous le poids des ans et sous le fardeau d'universelles responsabilités; sa main ne se lève qu'en tremblant sur la foule agenouillée sur son passage; sa chair a la transparence de la cire et ses cheveux la blancheur de la neige; ses yeux noirs brillent d'intelligence et de finesse; son vaste front, siège des plus grandes pensées, est plein de noblesse et de majesté. Il s'est assis sur son trône entouré de dix-sept cardinaux, les princes de l'Eglise. C'est le Docteur, c'est le Roi! C'est le Vicaire de Dieu, le successeur d'innombrables Pontifes! L'oracle de notre foi, le dernier rempart de l'ordre moral, en ce monde, contre les coups sans cesse renouvelés de l'injustice et de la force triomphantes!

Il se lève pour répondre à l'adresse qu'on lui a présentée: il se redresse et domine toutes les têtes; son geste est fréquent et ferme; sa voix, sourde un peu, est tout feu et énergie; il parle ainsi pendant plus d'une demi-heure, répétant l'éternel *non possumus* des Papes qui a vaincu toutes les puissances de la terre!... Il finit en donnant la bénédiction Apostolique: ses yeux et ses mains levés au ciel semblent vouloir en faire descendre tous les trésors sur ses enfants. O paternité divi-

ne des âmes! O royauté fondée sur l'amour le plus inébranlable et le plus doux!

Avant de sortir du Vatican, Mgr. Malatha a eu l'obligeance de conduire quelques uns d'entre nous dans les salles qui avoisinent les appartements privés du Saint-Père. Nous visitons aussi sa chapelle: son prie-dieu est tout près de l'autel; son chapelet de lapis-lazulite monté en or, pend au mur; nous nous en emparons; on le touche, on le baise à qui mieux mieux; les gardes redoutent un vol et nous ôtent des mains ce précieux rosaire sur lequel Léon XIII attache ses pieux vœux, ces fleurs de la prière dont il couronne chaque jour le front de Marie.

Il est plus difficile d'obtenir des audiences sous le Pape actuel que sous son illustre prédécesseur. Beaucoup de visiteurs partent de Rome sans avoir eu la consolation de voir le Souverain Pontife. Pie IX, le pape aux grands événements, qui parlait si facilement et si éloquemment, se plaisait à recevoir ses enfants qui lui venaient de toutes parts, ce qui n'a pas peu contribué — fait unique peut-être dans l'histoire — à établir les liens intimes qui unissent aujourd'hui l'épiscopat du monde entier au chef de l'Eglise.

Léon XIII se plaît dans son cabinet d'étude. Le penseur et le diplomate dominent chez lui. Il ne parle jamais qu'il n'ait écrit auparavant; il suit les affaires de l'Eglise de près et réserve ses audiences surtout pour les évêques. Ceux qui ont été reçus privément s'accordent à louer sa bonté et son affabilité. Un élève de la Propagande me racontait que l'un d'eux, étant reçu en audience par le Saint-Père, avant son départ de Rome, se présenta devant le Pape avec une foule d'objets parmi lesquels se trouvait par hasard une tabatière. Le Saint-Père, qui prise beaucoup, lui demanda aussitôt du tabac. Celui-ci lui répondit qu'il regrettait de n'en pas avoir. "Suis-moi, répliqua Léon XIII et voilà que, dans la pièce voisine il se met tout bonnement à remplir la tabatière du jeune prêtre qui se confondait en remerciements. "Prends toujours, tu en donneras à ta mère." C'était faire du même coup deux heureux. Quelle admirable simplicité unie à la plus touchante tendresse de cœur dans cette noble intelligence! Voilà que celui qui régit la chrétienté s'oublie avec le plus humble de ses enfants. Qui ne s'attacherait à un tel père? Aussi un des regrets les plus amers du pèlerin en s'éloignant de Rome c'est de dire adieu à l'auguste Captif du Vatican. Comme les yeux se fixent sur ses traits paternels et ne s'en détachent qu'avec peine! Ce dernier regard a la tristesse poignante de l'adieu suprême. D'autres le reverront entendront sa voix, tomberont à genoux sous sa main bénissante, quand je n'aurai jamais plus ce bonheur! mais je l'ai vu une fois et ce sera le souvenir de ma vie.

Viator.

ticipants. The subject was "Resolved that the Confederates were justified in seceding from the Union." Messrs. Moore and Suarth for the negative were victorious. Mr. Grandchamp's essay affirmed his side of the question with much spirit.

— Rev. Father Marsile C. S. V. is invited to assist on Wednesday, December 15, at the elevation to the Sacred ministry of Rev. Thomas Kearney, of the ranks of 83, and then the staunch upholder of the *Journal* staff. Our predecessor has the heartiest wellwishing of the present staff and students who all await a visit and the first blessing of Rev. Father Kearney.

— The Band plays already charmingly. It is really astonishing that the raw recruits enlisted in September are already capable of playing, almost as grown artists the difficult music which their Director has lately introduced. To the credit of all it must be said that the practices have been assiduously attended, and the result fully repays their exertions. The "Galop Incantation" or "Varsoviana," by Ripley, and "Marengo," also by Ripley are the best specimens of our bandists. They have, besides, learned "La Marcio Funereo" and are soon to intone a new "Basso Obligato" where Hugh will run Harvey opposition as soloist, Andrew Kerr, of Kankakee, now beats the snare drum and does it "really lively."

VARIETIES.

The *Illini* in an editorial says the library or reading room is no place for "racket;" that those who practise such pranks do their fellows more harm than they are aware of; that these literary socialists defraud others of their time, rights and privileges—they rob. Conclusion: respect the rules of the place; silence, solitude must reign—no noisy footstep, no boisterous laugh, no unnecessary talk. Profit by these timely remarks, readers.

E. U.

Music, thou art divine which some light-winged Fairy must indeed have stolen from heaven, how many a dull hour of the student's monotonous life thou cheerest in thy happy measures!... What more genuine enjoyment than to listen to the orchestra's varied melodies so artfully and exquisitely weaved into one ripe mellow ensemble? a harmony in all which flows along through climbing *crescendos* and again down rapid *fortissimos*?... To hear these tremulous swells, the great orchestral crash, the gay *allegretto*, and the hundred other ways music has of breathing forth in cadence soft, or strong or gay—this all fills the ear and through it the heart, the soul with purest delight.... Did you ever hearken to the notes of the lonely flute or clarionet or

shrill piccolo discoursing from a third story window, some highland strain? noticed you ever how these Scotch or Swiss arias float gaily over the quiet air, in quest, as it were, of their parent mountains, and lose themselves over the prairies? It is true they sometimes recall us certain spring birds, or water fowls with long beaks and a peculiar cry! That is amusing!... But do they not also after recall, suggest, speak many sentiments the fancy loves to fondle? 'Tis true. Yes, music, that "sphere-descended maid," the "nymph endeared," hath a charm, an "all commanding power" to breathe forth the passions, the thoughts, the subtlest sentiments of the soul! To these fortunate sons of the lyre, pipers and tooters of kinds we say: bravo! Well done! More power to ye!

G. E.

The flowers? yes, I may write a line to these fair, frail companions of our studious hours. Their gentle fragrance ruleth our spirits all. Lilies in Winter! See them at yonder shrine, how lovingly they surround the Virgin! how confidingly they open their hearts to the Mother! how, worshipful, they waive profusely around her there sweet incense! Oh amiable innocence! The sun's stray gleams descend from the cloud-obscured heaven curious peep through the foldings of the curtain to steal a passing kiss... Like a visiting angel the silent, spotless snow tremblingly hovers at the narrow sill without, and sometimes stops to sit, in contemplation as it were, and compares its own immaculateness with the lovingly confiding worshipper within. But soon the eddying wind tears it from its contemplative corner and thus ends the visitation of the sister angel, the tiny flake of snow... See over here how playfully this young ivy jumps from its cosy nest and sports in impish capers at its borders, on its sides, its bottom all around—in a word, like a creeping, tumbling babe, it must feel and touch every thing with its little fat, glossy, meddlesome little fingers. One shoot chooses to climb along the chain that rocks its native cradle; gradually it mounts till now it reaches the topmost link and laughs at its sisters below to see itself so high.

N. E.

EXCHANGE.

The *Weeks Current* is the name of a new, and newswy visitor from Chicago. It contains the sifted grains, the distilled quintessence of the week's universal doings; besides these it tells "Tales from Shakespeare," gives some very startling figures about France going into debt at the rate of \$92,600 per hour, speaks of Wales, the New North and other topics of interest. The *Curren*

is intended for school reading rooms. Come again, *Current*.

The Penman's Art Journal is full of splendid curves and practical advices on driving the pen. The article on "Signature" is excellent and it is much to be desired that what is therein taught would be universally practised, viz: "Sign your name legibly." The illustrations are quite artistic, especially the study on "Facial Expression." The example of "correct position" is as plain and forcible as the accompanying article.

The Hamilton College Monthly is becoming more voluminous, it seems. A look through its twenty pages of solid matter, all essays, poetry, editorials etc., leaves the general impression of a good paper. The subjects are very diversified and such as may be easily treated by students. The prevailing style is, so far as we have read, an easy and simple, not affected and generally correct one. The essay on Charlemagne rather presents him as a "butcher;" another column could have been written to show as well how he was a patron of letters and a promoter of civil, religious, and temporal interests.—It would be easier to name the few english authors who are an exception to the rules of "He loved, he drank, he sang, and he died poor" than vice versa as N. Lemmon tries to show in a very short article. Sallie Grimes is an old hand and manages cleverly enough the "Use of words." What N. L. says in an editorial on modern literature is very true and has often been proclaimed before; but it cannot be too often repeated. Your editorials are interesting.

The Index, from Suspension Bridge, has suspended its visitations to our little villa. We know not what to surmise... Could it be that its "pool of vulgarity" has run completely dry? And has its huge, dirty hippopotamus in its fall, *tremendo cum tumultu*, crushed the surrounding weeds, "the staff?" It must have been a terrible fall! Strange we did not feel the shock!... Say *Index*, if you are not dead, wake up, wash your face clean; let's see you play the gentleman once. What! pouting!! you pouting?!! What a transformation!

The *Emory Phoenix*, formerly the *Emory Mirror*, contains a very readable essay, full of practical points for boys contemplating a college career. We endorse what you say on literary societies; as for secret confraternities, be these what they may, they are always a subject of annoyance and disorder and therefore we would discountenance them. Most of the articles are of a purely literary interest, the best note of the *Phoenix*.

The *Musical Record* for November is full of good music, very instructive literature on music and musicians. The Major and Minor notes echo forth the general tune of the musical world. A fitting proportion of humor enlivens the whole. The song "Proposal Apropos" sounds charmingly with its happy accompaniment.

ROLL OF HONOR.

LATIN COURSE.

Gold Medal drawn by.....J. McGavick.

SILVER MEDAL.

W. Convey, F. Dandurand, and S. Saindon.

Distinguished—J. Ricou, V. Lamarre, L. Grandchamp, P. Wilstach, R. Fitz-gerald, D. Cahill, J. Golden, T. Lyons, L. Falley, A. Besse, H. Lingle, T. Normoyle, D. Ricou, A. Frazer

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Gold Medal.....F. Lesage.
Silver Medal.....T. Burns and J. Moore.
Distinguished—J. Bennett, E. Bennett, E. Graham, J. Kelly, J. Belton, W. Lyman, C. Leggett, A. Letourneau, H. Baker, J. Ruger, Ball, Adams, Calvin, Ehrich, G. Evrard, G. Saffer, V. Cyrier, G. Brosseau, J. Butz.

CONWAY MEDAL.

Equally deserved by J. McGavick and J. Moore.

CONDUCT.

Senior department.

Gold medal.....R. Fitzgerald.
The following deserve 100. E. Graham, P. Granger, H. Legris, A. Muehlenphord, J. Suerth, P. Saffer, T. Whalen and T. Burns.

CONDUCT.

Junior Department.

Gold Medal.....W. Lehman.
Distinguished—E. Rajotte, Griffin and T. Maloney.

Minim Department.

Politeness Medal.....L. Falley.
V. Lamarre 100.

Distinguished—Jas. Tierney, A. Fontanelle, H. Lingle, A. Letourneau, A. Marcotte and E. Harbour.

GOING TO SCHOOL.

Education is a training and developing of the natural powers and faculties of man, bringing them forth from the rude state of inaction to one of continual exertion. It may be considered under three heads, viz: physical, moral, and intellectual. Physical education is a strengthening and training of man's body, accustoming him by different exercises, to bear with courage the fatigues and hardships which he may have to undergo through-

out the course of his life of labor and of sweat. Moral education teaches him the laws of right and wrong, the precepts which he must observe, the points proposed to his belief; it prepares him to sustain triumphantly the doctrines to which he adheres, and ever exhorts him to lead a truly moral life by showing him its convenience and necessity. Intellectual education, or education properly so called, (yet in a restricted sense,) is a drawing out and perfecting of the faculties of man's intellect. It begins in early youth and continues on with each year of man's stay on earth. It instructs him in his bearing to the world around him and to his fellowmen. By it he gains a knowledge of the planet on which he lives, and of those others which surround it. It helps him to the proper and beneficial use of the materials scattered throughout nature. It enables him to become a member of refined and cultured society, and his success in the various stations of life is owing solely to its influence.

Either, therefore, man must make use of intellectual education or fall back into a state of ignorance and almost barbarism. Hence may well be understood its great necessity. The lack of opportunity has debarred many a fruitful genius from occupying a high place among the ranks of great men.

"Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

In ages past education was not so easily obtained as now. During the Middle Ages, the great boon of printing being unknown, it was scarcely possible to obtain a knowledge of even the more common branches. Hence, perhaps, the reason why we have so very few great men of that period. During the reign of Charlemagne, there was a certain revival in learning caused by his great taste for knowledge; but it was only transitory. The great revival dates with the invention of the printing-press in the 15th century. With the easy diffusion of books, knowledge was likewise freely spread and the education of the intellect was placed within the reach of all, though we doubt whether the education of morals was benefited.

Many are the means employed in imparting education. This country may boast of its great success in this matter, for it possesses, perhaps, the best system of public instruction now in use. The "Public School System" of the United States is noted everywhere. According to this system all classes may receive a thorough rudimental education. Great interest is taken in its schools by the State; and funds, if they be sufficient to insure success, will never be wanting. The board of Directors gives its undivided attention to the welfare of the pupils and teachers, and no stone is left unturned in the effort to make the Public School System a complete success.

But in this system there is one great deficiency, and that is its lack of religious instruction. All, Catholics included, must contribute to the maintenance of the schools. But there is no Catholic parent who can partake of the benefits of the system on account of the deficiency of moral instruction. The Catholic Colleges and Universities supply this defect. To these then is the Catholic parent obliged to send his children; and here they receive an education complete in all its parts, because it embraces not only the training of the mind and body, but what is of greater import, that of the soul.

The prospect for education in this country is one of the brightest. And if the moral education could but keep pace with the intellectual, America might be proud of citizens, remarkable alike for their learning and morality.

Jos. McGavick. 2nd. Rhetoric Class.

JOHN B'S FIRST COMPOSITION ON THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

Almost every one is affected more or less by the beauties of nature, but there are many who, although, fully appreciating the innumerable lovely things of this life, when asked to write about them are forced to give up. Among this class the writer may be included. He could not write a decent composition on this subject to save his life.

He loves to be out in the cool fresh air about as well as any body and he hates to be cooped up these fine moon-lit nights; but these things do not give him any sublime thoughts, and if they did, he would not know how to express them.

The first snow storm of the season gives some very fine thoughts, but it reminds him that Christmas is coming and it is about time for him to shoot that straw hat of his.

Of course he knows that there are four seasons. Spring, when the birds are singing; then all nature so busy growing may be likened to youth when all is hope and happiness. Then comes Summer; every thing is now in full bloom and this portion of the year can be compared to manhood. Next Autumn makes its appearance, and reminds one that he is growing old. Lastly comes Winter with its snow, ice and cold winds. This season makes one think of old age; the snow is like white hair; and the cold is like the chill indifference with which the world treats an old person; and as the world is glad when the old man dies and gets out of the way, so also do we laugh when old winter dies and is buried under the green turf of youthful, happy spring. (— If you want a good composition on nature, read Thomson's *Seasons*; he is good.)

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Cincinnati and New York lately held their diocesan synods to confirm the promulgation of the Decrees of the late Plenary Council.

A brilliant French naval officer, Lieutenant Olivier, has withdrawn from the navy in order to retire to the religious solitude of La Trappe.

The Island of Maduras—one of the Sunda Islands in the Indian Ocean—will commemorate in 1887 the 50th anniversary of the opening of Christian missions among its inhabitants. This coincidence with the Holy Father's Golden Jubilee caused him to grant this people a special blessing for that occasion.

700 members of the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters and nearly as many more members of the parish attended high mass at the Holy Name Cathedral, on Thanksgiving day. Vicar General Conway was the celebrant, and Father Hodnet, of St. Malachy's church, preached a sermon on "The Church as the Source of True Benevolence."

Rev. George Washington Bowne, an Episcopalian minister of Salisbury, Maryland, was recently baptized a Roman Catholic by Rev. D. E. Lyman, himself a convert. Mr. Bowne is about 29 years of age, possesses considerable literary ability, is an eloquent preacher and a fine musician. He will probably enter the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, and there prepare himself to be ordained a Catholic priest.

Manlio Garibaldi, the last son of the notorious free-booter who did so much harm to the Church in Italy, was lately converted to the Catholic Church and baptized in the city of Turin. He shortly after received Holy Communion and Confirmation at the hands of Cardinal Alimonda of the same city. He is reported to be a handsome, lively and intelligent youth of about sixteen years. It is hoped that he may one day repair some of the wrong done by his unscrupulous parent.

An ever-impressive ceremony lately took place in the Cathedral of Baltimore. Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, a convert, the secretary of Cardinal Gibbons, was consecrated Bishop for the see of Wilmington, Delaware. A vast concourse of people witnessed the imposing consecration notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Bishop Curtis was well known for his zeal and devotedness as a priest and great things are expected from him in the position which he now holds.

Preparations are already being made for the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, which occurs in the year 1892. Among other things, it is spoken of erecting a statue to the memory of that true hero. Washington would probably be selected as the favored spot and at the unveiling of the monument would be present the President of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil, the Governor-General of Canada, and the Presidents of the fifteen sister republics of South America. Hearing of the project, the Pope signified his intention of co-operating in such a noble work by publishing documents relative to the discovery and early history of America, which now remain in Vatican Library.

John Gilmary Shea, L. L. D., in his history of the Catholic Church in the United States says: "Of the 171 prelates, living and deceased, whose biographies it contains, 50 were born in Ireland, 31 in France, 13 in Germany, 13 in Maryland, 9 in Pennsylvania, 8 in New York, 7 in Belgium, 4 in Spain, 4 in Austria, 3 in Ohio, 3 in Kentucky, 3 in Canada, 2 in Italy, 2 in the West Indies, 2 in Switzerland, 2 in Massachusetts, 2 in Florida, 2 in South Carolina, and 1 each in England, Holland, Bohemia, Mexico, New Brunswick, Scotland, Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, Georgia and West Virginia.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated at the American College in Rome by a banquet in honor of the recent arrivals of Bishops Keane and Ireland, who came to lay before the Pope the plans for the proposed Catholic University. Among those present were Cardinal Mazzella; Archbishop Smith, of Edinburgh; Bishop Brownzigg, of Ossory, Ireland; Abbot Smith, of the Benedictine Order; the Secretary of the American Legation, and other Churchmen and private citizens. Previous to the banquet Bishop Ireland blessed the arms of the college, painted upon the ceiling of the large dining hall. The painting, which represents the Virgin in a celestial scene as the protectress of the United States, represented by the arms of America, is the work of the celebrated artist Torti, and was much admired.

(Catholic Review.)

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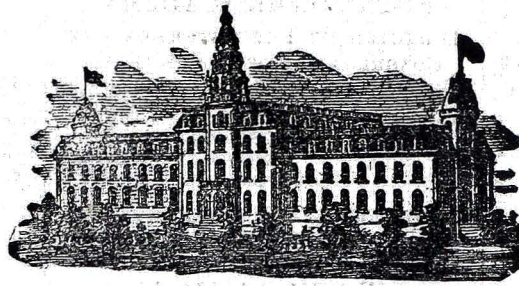
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