

is as old as the *regime* of Governor Simcoe, at whose instance it was set apart in the form of a grant of land.

There never was anything in the laws of either Toronto University or University College expressly debaring women from either the examinations of the one or the classes of the other. Accordingly, when increased public attention began a few years ago to be paid to the subject of women's higher education, it was only natural that ambitious young women in this Province should begin to desire a University course. It was equally natural that they should seek it first of all in a purely public institution like the Provincial University. The pioneers of the rapidly growing army of female academics were two young women, who in 1877 applied for leave to attend the University examinations. The late Chief Justice Moss, who then presided over the Senate as Vice-Chancellor, gave his opinion that they had a right to the privilege, and they were both successful in securing honors.

For some years, though applicants for University standing came up in gradually increasing numbers, few of them went beyond the first year course, for the obvious reason that this alone was covered by the work of the High Schools, and women were not admitted to the classes of University College. It was only a question of time when they would apply for admission to that institution, and unfortunately, when application was made by one young lady more venturesome than the rest, it was rejected. Others, however, followed her example, and the practice was persisted in year after year until matters were forced to an issue last fall by an intimation, accompanied by a tender of fees, that some of the young women intended to present themselves at the opening of the College classes, and throw on the authorities the responsibility of ejecting them. Such an ultimatum could have but one effect. The law was so clearly on the side of the girls that they were quietly admitted and accorded the full privileges and status not merely of University undergraduates but of recognized College students.

The attendance of women at University College during the past session was unexpectedly large, the students numbering a dozen in all, scattered over the four years. Three of them took the fourth year work, and, along with two who did not attend lectures, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with distinguished honors. The names of these pioneer "sweet girl graduates" are Miss M. B. Bald, of Welland; Miss Ella Gardiner, of Hamilton; and Miss M. Lingley, of Brantford, who attended lectures; and Miss Margaret and Miss Edith Brown, of Toronto, who did not. The last two are daughters of the late Hon. George Brown, who was in his lifetime a member of the University Senate, and one of the most devoted and useful friends of the institution. Miss Bald graduated with honors in the Department of Classics, which includes Greek and Latin: the others with honors in that of Modern Languages, which includes English, French, German, Italian, Comparative Philology, and Ethnology. Miss Margaret Brown carried off the Modern Language gold medal, the winner of which is entitled to obtain first-class honors in each subject, and the highest aggregate number of marks in all the subjects taken together. Need only add that the competitor for this distinction amongst the male students was keen, a fact which makes the winners' success the more remarkable.

The third year examination was passed by one young woman, Miss Eliza Palmer, of Toronto, whose standing was almost unique in the history of the University. She took first-class honors in the Department of Modern Languages, which includes French, German, Italian,

and History; second-class honors in Mental and Moral Science with Civil Polity, and first-class honors in the special work in Constitutional History and Jurisprudence prescribed in connection with the Blake scholarship. She missed the modern language scholarship and the Blake scholarship each by a hair's breadth, and won only the gold medal donated by the Marquis of Lansdowne for general proficiency in all the subjects of the third year. I need only add to this record the fact that in her second year Miss Palmer took the scholarships in modern languages and mental science without the advantage of lectures, and that she was a winner of scholarships at matriculation and in her first year.

Two ladies passed the second year examination, Miss C. Fair and Miss N. Spence. The former secured honors in the department of modern languages, which includes English, French, German, and History; the latter took a double first class in the departments of classics and mental science. In the latter subject Miss Spence won the College prize at the close of the lecture term a few weeks ago. Of these two Miss Spence attended lectures during the latter half of the session; Miss Fair did not attend at all.

The successful first year candidates were eight in number, Miss Cameron, Miss Clayton, Miss Eastwood, Miss Jones, Miss Lennox, Miss Ross, Miss Stone, and Miss Stock. Miss Jones and Miss Lennox attended lectures during the session; the others did not. All but one took honors in some department, even mathematics being preferred in one case, and a glance at the class list shows that with the privilege of attendance at lectures the girls will give a good account of themselves throughout the course.

One of the pleasantest features of the commencement proceedings this year was the enthusiastic, respectful, and evidently cordial applause with which the male students welcomed to the dais the graduates of the other sex, and also the winners of prizes. Any manifestations of mean-spirited jealousy were, of course, out of the question, but it would have been easy to embarrass young ladies in a novel and trying position by exhibitions of rudeness which, unfortunately, are not unknown in Convocation Hall. These were this year, however, conspicuous by their absence, a circumstance which may not unfairly be attributed to those gentlemanly instincts which the presence of respected members of the other sex are sure to call into active exercise on all public occasions. Never before were commencement proceedings so interesting, and few can recall occasions on which they were so decorous.

To the credit of the male students of University College, now some 400 in number, it should be added that their treatment of their lady classmates has been perfectly unexceptionable. Their bearing has been uniformly that of gentlemen, and while they have not hesitated to invite the ladies to participate in the work of the collegesocieties, their invitations have been extended in the most formal and business-like manner. The satisfactory relations between the male and female students of University College is a strong proof of the wisdom of the course pursued by the Council in leaving them free from absurd prohibitions and regulations in the matter of communication between the sexes.

The brilliant stand taken this year by young women in Toronto University will act as a stimulus to others who may have been halting between two opinions. This is one good purpose served by their success, but it is not the only one. The greatest obstacle heretofore in the way of women who desired a University education has been social prejudice, the strength of which is generally in the direct ratio of its unreasonableness. This feeling is rapidly disappearing, and it will now melt away more rapidly than ever. The young ladies who wore their college caps and gowns were of as good social standing as any young ladies in the Province; their friends and relatives were present in large numbers endorsing their position and hearing public encomiums on their well-earned distinctions; they bore themselves with becoming maidenly modesty in a trying position, and without a scintilla of the "strong-mindedness" which is the bugbear of those who decry the woman's rights movement. By their high courage, earnest work, and proper conduct, the young women who take pride in their standing in the University of Toronto, have done more than they are aware of to advance the cause of their sex in a hundred ways.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EGYPT.

ISMAIL SADYK, AND THE CAUSE OF THE EGYPTIAN WAR OF 1882.

BY REV. E. R. STIMSON M.A.,

NO. III.

"Now long my fluttering heart to rove;
My feet with livelier ardour move.
Then fare ye well, my comrades gay!
From home at once we take our way;
But far through distant climates borne,
Must all by separate paths return."

It is very pleasant to visit distant latitudes with no object in view save that of scenery and the visiting of places of public amusement. It is still more pleasant upon one's return to his own country if reflection affords to the candid mind an assurance that utility has blended with pleasantness, and that not only gardens, and groves, and palaces, and amphitheatres are recollected, but the history, public characters, and the multitudes of products of art, industry, &c., all join with current events to excite a laudable curiosity, and to stimulate the traveller in a wish to impart to others a share of the satisfaction he has realized by meeting for eign people. With such a thought we may say the Egypt of to-day is not by any means the Egypt of a few years ago. Were this not so, the fate of Arabi Pacha, the originator of the war, would have been a parallel to that of Ismail Sadyk, in 1876.

Here is the story told of this man. From it a fair idea may be formed of the character of Arabi, who resisted reformatory resolutions of the Government at a time when they were most needed.

The Ismail Sadyk of 1876 notoriety was what Mr. Pitt was said to be, "a heaven-born financier;" for he was born and bred an Egyptian fellah, without training or culture, and to the day of his death spoke nor understood no language but his own. He was a dark colored Arab, slight and stooping in frame, with sharp features, a face devoid of expression and a shifty, cunning eye. His manner was alternately fawning or brutal, as he spoke to an equal or an inferior; and at first sight he inspired an instinctive repugnance, which he was plausible enough to remove when it suited his interest. Being unable to converse in any other tongue besides Arabic, it is difficult to determine whether he possessed the usual variety of expression and humour shown by men of acknowledged talent. Certainly it is shown by the influence he wielded that he was no common man. His life, though, in his harem and out of it proved his thoughts were low, "to vice industrious, but to nobler deeds timorous and slothful." Proving himself faithful over minor affairs he was promoted to the care of larger ones—the Khedive himself, as premier, employing him as the manager of one of his smaller estates. From thence, after the accession of his patron to the throne, he rose gradually to the post of Finance Minister; and under his auspices was commenced that system of loans and shifty expedients to raise money at any price from foreign or native money-lenders which plunged the Khedive and his country into a quicksand of difficulties from which he could only extricate himself by submitting to a deposition, and leaving the bog of debts and complications for his now reigning son, the Khedive, to encounter.

Ismail Sadyk was reputed, from his early training and experience, to understand better than any man in Egypt, how to squeeze the fellah! which meant to wring the last para out of the poor wretches by the threat or use of the terrible *kourbash*, or hippopotamus-hide whip, in the hands of agents as unscrupulous and merciless as himself—until a cry went up to earth and heaven against his oppressions, perpetuated in the name, if not by the authority of his master, who has ever borne the character of a humane man, constitutionally averse to cruelty.

Ismail attained to a great height of power, and upon this venturesome pinnacle built habits of profligacy and store-houses of wealth. He appears to have fairly lost his mind for the encouragement of any kind of prudence, or for the entertainment of ordinary respect for his royal master.

Seeing in the adoption of a financial scheme by the Government the end of his power and his illicit gains, he fought desperately against them, and rendered his removal necessary to the Khedive, through the revelations he made, and threatened to

make, whether true or false, equally annoying and embarrassing, if not damaging to the credit of the Government and his master.

But he mistook his man and miscalculated his influence. Going a step too far in the path of resistance and intimidation he toppled over into an abyss, from which, living or dead, he never emerged; for where his bones are no man knows to-day.

The Government official journal at once made the following announcement:—

"The ex-Minister of Finance, Ismail Sadyk Pacha, has sought to organize a plot against His Highness, the Khedive, by exciting the religious sentiments of the native population against the scheme proposed by Messrs. Goschen & Joubert. He has also accused the Khedive of selling Egypt to the Christians, and taken the attitude of defender of the religion of the country.

"These facts, revealed by the inspectors-general of the provinces, and by the reports of the police, have been confirmed by passages in a letter addressed to the Khedive himself by Sadyk Pacha, in giving his own dismissal. In presence of acts of such gravity His Highness, the Khedive, caused the matter to be judged by his Privy Council, which condemned Ismail Sadyk Pacha to exile, and close confinement at Dongola."

The next day another announcement was made to read:—

"The ex-Minister, who had been kept on board a steamer on the river to await the decision of the Privy Council, was immediately placed on board another steamer which left forthwith for Upper Egypt."

From that hour to this he has been lost to the sight of man, and a thousand and one stories of the precise manner and time of his "taking off," many of the wildest and most improbable character, have been circulated and credited in foreign and native circles in Egypt. It was afterwards declared that he died a natural death from fatigue, grief, and excess.

But the most of people shook their heads sagely over this statement, and persist in believing that Ismail did not survive his arrest twenty-four hours, and that the steamer was sent up the Nile for effect, and contained neither the living nor the dead ex-favorite and ex-Minister.

So this must take its place among the other many mysteries of this most mysterious land; whose officials must shake in their shoes even yet sometimes, notwithstanding the removal from public station and private intercourse with the Khedive of Ismail Sadyk in this way, and his administration of the Egyptian Exchequer marks the vanishing point of the old system of extortion, fraud and cruelty of which he was the master from the period of his appointment as Minister of Finance to the day of his downfall.

But as Ismail Ali was the prototype at the beginning of the present century of other Khedives, so was Ismail Sadyk the prototype of Arabi Pacha, with this difference, the one by a reckless expenditure, cruelty and oppression precipitated himself into a gulf from which even his body was not recovered, while the other, in an attempt to sustain himself in unnecessary disbursements, drew, as Minister of War, and in opposition to, retrenchment upon the soldiery to back him up until his men and ammunition were exhausted at Tel-El-Kehir, himself taken prisoner, and in due course, after a fair and open trial, he was adjudged to have acted the part of a rebel and banished with his confederates to Cydon.

We do not wish to have it unobserved or forgotten that it was the extravagance and cruelty of Ismail Sadyk in Egypt, and the extraordinary sums of money borrowed by him from foreign powers for the purpose of official aggrandizement and military sustentation, which called for "retrenchment and reorganization." Arabi Pacha resisted the call, and hence the war and his fall.

Here is the whole trouble in a nut shell:

The English came into occupation; extortion and logging for non payment of taxed abolished; fair dealing enforced, a high style of honor insisted upon and a new canon for the administration of law and order promulgated wherever the sense of the people was of a degree to appreciate it. And so on and on it will go if the Imperial Government has the wisdom, promptness, and stability to protect a national economy and a succession of Khedives as pure, good and trustworthy as Mohamet Chawfik, the present Khedive.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)