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ERIN'S ISLE.

D. E. M.

There's an island in the ocean,
'Neath the British tyrant's sway,
And the sad and piteous moaning
Of its people wends its way
'Cross the broad high-waved Atlantic,
And it rolls along the spray,—
Swelling 'bove the tempest's fury,
Sounding louder every day.

Now 'tis crossed those threatening waters,
And the shore is reached at last,—
Now the whistling winds have caught it,
And they bear it onward fast :
List!—a bleeding people's groaning,
'Tis a groaning never past,
Always coming, never going,
It is heard in every blast.

Why this plaintive moaning coming
From that land beyond the sea ?
Wouldst thou know it, kindly reader ?
Listen, then, awhile to me :
Many years have come and vanished
Since our Emerald Isle was free,
Then it prospered, aye, 'twas happy,
For 'twas filled with freedom's glee ;

But a tyrant trampled on it,
And its grandeur took its flight—
Fled as fast before his footsteps
As the day before the night ;
And its soil became as barren
As the hardened syenite,
While lank famine crushed the country,
And Death swayed with mad delight.

Millions died ! Still, thousands dying !
Shall it be forever so ?
Was a nation e'er created
To experience naught but woe,—
Ne'er to taste the sweets of freedom,
Ever trampled by her foe ?
Hark ! great Heaven, nay, loudly answers,
Wakening Justice echoes—no !

NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.

R. W.

In this our age of progress and enlightenment it may seem old-fashioned to speak of those homely virtues which formerly were much practiced, but which in our day are sadly neglected. Smartness seems to be a characteristic of these times; not that quality which bespeaks uncommon ability or extraordinary genius, but rather a species of cunning which often is mistaken for shrewdness. While a certain amount of this latter useful quality is indispensable if one would not be imposed upon, yet to

many it seems to be their principal stock in trade, and is oftentimes another name for open deception. The tendency of the present day is to depart from the old landmarks and guide-posts erected by our forefathers, and to stray into devious and winding paths which are beset by many perils. Unless this headlong, dangerous course is checked, unforeseen disasters may cause the rising generation to reflect whether they are treading, and cause them to retrace their wayward steps. From day to day the public prints contain accounts of men, occupying high positions, who fall from their lofty eminences, with good name and reputation lost, future prospects blasted, on account of their unavailing efforts to keep up appearances, or their weakness in resisting temptations. It is refreshing to turn from these to another class, whom it is a pleasure to designate as Nature's Noblemen.

True nobility of nature springs from a kindly heart, from one which beats in sympathy with all that is good and noble. Nature's noblemen are those whose hearts are touched by distress, whose lips are ever ready to speak an encouraging word, whose hands are ever prepared to extend kindly aid, who shrink not when their adherence to principle have cost them many sacrifices, who scorn to take a mean advantage in order to further their own interests; they are those who throw the cloak of charity over the imperfections of others, knowing that a brother has but stumbled in the path which they in weakness trod; who are not always on the alert to detect a flaw in the character of another, who hold the reputation of others as something sacred, who see in the world some goodness and beauty, not all evil and deformity. Nature's noblemen may possess wealth and titles or they may be humble, obscure toilers, yet the seal of true nobility is stamped upon their brow, and their influence, silent, yet no less potent, is always exerted for good. They are not vain of the gifts which God has given them, but rather employ them for His honor and glory and for the good of their fellow-men. They are benefactors who alleviate human misery, who are satisfied if their good deeds are seen by One All-Watchful Eye; finally, they are men who live for a purpose, and who, therefore, live not in vain.

Greatness is ever allied with simplicity. History affords numberless examples of those

who sought not a conspicuous place, yet in every emergency were prepared to act a manly part. Cincinnatus, summoned from his small farm to save the Roman Republic, gladly returned to his modest estate when his task was gloriously accomplished. Washington, the idol of every American heart, joyfully resigned the cares of state in order to retire to his beloved Mount Vernon, when he saw his fellow-citizens on the road to prosperity. There are heroes in the world of which the world knows not: men who do their duty, who in the cause of right and justice are not influenced by the praise or censure of the world. The goodwill of their fellow men is always desirable, yet to obtain it they neither lower their dignity, forfeit their self-respect, nor degrade their manhood. As the gently-flowing stream which waters fertile meadows flows noiselessly to the great ocean, so their lives, fruitful in good deeds, glide on the great ocean of eternity.

Appearances are oftentimes deceitful. Many have been deceived by the honeyed word, the polished address, the insinuating smile. It is not always he who makes the greatest professions of friendship that can be relied upon as the truest friend. It is not always a sanctimonious countenance that hides a gentle spirit and a meek and contrite heart. Piety is often assumed as a mask to hide duplicity. As the diamond is skillfully imitated to deceive the inexpert, so the unreal is often mistaken for the real, the false for the true. As the flower grows in freshness and beauty, so the rank weed also rears its head although it adds no fragrance to the summer air. Such are those who appear what they are not, who are shams, hypocrites. Nature's noblemen are not those who bedew the earth with blood that they may extend their dominion or gratify their ambition; who look on their fellow-men as mere instruments by which they may attain their wished-for ends.

Nature's noblemen are, alas! too few. Is it because an ideal man with every perfection has been pictured? No, all are sensible of the defects of human nature, yet when one strives to remedy those defects, to break the chains forged by a depraved nature, and to rise to a depraved nature, and to rise to a more perfect manhood, then is he worthy of our respect and admiration, then may he be classed among that heroic band of noblemen. The noble spirit which actuated men in the days of chivalry is worthy of admiration. Men who consecrate themselves as the defenders of innocence and helplessness, who sought to right injustice, who valiantly supported the cause of the weak against the strong; and who did all this without the hope of earthly reward. What nobler examples of disinterestedness could history record? Nature's noblemen may be always found at their posts when duty calls. The statesman, who guides the ship of state, is as calm and collected when fiercely raging storms and billows threaten to engulf the noble vessel, as when she glides smoothly over the rippling,

dimpled waves. The soldier is as bold and fearless in the hotly contested strife, as he is mild and gentle when war's harsh trumpet notes have ceased. The boy who has courage to do right, notwithstanding the sneers of his companions, has in him the materials which go to make up a right-minded noble man. The student, too, who does not squander his time, who seeks to lay up rich stores of knowledge, is classed among this noble band; for he also does his duty. Soldier or statesman can do no more. Nature's noblemen may be found in the soldiers of the cross, who, though poor in earthly possessions, are rich in heavenly treasures, who walk firmly, trustingly and humbly, in the footsteps of their great Guide and Teacher; who appear as messengers of love by the couch of pestilence; and who pour the oil of consolation into wounded hearts.

The happiness which falls to the lot of those who live in such a manner that they have nothing to regret is surely an ample compensation for any sacrifice they may have undergone. As earthly rulers have their select body of men, so nature's noblemen are God's chosen vanguard who march under the glorious emblem of charity. Whether the gallant soldier of right and justice falls in the thick of the fight, beneath the scorching rays of the noon-day sun, —falls in the prime of his manhood and strength, or lingers on to the eve of life, like an aged patriarch who leans on the staff of religion, whom lofty aspirations, deep affections and holy hopes delight, to whom memory is a fresh and verdant garden, wherein the fragrance arising from good deeds done in the past affords a pleasure to his declining years; whenever he leaves the scenes of his labors, he departs, leaving behind a monument more enduring than brass, namely, the record of a stainless life, which is far more precious than all the wealth and honors which men prize so much, and which too frequently prove but stumbling blocks in the path of perfection; leaving behind them also, an example for us, to strive earnestly for a prize which alone is worthy of man's best efforts—the crown of immortal life.

FRIENDSHIP.

J. J. L.

"Whoever undertakes a friend's great part
Should be renewed in nature, pure in heart,
Prepared for martyrdom, and strong to prove
A thousand ways the force of genuine love."

Cowper.

Friendship is a mutual affection cherished by persons of congenial minds, and founded on mutual good-will and esteem. Man being of a social nature naturally desires to form an acquaintance with his fellow men, which, increased gradually by interchanges of confidence, grows at length into friendship. There is in the heart of every human being a fount of love and kindness, hidden even from the knowledge of the person himself until a time comes when,

welling up in an overflowing stream, it rushes down like a mountain torrent, and sweeps away everything in its course. We find this exemplified in the tender devotion of the religious, in that love of which the poets sing, and in friendship. A man may have had the sources of affection dried-up by reverses in life, by the fickle conduct of pretended friends, or by having led a perverted youth so as to become hardened in crime and insensible to every kindly impulse, yet that man had once within his bosom a well, as it were, of tenderness that might have been lavished upon some one had it not been chilled by an evil mischance. Man, therefore, has a disposition which prompts him to seek the friendship of his fellow-men, and renders indispensable the kindly aid, the cheering words and ever-ready consolation of a friend. It is a feeling, too, not confined to any particular rank or class, cherished alike by the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the slave and the freeman. How many examples does history afford us of a friendship faithful unto death between master and bondsman, between haughty knight and humble retainer?

In the choice of one, great care must be exercised, for too often have so-called friends proven unfaithful in the dread emergency when all hung by a single hair, when the breath of calumny ran rife about us, or in a need when a friend would have proved "a friend indeed." Too many are friends for the moment that we bask in the bright sunshino of Fortune's smile, but, when the cold, dark hour of misfortune comes, they will abandon us to struggle alone. We will find examples of this in every-day life, and there is but one way to avoid this hidden reef of the social world, and that, says Young, is to

"First on thy friend delib'rate with thyself;
Pause, ponder, sist; not eager in the choice
Nor jealous of the chosen: fixing fix:
Judge before friendship; then confide till death."

When we have chosen a friend, when we have tried him and he gives forth the true ring, what pleasurable emotions should be ours! They almost call to mind the story of Damon and Pythias, the love of Nisus and Euryalus. True friendship is one of those few boons that the Omnipotent has bestowed on the human race, and when man can find it pure and steadfast there is nothing more delightful, more consoling or more noble. Is it not consummate felicity to have a friend mingle his tears with ours, to have him bend beneath our burdens, struggle against our obstacles, rejoice in our triumphs, share in our joy, and partake of our happiness? History abounds in illustrations of it, fiction revels in it, and poets never tire of singing its praises.

Living friends full of gentle words and kind encouragement are often the only sunlight that brightens the gloom of this lower world, and dying friends are "the pioneers that smootho

our rugged path to death." Even when they die and leave us alone, can we not look up to them as they sit enthroned amid the blessed cherubim and seraphim of heaven, and console ourselves, when the last sad, agonizing moment comes, and we have to give up the ghost, with the thought that they, at least, watch and pray for us. The noblest part a man can act is to be a true, a faithful friend; to stake his life, his fortune and his sacred honor to aid and serve him, and to bear a friend's infirmities for friendship's sake. The clouds of adversity may dim for a time the bright radiance of prosperity's sun, and fate may abandon us to the tender mercies of an unfeeling world, but a true friend will ever remain staunch and steadfast despite the chilling blasts of misfortune.

THE BAZAAR AT THE CONVENT, ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

Mr. Editor:—Feb. 21st and 22nd were days of merriment to the pupils and unceasing toil to our teachers, the Rev. Marianites of the Holy Cross. The young ladies free for a time from their arduous tasks gave vent to the exuberance of their youthful hearts in merry peals of laughter, which rang throughout the spacious hall, much to the enjoyment of the many visitors. The zealous Sisters in more serious accents displayed to the enrapt gaze of the guests the many costly articles which emanated from the practiced hand of teacher and pupil. But, perhaps, the fresh young beauty of the little ones had more effect in soliciting the names of those who thronged our halls during these two days. How earnestly did they, with pencil and paper in hand, co-operate with us in endeavoring to liquidate the debt of our Alma Mater! The hall of the Bazaar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. From a pendant cluster of flags hung, in graceful folds, variegated streamers of bunting. Evergreens were artistically woven around the columns, and contributed much to enhance the beauty of the decoration. Along the extended rows of counters were arranged many wondrous productions of art, which mutely spoke the generosity of the donor or the inventive genius of the maker. Though the weather was extremely unfavorable, the success of the fair was far beyond the greatest expectation of the Sisters. In the space of two days was realized the sum of \$500. The parishioners and many friends from Montreal enlivened the occasion by their presence. Many members of the College Faculty also visited us, one of whom, by the way, succeeded in winning a valuable silk bed-spread. A beautiful and costly china tea-set, presented by Mr. J. Dineen of Montreal, was won by Mr. Sullivan. The wax flowers so much admired during the bazaar, after an exciting contest was finally drawn by one of the pupils, a Miss C. Leclair of Ste. Rose. A heavy gold set of ladies' jewellery was won by Mr. Charles Poirier of Shediae,

N.B. A beautiful dish of wax fruits was chosen by Mr. D. McDonald, Alexandria, Ont. Dr. L. Globensky, Montreal, was the happy recipient of two pairs of doves presented by Rev. Father Beaudet, C.S.C. A rare and handsome doll, presented by Miss Murray, New York, was drawn by one whose name we failed to ascertain. Many other beautiful articles, whose enumeration would indeed be too tedious for the readers of your valuable paper, were drawn by glad visitors. To the Rev. Chaplain, Father Paré, Rev. Mother Superior, Rev. Sisters St. Andrew and St. Hortense is due a goodly amount of praise for the affable manners and kind condescension which they manifested towards all those who entered the portals. Thus passed two days long to be remembered, days which are beautifully penning in the annals of memory, and which will recall to our minds when walking through the mazy labyrinth of life the zeal and devotedness of our kind Sisters, the generosity of our patrons and the affection of our companions. If not too lengthy, you would confer a great favor on the pupils of the Academy by inserting this communication.

PUPIL.

EXCHANGES.

The Clionean Argus, a college journal edited by the young ladies of the Tennessee Female College, has favored us with a visit. Its motto, "Nescimus sed Sperare," is very expressive. The literary articles are pretty well written, and evince much care on the part of the writers.

We are in receipt of an exchange which, from the very motive of its publication, deserves the attention of every person of liberal political ideas. The "Canada First," but lately launched before the public gaze, is the political organ of all patriotic Canadians. Its aim is to awaken the people of the Provinces to the present state of their political relations with the several nations of the earth. Everything in the present number tends to warn its readers that a brilliant national future is at hand for them, if they only seize the present opportunity of demanding their independence. Its motto, "Canada First, Last, and Always," adequately portrays the field of its labors, and a careful perusal of its columns will satisfy the most exacting. On political questions, as they stand to-day, *Canada First* is a staunch Republican. We gladly hail its advent to our sanctum as an exchange.

The College Cabinet, a monthly college journal, from Beaver Falls, Penn., has been inadvertently overlooked for some time past. This is the largest and among the best of our College Exchanges. The first pages of the Cabinet are devoted to weighty articles, for the most part, well written; the latter to pithy notes and ludicrous rhymes. The one part is a true latter-day "pensero," the other, a bubbling geyser of mirth. We welcome our dark-brown visitor from the "Keystone State."

We are tolerably well acquainted with the principal newspapers of the United States and Canada, among which are many worthy of note for the instruction they convey to their readers; but the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal is, undoubtedly, the best and most instructive to the general reader. Besides first-class editorials and a copious digest of the current news, we notice that columns are devoted to the particular instruction of perplexed seekers for true information. A careful study of the columns of the *Weekly Star*, we are convinced, will tend to instruct thoroughly the aspirant for success in any field in his particular path. The readers of the *Weekly Star* may, by a little study, acquire much useful knowledge of science, agriculture, stock-raising, law, medicine and etiquette. The reader, bent on fictitious reading as a means of recreation, will find sufficient light and select matter in the serial that appears in its pages. In the last issue, "Michael Strogoff," the most popular and pleasing production of the renowned Jules Verne, was begun. We can promise abundance of pleasure to all who find time to devote to the perusal of this delightful fiction. The paper costs only one dollar a year, and at that price we may not hesitate to say that it is the cheapest periodical published on the American continent. We thank the *Star* for having condescended to exchange its valuable pages for those of the *Spectator*.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *American Shorthand Writer*, *Archangel*, *Ariel*, *Ave Maria*, *Beacon*, *Cabinet*, *Canada First*, *Canadian Spectator*, *Catholic Mirror*, *Catholic Shield*, *Clioneon Argus*, *Connecticut Catholic*, *College Journal*, *Donahoe's Magazine*, *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, *Harp*, *Haverfordian*, *I. C. B. U. Journal*, *K. M. I. News*, *Les Annales Teresiennes*, *Message*, *Occident*, *Oracle*, *Revue Canadienne*, *Scholastic*, *Student*, *Student's Journal*, *Sunbeam*, *Treasury*, *Varsity*, and *Wyoming Monthly*.

DIVERSA.

Coaches were first let for hire in London in 1625.

Motions in writing, drawing and all mechanical labor are from right to left in inferior races, and the opposite in more highly civilized ones.

The silver coins of the United States and of France are made of nine parts of silver and one part of copper. Less copper is used in making the silver of Great Britain.

Letter envelopes bearing a stamp impression were first used in Sardinia in 1819. The English people write more letters than any other European nation, although they do not lead them in the use of postal cards.

The imitation of precious stones at the present time is an interesting pursuit of chemistry, although in ages of antiquity Egypt and Greece had already attained in it a high perfection. All the precious stones, except opal, may be successfully imitated.

Between the years 1783 and 1857 six great earthquakes took place in Naples, which lost thereby 1,500 inhabitants per year of that period.

Philadelphia and New York are connected by more telegraph wires than any other two cities in the world, the number being 110.

The false pearls manufactured so largely in Paris are lined with fish scales and wax. The scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed. They have to be stripped from the flesh while the fish is alive, or the glistening hue so much admired in the real pearl could not be imitated.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet a scale covers 500 pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve.

In education, as in most other respects, British Burmah appears to be the most progressive province of India. With a population of under 4,000,000, it had during 1880-1 forty-eight Government schools, 3,219 aided and private schools, with an aggregate of 88,807 scholars. The year, compared with the previous one, shows an increase of 8,261 scholars.

Judge Fornander, for 34 years a resident of one of the Hawaiian Islands, believes that the natives are not of American descent, as originally supposed, nor Malay or Mongolian, as most authorities have agreed, but Aryan; and he sustains this view by arguments derived from philology, traditions, and physical resemblances.

Richard Wagner is living with his family in retirement at Palermo. According to a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, he intends after he has finished the "Parsifal" to take up his quarters in Greece, for the purpose of making studies on the spot for a new opera drawn from the Greek mythology.

The new Consuls of the Republic of San Marino were duly installed on Jan. 1. In their inaugural they said they were proud to belong to "our model republic." Said model republic has only one foreign ambassador (at Paris), one bank, one railway, and one thousand dollars of debt. A wealthy admirer in Marseilles recently made the republic a present of \$5,000.

Shells of a peculiar kind, in which the convolutions are from left to right, are regarded by the Hindoos as talismans, ensuring their possessor perpetual prosperity. One of these shells was recently sold in Calcutta for seven pounds, the owner having mortgaged it and subsequently got into difficulties, owing to having parted with his fetish, according to Hindoo belief. Larger shells, with the same virtues, have been sold for over eight hundred pounds.

A well-known antiquary has discovered in an Athenian monastery a papyrus, which is nothing less than a MS. of the Iliad written about the year 308 B.C. The writer of this treasure was an Athenian named Theophrastus, Andronikus, the nephew of the last Byzantine Emperor,

Constantine Palæologus, took it with him to Mount Athos, when he went there to end his days.

M. Macagno, in *Les Mondes*, states that he has been making experiments on the influence of electricity upon the growth of the vine. An electric circuit was formed by copper wire between the extremity of a branch bearing fruit and its origin near the soil. More wood was formed in the branch, which contained less potash than the other parts, and the grapes ripened more readily, containing an excess of sugar.—*Montreal Star*.

An Italian has invented a process for solidifying wine. From a small quantity of this extract may be obtained a bottle of generous wine of good taste and beautiful color. The object is to victual ships and supply armies. A chemist in Marseilles has found a chemical combination by which he can solidify and even crystallize brandy. The brandy in its new form looks like alum. It entirely loses its smell. The facility with which it can be transported is of course the main recommendation of the new invention.

The many unlikely methods by which the seeds of plants are diffused over land and sea until they at length find a congenial spot for development, form an interesting and curious study. It is well known that bees carry pollen from flower to flower, and thus act not only as sowers of seed but also as fertilizers of the female plants. A curious instance of this kind has been given by a scientific man, who states that attached to the skin of a panther recently shot in India he found numerous seeds, each of which had two perfect hooks, appearing as if designed to attach themselves to foreign bodies. As the panther moved about it collected the seeds on the skin and carried them wherever it went, but when it rubbed against the shrubs the seeds were brushed off, and thus distributed.

Dr. Richardson has in a late lecture described the principles which should guide architects and others in designing and constructing hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from small-pox and other infectious diseases. He states, on well considered grounds: 1. That each hospital should not be larger than is sufficient to accommodate twenty-four persons at one time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the patients. 3. That the material of construction should be iron, in order that the hospital may at any time be absolutely purified by fire throughout with the least possible cost. 4. To secure direct ventilation and lighting from the roof, the hospitals proper should occupy the top stories of buildings. 5. All the air which passes out of the wards should have an escape only through a vent so heated as to destroy all deleterious substances. 6. Each patient should be carried into the hospital by a valved elevator passing through a shaft so as to draw up air during its ascent, and to be capable of flushing the hospital with air, as occasion may require.

The Spectator.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, near Montreal, March 4, 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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EDITORIALS.

The members of St. Patrick's Society are now actively engaged in making preparations for a becoming celebration of the feast of their Patronal Saint. We would suggest the most arduous labor in order to make the day as enjoyable as possible to all the students, and add another leaf to the laurel of praise already won by the St. Patricians. There are few of our Alumni who are not ex-members of this society; and, surely, they will now recall the happy associations connected with it, and how instrumental it was in fitting them for their respective fields of labor. Alas! those joyous days have flown from them forever; but their memory lives, and will ever remain as fresh and green as when, with light and gladsome hearts, their barks shot forth into the swift current of life, leaving in their wakes tiny wavelets,—faint symbols of a farewell sorrow, real but soon forgotten. Such grief cannot long withstand the grateful oblivion offered by a life of activity; yet it leaves a void which may be filled by the hallowed love always cherished for our Alma Mater. There are moments of bliss when the heart beats with rapturous pleasure; but to the faithful student none bring such smiles of joy as do the reminiscences of college days no longer present, of associations long since severed, and of friends between whom existed, in their student home, a close union of brotherhood and sympathy. We expect to see all the present members of St. Patrick's Society join hearts and hands, and, with true Irish zeal and energy, unite in elevating their association to a standard worthy of themselves, and of those of our Alumni whose most kindly feelings cling around that grand old parent tree, which has

sent forth so many men of eloquence and literary merit.

Foremost amongst the treasures which man should cherish with fond and tender earnestness is his reputation,—the most delicate lily plucked from the clustered garlands of man's esteem. Dear to the hearts of all, it is doubly dear to those who first attempt to climb the rugged steeps of fame and honor, and place on the battlements of their renown the ensigns of a name untarnished, undefamed. The cold glance of scorn and contempt falls unnoticed upon those whose character presents a bright page to the criticising scrutiny of a world, ready to detect the slightest flaw, and to herald the fall of one whose dignity drooped beneath the chilling frost of temptation; while the angel of justice lets fall upon spotless honor a radiant smile, which forms itself into an unsading wreath to encircle the brow of her worthy subject. Why, then, should we not commence at college to guard this dowry which kind nature in her beneficence, has given to us? There are aims which hope-engendering fancy paints as the goal of human actions; there are dreams which flourish for a while, yet blossom not; there are sighs for what might have been, but never can be; there are tears dropped upon the tomb of fruitless struggles; and why this useless groping in the darkness of the future, and the still darker gloom of the buried past? Let the living present ever hold sway in our minds; and, if we rightly use the means of attaining the grand aim of human existence, the reputation, which *should* and *must* belong to the true Christian will always retain its youthful virginity, until, like the odor of a crushed and bleeding rose, it survives the departing spirit, and scatters its fragrance throughout the world.

It always gives a great amount of pleasure to observe in young people a manly bearing which bespeaks the spirit underlying the mere exterior, and gives promise of something great and noble in the coming man. He who cultivates such a quality cannot fail to gain the respect and esteem of all, for it inspires him with a courageous independence, which attracts the admiration of the firm, and arouses the wonder of those by whom this characteristic is not possessed. There are moments in our lives upon which depends our entire future; and in which

are accumulated the great desires of our youth. These periods of our existence must be met with that unquailing determination which forms a leading feature in manliness, and which does not shrink from trials in which honor is at stake. They must be encountered with a courage born of some hope which elevates human nature to a standard above the reach of meanness, yet within the grasp of pure-minded laborers in the school of life. In fine, they must be faced with a will which unites, in one grand array, all the powers of mind and spirit,—a will which droops not beneath the crushing weight of plans unaccomplished and failures unretrieved. All these qualities unite to form a manly bearing, which comprises in useful harmony the principles of true honor and justice. Let, then, the young and the old don the livery of manhood's kinsman, manliness, emerge from the garments of childhood, and stand erect in the majesty of an unshrinking spirit; and thus, when darkness casts its shadow over the brightest pages of our beings, we may rely on a strength which wills to conquer and which bows to no defeat.

Education consists not only in acquiring a thorough knowledge of facts, grammatical, scientific and historical, but also in encompassing something more. The training of the mind forms in it a most important factor. We have already stated that mathematical studies exert a peculiar influence on the forming of the mind; yet, perhaps, the greatest power in the training of the intellect is a careful and studied lecture of standard works. The effect of much solid reading is truly surprising. What food does for our body, literature performs for our mind. Reading refines the tastes, fecunds the imagination and perfects the judgment. Rightfully has it been granted that books are the best instructors and truest companions of man. Without being well read one cannot expect to be a correct and elegant writer; for we are all fully cognizant of the fact that every great author was a great reader. In colleges, then, where the student comes for the sole purpose of forming and training his mind, how essential it is that he may use to his best advantage one of the most efficacious means of attaining the object in view. In educational institutions the difficulty in obtaining desirable standard works is mostly removed; for there are generally established for the special use of the students libraries containing the complete works of all the

classic authors. Yet with this great opportunity in their very hands they fail to profit by it. They spend all their spare moments in athletic sports, and the body is cared for to the detriment of the reasoning faculties. The removal of that great obstacle to mental advancement—the want of a free library—only brings to view a still more formidable difficulty—the antipathy entertained by most students to reading such works as would prove most beneficial to themselves. Literature that breathes instruction they find *too dry*, and they pass it by in quest of books of another character. In the heap of trashy novels that now forms the most remarkable trait of the literary market, they find what they seek. Such is the worthless literature they read; and if they receive no moral detriment from the perusal, they assuredly derive no benefit. But how seldom is it that such reading does not prove demoralizing? Youthful minds unsuspectingly receive the doctrines which, unfortunately, are too well disseminated through this kind of literature, and soon are led to regard these false tenets as true, the bad ones as good. What time lost! What erring caused! These, then, are generally the ruinous effects of such reading. It is a source of surprise and regret to us to see so many classical and highly instructive books become dusty upon the library shelf. Latin and Greek are very good in their own *placó*; but the student should remember that, if he is educating himself on these linguistic relics of antiquity, it is mainly for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with his own language, and that above all his aim should be to acquire a thorough knowledge of his mother tongue. Let every one, then, learn to consult his own interests, and read those standard works,—works which have been the products of great and learned minds, and which will transmit in a few hours to the careful and attentive reader, the knowledge which it took their authors, perhaps years and years to acquire. These works may seem at first sight *dry*; but this mistaken dryness will soon vanish, and the reader will peruse them with ever-increasing pleasure and interest as he proceeds. We trust, indeed, that hereafter the students will not let slip from memory the importance of storing their minds with the inestimable treasures of classic literature, and that they will not leave these peerless instructors of man to crumble to dust unnoticed and untouched.

PERSONALS.

—Mr. Joseph Fallon, '76, belongs to the firm of Murphy and Fallon, Contractors, New York City. Mr. Fallon has the cordial good will of all his St. Laurent friends, who wish him all success.

—Avila Ganthier, M.D., '76, is pursuing his profession at Suncook, N. H., where report says that he has a wide and extensive practice. Well does he deserve such a fitting recognition of his abilities.

—The University of Laval has lately conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. G. A. Dion, C.S.C., Superior of Holy Cross College, Farnham, and Rev. Fathers M. A. McGarry and G. Robert, C.S.C., both of St. Laurent College. It gives us pleasure to announce this most honorable recognition of the talents of Rev. gentlemen who, in many ways, have endeared themselves to all the students of this institution.

MULTA, NON MULTUM.

—Ha!
—Slash!
—Valentines!
—Hallo, there!
—More snow, boys.
—“Very good, George!”
—“Birthington's Washday.”
—What shall we call it?
—“Point of information.”
—Another landmark gone!
—“Proceed, proceed, Mr. Horsefly.”
—“See him soar.” Hear him roar!
—Comest thou from Stoneham, sir?
—The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow!
—Does Vennor predict cold or heat?
—“Villian, I'll tear thee limb from limb.”
—“Therefore, Mr. President”—“Sit down, sir.”

—“Anybody to hum? Well I dew declare.”
—An editor's life is the life for—yours truly.
—“Do I hear a voice cry sleep no more?”
—Cut down the bars and let him out, he is not.

—Teddy sustained the cause of “Ould Ireland” excellently.

—We expect to present our readers with the woodcut of our new college in the next issue.

—The premises begin to assume a busy appearance. The sound of chisel and hammer announce the story of a new building.

—As soon as the weather permits, the masons will begin the erection of the eastern wing.

—We would advise the seniors to clear away the snow from the ball alleys, that they may again begin to experience the sanitary effects of this invigorating exercise.

—The Columbians tendered a unanimous vote of thanks to Rev. Father Joly, Prof. N. Viau, and Mr. R. Walsh for contributing so much to the success of their entertainment.

—Can you skate? No, but my sister Kate, who loves much to prate, does unceasingly

relate that afternoons when late she delights to have a skate as it beautifies her gait.

—The students are all expecting to witness a grand entertainment on St. Patrick's night, which will be given by the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. Endeavor, boys, not to disappoint their expectations.

—St. Valentine's Day was celebrated here with becoming ceremony. Several valentines of the anti-flattery or plain truth description were drawn and sent around, whilst some very pleasing ones emanated from the pens of our youthful poets (?).

PERDITUS.

Do I slumber? am I dreaming?

Whence comes oft this horrid sight,
Like a night mare, wild and fearful,
In the midst of gloomy night?

Hideous phantoms, swiftly flashing,
Come across my throbbing eyes;
And I start up, wild and frantic,
Uttering sad and mournful cries.

In the deep blue clouds of Heaven,
In the prints the public reads,
On the snow that covers valley,
Mountain top, and fertile meads,—

Starts he forth in garb paternal
With a pup beside him placed,
And a beard of snowy whiteness
Reaching far below his waist.

Hark! I see it, now 'tis coming.
How my veins with terror boil
As I see that frightful figure,
And the words—St. Jacob's Oil!

The regular meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association was held Sunday evening, February 19th. The President, W. J. Kelly, occupied the chair. The order of exercises consisted of songs, declamations, and essays. F. Salmon sang in a charming manner Longfellow's “Bridge.” We doubt if this young gentleman has a superior as a vocalist in the College. W. Graco read a carefully written essay on “Work,” which was highly appreciated for its manly tone and outspoken sentiments. G. W. Brown declaimed finely “The Field of Gibboa.” Mr. Brown presents a commanding and dignified appearance on the stage. F. Salmon gave a declamation entitled “The Dying Father to his Daughter.” C. S. Kelly read a well-written essay on “The American Republic; Her Past and Future.” In speaking of the future of that great nation, he but echoed the sentiment of every American present, when he said that, “she can never be greater or more glorious than any true American would wish her to be.” E. J. Murphy gave force and spirit to a declamation entitled “The Manaic.” E. Somers read an essay, “A Trip on the Hudson.” The scenery and various objects

of interest along the banks of that noble stream were so vividly portrayed, that one seemed to be transported back in fancy to the glorious summer time when that delightful region is decked so lavishly with all of Nature's beauties. M. Cary sang "Columbia" with pleasing effect. This closed an entertainment both enjoyable and instructive. Taken altogether, the meeting was one of the most successful held this year, and gave most convincing evidence that all are deeply interested in literary pursuits.

Tuesday evening, February 21st, the eve of Washington's birthday the Columbian Musical and Dramatic Society, gave an excellent entertainment. The spirit which the young men displayed in preparing such an excellent literary repast, at such short notice, is worthy of much praise, and shows that the fire of patriotism which burned brightly in the hearts of their ancestors still lives in the bosoms of their descendants. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Rev. Superior, Rev. Professors and other members of the College faculty. The President of the Association, Mr. E. Somers in a few well-chosen remarks, announced the order of exercise for the evening. A spirited address on "Washington," which was listened to with rapt attention, and which evoked frequent applause, was delivered by E. J. Murphy. F. Salmon sang, with fine effect, "Alone in the World." The declamations by T. A. Nealon, G. W. Brown and E. Somers were given with spirit. T. Daly read a finely composed essay on "Liberty's Emblem." The sentiments embodied in this essay were highly patriotic, and received the frequent applause of the audience. R. Walsh also read an essay entitled "Nature's Nobleman." Thanks are due to Rev. Father Joly, Professor Vian, and Mr. E. Somers for contributing the musical portion of the entertainment. After the literary entertainment was concluded, a farce, entitled "Freedom of the Press," was presented. It was thoroughly enjoyable, all acquitting themselves creditably. The different characters were admirably sustained. T. Daly as "Sorts," and F. Salmon as "Teddy," deserve special mention. Messrs. P. Carey, T. Geary, D. Murphy, E. J. Murphy, T. A. Nealon and G. W. Brown figured conspicuously in the farce, each giving evidence of much dramatic ability. When the literary and dramatic exercises were concluded, Rev. Father Carrier responded in behalf of the audience, thanking the young gentlemen for the pleasure which they had afforded. Thanks are due to the Rev. Moderator, Rev. M. A. McGarry, for his unceasing efforts to render the entertainment a success. At the close of the dramatic exercise the members enjoyed a toothsome banquet. After justice was done to the repast, songs, jests and speeches were in order, after which the happy company retired, feeling that they had contributed their share in honoring the great Father of their country, the immortal Washington.

SCHEDULE OF HONOR.

(In this list are arranged, in alphabetical order, the names of those students who have by their exemplary conduct given entire satisfaction.)

SENIORS.

A. Crevier, L. Deslauriers, W. Dupuis, D. Donovan, Thomas Gearns, H. Geraghty, E. Harrington, W. J. Kelly, D. Lowney, I. Legault, John Mullins, D. Mullins, Z. Myron, J. O'Donnell, O. Rice, G. St. Julien, L. Tremblay, A. Tourangeau.

JUNIORS.

J. Baxter, O. Bertrand, A. Choquet, V. Deslauriers, M. Hodge, A. Hudon, A. Lefebvre, H. Perrault.

MINIMS.

H. Barbeau, G. Chagnon, R. Clerk, J. B. Clement, A. Chapleau, A. Charlebois, M. Gahan, F. Galarneau, O. Gauthier, E. Lavigne, Al. Lachance, E. Lesperance, R. Marcotte, S. Moison, P. Martin, S. Ostell, L. Prince, A. Raymond, Armand Raymond, C. Starnes, P. Trudel, L. Tellier.

LIST OF EXCELLENCE.

(In this are placed the names of those who excel in class.)

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Junior Class.—E. Guertin, E. Legault, D. Mullins, E. Murphy, D. Murphy, T. Nealon, F. Tassier, A. Théoret, O. Vanier, R. Walsh.

Belles Lettres.—G. Brown, J. Coffey, T. Daly, J. Finon, C. Kelley, J. Lenehan, D. Lowney, E. Myron.

Prosody.—J. B. Choinière, J. Daly, L. Girouard, L. Guertin, H. Geron, J. Hopwood, F. Murray, Z. Myron.

Syntax.—A. Champagne, P. Carey, M. Carey, P. Cochrane, T. Gerry, A. Guertin, E. Kelly, J. McKinnon, J. Mullins, J. Murphy, D. O'Connor, M. Sheridan, A. Tourangeau, Jos. Vian.

Introductory.—J. Armstrong, F. Clifford, H. Geraghty, W. Grace, G. Harrison, R. McDonald, P. Moynaugh, O. Rice, E. Valiere.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior.—(Business Class).—D. J. Donovan, F. Fogarty, J. Hennessy, F. Heffernan, J. Linden, J. O'Donnell, G. St. Julien.

Fourth Year.—A. Bocquet, H. Burridge, H. Dronin, J. Fer, R. Keating, H. Langlois, W. Murphy, J. O'Brien, F. X. Smith, U. Vian.

Third Year.—S. Crevier, E. Champagne, R. Charbonneau, Jos. Cardinal, F. Dufresne, V. Dupuy, F. Gohier, T. Gearns, E. Hebert, A. Hudon, E. Murphy, J. Murphy, M. McNally, J. O'Reilly, H. Perrault, E. St. Cyr, R. Sylvestre, L. Tremblay, A. Valade, C. Vermette.

Second Year.—P. Broderick, Biscaillon, J. Baxter, O. Bertrand, C. Cardinal, J. Cardinal, D. J. Fingleton, A. Harwood, M. Hodge, L. Girouard, H. Geron, E. Harrington, R. Leahy, A. Lefebvre, A. McGinniss, B. McGinniss, C. Renaud, F. Rose, P. St. John, J. St. John, J. Williams.

First Year.—C. Brodeur, A. Broden, G. Callahan, E. Champagne, A. Champagne, J. Choquet, A. Choquet, Jos. Deslauriers, Jos. Delorme, D. Dalton, L. Deslauriers, V. Fortier, Jos. Jagnon, J. Gohier, L. Gohier, D. Hilly, D. Lebeau, A. Lefebvre, U. Laharie, N. Larose, A. Lassonde, H. Larrivée, H. Myron, W. Polan, F. Rose, J. St. Jean, P. St. Jean.

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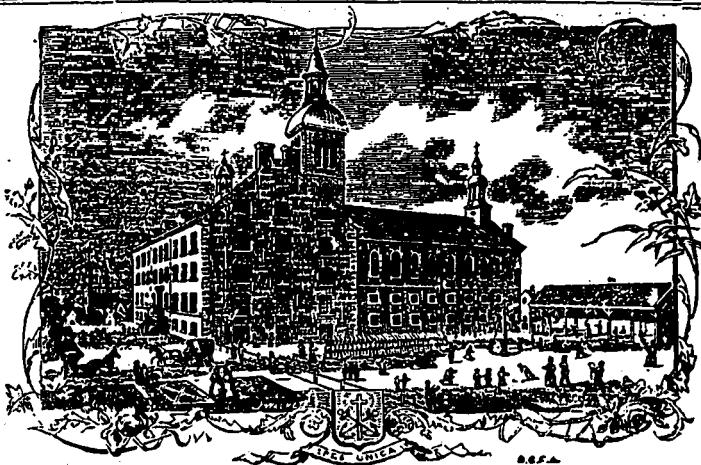
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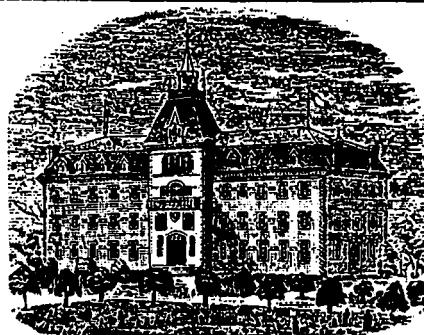
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