

A College Education; Does It Pay? = = = =

Those who antagonize collegiate education are always with us; and we often hear them inveighing, with differing degrees of emphasis, against the expenditure of time, money and effort which such an education exacts. We ought not to be surprised at the volume of these attacks when we recall the different sorts of people enrolled in the opposition; nor should we be astonished at the pertinacity of the onslaught when we consider how naturally self-conscious inferiority derives satisfaction from disparaging assaults of this nature. It is difficult to classify the various forces engaged in these attacks; and if we examine their positions and offensive operations, we shall be entirely satisfied that the high point of vantage occupied by our universities and colleges is, or at least ought to be, absolutely impregnable.

As we look over the field, we first discover, standing on open and exposed ground, a collection of the enemy, who have a kind of sullen, sordid hatred of all education above the lowest and most rudimentary variety. They are tough, awkward and undisciplined fighters, always ready to make an assault, which can by no possibility injure any one but themselves. These we may properly disregard, with the wish that an intelligent environment may improve their condition.

We find others among the antagonists of collegiate training who are recruited from the body of our so-called self-made men. These are posted behind the infirm defense of the things they have achieved without they confuse the contention by much noise and thick clouds of smoke. They maintain a steadfast complacency among themselves by recounting the difficulties and trials they have overcome; while by some unaccountable but not uncommon mental process, or want of process, they connect in the relation of cause and effect their lack of education with their success. These are very often useful, active men in the business world, whose general recognition of duty as citizens and neighbors, as well as their frequent manifestations of benevolence and generosity in certain directions, must be cheerfully conceded.

They are, however, afflicted with two unfortunate difficulties which they seem unable to overcome, and which detract from their completeness of character and prevent their reaching the highest grade of liberal thought. One of these is the binding, fettering imagination that their own success indicates that the slight education they have been able to gather, and which has answered their needs, must be sufficient to compass success in all other cases. Their second difficulty is so intimately related to the first that it might be treated as a branch of it. It consists in their failure to recognize the extent of the revolution in the conditions of success that has taken place since they struggled and conquered. They seem to be strangely slow in comprehending how fast the world moves, and how certainly all who strive for rewards must move with it, or be left high and dry on the shoals of failure and disappointment. It certainly should not escape their notice that the methods profitably employed in every enterprise and occupation have so changed within the last fifty years that a necessity has arisen for an advanced grade of intelligence and education in the use of these methods; and that as this necessity has been supplied, a new competition has been created which easily distances the young man who is no better equipped for the race than our self-satisfied, self-made man. Therefore, while the perseverance, industry and thrift which entered into their early struggles can never become obsolete, and as factors of success can never be abandoned, it will hardly do for them to say that, notwithstanding new methods and new activities, it is undesirable to supplement these traits by the best attainable education. There are Indians in our Western country who, though surrounded by civilization, still wear the blankets and feathers to which they were long ago accustomed, and hold in utter contempt all observance of present-day customs; but while they wander about, still sullenly proud of their blankets and feathers and lead lives of vagabondage, younger men are making railroads through their lands and building houses which they might have built and occupied.

Our criticism of those who have joined the opposition of liberal education, from the large mass of our successful fellow-citizens who have lacked its advantages, should not, however, prevent our acknowledging cheerfully and heartily the different inclination of those who, though belonging to that general class, do not share the notions we deprecate. These are they who, in taking stock of their achievements and successes,

plainly see in their lack of education a lack of opportunity, and regretfully place in the column of loss the diminution this deficiency has caused in the things they might otherwise have accomplished for themselves and for others. This appreciation of lost opportunity, accompanied as it must be by a correct apprehension of the changed conditions in the struggle of life, insures the enlistment of these candid and thoughtful men on the side of the best education. Consequently their sons are found among the students in our universities and colleges, and their influence and aid are frequently forthcoming in efforts to enlarge the opportunities of these institutions.

Another contingent arrayed against college education is made up of those who suppose they are in the occupation of strong ground when they point out the numerous failures in life among college graduates, and the slight impress often made in ordinary affairs by such of them as may be considered to a greater or less degree successful.

Of course, the arguments with which these opponents make their attack are neither entirely just nor fair. In the first place, we can confidently claim that whatever may be included in their conception of failures, their proportion among graduates of our universities and colleges is certainly less than among the aggregate of non-graduates. Beyond this, we are entitled to a distinct definition of the words "failure and success;" and when we are told that failure is indicated by the lack of wealth or honors, and that their acquirement proves success, it is quite pertinent for us to reply that the rewards of liberal education are not thus limited. Many a college-bred man labors in the field of usefulness without either wealth or honors, and frequently with but scant recognition of any kind, and yet achieves successes which, unseen and unknown by the sordid and cynical, will bloom in the hearts and minds of men longer than the prizes of wealth or honors can endure.

We must remember, however, that it is never wise to underrate our adversary's position; and that a dogged, wholesale denial of all truth or merit in an opponent's argument usually fails to meet the needs of discussion. Let it be admitted, then, that there are absolute and properly defined failures among university and college graduates; and let it be further admitted that, after making allowance for those foredoomed by their inherent slothfulness and mental deficiencies, these failures are more numerous than they ought to be. What is the result? Are we thus driven to the confession that a thorough course of college training is unprofitable? It is only necessary for us to point to its triumphs and achievements, plainly seen on every side and in every walk of life, to avoid such a confession. The limit of all needful concession is reached when these failures are admitted, with the qualifying suggestion that our universities and colleges cannot attempt to supply the requisites of success which should result from judicious home training, or which can only be cultivated and developed by the student himself.

Parents should never send their sons to college simply for the purpose of educational ornamentation. The fact that parents have the fate of a son largely in their keeping should not only enlist their parental love and pride, but should, at the same time, stimulate their parental judgment. Furthermore, they should be constantly mindful that they have in charge not only a son, but an uncompleted man, who is soon to become their contribution to the manhood of the world. They therefore owe a dual duty, which demands on the one hand that the education of the son be undertaken as a help to his success in life, and on the other that this education shall promise for the maturing man the equipment necessary to insure his value as an addition to civilized humanity. Before he leaves home to enter upon his student life his sympathy with these purposes should be fully aroused, and he should be impressed with the importance of keeping them steadily in view. He should also take with him to his new surroundings a love of truth and honor, a cheerful, manly disposition and truly democratic inclinations. With these his collegiate advent must be auspicious, and his future life well guarded against failure. Lacking these, his way is made immensely more difficult and uncertain.

But whether well or ill accoutred, and without ignoring the influences for good that meet the student at the threshold of every well-regulated university or college, it is still true in a general sense that he himself must remain the responsible factor in the success or failure that waits upon the close of his collegiate career. As we are attempting to account for failures after graduation, we must assume a class standing sufficiently satisfactory to earn a degree.—*Greyer Cleveland, in the Saturday Evening Post.*

Irish? Quitter vulgarity and low music hall slang are the only substitutes they can offer; for these are the sole impressions which the artists and authors' minds are capable of receiving and reproducing on the subject. If an Irishman's gorge naturally rises at the sight of such things in avowedly hostile sheets, what must be his feelings on beholding them staring him in the face from the pages of the Catholic paper? The sort of taste which juxtaposes portraits and sketches of eminent Irishmen with vile libels upon the Irish race and figure and mode of speech, in the same paper and in the one issue, may furnish a clue to the mystery which often surrounds the failure of the Catholic paper. When the syndicate and "boiler-plate" system has been resorted to in order to sustain vitality in the Catholic paper, care should certainly be taken that those in charge of the dangerous merchandise should, at least the rudiments of common sense and at least have read of good manners.

The cause of the evil, in so far as Catholic papers are concerned, is due in no small measure to what is called by some the farming out system by which Catholic publishers have their publications printed in non-Catholic establishments. There is no security in such a course.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.—Though we are told that there is nothing new under the sun, says the "Catholic Universe," nevertheless we sometimes find things that are exceedingly novel. Cleveland is to witness on the closing day of this year and of this Nineteenth Century, a retreat, a spiritual retreat for the Presbyterian ministers. It is to take place in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, and is to continue from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Rev. John L. Roemer, secretary of the Cleveland Presbytery, was interviewed by a "Leader" reporter at the close of the session regarding the day of prayer. "The idea," said he, "is to get into closer touch with God. We have been wondering whether or not we are at fault in this lack of spiritual growth. On December 31 we will pray and commune with God. Our service will be behind locked doors, and it is probable that no recess will be taken from the time we enter the church until we leave. We may take a brief recess for the purpose of taking lunch at the Y.M.C.A., but this is improbable."

A METHODIST PREACHER down in New York, named Peter Daly, has come forward to claim the late Marcus Daly as his long lost brother, and incidentally a portion of the latter's estate, says the Western "Watchman." It is not Marcus Daly that was lost, but you, Peter. How in the world did you ever find your way among the Methodists; and what put it into your head to become a preacher? Yes, it is you who are lost, Peter; and if you are not lucky to find your way home, you will be lost again and in a most appalling fashion.

SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS.—The matter of the endowment of Catholic schools, says the "Providence Visitor," is one which ought to commend itself to the attention of such of our well-to-do brethren as have strong convictions on the subject of the importance of Catholic education, and want to be gratefully remembered when they shall have joined the silent majority.

The Catholic school is, every day, getting to be more and more of a necessity for our children. The air they breathe is full of subtle influences hostile to the faith, and the effect of these influences is patent. The support of parochial schools by the present voluntary system will every year become more difficult; and prophetic pronouncements and fiery resolutions—that we shall soon secure our proper share of the moneys raised by public taxation for educational purposes—to the contrary notwithstanding, tend to hasten to seize. As God reigns, their reward will be great in heaven, and on earth their name will be in benediction among generations yet unborn.

PROTESTANT BIGOTRY.—Only in Orange Belfast could a parallel be found for the action of the Galveston "Central Relief Committee," in giving to the Protestant Orphans' Home the entire \$50,000 sent from New York as the proceeds of the Waldorf-Astoria Bazaar Fund, and not a cent to either of the two Catholic orphan homes, though one of the latter was entirely destroyed by the great storm, while the Protestant institution was only partially injured. The generous subscribers to the fund certainly never intended that their money should thus be distributed with an exclusive religious discrimination; yet here we have assurance of the shameful transaction in the following telegram to the New York "Sun" from Rev. Father Kirwin, of the Galveston Cathedral: "Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—Central Relief Committee here persists in diverting entire Waldorf-Astoria Bazaar Fund to Protestant Orphans' Home to total neglect of Catholics and negroes."

"J. W. KIRWIN, Rector Cathedral." The negro institution is also Catholic and the Catholics form over a fourth of the population of the

The Best in America! Our FURS

ARE THE NEWEST, RICHEST and BEST... On the Continent.

THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS COME EXPRESSLY TO CANADA TO BUY THEIR FURS AT OUR STORES.

The Greatest, The Best Assorted, MOST POPULAR in the FUR TRADE

Our establishment enjoys a universal reputation owing to the confidence which it inspires by its immense trade, and the

Extraordinarily Low Prices, 30 to 40 PER CENT LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

We guarantee everything that we state. Come and see, and you will be convinced.

50,000 PERSIAN LAMBS

Such is the enormous quantity of Persian Lamb Skins bought by Chas. Desjardins & Co., in the great European markets at a favorable time. This beautiful fur will, in consequence, be sold at prices unknown until now.

OUR THIBET, LADIES!

Our Thibet is imported directly from Mongolia after having passed through the hands of the best dyers in Paris. It is the richest that can be found in Canada. Our prices are the lowest. The great house of Charles Desjardins & Co., eclipses all others.

THOUSANDS of COLLARETTES,

Fur trimmed. Your choice of fancy or large collarettes at 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

Ladies, make your choice at once for they are sure to be gone soon. Come in crowds to the great house of Charles Desjardins & Co.

Electric Seal Mantles.

A great choice of Mantles, in rich Electric Seal; stylish cut and superior make-up. Nothing more comfortable or more fashionable, at \$25 and upwards.

A CHALLENGE.

Our assortment of Electric Seal is the biggest on this continent. No other establishment offers anything like it in quantity or in beauty.

Don't Forget the Fact

that our Furs and Skins of all kinds cost us 30 percent less than they do other fur merchants, because we buy directly in the great markets and in extraordinary quantities. We thus obtain the lowest prices—which others are not able to command.

REPAIRS BY EXPERTS.

CHS. DESJARDINS & CO.

1533-1541 St. Catherine St.

town. Surely there must be some authority which can and will undo this outrageous and disgusting performance of those hideous bigots.

A FRATERNAL SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

According to American newspapers a receiver has been appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Order of Chosen Friends in Indianapolis. The application was made by Attorney-General Taylor, of Indiana. Since the appointment, it has become known that a defalcation amounting to \$34,000 in the treasury funds has existed for several months, and that claims aggregating \$300,000 have accumulated against the order, which is a fraternal insurance society, and has no reserve fund.

William B. Wilson, of Newark, N. J., who died on October 31, was treasurer of the order. On his deathbed he is said to have confessed to the defalcation, and to have admitted that the money was lost in speculating on stock market. His wife, however, denied yesterday that her husband had made any confession, and added that she had never heard of his being behind in his accounts. Pronouncement of disaster was conveyed to the 23,000 members of the order by the December issue of their official organ, The Chosen Friend, but few realized that a receivership was to follow. Like similar organizations which have been in existence

receiver exists. If left alone we could take care of our indebtedness, but in an organization of this kind, where everything depends upon our having the confidence of our members, an alarm may easily be created which will prevent our meeting our obligations.

"The trouble in the plan of the Chosen Friends was that in the beginning no surplus or emergency fund was provided for. There was an old age disability to be paid when members reached the age of seventy-five years. No provision, however, was made to meet that, and as the average age has increased the deaths are more numerous than at first. The order was started by a Methodist minister who knew nothing about insurance.

"The difficulty now in meeting the increased obligations is that our members oppose any increase in their assessments, and now once refuse to shoulder dead men's debts. "We lost thirty-four members in the Galveston flood, and five prosperous councils were wiped out of existence. We expect the bonding company to make good Mr. Wilson's defalcation, so that the loss of the \$34,000 would have caused us only temporary embarrassment.

"For myself I am not at all sorry to be relieved of the burden of carrying on the organization. If the State of Indiana wishes to assume the responsibility I have no objection." According to the circulars of the society \$13,000,000 has been paid out, and the annual payments of recent years have averaged \$1,000,000. Members who have paid premiums to the society for long terms of years will get nothing back if the order is wound up by the receiver.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE HOLY YEAR.

The Roman correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal" writes:—

It has become simply impossible to keep count of the pilgrimages that are pouring in and out of Rome during these closing months of the Holy Year. Scarcely a day passes now that the well-known figure of Leo XIII. is not to be seen either in St. Peter's or the Vatican giving audiences and his blessing to hundreds of thousands, as the case may be, of pilgrims from various parts of the world. It is now settled that the Jubilee will be prolonged until the Epiphany, so that those who have been prevented by various causes from coming to the Holy City during the last twelve months may have a final opportunity. On the last day of the old year another imposing pilgrimage from England is to arrive here under the auspices of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, at least half a dozen other pilgrimages are arranged for the same time, so that even the mighty capacity of St. Peter's will be taxed to find room for even the strangers in the city at the solemn closing of the year of Jubilee.

A SCHOOL IN OPEN AIR.

The Ursulines, of Columbia, S. C., have opened a unique out-door school and academy in Aiken, S. C., which is to fill a distinct want. And, by the way, be it said, this project, until now untried in the South, offers better prospects howhere, nor in all the South, than a place better adapted than Aiken.

The school will be select and private in character and, as its name indicates, all classes and exercises will be conducted in the open air whenever possible. Its speciality will be to conduct an ideal home for the physical and intellectual development of frail and delicate children and young ladies. In accordance with this general plan the governess system will prevail, i. e., pupils will be taught and cared for as individuals rather than as members of a class or grade. The school will be known as St. Angela's Academy, the Palmetto Out-Door School.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 16th December, 1900: Males 385, females 44, Irish 228, French 125, English 16, Scotch and other nationalities 35, Catholics 354, Protestants 45. Total 399.

Rheumatism all its forms is promptly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes acidity of the blood.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a bonus of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HY. BARBEAU, Manager.
Montreal, 30th Nov., 1900.

CARTER'S 10c Gold Cure 10c.
CURES IN A DAY.
P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents,
Opp. McGill and Notre Dame Sts.

SAVE YOUR WINTER BAGS.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Self-acting Purifier
Cures the most stubborn cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.
It is a powerful blood purifier and will remove the following poisons: For 12 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 12 bags a 16 inch bag. For 24 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 24 bags a 16 inch bag. For 48 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 48 bags a 16 inch bag. For 96 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 96 bags a 16 inch bag. For 192 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 192 bags a 16 inch bag. For 384 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 384 bags a 16 inch bag. For 768 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 768 bags a 16 inch bag. For 1536 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 1536 bags a 16 inch bag. For 3072 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 3072 bags a 16 inch bag. For 6144 six pound bags a successful winter cure in rheumatism, etc. 6144 bags a 16 inch bag. 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