

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

LECTIO CERTA PRODEST, VARIA DELECTAT. Seneca.

VOL. II.

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, ILL. SATURDAY, June 7 1884.

No. 8

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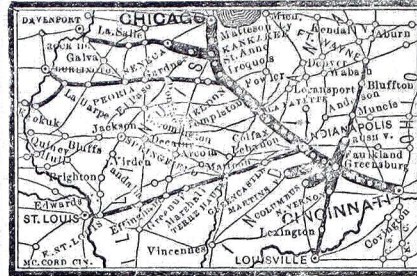
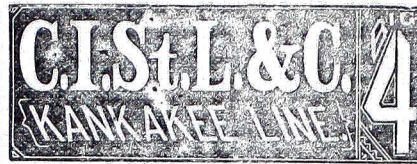
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ON THE WING.

Good bye, Old Year of youthful toil,
So free from care and life's turmoil,
Wherein we tilled the Classic soil.

If life be smooth as ours has been,
For aye we'll be most happy men,
Nay—students wise at threescore ten.

But Virtue's practice must remain
To sweeten life and lessen pain—
So taught the Saints who dreaded stain.

Soldier we played and drill we bore,
Oft *Congé* days we wanted more—
The time's at hand to show our lore.

Let others praise such schools of fame
As boast an older, prouder name—
Sons of Viator! Be this *Your* aim:

Be loyal to the mother's breast,
Who gave you of her love—the best—
In deeds your gratitude attest.

In Virtue girded meet the fight,
Trusting in Him to grant you light
Who guards His servants in the Right.

Have courage then, Our Marsile cries—
Who duty spurns, who faith denies—
To God and Alma Mater lies.

Mother of God! Be Thou our stay,
Thou whom we loved in youthful day,
Our triumph prove in mortal fray.

E. L. A. V.

SPECULATION.

The recent failures that have taken place at the great centres of commerce have been, in general, ascribed to reckless speculation—in one word—to trading on fictitious values. This may all be but yet it does not contain the grain of truth at bottom of the whole business. We have no moral to point, but in as much as College men are to become, in time, bankers and brokers and business men, perhaps, bank presidents and cashiers, for all we know, it may be that a moment's reflection and a word of caution may serve a purpose. The great world says—reckless speculation, worthless stocks, fictitious values. Better say—disregard of God's laws and rights of neighbors. Here is the real cause of the evil. The forgetting altogether of "Do thou as thou wouldst be done by" has caused all the trouble with Grant and Ward and Fish and Eno and with the Marine, and the Metropolitan Banks and with many others, whose ruin has brought disgrace upon themselves and misery to their neighbors.

Does any one for a moment suppose that Grant Ward, Fish & Co. did not intend that 75 per cent profit should always stand on their side of the ledger and the remainder—a shaky accident at best—might be a sop to their customers, to lure them on to new deals in a blind pool? This country is too old fashioned not to know that there is and has been a great deal of whitewashing of the defunct New York firm of bankers. To suppose that people imagine that a great name is cover for iniquity is to accuse people of blindness. No one ever thought the seniors or the juniors of this firm blind to their own interests before, and now when the crash comes, the world must close its eyes not to see corruption, must bar its breath not to speak in a poisoned atmosphere. Immunity for people of title, both in England and America has more than once been a breeder of riot and bloodshed. Dissatisfaction that a rich criminal should escape, when a poor man offending, is made to suffer, is the best seed to ripen into and foster Communism and Socialism.

No protest however loud it may be, or, from whatever quarter, will do much good to reform our business methods or our morals, until we acknowledge that God and our neighbors have rights worthy of being consi-

dered first and before all. Selfishness is at the bottom of commercial failure, nine times out of ten, and the ignorance that sins once, is to-day at least, a very solitary figure, a very rare exception. To get right notions of sound business success we must, as a people think more of our moral obligations and think less of greedy, grasping self. But what's the good of writing? Yet if every man who has an honest opinion expressed it for the general good and frowned down whitewashing to the titled and the rich, exhorted more justice and fair charity for the poor, it would be more man-like, more American, and in the end, for the interest of all—more God-like.

H.

ACCOUNTING.

The winding up of a scholastic year is like the winding up of any other business. In the latter, the careful merchant settles up his books, strikes an account and finds out how much he has made or lost. In the former, the same process should be pursued by the careful student. If the merchant and the student have had large capital to work on, their gains should be reasonably and correspondingly large. If however a large capital pans out "nil," each one knows or ought to know where the fault lies, and if there be a remedy, it is their business and only theirs to apply it.

There is a great deal of difference to be noted between merchants and students: the first has daily bread to make; sometimes a family to provide for; a lively competition to contend against; sometimes the experience of a hundred men against him, and against all these, he must struggle if not for increase of wealth, at least, for the first want mentioned viz: to make his daily bread. The student has his loaf cooked for him. That's sure anyhow. Competition he has of course, other men's abilities fitted against his own &c. &c.

But after all, the necessary is secured—he is housed, he is provided for and he has not the worry of business. The question naturally presents itself—how does it happen, not that so many succeed—for many do—but that so many make disastrous failures and go through and come out of college little less informed than when they entered. Independent of men's abilities and the curriculum established and pursued—two things with which we do not concern ourselves here—we think the reason of failure in many cases is to be ascribed to College men themselves. Either they study or they do not. In the first instance some success is the reward, or studying, they have no abilities for what they are at, in which case, upon discovery and after due trial, it would be charity to direct them kindly to other pursuits. In the second instance i. e. if they do

not study—after warning if their idleness is persevered in—they should be sent home, as being out of place and as simply blocking an avenue.

A college is a place for study or it is not. If a student goes through, his success will be generally marked by his application. The best advice however of professors and experience is lost upon some heads. A student at the end of a scholastic year who, making up his accounts like a merchant, finds he has made nothing, may safely put down failure in great measure to his own account. Boys make up your accounts and see what you have made. If you try again, you will know from the past how to regulate the future.

J. T. D.

OUR NOTHINGNESS.

To what foolish conclusions are we not often led through thoughtlessness and conceit? In our pride we sometimes attribute to ourselves a degree of worth and importance which a moment of serious reflection would show to be utterly absurd. We often seem to forget what we are; we exaggerate our powers, and imagine that we constitute no insignificant part of God's creation. But if we only reflected what a mere point our little life forms in the line of time; if we but glanced into the past and considered how all those who trod the earth during the ages that are gone, now lie mouldering, rich and poor alike, in the cold silent grave; if we but looked into the future and carefully contemplated that when a few more years have passed away, we too shall be arrayed in the silent ranks of the dead perhaps without a friend to think of us; if we did this then indeed we would come to our senses and regard our life here as a trial and probation. Take from us our immortal souls and what is left? Remove the idea of a home beyond the grave, and life, as the poet says, is but a tale told by an idiot full of sound and folly signifying nothing. Yet how few are convinced of this! Not one out of a thousand dreams of such a thing. On the world's great stage, how many there are to-day who strut to and fro with such an air of importance and affected dignity that, it seems as if none but they were capable of acting parts so prominent and weighty. They appear to be the heroes of the grand drama. Everything seems to be depending upon them. Yet suddenly called away, how little would they be missed. Others would step up and take their place immediately just as the waters of the sea are always ready to rush in and fill every little void caused by the removal from its bosom of the smallest floating atom.

Look out upon the world at the present time. I see the display of wealth and pomp of power everywhere

exhibited. Notice how busy all are in laying their schemes, in arranging their methods of action, so as to achieve the greatest victory and win the brightest laurels. But what will all this amount to in a few years? New actors will have succeeded, and those who to-day absorb so much attention shall then be numbered among the neglected and forgotten dead.

In the lone church yard, what lessons of wisdom may be learned? Tomb-stones speak with greater eloquence than ever came from human lips. The tall tapering monuments, the little marble slabs and rising mounds of earth, all plainly testify that a few feet below sleeps cold and silent the dust of those who only a short time before were strong and active, and perhaps great in the idea of their importance. When living they imagined themselves most likely no common soldiers in the great struggle of life; yet what remains of them now? We to-day think perhaps just as they thought; yet a few years hence our dust shall be lying cold and low as theirs. A stone may for some time tell where we lie; but even this will soon crumble away, and the wanderer of another age will pass us by unnoticed.

How foolish is pride and conceit. Our life lasts so short an hour. Our greatest actions are no more than the momentary trembling of a leaf in the forest. To an eternal all-perfect being who takes in the whole universe at a single glance we with all our arrogance and self-esteem....appear absolutely nothing. Like little insects we cling to this rolling sphere during whatever time is given us, and when called away we are no more missed out of the universe than is the smallest drop of water out of the ocean. So weak and insignificant are we when compared to the powers of Heaven and to the immensity of the creation, that it would seem to make little difference whether we were or were not.

It is not to be wondered at therefore that the Psalmist, while contemplating his utter insignificance, suddenly looked to heaven and with mingled fear and admiration cried out: Lord what is man that Thou art mindful of him.

M.

THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense lie in three words, health, *peace* and competence."

The blessings of peace! with what a peculiar charm do these words strike upon the ear; what pictures they paint for the eye of fancy and what beautiful thoughts they call to mind! From that eventful eve, nearly two centuries ago, when the messenger of Heaven proclaimed. "Joy on earth and peace to men of good will" the advantages and blessings of peace have been innumerable.

The truth of the saying—"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" has been proven by the experience of every nation on the globe. It is in the time of war that the greatest misfortunes have befallen the peoples of the earth, while the greatest blessings have been received during the time of peace. While wars were carried on, when princes strove with princes and brother with brother, while family dissensions and public strife occupied the minds of men, all that was good noble and elevating suffered. Look to Grecian and Roman history. What advancement did these nations make during the many years spent in intestine warfare? Was it in time of warfare that the Golden Age was brought forth. No! it was not. And what was the state of the world when God sent HIS ONLY SON to redeem mankind? He came when peace reigned supreme, when petty differences were laid aside and all wars had ended. The greatest trials that our church has suffered were in the times of war; her ministers were stoned, her teachings belied and her children persecuted.

Peace at all times has necessarily beneficial effects upon a people, for indeed it is the natural state of man. When men are at peace their minds soar from commonplace things; advancement is made in the arts and sciences, literature is cultivated and religion spreads its benign influence over all. Even in our own times, that is, within the last century, the evils of war and the blessings of peace are plainly brought to our view. Many years previous to our Independence, war had occupied the minds of the people—if not open war, at least a secret distrust, a secret spirit of displeasure and revolt, and as a consequence our forefathers made little or no progress. However after they had successfully terminated the Revolution, "Peace was within their walls and prosperity within their palaces." Instantly they sprang, as if infused with new life, into a front rank among the nations of the world. Schools and churches were reared, commerce increased to wonderful proportions. Steam and electricity soon became potent factors in the world. Statesmen and scholars, the equals if not the peers of any in the world called America "*home!*" Our name was then and is now spoken with respect abroad. Our enterprize and advancement are the surprise of all nations and to-day, to be an American is greater than to be a king—and all this has been produced by *Peace*.

What if for a few years a civil strife caused us to struggle in terrible conflict with our brothers? It has but tended to our mutual happiness and was, as it were, a storm before a calm. By that terrible war, certainly many good results have been effected—although this is not the rule,—for when Peace came the broken chains of the slave fell from his pinioned arms, and he stood forth a free man, free to worship God and enjoy the

blessings of her creator. The blessings of peace cannot be computed. Order and peace are the first laws of God, and all truly good men know well their inestimable value. That Webster knew the value of peace is proved by the following words: "When my eyes for the last time shall be turned to behold the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dessevered, discordant, belligerent, on a land rent with cruel feuds or drenched in fraternal blood." Q.

AT CHICAGO.

At the present writing there is assembled in the city of Chicago, a Republican Convention nominally bidden there to express the voice of a large portion of the American people. This is a supposition. The reality will be that a few men or self selected leaders will do just what they please, independent of whatever the bulk of the people intend they should do. The vast majority of the nation is satisfied to-day that the present administration has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the best men of both parties, be they Democrats or Republicans. If it has been competent so far, why will it not be competent for four years more? Is a change needed to satisfy the people or improve the people's interests? None that any fair minded patriot can discover. Why then seek a displacement? The people do not want it, but the political leaders, the ambitious rounders, the demagogues who are in and the sore heads who are out—all these want new men and new methods. From the first day of the Convention the leaders showed their hand. The bargain was entered into to buy up a delegation by placing at the head of the convention a temporary chairman one of its members, a man—to say the least—of questionable reputation. This was defeated by the brains of New England and New York, with an apparent show of decency, but yet, by pandering to a sentiment irreconcilable with honest patriotism and allowable only by the interests of party and party tactics. Mr. Lynch elected chairman did not see fit as a man, to thank those who, to win the colored vote, gave him a paltry honor, and administered a rebuke to over 800 delegates of the American people, which any one of them, with an ounce of honor or manhood in his composition, would have resented, had the same return of expression been repeated, in his own home, his office or his place of business. No man stood up to gainsay the chair but every white man's back was bent to receive the lash of—Civis is of the same political faith as the party assembled in Chicago; was for the Union from '61 to, '65 was before that time and is

now thoroughly Republican in sentiment, but blushes for the cringing, mercenary, brainless, party-loving, spoils-seeking tide waiters assembled in Chicago. No one need therefore imagine these opinions are penned because we adhere to the party to assemble in a month in this same city of Chicago. With all due respect for the party, its members and their opinions, we do not belong to that side of the house, and whilst prepared to give any, ask no favors.

These quadrennial conventions are getting to be, to say the least, a nuisance. Something should be done by the people to voice the sentiment of the people. Suppose for the sake of argument, that both parties are good—or say, that important elements of both are in reality of such good that, decent men can adhere either to the one or the other for the sake of their valuable differences—do not the previous conventions and this last one now prove that, the leaders of both parties are corrupt, do not voice the people nor care one jot for any interest but their own?

In a few weeks another convention will meet where this one now sits. Will it be more honest, more for the people's interest, more in harmony with sentiments of genuine love of country? Doubtful very. However something good may come out of it. Nazareth always was a poor village but one day it sent a savior into this world. If the democratic convention prove a Nazareth this time and we trust it may—against Blaine—it may be a blessing in disguise for both parties. In any event we think the people of the country will have to change the present leaders of both political parties, and this much good may be the lesson of more than one corrupt convention at Chicago—

Civis.

LOCALS.

- Commencement June 17th.
- What a voice!!!
- Give the "war whoop" Hanck.
- Canary sing no more.
- When shall we six meet again—in thunder, in lightning or in rain—or on Kankakees' windy banks.—
- A Kentucky breakfast, says Frank Kehoe, consists of three pancakes and a chaw of tobacco.
- Prof. Murphy and staff will go to Florida in July to secure specimens for the museum.
- The late Lloyd watchward is "United we stand, divided we fall."
- It was too bad Fay and Sullivan could not go to Momence, we think that Streator would not have it so; easy with Fay's curves.
- Frank is going out to see the "Norman Mare" this season.
- Gus Mosset told us on the quiet that he will orate at Covington on July 4th.

The Dean has the Arabian song and dance down fine. He says the gestures were the most difficult part for him to master.

— Who says the Muskeegans cannot play ball? Bert Bertrand says they can and will bet every cent my mother sent me for me for the picnic on them.

— Rev. M. J. Marsile preached in St. Ann's and Rev. D. B. Toomey in Pulman, Sunday June 1st.

— Ed. Kniery says he will go into training this vacation and he thinks after two months on the forum he can "do" P. J. Walsh. Judging from his success in the late encounter with the two Juniors we would say—perhaps. We admire your ambition Eddie but it's poor business for a boy of your shape.

— "The Ostrich" novel written by Henry Murphy "alias" Charley Dickens will soon issue from the press.

— Charles Brennan is making rapid progress in the study of composition. In his last essay of a "Haunted light house" he closed with the highly rhetorical and imaginative sentence. "This theme being unprecedented to me and being depressed by time I am compelled to permote."

— The "loss of the shoes" which created such wide spread sympathy for the Dean has scarcely been forgot ten when a new wail of woe comes from Gallet. His grief is caused by the loss of his "curve" which we all learned to admire on many a field, and to which we are greatly indebted for our success at Wilmington last fall. Cheer up, Bro. Gallet it may like the "erring sheep come back to the fold."

— Last Sunday afternoon we were agreeably surprised by a visit from the Silver Cornet Band of K. K. K. The band consisting of twelve pieces (Boston make) is undoubtedly one of the finest in this part of the state. The judicious arrangement of parts and the perfect harmony of the instruments reflect great credit on the leader Mr. Vose, who proves himself fully competent for the position which he holds. The band rendered some very beautiful classical selections in a spirited manner, all of which fully sustained their reputation as a musical body. Those young men, as we understand, cultivate music for music's sake and a more gentlemanly body we have seldom met. After the music, all enjoyed cigars and a pleasant conversation. Gentlemen this is your first visit, but, we hope that it may be often repeated in the future, and rest assured you will be received as welcome guests by your friends at the college.

— Decoration day was a gala one here. Besides the "grand congé" the cadet and band went to K. K. K. where they assisted in the celebration. The procession formed on Court street and proceeded to the cemetery where Rev. D. B. Toomey offered the prayer. Rev. Mr. Bell the orator of the day gave an eloquent address, after

which flowers were strewn in rich profusion on many graves. On the march from the cemetery to the city many orders of the drill were executed in a soldiery manner, the cadets trying to rival the old veterans and the old vets endeavoring to be as "young as they used to be." At Babel & Stamm's our boys enjoyed the hospitality of the G. A. R., who not only satisfied all the wants of the inner man but treated them to a grand ride home. Thus the day passed off enjoyed by all. The company and band tender their sincere thanks to the people of K. K. K. and especially, to the G. A. R. who left nothing undone to make their visit to the city a pleasant one.

— Among the visitors at the college during the last week we notice the following: Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, Bloomington Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, Chicago, Ill. Miss A. E. Lanagrn, Chicago. Mrs. Duffy and son, Mrs. Shepherds, Mrs. Bott, Chicago.

CARD.

A most cordial invitation is hereby extended to the parents, guardians and friends of the students of the College, to assist at the Commencement exercises, on Tuesday 17th. June at 1 P. M. The easy facilities of coming to and return from St. Viateur's will, no doubt, render the trip a pleasant one, and the satisfaction of seeing their friends will enhance to the Faculty and Students, the joy of the gala day of College existence.

The Faculty.

A few more opinions on the classics are given this week. The question however is far from being settled. We think there are and will be "tot sententiæ quot capita." But this debate like all others will resolve itself in time and the side will win that advances the best reasons.

MR. EDITOR: I cannot discuss very learnedly the question "whether Latin and Greek" should be retained or abolished, but, I must say, to keep up with the progress of the best institutions in the land, our Catholic Colleges must give more time to English, French, German and the Sciences. I would say, keep Latin and Greek, but do, by all means, find time for a more thorough course of the studies mentioned.

Science.

MR. EDITOR: The very absorbing question of the time "Should Latin and Greek studies be continued in our schools" lays bare many points for argument. In this country as well as in Europe, many articles have been written *pro* and *con* in regard to the matter and many have tried, and not without good results, to show

the benefit or detriment that might arise, if the study of these branches was not part of the curriculum in our educational institutions.

In looking at the subject from an American point of view it is very difficult, at the first glance, to form a fixed opinion as to the advisability of discontinuing these studies. Many say that this is an age of work, that man's life is too short to be spent in the study of things that are not practical, and that the seven or eight years spent in acquiring a knowledge of these matters, is a waste of time, since they, as a rule, serve but to train the mind, and if not continued will soon be forgotten, while if this time was spent in the study of mathematics and English we would be better off. Those who do not favor a change, claim that if this is done, we might be taking a step in the wrong direction and instead of advancing we might be going backwards. People ask "If the study of modern languages is of such great value why not begin at the foundation, the root, and study, Greek and Latin?" It is well enough to study the classics, if such study is for the purpose of becoming acquainted with historical, religious or scientific truths, but to study them merely as—classic writings—for the purpose of becoming conversant with the story and the language, is but a waste of valuable time. It is an acknowledged fact, that the more we learn, the greater power we have, "Knowledge is power" but is the time spent in the study of the classics well spent? As a rule it is not. The time devoted to them is generally so short that the student can at most have but a very superficial knowledge of them. The thing for the educators of this country to do is, to carefully consider the demands of the times and decide upon such a course of study for the youth of the day, as will make them practical. Would it not be a good idea to experiment in this line? Our system of government is an experiment. Why not throw off a little prejudice and demonstrate in a practical manner the detriment to be suffered by a non-classical system of education? Banish the classics from our schools, and give us English, French and German, and give us a thorough study of the sciences, according to the recommendation of Leo XIII so that the youth of this country may be able to answer all the questions of the day, and my word for it, they will stand superior to the student who has revelled in classical lore.

A non-classic student will be able to stand side by side with the classic-bred youth and say to him "I have been taught to discover beauties in Shakspeare and Milton. The mysteries of science are clear to me, the harmony of the spheres is music in my ears. I have overcome the difficulties of mathematical calculations. I have been armed with bed-rock knowledge and equipped for the combat with facts and not figures; you have read

the lines of Virgil and Homer, I have studied and understand the writings of Pope and Milton. You are versed in the knowledge of Greek and Roman mythology; you have read of fabled Troy and cruel Juno's revenge, I of the deeds of Alexander, Charlemagne and Napoleon. You are familiar with Zenophon; I with Newton. You soar aloft in classic figures; I stand in firm and unmistakable facts. Let us make the trial. Do away with that which is flighty and mysterious and take hold of that which is real, give us that which will make us strong and impregnable and not the brilliant garments of bygone ages to cover our imperfections.

Emerson said it all when he said "I should as soon think of swimming across Charles River when I wish to go to Boston, as of reading books in the original, when I have them rendered for me in my mother tongue."

Inquirer.

Mr. Editor: No one will reasonably attempt to say that Latin should be discontinued in our colleges, for Latin is the language of the church and has always been considered the indispensable key to that rich store-house of authentic literature of which the Catholic Church is the indisputable guardian. Independent of its usefulness to the Scientific and learned professions, a certain knowledge of Latin is absolutely required for the administration of the Sacraments, and on this account, as well as for other reasons, this language must always hold an essential place in our homes of learning. Keep Latin Mr. Editor, but throw Greek out.

Anti-Greek.

MR. EDITOR: As there is no study that so disciplines the mind as translation and no translation of any language so refining as Greek, I do not see how this generation has got it into its head to do away with it. I go in for holding fast by Greek. All I would suggest would be, to make the study more thorough and give it more time than we do. There is a good deal of bosh about the "practical" urged by so many people nowadays. Greek has been practical a long time. Other colleges make it practical and have made it so for hundreds of years. Why go out of practice now? Give us some solid reasons you, who would abolish Greek and then we will believe you

Practical.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

In the current number of the Contemporary review Mr. R. H. Hutton passes a glowing tribute on Cardinal Newman. What many have thought and felt regarding this great Catholic divine Mr. Hutton has expressed in language as beautiful as it is true. After mentioning that Dr. Newman had done a great work in making the Roman Church interesting and intelligible to many

Protestant convictions interesting and intelligible to many Roman Catholics, and showing that he had added much to our knowledge of human nature, and especially to our knowledge of the links which connect human nature with the supernatural life above us, he makes the following statements:—"Alike for Roman Catholics and Protestants he has invested religious subjects with a new and peculiar charm. He has shed on Scripture itself a silver light which, in the minds of many of us, connects indissolubly some of its greatest passages with his name and genius, and this without intruding a single forced or artificial association. That he has enriched English literature with the most delicate and the most apt, the most musical and the most lustrous of English styles would be nothing, if that style itself were not a living witness of the supernatural life in him, which it expresses and reveals. For no one can love the style and not feel that its tenderness and its severity, its keen thrusts and its noble simplicity, the flexibility of its movement and its firm grasp, its ideal music, its iridescent lights and its pathetic sweetness could never have existed at all, except as the echo of a great living mind under the immediate eye of God."

"CICERO DE SENECTUTE."

The *De Senectute* has always been a favorite treatise with classical scholars. It is a marvellous production, and shows, perhaps, even more than any other of the works of the ancients, how near the unaided human intellect may approach the high level of inspiration, Cicero talks of old age with a fulness of knowledge and with a wisdom almost worthy of the high forms of Christian philosophy. It has been frequently rendered into English. There was still room for a first class translation—one which, while adhering to the original, would give it a suitable English dress. This has been done by Andrew T. Peabody. The translation is excellent; and, what with the introduction and note, we have a little volume which will be prized by all scholars, and by reading and thoughtful men who do not happen to have a knowledge of the original Latin. (Little, Brown & Co.)

SANCTUARIES IN PALESTINE.

A Commissariat of the Holy Land has been established in New York under the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome and under the auspices of Cardinal McCloskey. To accomplish the object on which the commissariat has been established an appeal for financial aid has been addressed to the American public.

It is a very well known fact that, while the treasury of the Russian government is open to the support of the Greeks in the Holy Land, the Franciscan Fathers in Palestine have to struggle with the scanty means

collected in Europe by centimes—the fifth part of a cent. Even this support has been falling away by degrees. Hence the Franciscans find themselves embarrassed in their endeavor to carry the work intrusted to them by the Holy See so far back as the year 1230.

Money is needed to assist in the preservation of the sanctuaries in Palestine. To accomplish this object it is proposed to promote pious pilgrimages to the Holy Land, supplying all informations, giving letters of introduction to the pilgrims, who, without distinction of creed or nationality, will have one month's hospitality extended them in the different Franciscan houses in Palestine.

"OUR FAMOUS WOMEN."

There is no good reason why women who have played, or who are playing, their parts in the great drama of human life should not have their virtues set before the public and their characters presented for admiration and imitation. The world owes them much. In the coming years their spheres of usefulness will be at once more numerous and of larger scope. It is well that the rising generation of women should have good training, and a very essential part of good training is to make use of good example. "Our Famous Women" is a volume in which is set forth the lives and deeds of American women who have been distinguished in literature, sciences, arts, &c. The sisterhood is well represented, and as the biographies are all written by one or other of the famous women there is naturally enough—and pardonably enough, too—not a little mutual admiration. The book will have its uses. (A. D. Wohlrington.)

N. Y. Herald.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The "High School News" of Kankakee has thought it well to criticise the able article by "Verax" in a late issue of this JOURNAL. We deem the trifles ventilated by the "News" unworthy of notice. Facts are stubborn things as "Verax" in the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day" plainly shows, and evidently, the Veteran who wrote in the News, feels hurt that his own too, a protestant authority—should tell the truth. A place called *Jericho* might make your beard grow, "News." Go for a summer trip. The springs there kill bigotry fever. Drink deep.

The "Torch" from Ashbury Park, N. J. has come to hand this week and in its favor we cannot say much. It may be a good advertizing medium for "Sozodont" or "Hostettters Bitters"—but literary! Oh!!

We stand indebted to Bro. McLean of the Kankakee Times for a lengthy and flattering article in which

he complimented the "JOURNAL" and our Institution in a late issue of his paper. Our Bro. knows our feelings and our estimation of him and the paper he represents and we deem further comment unnecessary. Bro. Mac come up soon and let us rehearse our "College days are over."

We are always pleased to greet a new Exchange from the British Provinces as the contents lead us to comparisons of home and foreign College papers. The

"King's College Record" of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is classical in its taste, and its tendencies are towards a higher grade of English studies and a more thorough course of general education. Of slipslotted men we have too many—and the sooner our colleges recognize the necessity of turning out clever men, no matter in what department, the better. For the achievement of this result we must say with the "Record" that the general course should be lengthened.

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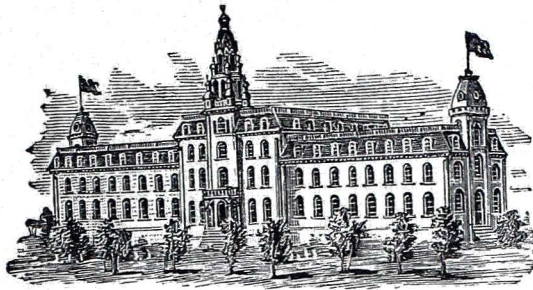
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