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FORGIVEN.

BY R. W.

The evening sun was setting in the west—
A gorgeous sight to all the human race—
When, lo! an aged man, with heart depressed,
Advances with a slow and measured pace.

His locks are blanched by Time's unsparring hand,
His form once straight is now bowed down with care,
His features, marked with sorrow's cruel brand,
Too well betray the anguish hidden there.

For he had wandered far from scenes of youth,
In frigid lands, and where the sun's bright rays
Had kissed the fruitful earth; but now, in truth,
He walks alone along familiar ways.

He too had learnt of men their evil ways,
Had deeply drank of pleasure's poisoned bowl;
From virtue's rugged path he passed his days,
And sin with heavy stains now dyed his soul.

The village church with cross and spire appears,
The saving sign raised high in God's pure air
To cheer the lonely one. With joy he hears
The glad some bell which summons all to prayer.

And now with trembling steps he nears the door,
So often passed when life was bright and fair;
Where he in thoughtless, happy days of yore
Was wont to kneel in fervent, heartfelt prayer.

As one who travels over many lands
Returns with joy to early scenes loved best,
So he, who oft had strayed in foreign strands,
Comes back unto his Father's house to rest.

With eager step, and yet, withal, a sigh,
He enters in. The faces float before his view
Of early friends, who calmly, gently lie
In peaceful rest where falls the Autumn dew.

Again he hears the organ's throbbing peal,
And voices sweetly chanting hymns of praise;
Again the holy priest, with pious zeal,
Essays to guard his flock from sinful ways.

He kneels in prayer. A holy trust dispels
All doubting fears, as now, in accents low,
He asks of One who high in Heaven dwells
To pardon all his wanderings here below.

He seems to hear the words: "In peace depart."
For now the chains of sin by God are riven;
And he who came with heavy, careworn heart
Goes forth from out those sacred walls,—forgiven.

A sensitive old bachelor says that pretty girls
always affect him as ornamental confectionery does,
they give him the heartburn.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

D. E. M.

Great men never die; they live in their works
and in their deeds. Fame has enshrined them
in her temple, and their names emblazon the
scrolls of human memory. Century may be
heaped upon century, age be piled upon age,
and yet time will never bury them in the
fathomless depths of oblivion's waters. Liter-
ary men have handed down to posterity the
productions of their genius—works which have
immortalized their names and made them house-
hold words. Such has been the good fortune of
Thomas Babington Macaulay, the most learned
critic, perhaps, that wrote in our language, and
one of the greatest lights that ever shone upon
English literature. Born at Rothley Temple,
Leicestershire, October 25, 1800, he was the
son of Zachary Macaulay, a West-Indian mer-
chant and a noted philanthropist, who was
appointed Governor of an African colony by an
incorporated colonization company, and had
acquired some eminence by his judicious dis-
charge of the duties incumbent on this respon-
sible position. Thomas displayed from his
early youth traits that betrayed the coming
man, and made evident to all his extraordinary
talents. From his very childhood he yearned for
knowledge; and before he had seen his fifth year
pass away, reading formed his sole delight and
chief occupation. Nay, even at this tender age
he wrote with wonderful facility both prose and
verse. In none so young were the character-
istics of genius probably so marked. All
who met him expressed their surprise and ad-
miration of his remarkable penetration and
clear judgment; and some still imbued with the
tenets of superstition did not hesitate to say
that his days would soon be numbered, for "he
was too smart to live." In 1818, he was re-
ceived into Trinity College, Cambridge, where
on many occasions he highly distinguished
himself, and often carried off the honors and
prizes offered in competition. He won the
Chancellor's prize in 1819, which was the reward
of the best poem on the Destruction of Pompeii,
and in 1821 he was elected to the "Craven
Scholarship," the highest distinction which
could then be conferred by the University. In
1826, he was called to the bar. But he never
devoted to his profession the time and attention
necessary for its proper and successful man-
agement; and, as a natural consequence, he

miserably failed. He soon, however, perceived that law was ill suited to his disposition, and directed his talents towards other and more profitable pursuits. Like his father he was a staunch abolitionist, and took an active part in all assemblies held for the discussion of the slavery question. In 1824, he attended a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and made a speech that stirred the very souls and aroused the humane feelings of his hearers. It was commented upon by the *Edinburgh Review* in eulogistic terms, and was described as "a display of eloquence so signal for rare and matured excellence, that the most practised orator may well admire how it should have come from one who then for the first time addressed a public assembly." He was returned to Parliament for Calne in 1830. At length he had entered a field wide enough to give full scope to his talents and intellectual powers; and, truly can it be said, right well did he use the gifts with which nature had so bountifully endowed him. On the evening of the day following Lord John Russell's introduction of his famous Reform Bill, Macaulay made his first Reform speech. Delivered in the midst of an anxious and apprehensive assembly, and spoken with unusual earnestness and vehemence, and with all the eloquence characteristic of the orator, it produced, in the house, a feverish excitement. When he ceased to speak, everybody present, obliterating for a while all party distinctions, greeted him with well-merited applause. Cheer after cheer rang loudly along the seats and galleries, and the enthusiasm was such as was seldom before witnessed in the English House of Commons. During the rest of the evening his name was frequently mentioned by political friends and opponents in conjunction with those of Lord Plunkett, Fox, Burke and Canning—a fact which must have been highly gratifying to Macaulay.

For his parents he always evinced deep respect and great filial affection; for his sisters, lasting love and unceasing anxiety for their welfare. For this he highly deserves to be extolled; because, though it is a sacred and a should-be pleasing duty which every brother and son should discharge most faithfully and willingly, there are yet comparatively few who can say they have in no way neglected it. We see, however, that for all this Macaulay was amply rewarded. His parents in return displayed a solicitous care and entertained a tender love, while his sisters cherished for him feelings of attachment such as a sister only can entertain.

The knowledge of Lord Macaulay was astonishing. From his youth he had a wonderful facility of assimilating what he read, and his memory was such that years after he could recite with ease anything that he had seen, even though perused carelessly and without the slightest interest. Of the works of the great writer the ones which do him most credit are his critical and historical essays in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1825 appeared his famous

review on Milton, and so good was this that alone it would be sufficient to obtain for its author a world-wide reputation. His *Lays of Ancient Rome* were published in 1842; but these, though possessing many good qualities, do not give him any eminence in this department of literature. In 1843 appeared his review of Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* and his sketches of Sir Robert Walpole, Chatham, Sir William Temple, Clive and Warren Hastings, all of which are worthy of the pen that produced them, and form undeniably the brightest ornaments of our literature. Later on he published an historical work, *The History of England from the Accession of James II.* The five volumes, the last of which is posthumous, extend over but a short period, and the eighteenth century is left untouched. The work is written in the usual felicitous style of the author, and the whole is so incidentally and ingeniously linked together that it cannot but secure the interest of the reader. Macaulay possessed the skill of the historian in a remarkable degree, but he wanted that cautiousness in the selection of his matter without which a writer fails to present authentic records, and consequently loses all claim to the title of a reliable historian. When we consider Macaulay in his works, we must admire the greatness of his genius, the power of his imagination, and the grace and attractiveness of his style. Rhythm pervades, in a high degree, all his writings, and the beauty and strength added to the expression of his thoughts by his finely rounded periods is easily noticeable. In 1859, death surprised him in the prime of life; and literature keenly felt the loss of one of its most devoted and ardent promoters. Thus died the most fascinating writer of his own time, and, perhaps of any other age. Whilst he lived he was admired by every one; when he died all lamented him. Time quickly passed along, and yet he is still with us. Who does not know him? Who, when reading any of his works, feels not that it is the same great Macaulay that is speaking to him? If any know him not, let them then go to the temple of Fame; for there he still lives.

THE CRUSADES.

J. J. L.

How calmly unconscious is nature in her own sweet solitude of the ravages of time, of men, and of war. To-day the fertile fields of Asia, the luxurious groves of Palestine, and the blossoming valleys of Syria are kissed by the same bright sun that shone upon them eight hundred years ago, though now no scar, save the furrow of the plow, marks their bosom, to tell the deeds of heroism achieved by the valorous children of the Cross.

The eleventh century was slowly drawing to a close when affrighted Europe was awakened to a sense of the deadly peril that threatened its frontiers and, eventually, the whole continent, by the innumerable hordes of barbarians

who, with the sword in one hand and the koran in the other, were preparing to make a descent upon the nations of Christendom and force them to bow before the standard of Mahomet, or meet a martyr's death. Distressing, too, were the reports which the pilgrims spread abroad, on their return from Jerusalem, of the sufferings and hardships which they had endured whilst endeavoring to visit the land rendered dear and sacred to every Christian heart by the tears, the blood, and the agony of our Redeemer. There were men, too, who thought that this holy place, the true Mecca of every Christian, should not be allowed to remain longer in the polluted hands of the infidels; who thought that when a person, be he knight or peasant, had voluntarily renounced the ease that wealth bestows, or the contentment that honorable poverty gives, and donning the garb of a pilgrim had gone forth to weep and pray on Calvary's mount, or linger with tender devotion over the spot bedewed with a Saviour's blood, he should not be robbed, maltreated or murdered with impunity. Urged on by these powerful motives the princes and knights of Europe took up arms and obeyed with such alacrity the summons of the sovereign Pontiff that, in a short while, the din and clash of the armorer and the tramp of mailed legions resounded throughout all Europe, from the bleak highlands of Scotia and the green fields of Britain, to the olive groves of Italy and the vine-clad hills of France. Warriors, whose renown antiquity has scarce equalled, flocked to the banner of the Cross, and, fighting beneath that glorious standard of love on the burning sands of Asia or the plains of Africa, left it crimsoned with as noble and generous blood as ever throbb'd in human heart.

The first and most successful expedition, composed of about seven or eight hundred thousand men, under the leadership of Godfrey of Bouillon, set out in 1096; and, after capturing many towns and fortresses, and defeating repeatedly the numerous armies of Turks, Persians and Arabs that opposed them, arrived before the walls of Jerusalem. But their ranks were woefully emaciated; and amid the flower of Europe's chivalry battle, pestilence, and famine had made such a fearful havoc that scarce forty thousand men remained to besiege Jerusalem; still, though their numbers were few, each warrior was a host in himself; and, tried by battles, sieges and the thousand ills and hardships that beset an invading army, knew not what it was to fear. The Holy City was stormed, and after exertions the most incredible and feats of valor that amazed the civilized world, was finally taken. Godfrey was chosen king of Jerusalem, and of the other leaders of the crusade some became rulers of neighboring principalities and states, or received appointments as governors of provinces from the Greek emperor, whilst many returned home to enjoy the well-earned fruits of their glorious achievement. Fifty years

had scarce elapsed, when the indignation of the Latins was again aroused by reports of the barbarity and inhuman treatment inflicted on the Asiatic Christians. The various Christian states of the East, no longer sustained by the powerful arms of the crusaders, had gradually grown old and decrepid, and in order to crumble into dust awaited but the Damocles-like swords of Zenghi and Nouradin to hang over their heads. A second crusade, under king Louis of Franco and the Emperor Conrad of Germany, took the field; but, owing to bad generalship in the beginning and jealousies and quarrels in the end, the second crusade proved a failure. Meanwhile Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Saracens; and the third crusade which followed was productive of very little advantage, and was mainly distinguished by some exploits of Richard the Lion-Hearted and Saladin, the Mahometan Sultan, which savor very strongly of the romantic. There now followed in rapid succession the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth crusades, in which the Christians fought, as they always did, bravely and nobly; but, not only had they a powerful enemy to contend against, but even disadvantages arising from a difference of climate and the scarcity of provisions, as well as excessive heat and malignant fevers, so that they never succeeded in obtaining any permanent advantage. Lethargy, at length, took the place of the former zeal and intrepidity that had animated the first crusaders, and all endeavors to renew these expeditions proved fruitless. Men were no longer to be found equal to Godfrey of Bouillon, Tancred, Baldwin and those other dauntless knights who had imperilled their lives to wrest Jerusalem from the grasp of infidelity, who had wielded their swords so valiantly amid the din and crash of battle as to win the admiration and elicit the praise of their very enemies, and yet who could throw off their warrior-habit and go in the garb of pilgrims to the sepulchre of our Lord, and, strong men though they were, weep over that ground rendered forever sacred by the footprints of a God.

When the history of these expeditions is examined the facts are strikingly presented to view that they were composed of the most valiant and war-like men of all nations, that they fought with a bravery of which history affords few parallels, and yet they failed to compass their principal object—the recovery of Jerusalem. Nevertheless, they were highly advantageous to the whole world and to Europe in particular. They had succeeded in destroying the power of the Saracens and the Seljukian Turks; and thus, in preventing an eruption of these nations into the heart of Christendom, they had procured the temporary absence of several petty chieftains from Europe, which afforded the people a cessation from those constant strifes and feuds which the nobles waged incessantly among themselves, and enabled many towns and cities to obtain their enfran-

chisement. The transportation of troops, and the intercourse of the European nations with their colonies in the East, improved navigation and commerce. Many useful discoveries were made, and the sugar cane was transplanted to Europe, while the communication which was opened to Syria and Greece led to a complete revival of literature, arts and sciences. It can therefore be safely said that the crusades, instead of being an evil were, in reality, one of the greatest blessings that ever befell Europe; for they freed her nations from the fear of the Turks and her people from the thralldom of the nobles; and thus gave her whatever happiness or liberty she possesses at the present day.

EXCHANGES.

The *Ariel*, from the University of Minnesota, comes to our sanctum for the first time as an exchange. We are well pleased with it and all it contains, except its "Home Hits and Happenings." From these we learn that a young scapegrace of the Sophomore class, with more meanness than wit, addressed an insincere letter of sympathy to Guiteau, a wretched man laboring under the most cruel sentence of American criminal law. The cruelty and heartlessness of the *alias*, "Rev. J. C. Blair," were insufficient to appease the malice of himself and some of his fellows, but the gravity of the first disgusting proceeding was aggravated by publishing the *bonâ-fide* answer of the unfortunate criminal's sister, Mrs. Scoville. We are surprised that the corps of editors of the *Ariel*, which, by the way, contains some members of the gentle sex, having shown such judgment in the dress and material of their journal, should have so grievously outraged the sublime virtue of charity, and even commonplace politeness, as to allow their columns to become a field for portraying the consummation, or rather the culmination, of human grossness and depravity. Guiteau is a man worthy of the judgment pronounced against him, but even then he is more an object of pity than resentment to true-hearted men and women. Mrs. Scoville, on the other hand, is, to all appearance, a lady, and as a lady is deserving of the kind regards and chivalrous attention of men. From a man who can drown the voice of his conscience so as to express a sympathy never felt for the condemned criminal, we expect very little gallantry, but from the *Ariel*,— Enough, we hope to see its columns free from any such stigma for the future.

The *Occident*, a weekly college journal from Berkeley, California, is a paper with which we are more pleased at each return to our table. There is a noble tone of independence throughout its pages, increased by its coming forward and asking the students of the University to which it belongs to contribute to its columns. We are aware that there are many college journals in the United States and Canada which

purport to emanate from the unskilled hands of undergraduates, and are in reality the effusions of the professors. We credit the *Occident* with the honor of detecting the ruse of some college directors, who edit professional advertising sheets, but we would wish our Occidental visitor to exclude us from the sweeping swathe of his pen. In our first number we informed the public that they might not expect much from our uncultured pens, and that only our own contributions would be published in *THE SPECTATOR*. Since then no article has been inserted in *THE SPECTATOR* but the original composition of students of some of our regular college-classes.

The *K. M. I. News* publishes a notice of *THE SPECTATOR*, saying that we "treat the most vital subjects in twelve or fifteen line editorials." This is rather laconic; and we are puzzled to know whether the line contains a commendation for conciseness, or a reproach for carelessness. We would wish the "Ex." to be more explicit. Though, on the whole, the *News* is all we could expect from a military institution, we notice in a late issue, an article on the well-worn subject, Guiteau. Here the *News* informs us indubitably that the murderer of the late President Garfield is insane. The *News* thus places itself in the lists against the sworn testimony of medical experts. Furthermore, it proclaims in braggart language that for all that he must hang. The Institute which fosters this periodical cannot be such a one as the great American people desire; for they are a law-loving, and, on the whole, a righteous people; and, on hearing this decree on the part of the editor, they cannot but be shocked, when they reflect what the future of their country must be, when the young soldiers are daily fed on such revolting and illegal intellectual diet. It is our opinion that either this paper is published without the consent or will of the Institute authorities, or that those authorities require a strict governmental surveillance in order that they may not imbue youthful and ardent minds with the blood-thirsty sentiments which their journalistic organ professes.

We are gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *Archangel*, *Undergraduates' Journal*, *Sunbeam*, *Canadian Spectator*, *Scholastic*, *Harp*, *Connecticut Catholic*, *Revue Canadienne*, *College Message*, *'Varsity*, *Catholic Mirror*, *Catholic Shield*, *Occident*, *Wyoming Monthly*, *Haverfordian*, *Treasury*, *Donahoe's Magazine*, *Ave Maria*, *Oracle*, *Les Annales Teresiennes*, *K. M. I. News*, *Student*, *College Cabinet*, *College Journal*, *Beacon*, *Canada First*, *The Student's Journal*, *Weekly Star*, *Ariel*, and *Chionean Argus*.

The owner of a pair of bright eyes says that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her eyes a moment, inquired naively, "Are your eyes new ones?"

DIVERSA.

—When the body of a starving man or animal loses two-fifths of its substance it loses life.

—Black and white pepper both grow on the same shrub. The white is the berry deprived, before grinding, of its outside husk.

—The microscope shows the hair to be like a coarse round rasp, but with the teeth extremely irregular and ragged.

—By the aid of the powerful lens of a microscope it is found that there are more than four thousand muscles in a caterpillar.

—The reason that man has not as acute a scent as the dog is that the development of his brain leaves little room for the olfactory lobe.

—Correggio's picture of the Mule and Muleteer in the Sutherland gallery, England, is said to have been painted for a sign.

—The eucalyptus tree now borders many of the roads and avenues crossing the Roman Campagna, and, wherever planted by the monks, it has driven off the malaria and fevers.

—An amethyst has been found in Georgia bearing a drop of water in a cavity near the centre of the stone. This is no uncommon occurrence in the case of quartz crystals, but a cavity in amethyst is said to be unique.

—It is asserted by M. Hement that deaf mutes who have been taught to speak, articulate with the accent of their country, thus indicating organic conformations of the mechanism of speech similar to those of their parents.

—The latest scientific sensation is the discovery that ice can be heated considerably above the boiling point without being melted. Red hot ice is even more startling than a black swan or an honest pasha.

—Prof. Owen, in an article lately published, questions whether man ever receives a third set of teeth. He ascribes alleged cases to the reappearance of old and worn stumps in consequence of the shrinkage and absorption of the jaws.

—Smooth, strong and pliable parchment can be made from the palmetto of Florida and the other Southern States. It can be washed, rubbed and handled like a cloth, and the writing will not be effaced. As much as sixty per cent. of the palmetto can be utilized in the process.

—A German manufacturer has succeeded in producing serviceable face-masks of mica for the protection of metal and glass melters, stonemasons and other workmen exposed to heat, dust and noxious vapors. These masks allow the eyes to be turned in any direction, and there is space enough for spectacles in case the eyesight is defective.

—A remarkable use is being made of potatoes. The clean peeled tuber is macerated in a solution of sulphuric acid. The result is dried between sheets of blotting paper, and then pressed. Of this all manner of small articles are made, from combs to collars, and even billiard balls, for which the hard, brilliantly white material is well fitted.

—So microscopically perfect is the watch making machinery now in use, that screws are cut with nearly 600 threads to the inch—though the finest used in the watch has 250. These threads are invisible to the naked eye, and it takes 144,000 of the screws to weigh a pound, their value being six pounds of pure gold.

—By means of a series of very interesting experiments regarding the muscular power of insects, M. F. Plateau has discovered that while a horse cannot exert a stress beyond the sixty-seventh of its weight, a cockchafer can easily draw a load equal to fourteen times its weight, and a bee can draw a little waggon twenty times heavier than itself.

—A plan for inducing the boys and girls of Worcester to read the instructive books in the public library instead of the trash has been successful. It consisted in inducing the teachers in the schools to make a practice of referring in a casual manner to the contents of interesting and solid works. Thus the youngsters have been led to choose a kind of reading matter which formerly lay unheeded on the shelves.

—The latest improvement in torpedoes is a submarine-boat which can be manœuvred under water for a whole day at a time. It is claimed this engine of destruction can perform its work at any depth from one hundred to seven or eight hundred feet. Rises or sinks, at the will of the operator, by means of screws, and these movements can be performed slowly or suddenly. The illumination of the vessel is from within, and is so perfect that those on board can see more than one hundred feet. It would seem that such an invention would render it possible to destroy all shipping without remedy; but the result is more likely to be, that much of naval warfare will soon be transferred from the surface to the depths below, and instead of monitors we will fight with torpedo-boats.

—The Parisian *claque* has some curious usages, which have been made known in M. Victor Cronillue's "La Vie au Théâtre." There is a strictly regulated tariff of applause recognized by managers and operators. There are for ordinary applause, 5 francs; prolonged applause, 10 francs; prolonged and noisy, 20 francs; three rounds of applause, 25 francs; simple recall, 25 francs; unlimited recall, 50 francs; for appearing horror struck, 5 francs; murmurs of affright, as if the power to applaud were lost, 15 francs; a moan, followed by applause at the end of a scene of murder, 12½ francs; ordinary laughter, 5 francs; bursts of laughter, 10 francs; exclamations, "Oh, how droll," 15 francs; superlative exclamations, "It is simply magnificent," "It is unequalled," 20 francs. Besides these there is the slight hiss from one member of the gang, which, uttered at a judiciously chosen moment, is the cue for redoubled applause. Then there are remarks by those who mingle with the crowd as they leave the theatre and leave the mass by their nicely turned compliments.

The Spectator.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, near Montreal, February 20, 1882.

Published semi-monthly during the session, contains select Poetry, Essays, Biographical Sketches; also short articles on Periodicals, New Publications, Art, Science, Literature, Editorials on the current topics of the day, Notes of the local items of the College, also Personals relative to the whereabouts and business of the Alumni. Students, parents and graduates are earnestly requested to contribute to the financial support of THE SPECTATOR.

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The examinations are now over; and the hearts of the greater portion of our students beat with the consciousness that they have done their utmost to appear with credit before those who are so much interested in their welfare. We state with pride that the examinations in the Classical course have seldom been attended with more satisfactory results; and this success must be ascribed to nothing but the untiring energy with which the students devoted themselves to the many branches included in their curriculum. They must not, however, relax from the efforts which, at the end of the last session, rendered them so happy. In order to retain the reputation which they have acquired, they must persistently continue in that admirable zeal which has gained for them the respect and admiration of their teachers and superiors. Nor is this the only plea which we would urge in persuading all our pupils to engage themselves in their allotted tasks with that enthusiastic ardor which breathes the very essence of success. Another examination is now approaching, and with it the consummation of our year of study. Let all, therefore, bend to the work before them; and the satisfaction of feeling that we have well and faithfully performed our duty to ourselves will more than compensate for the severe mental strain which has been imposed upon our energy. In all our labors one thought should ever be present to our minds: that we are struggling, not for the present alone, but for that future in which we will require the richest treasures of our intellects,—for the coming life whose shadows lure us on with promises of golden triumph, and which may yet shame us with painful mockery unless we prepare for all emergencies.

There seems to exist, on the part of many of our students, too great a coolness in regard to the mathematical studies which form a part of the course, and which cannot be neglected without seriously injuring those who fail to devote the requisite time and attention to that most important part of a collegiate education. The practical benefits accruing from a knowledge of Mathematics should in themselves be sufficient to induce all well-intentioned students to give no small portion of their time to these branches; and if to these advantages we add others which are gleaned by imperceptible degrees, there can exist no apparent reason why all should not endeavor to become proficient in that science which has engaged the attention of the most intellectual men. Mathematics bring to bear upon the mind some subtle influence, which imparts a strength that proves of great utility in other studies even more removed from the immediate perception, which forms a distinct characteristic of some branches of education, and which constitutes the very essence of the ease and celerity with which they are acquired. The problematical difficulties which we meet in these studies do much, also, in forming a character, the most prominent feature of which is determination,—a quality which, directed by a moral certitude of right, may well be called the guiding star of man's destiny, the book in which is written, in golden letters, a chapter of trials overcome and triumphs gained. Versatility of thought, and the consequent facility of expression, are other benefits which are acquired from the necessity of passing from the consideration of one subject to another with which it is so closely connected that it almost forms a part of it: and these, as well as the other advantages, should be inducements sufficient to claim the warm support of every student.

The question of education is one which has been so much treated that it now seems almost threadbare, and unable to present a feature unworn by the many who have interested themselves in that great cause, so worthy of men of genius, men of letters, and of men whose aim is to advance the doctrine of the Redeemer. Yet, old and familiar though it be, it is a subject so dear to the Christian heart, that he would be considered cold and unsympathetic who would not endeavor to place the educational system

upon a basis from which it cannot be shaken by the adverse winds of ignorance, upon a throne where it will reign superior to the sentiments of the godless. It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine another question, combining in grand and harmonious unity all that is essential to the mind of man, boldly entering the domain of worldly researches, and seeking with a timid knock a comparatively small knowledge of the divine Legislator. This, however, is the true province of education; and, as the corporeal and spiritual natures in man are indissoluble, so is the instruction of the mind and heart necessary to the system of education. In all things constructed in accordance with the dictates of reason, we seek some connecting principle, some uniting power, which serves to join all the component elements into one complete and harmonious whole. So, also, in forming this great structure of education we must labor earnestly to unite all subsidiary qualities in such a manner that they may all tend to one grand and ennobling object,—the instruction of the entire being, the perfection of the mind in profane knowledge, and the guidance of the soul in the attainment of that end intended by its omnipotent and omniscient Maker.

It is highly essential that a Catholic student receive an education tempered by the truths of that religion for which the martyrs suffered the pangs of most cruel torture, for which holy men have undergone the greatest hardships, and for which many have sacrificed their all on the altar of their unflinching love. Nor does it suffice to learn those lessons of piety after the lapse of several years. They must be taught from the cradle upwards, until the great sun of reason forever sets below the horizons of their lives; for, as the gentle stream, flowing with musical purlings through a beautiful landscape, imparts additional beauty to the scene, so does the light of our holy Faith cast around the brow of the enthusiastic believer a glowing halo of mellow and subdued light, which reflects upon the wearer the blushing beauty of countless jewelled coronets.

When we have a tender slip which we wish to take root, and flourish until it grows into a sturdy plant, and blossoms forth in the bloom and beauty of summer elegance, the greatest care is necessary in order to preserve the tiny shoot from all things detrimental to its healthful progress. In like manner must the youthful mind be nurtured and shielded from the cold breath of sin and shame. They alone, who have

braved the storms of life, and successfully coped with adverse elements, know the difficulties sprouting up in every path of daily life, and the necessity of being well instructed in those truths by which we may surmount all obstacles, and gain a glorious triumph on the battlefield where good and evil struggle for mastery.

It by no means suffices that a Catholic student be taught only the meagre precepts which are inculcated in the minds of those pupils who frequent the public schools. They receive, in some cases, the mere principles of a code of honor, which is framed from a knowledge of the world, and from which all allusions to moral right and wrong are excluded, on the plea—no doubt a just one—that it is impossible to combine profane and divine knowledge in schools attended by a medley of many denominations. In other public institutions of learning the Protestant religion is taught to all, irrespective of pupils to whom that creed is repugnant, and unmindful of the feelings of those whose hearts are entwined around a Faith so pure, so spotless, that the foul breath of revilers seems to leave a stain, the remembrance of which may never be eradicated from the mind of the innocent and inexperienced student.

Impressions made when the mind is still untrained, if they are not instantly removed, become so strongly stamped upon the nature that they form a part of it; and each succeeding year, adding force and energy to the reflective power, so strengthens the images received in early youth that they may poison the whole existence. Even when those principles of Faith are taught in which the Catholic and Protestant religions coincide, the Catholic pupil loses by the instruction; for though he is not taught anything in direct opposition to his belief, there are so many beautiful subjects ignored by the teacher that the lessons received sink into insignificance beside those which remain veiled beneath the cold neglect of the uncatholic world. It is like the grand masterpiece of a Raphael placed beneath the scrutiny of an unappreciative critic: the prominent figures gain attention, but the minute, the beautiful, the harmonizing effects are lost to those who in their early training were not taught that those parts enhance the beauty of the whole, and cannot be omitted without their loss being felt.

How necessary, therefore, is it that the Catholic world recognize the importance of a training which combines everything essential to living well and happily. How important that par-

ents act on the knowledge forced upon them by the daily examples of lives, ruined and hurried onward into shame and degradation. If, however, they sacrifice much to attain this end, let them remember that they are laboring for the altar, all radiant by the price of our redemption, for the cross made glorious by the agonies of the crucified God, for the eternal salvation of children in whose welfare they are offering the zeal of a lifetime; and, though they often weary of the task imposed by the dictates of parental affection, let them call to mind that a loving Master is looking down with watchful scrutiny, ready to bestow upon them a benediction for work well and faithfully done.

PERSONALS.

Rev. P. Magann, '76, is zealously engaged in the discharge of his sacerdotal duties in the church of St. John the Evangelist, New York City.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Denis McCarthy, S.J., and Mr. Patrick Kelly, S.J., both of '75, will no doubt be pleased to learn that they are completing their Theological Studies at Woodstock, Md.

Nap. Beaudet, M.D., '76, is a very successful practitioner in Montreal, where, by his genial disposition and unassuming manners, he is acquiring for himself a host of friends.

Mr. William Glynn, '78, is bookkeeping in the wholesale tea depot of Glynn & Co., Front St., New York City. We would not wish to say that William is forgetting his old friends at St. Laurent, though we are led to presume so on account of his long silence.

MULTA, NON MULTUM.

- Silence!
- "Brightsmile"
- Who took "Sue"?
- "It's too utterly beyond"!
- What's the Æsthete's name?
- Laziness,—have I ever offended thee?
- What was the encyclopedia doing with the man on the stage, last Sunday evening.
- A certain individual can not be convinced that his moustache is really dwarfed.
- Is there going to be a gymnasium in the new college building?
- Wind-mills in this part of the country work regularly, twelve hours a day.
- Washington's Birthday is the next land mark: it will soon be here.
- "And speech sweeter than honey flowed from his lips though he had only nine pages of foolscap."
- What's the matter? Has snow-shoeing lost all its charms in the eyes of the students?

—We heartily congratulate the St. John's L. Ass'n. on the success of their recent entertainment.

—If a son of the Emerald Isle, were asked, what vegetable thrived best in our neighborhood. He would quickly answer,—“Murphy's,” Sir.

—The St. Patrick's Literary Association are actively engaged in preparing for March 17th. If one can judge from appearances, the celebration on that day will be a grand success.

—Bishop Fabre of Montreal recently paid us his annual visit, and a holiday was granted to celebrate the event. Some, no doubt, wish that these visits would be more frequent.

—Professor in Geometry, after explaining the different lines and angles, turns to pupil and asks, “Now what does I. K. E. signify. Student, not thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of Geometry, answers,—“That's a contraction for Isaac, sir.”

—That there is “music in the air,” is certainly undeniable; but the music that nightly pervades the dormitory is too monotonous for our ears. We never did have a very great fancy for “chin-music” or horn melody.

—Professor in anger,—“What do you mean by such boisterous cackinations?” Student, diligently employed,—“Are those vertebrated decapods? They are not in our lesson, to-day”

—“Johnny” wants to know what will make hair grow on his dog's head. We would refer him to Oscar Wilde's treatise on *Canine Inflorescence*.

—Messrs. Thomas Gerry, James Conway, and Joseph McKinnon have been lately elected members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. At the same session Mr. William J. Kelly was chosen as President for the ensuing term. We wish these gentlemen success, and trust they will discharge the duties incumbent upon them in a manner creditable to themselves and to that much respected Society of which they form a part.

—The examinations were a source of pleasure to some, of disappointment to others. Those who passed brilliantly should strive to retain the positions which they have now; whilst those who were disappointed should endeavor during the coming session to repair the past and make a bright record for the future.

—The annual visit of the Rev. Father Provincial was an occasion of much rejoicing to the students, all of whom hailed his appearance with a cordial welcome, last Monday afternoon. The kindly face of the Rev. gentleman beamed with pleasure as he walked through our midst towards the stage. After the band had ceased playing, an address in English was read by Mr. W. J. Kelly and one in French by M. Alfred Crevier. Father Louage then replied in a few words, thanking the students cordially for their kind wishes and prayers, incidentally remarking that he was glad to see how much progress

they were making in their various studies, a fact of which he said he had had abundant proof in the brilliant examination that the Rhetoric and Belles Lettres classes had passed.

—The regular meeting of the St. Patrick's L. A. was held Sunday evening, Feb. 5th. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that Wellington was a greater general than Marlborough." Messrs. T. Daly and P. H. Carey supported the affirmative side, while J. Finon and J. M. Kennedy upheld the negative. Each gentlemen felt that it devolved upon himself to prove his own champion the superior; and consequently the arguments adduced were strong and convincing, the reasoning sound, the compositions excellent, while the occasional bursts of eloquence showed clearly how deeply all were impressed by the importance and gravity of the subject. Rev. M. A. McGarry, after congratulating the young gentlemen, and after carefully weighing the evidence for and against, decided in favor of the affirmative.

AN EPISODE.

Gentle sliding, softly gliding,
To the candy store he went;
Hauled from out his well-worn pocket
Not a single copper cent;

Called for cakes, and then for candy,
Though the day was growing late,
Softly whispered, gently murmured,
"Will you put it on the slate?"

—A very pleasing musical and dramatic entertainment was given Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th, by the St. John Baptist Society. It was well received by a crowded house, composed of the Rev. Father Provincial, all the members of the Faculty, and the students, while a very large number of the residents of St. Laurent and vicinity were also in attendance. The exercises of the evening were opened by Mr. F. Tessier with a speech on the "Education of Youth," which was listened to throughout with great attention, and received on its conclusion the hearty applause of the audience. The drama entitled "The Martyrdom of Agapitus" was then presented with a powerful cast of characters, and was acted in a way that was highly creditable to the Rev. Father Blais, the director, and also to the members of the association who took part therein. The leading roles were ably sustained by Messrs. Vanier, Guertin, Crevier and Laframboise. A farce in one act wound up the entertainment in a pleasing and agreeable manner, and would have been the best thing of the evening were it not for the masterly violin solo of Prof. Viau which was simply perfection, and took the house by storm. Father Joly, in the course of the evening, favored us with a saxophone solo, and Mr. Edward Somers, as usual, delighted us with his cornet. The curtain fell, the audience rose, and the hall was reluctantly left by those who wished to hear the last strains of the "Game-cock" Galop.

EXAMINATIONS.

We publish in this issue of THE SPECTATOR the names of those students who passed a *very* satisfactory examination.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

COURS COMMERCIAL.

Première Année.—J. St. John, V. Deslauriers, J. Delorme, A. Lassonde, H. Larrivée, P. St. Jean, G. Boyer, Chris. Brodeur.

Deuxième Année.—Albert Lefebvre, E. Champagne, A. Harwood, H. Trudeau, James Galvin, H. Plouff, W. Coleman, U. Lahaie, J. Cardinal, J. Bissailton, H. Beaudoin, J. Lefebvre, I. Legault.

Troisième Année.—E. Hebert, L. Tremblay, John Murphy, J. Gohier, Ed. Murphy, S. Crevier, H. Perrault, C. Vermette, A. Valade, F. Dufresne, E. Champagne, J. B. St. Aubin, R. Sylvestre, E. St. Cyr, J. Cardinal.

Quatrième Année.—D. G. Lamoureux, A. Bocquet, H. Langlois, G. St. Julien, F. X. Smith.

COURS CLASSIQUE.

Méthode.—A. Tourangeau, J. Viau, F. Jasmin, A. Guertin.

Persification.—Z. Migneron, L. Guertin, J. B. Choiniere, L. Girouard, H. Gernon.

Rhetorique.—E. Guertin, E. Legault, F. Tassier, O. Vanier.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

First Year.—B. Curran, A. Champagne, U. Lahaie, J. Lefebvre, J. Choquet, H. Migneron, W. P. Kelly, D. Hilly, G. Callaghan, C. Brodeur.

Second Year.—Geo. Murphy, L. Girouard, J. Hanrahan, J. Baxter, J. Murphy, D. Tobin, J. Flannagan, A. Tourangeau, O. Lalleur, A. Valade, H. Gernon, D. Fingleton, J. Gillespie, A. McGinness, J. St. Jean.

Third Year.—J. Fee, J. O'Reilly, J. Viau, J. O'Brien, H. Broderick, J. Harwood, H. Wall, E. St. Cyr, C. O'Shaughnessy, R. Keating, J. McNally, E. Murphy, H. Perrault, F. X. Smith.

Fourth Year.—H. Langlois, U. Viau, A. Pinet.

Senior Class.—(Business) John Hennessy, Dan. Donovan, Godfrey St. Julien, John Linden.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Introductory Class.—J. Armstrong, W. Grace, H. Geraghty, Geo. Harrison, Ed. Valier.

Syntax.—J. Mullins, P. H. Carey, J. Cochrane, T. E. Gerry, M. Carey, M. Sheridan.

Prosody.—T. O'Connor, F. Murray, J. Hopwood.

Belles Lettres.—G. W. Brown, J. Lenchan, D. Lowmy, Jno. Finon, Thos. Daley, Ed. Somers, C. Kelly.

Junior Class.—D. E. Murphy, R. Walsh, Thos. Nealon, E. J. Murphy, D. Mullins.

Senior Class.—W. J. Kelly and A. Crevier.

Diplomacy.—Nurse to a professional friend (making a call): "Well, nurse, sez ho, 'igh and 'orty like, he sez, 'wot do you think,' sez ho, 'Doctor,' I sez, quite differenshial, I sez, 'I am quite of your opinion,' I sez. 'And I'm of the same way of thinking nuss, sez ho. And so we settles it.' Professional friend (much interested): "Lor! And what was his opinion, now?" Nurse: "Bless yer 'art, my dear creatur, in course he never hadn't given none!"

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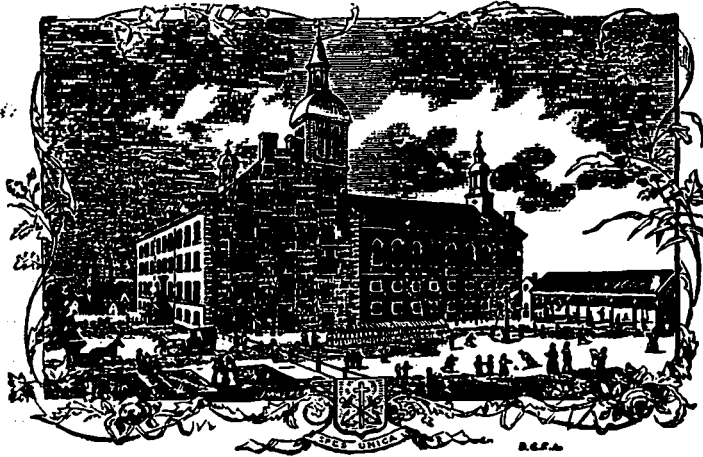
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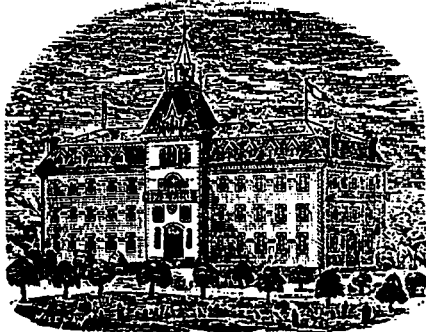
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