

There's a ringing of bells and a bugle that tells
That the floor and the fiddle attendance compels :
Dance for all you are worth, things never fall flat
On the night of the Trinity Conversat.

There's many a seat and convenient retreat
Far away from the bustle of hurrying feet,
And couples are known to have frequently sat
Out their dances at Trinity Conversat.

There is debris around, and hardly a sound,
Where but now there was plenty of fun to be found :
They are most of them sleeping, and soundly at that,
On the morn after Trinity Conversat.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE SLEEPER.

There was rather a thin attendance at breakfast next morning. That is true, but it is a beautiful thing to see almost an entire household still sleeping sweetly at 9, or, shall we say it? at 10. The man who has been dancing his level best for the honour of his country, may feel with Longfellow's Blacksmith, that "something attempted, something done, has earned a morning's snooze;" and there is a deep joy in having your sleep out, in which those people cannot share who rise up punctiliously all the same, and go about with a sort of "*O tempora! O mores!*" look on their faces, and feel "conceited all the morning, and sleepy all the afternoon." Your active early riser sometimes thinks it his duty—it is really only his pleasure—to burst in boisterously upon his friends who are not afflicted with the same feeling, and get off various jokes in a loud voice, with hands not altogether disinclined to violence. For such, it is well either to have a sported oak or a revolver handy, the revolver is the kindest way, because then they won't go on to the next man and do the same. Charity is sometimes called cold, but when even charity rouses a man from his dreams when he is determined to continue them, it it apt to get a warm welcome.

AN EXPERIENCE.

I FOUND myself, by no fault of my own, a lecturer. I don't mean to say that I had become a regular full-fledged professional one, but circumstances over which I had little control, and people ever whom I had less, had given me my marching orders and I marched—as far as a hall situated conveniently enough I presume, and certainly hope, for some people, but a Sabbath days journey for me. After executing my solo on the vox humana to the accompaniment of wagons in the street—bad orchestra, badly conducted—I felt much relieved; so much relieved that I consented to do it again at a neighbouring town which was thirsting for similar information. As my subject was an antiquated and not generally much read one. It seemed a very creditable thing to the N.T. to so thirst.

They had said very pretty things about my predecessor of a fortnight before, pretty but patronizing; it put his back up rather. But I think that finished their stock of pretty things; most people keep more of the other kind as a rule. Another thing was that he had'n't a beard, and some one noticed that; no more had I, and they took this cumulative beardlessness as a personal affront, and said as much. It is hard that a man should be expected to grow a beard for a single afternoon's performance any way; it's bad enough to make a man cut his moustache off for theatricals but to force him to grow a beard is inhuman; one might hire one though. Well, I lectured, and tried to relive the monotony of the subject from time to time by remarks of a more cheerful character so that the audience mightn't think they were in church, but they wouldn't believe it, sir; if they did smile it was under protest. They had settled them-

selves down for good solid instruction, and didn't want amusement. It really was a pity that I purposely cut short the most distinctly educational part of my discourse, and that as a concession to previous criticism, but when you come to remember that no one was taking any notes, it may have been the kindest thing after all. The person who seemed most to resent being talked to as if he was alive was a young man in the front row; I guess he was a reporter. He wore an expression of settled melancholy, a look of superior grimness, as if he had dropped into an infant school by accident and was being reckoned a member of the class against his will. I thought he would straighten himself ought a bit afterwards, and he did. That's the kind of a man that ought to be encouraged; he'll be a credit to his family when he grows up, if he meets with a little gentle stimulus every now and again.

So I came home again and chuckled inwardly; the odds are generally on the lecturer getting more fun out of the thing than his audience; and it was borne in upon my mind that

There are some mighty serious folk
In that ambitious city,
For if they scent the smallest joke
They'll groan at it in pity.

Mild flippancy they cannot stand,
They think its condescension,
Preferring something tall and grand
Above their comprehension.

DR. BOURINOT ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

It is gratifying to read in the Montreal newspapers reports of the first of a series of public lectures given and to be given in connection with the McGill University. It is a source of gratification to ourselves on two grounds, first, because to Trinity University belongs the honour of having originated these public lectures in Canada; and secondly, because the first of the McGill lectures was delivered by one of our most distinguished graduates, Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G. The subject of the lecture was "Parliamentary Compared with Congressional Government," one, as the lecturer remarked, deserving of the most earnest attention, as affecting deeply the constitution of this country.

Canada, he said, was now entering on a crucial period of her constitutional history, when she is forced to grapple with grave questions, affecting her social, moral, and material condition and her future position among the communities of the world; so that it became the duty of the young men of the country to study and understand the strength and the weakness of our constitutional system, so that they might deal more successfully with the difficulties of the present and the problems of the future.

He then pointed out the importance of studying American institutions which had been worked out on principles which were essentially English in their origin; and he showed the advantages of the Canadian or English system. We are sorry that we can quote only a small portion of this admirable lecture, which it is impossible with any advantage to abridge. In speaking of the advantages of the American system, Dr. Bourinot remarked that the Governor-General—or a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province—his Cabinet, and the people's house, are governed in Canada as in England, by a system of rules, conventions and understandings which enable them to work in harmony with one another. The Crown, the Cabinet, the Legislature and the people have respectively certain rights and powers which, when properly and constitutionally brought into operation, give strength and elasticity to our system of government. Dismissal of a ministry by the Crown, under grave condi-