## History and Work of Huron College, London Appeal for \$50,000 Additional Endowment

odds is the record of Huron College, to Toronto. It is no secret that efforts several prominent citizens. His Honor an institution of which every citizen have been made to close this instituof London might well be proud, for it tion and move its assets to Toronto. is one of the oldest educational insti- Hitherto that pressure has been retutions in London, and carries us sisted. But unless the institution can back to the days when a little band maintain a high standard of efficiency of men camping somewhere on the it cannot be maintained at all. Stuforks of the Thames prayed at their dents will ultimately find their way to evening devotions that God would be the most efficient institution. The col pleased to raise up near that spot some lege is as efficient as it can be with its provision for preaching the gospel of present equipment. It needs a larger Jesus Christ to the Indians and set- staff. It is appealing for endowment tlers of the country. That camp was the camp of Governor Simcoe travel- ground of the need of increased effiling through this part of Canada with a view to its settlement. The story is recorded in his diary, and was shown to Archdeacon Helimuth on the occasion of one of his visits to England. He was also presented by the daughters of the late governor with their father's portrait to hang on the walls of the institution, which has grown up in answer to his prayers. The picture is one of the most valuable possessions of Huron College.

Opened in 1863. The college was opened for students in the autumn of 1863, and the work of teaching actually begun in January, 1864. At that time there were about forty clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Huron and the thirteen counties were considered the poorest part of the larger Diocese of Toronto, from which had lately been cut off. At the death of the Rev. B. Cronyn, after about fourteen years' episcopate, the clergy had increased to over ninety, of whom twenty-five had been provided through the college.

Those were the days, comparatively speaking, of small things. But amongst those giants who came to Canada through Bishop Cronyn were men like Sullivan, Carmichael and DuMoulin, all afterwards bishops in the church. The first principal of the college be came bishop of the diocese, and the pres ent bishop began his career in this country as professor in Huron Col-

The College Property. It would take too much space to recall all the details of the history of the college since its foundation. The property known as Rough Park purchased after the death of Mr. Ridout, and with a small addition a wing was for many years all the college could boast except the chapel, which fell into disuse when the Chapter House was built, and was afterwards pulled down when St. John's Church

was erected. The old Ridout mansion is now leased to the Western University, who are tenants of that part of the building. It is probably owing to the use of common buildings and grounds that the confusion exists in the minds of many between the college and the The two institutions are necessary to each other's welfare, but have never been the same nor under the same financial management, nor under the same governing body.

An Appeal for \$50,000. The university has appealed re-peatedly to the citizens of London for appeal for \$50,000 of additional en- strengthen its hands for that which it cilitate self-government in India. dowment, and it is doing so on the still has to do. ollowing grounds:

First, though a Canadian institution serving the whole community, it has never had any large gifts of Canadian money. About one-tenth of its resources are gifts from Canada, the rest came from the motherland. It is time that those resources were supplemented, because the college is training men who are to take a prominent part in Canadian life, and a very large proportion of them are Canadian-born The acceptance of help in days when help was sorely needed from outside sources, is a fair ground for appealing now to those who have reaped the benefit, and who are able to help today as they were not able in the days of fifty years ago.

Secondly, it appeals to Londoners on commercial grounds. The college has a greater commercial value to the city It spends annually than a factory. thousands of dollars. It brings to the people who spend many more.

Has Refused to Leave London. It was Huron College graduates who first mooted the idea of a university It was Huron College that provided the equipment without which the charter could not have been secured. It was through Huron College again that the University Arts department was reopened. It was through Huron Col lege indirectly that the Medical School brought thousands of dollars to the said on the other side," adds the Na- would be a sentimental revolt throughout was founded, and that institution ans merchants and citizens of London. tion. Huron College appeals not to the puo-

The heart of Mexico was torn with

strife in 1865. Mountain and arid

plains hid thousands of patriots. Max-

imilian and his ambitious consort.

Empress Charlotte, ruled over an un-

Fifty years of struggle against long Hitherto it has steadily refused to move has already received the support of to provide for it. It appeals on the

ciency. An Aid to the University. It was Huron College that gave London a university. The principals of Huron College have always acted professors in the university without addition salary. Huron College still provides the Professor of Hebrew in the Western University without salary and at a nominal cost to the Western University Huron College appeals to ondon on the ground of gratitude.

The institution could not have at tained to its present proud position without much self-sacrifice on the par of those to whom its management and care are committed. It is a London institution, beautifully situated. supplies the most valuable asset that iny community can boast, namely. citizens.

The clergy are still looked up to as leaders of thought, and are prominent in all causes that make for the uplif of the people. To whom and through whom are such questions as the condict against tuberculosis brought prom nently forward? Largely through the clergy. What are they sent out to do? To hold up the sacrifice and example of Jesus Christ to mankind. Their adequate training is not a mat-The greatest asset Canada can have oday is right-thinking citizens, Huron pride and national patriotism to the citizens of London for their support. Words of Praise.

The campaign for additional help college for transmission to him.

## Three-Fold Task Ahead of British Government

\*

tinged by anxiety," says the Nation. The insurance law, whatever its defects, marks a tremendous departure in the assumption of public responsibility in the matter of sickness and unemployment. The Delhi announcement foreshadows the extension of the principle of colonial self-govsupport and annual contributions. ernment to three-fourths of the Em-Huron College has not done so. in pire's population. But tasks of equal magnitude and greater practical diffiso as to leave the field free for the culty lie before the Government, and it university. In view of its approaching is hardly in the nature of things that jubilee it is, however, now making an the work which it has done should

> The By-Elections. "For the first time since January 1909, the trend of the by-elections has begun to go against the Liberal party. The dimculties of the insurance scheme have bulked more largely in the eyes of an unprepared electorate than its advantages, and if in part the electoral losses may truly be ascribed to gross misrepresentation, i must also be recognized that whatever unpopularity attaches to the new law is likely to grow when the payments actually begin. "Yet the task immediately before

the Government includes two measures under which the Liberal administration of the nineties sank. tegether with a third, on which the leading members of the Government are avowedly divided. If the Government had the majority of side of a moderate measure the growth of 1906, the task would still be ren- a considerable body of opinion within the exigencies of parliamentary time dom of religious organizations from secu-How much harder will it be with a lar control. This body of opinion counts

Home Rule.

MANANA- Thats When Mexico Tomorrow-Pays Her Debts.

for, the Master's work; and I have great faith in its giving a very satisfactory answer to that test, and shall be glad to be permitted to con-Mrs. Boomer, whose husband was or fourteen years principal of the college, says:

"I cannot imagine any cause more

worthy; nor any field which ought in

material for making fit soldiers of

in that grand old edifice the Church

lieve that, now that an opportunity

"I am sending you my contribution of \$100 towards the special endowment fund being raised for Huron College. I desire it to be designated as 'a thank-offering in memory of the late Dean Boomer.' I cannot but believe that the fund being raised for the better equipment of the Diocesan Divinity College will very specially appeal to those who are now holding important ministerial offices in our church, the first steps towards which were taken when as

College to prepare for the same."
If all who read this would contribute on the same liberal scale, and in the same spontaneous manner, there is no ter of indifference to any community. doubt that the college would rapidly become what its geographical position entitles it to expect to be, the foremost College appeals on the ground of civic theological school in the Dominion of Canada. Subscriptions may be sent to Rev. A. A. Bice, 173 John street, London, or to the principal of the

divinity students they entered Huron

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"It would be ill to deny that Lib- | ernment for Ireland-the difficulty of erals enter on the new year with hopes Trish representation, of imperial supremacy, of mancial relations - are "Great things have been done in the such as not merely to yield priceless last twelve months. A constitutional opportunities to factious opposition such as not merely to yield priceless change has been carried through but also to perplex the most disinterwhich, for the first time, makes the ested statesmanship. But as to the British democracy master in its own general question, we may surely recognize since the nineties a profound change in public opinion, "The deteat of home rule was as Lord Salisbury, in one of his re-

fiective speeches, remarked, associated with the general rise of imperialism, and, by consequence, with the temporary decadence of the belief in self-government. The atmosphere of today is very different. The country has seen the healing power of selfhas vindicated its own right of selfgovernment against the House of Lords. It has even observed imperial Germany doing homage to the principle in Alsace-Lorraine. The Conservative home rule campaign cannot

be forgotten. "The very seriousness of the internaional situation will compel many who might otherwise be unfavorable to consider very carefully whether we should not as a nation be stronger in the councils of Europe with a contented Ireland, and whether we should not do well to take action betimes for the removal of the one spot of real weak ness in our own body politic. Whatever ts substantial difficulties, home rule will, we believe, be discussed in a different spirit from that of 1893.

Welsh Disestablishment. "Take, next, Welsh disestablishment Here, again, we have to reckon on the hard enough by the mere church itself, favorable to the entire freediminishing parliamentary majority disestablishment in itself a gain, and is with a cooling of support in the prepared to pay a certain price in the country, and with an unreformed abandonment of some portion of the House of Lords still in enjoyment of loaves and fishes. The problem is that the powers left to it by the Parlia- of striking an equitable balance.

"These are the obvious dangers of body which has for centuries conducted the hour; but there is much to be its ministrations within them, there the Church of England which would de-"Take first, home rule. The difficul- stroy the bill. But with regard to pecunilic at large on grounds of self-interest, ties of detail in establishing self-gov- ary endownment in general, it must, in

the state has the duty of setting the needs of the present above the disposi-

tions of the long past. "Since bishops and Nonconformist leaders are already in conference, it is no too much to hope that an agreed solation may be reached on these lines, which will carry with it the bulk of Liberal churchmen. Without their sympathy. Welsh Nonconformists must re cognize that it would be next to impossible under the existing parliamentary conditions to get the bill out of the statue-Judge R. M. Meredith, in contributing, book.

"There remains the suffrage bill," says proportion to its dimensions and the Nation. This should not make any wealth to be more fruitful in the extravagant double sense of affording the best time. So far as men are concerned the the Cross and of supplying with good heart the means needed for turning simple register for the present complisuch material into "living stones," cated qualifications. In relation to wemen the question presents two, or at most of England. . . I cannot but he- three, clear-cut courses. The real difficulty here is the delicate position arising has come, you will be mightily aided within the cabinet. To be frank on the your good work, done in our subject, Mr. Asquith's personal position deserves, we think, a more sympathetic "Your campaign will afford a test recognition than it has yet received at of London's interest in, and care the hands of the suffragists. He has, in fact, gone to the extreme limit in setting personal preference aside for the sake of that which he finds to be the balance of opinion in the party of which he is the responsible chief.

"If the suffrage controversy is so con ducted as, we will not say to divide, but to weaken the moral force of the party, the chances to bring our heavy cargo t port will be very materially lessened.

The Outlook. "Viewed all round, the domestic situaion is delicate and difficult, but by no neans one of despondency. taking big measures one by one, we are forced to drive them abreast, while we are continually occupied with the arrears of the past, and the backwash of the so cial reconstruction on which the progressive mind of the country is set.

"But the test of six years has shown the whole, of ability far above the aver- treatment failed, and I reverently say age of cabinets, while it has not revealed particularly capable Opposition.

### HOME RULE DENOUNCED

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

nen of England and Wales, but the government while running home rule vould run conterminously with it a oill for the disestablishment of the Church of Wales which Nonconformists had asked for many years back. The government was therefore telling Nonconformists is plain language that unless they supported home rule which would shatter the civil and religious liberties of their coreligionists in Ireland, there could be no bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. And, if that were not enough, they had a comic act in the drama, the manhood suffrage which was being brought in not with eference to men, but mainly with eference to women. The result of all this would be that the government would have to cut short the necessary discussion that ought to take place in framing the constitution which was to bind them to Ireland for the future. He did not wish to make threats, but he would say in all sincerity that if the government, having held back every detail of the Waterloo? nome rule bill for fear that if disgovernment in South Africa. It has must adopt strong measures, and not free citizens of a free kingdom .-(Cheers.)

The Promise of Guarantees. They were told, no doubt, that they

would have guarantees. To protect were counterfeit coin and unscrupalous as the government's methods. party might be satisfied, but the sentiments of the Unionists would be outraged, and it was for the British people to say whether they were prepared to betray their friends in Ireland for the sake of yielding to traditional enemies of the British Government. (Hear, hear.) He denied that Ireland under the union had een a failure. It had been a success. Within the last three years before the act of union was passed the Irish national debt had increased by eighteen millions in money, and the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. Under home rule there must be a deficit of about four millions a year. Unionists had made up their minds that they would not have home rule, and even if such a measure were the cathedrals out of the hands of the passed it would only be the beginning of the struggle .- (Cheers.) He had spent part of Thursday investigating what was being done in Belfast, and all he would say was that the proper and necessary steps were, in opinion, being taken. (Cheers.) Mr. Redmond held out a great promise of most loyal welcome to His Majesy when he came to open the Irish House of Commons. That was a gross insult to His Majesty. What was the price asked for the honor of Mr. Redmond and his followers taking off their hats to the King? It was the surrender of all that was best and loyal in Ireland. In the last resort Ulster had the courage and ed \$3,463,000 expended in establishing pluck of men, and would show it.

Loud cheers.) The resolution was passed. Sir Edward Carson afterwards ad count with him. Then he sent in a bill. dressed an equally large overflow meeting. He said he was sure they he kept sending in bills—and waited all realized the stern reality of the position. They had entered upon a struggle, the end no man could foresee; but they had a cause worth fighting for, and so far as he was personally concerned he would willingly go out of politics tomorrow if this hideous monster of home rule was strangled so that it could never raise its head again .- (Cheers.) They mining. There was a better chance to ill they would not consent to live un collect in that business. Several years der a Dublin Parliament. (Cheers. again passed by, Sturm died in 1906 a They were called rebels, but they were not rebels to the King, and he poor, aged, and unthanked for his knew of nobody else to whom they Mexican venture. His "estate" concould be rebels. What had Ulster could be rebels. sisted of the claim against Mexico. The done that it should be regarded by the Radicals as if it had committed But it seems that there is a nation- felony? They had not cut off cows al conscience in Mexico, although it is tales, maimed cattle, or shot at persomewhat stagnant. The heirs, Henry sons from behind a hedge. He was H. Sturm, son, Mrs. Clara M. Heath. not asking anyone in Ulster to do daughter, and two grandchildren, have anything he was not prepared to do been informed that Mexico is about to himself, but he declared they would pay its debt of the sixties. With inter- take this business into their ewn est it amounts to about \$7,000,000, but hands and resist any attempt to which they could have no confidence.

needed by Juarez, followed; a manof-war steamed into the gulf flying gotten. The soldier of fortune that he anyhow, it's a long time since Sturm
the Mexican patriots' banner. All that was, he ventured his last cent on the dug down in his jeans and bought 

"Fruit-a-tives" completely restored me

Sydney Mines, N. S., Jan. 25, 1910. "For many years I suffered tortures from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Two years ago, I was so bad that I vemited my food constantly. I also suffered with Constipation. I consulted physicians, as I was afraid the disease was porary relief.



I read in the Maritime Baptist abou 'Fruit-a-tives,' and the cures this medicine was making, and I decided to try it. After taking three boxes : found a great change for the better and now I can say 'Fruit-a-tives' has us a ministry," concluded the Nation, 'on entirely cured me when every other Thank God for 'Fruit-a-tives.' EDWIN ORAM, Sen.

"Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomacl ncreases the actual quantity of gas-ric juice in the stomach and insures omplete digestion of all sensible food. 'Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine the world made of fruit juices. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-aives Limited, Ottawa.

Continued From Page Thirteen.

es as the division and combination of labor. It is the essence of every effective military organization. unit so small as a cavalry conforms to it. Although training seeks to procure the maximum of cohesion for a single attacking line, yet each troop is within ts proper scope autonomous and self-contained. and each drills and dresses by its own centre guide and troop leader. It is only after this first indispensable stage has been established that the superior grouping is attempted, and it is only because the first stage has been attained that the larger formation becomes possible. Who has not heard of the glories of the Union Brigade at How often has its fame been proclaimed as an example of cussed it would be rejected, cut short discussion in the House of body which was more essentially fed-Commons upon the measure, the time would have come when Unionists regiments. The Each of its three ings, and the Greys, was organized sepapproved the changes intended to fa- shrink from asserting their rights as arately, under its own officers, with its own interior economy, and with its own traditions, upon a national basis, and then, and not till then, combined together. It is not intended to press this analogy too far. But to what a non- that is needed to still the last voices of descript and unwieldy mob would a antiquated hostility. The road to the their liberties. Unionists did not general have reduced that noble bri- unity of the English-speaking races want these paper guarantees. They gade who had sought to eliminate the with all that that carries with it, is principle of nationality and to melt the no doubt, a long one, and we cannot three component regiments into one see the end of it. But it is an open He again asked what single benefit single mass of red-coated cavalry road, and an Irish Parliament, level would any loyal subject in Ireland get soldiers! To march with the movement by the passing of the home rule bill. of the comparishment of the Strain of an ever-tenser competitive first milestone upon it." tion, it is vitality necessary that we like our most formidable rivals should know how to combine the fullest extions and activities with the strongest framework of imperial unity. We can do it if we try; and we can do it now.

Peoples. whole world to our eyes the larger cigarettes and six pipes of strong to syntheses are revealed. We see the bacco within an hour. He accomplishfour consolidations of the human fam- ed the task, was seized with an attack ily which, measured in terms of of heart failure immediately afterenergy and force, realized or latent wards and never smoked again. are in the ascendant-the Russian tenor Mario smoked from 25 to 30 or power, the Yellow races, the Teutonicalliance, and the English-speaking where he could not obtain Havanas, peoples. There is no solution of a

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brain or a highly-tensioned nervous

serve force which is necessary for success and to ward off disease. Unfortunately nervous diseases do not, right themselves, and since your digestive system fails to suppl sufficient nourishment you must seek external assistance such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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feeble, wasted nerves back to health, business 55 years. He is dean of them and vigor. It floods the nervous all. He started as a buck and wing system with new rich blood, the only dancer and is now worth \$10,000,000 substance from which perve force can be made. Fifty cents a box, six for \$2.50, at all declars, or Edman-rivals say he has uncanny ability in

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self-governing dominions of the British Empire. We must not, as Lord Salisbury, in his last great speech, reminded us, expect that the vast de- miles. velopments which the mind foresees will take place within the compass of our own short lives. But still it must always be a guiding star of British statesmanship not only to federate that empire, but to draw nearer in bonds of friendship and association to the people of the United States. We have seen even in the last fifteen years very great and good changes take place, altering sensibly the point of view from which the two nations regard each other. The reconciliation of the English and the Irish peoples is all For his wealth is not in "rocks." to the crown, and free to make the

### EARNEST SMOKERS.

The champion cigar smoker in Paris recently kept a clgar alight for two hours and seventeen minutes. Noth-The Unity of the English-Speaking ing is said of the length of the cigar It was a California miner who wager-"As the last century unfolds the ed that he would smoke six cigars, six dinary sized cigars a day, and in Italy he used to smoke daily 100 Cavours. They say Edwin Booth smoked 25 cigars a day. Mark Twain ran him close, and Mr. Edison is a good third.

A QUART OF HONEY.

A bee culturist contributes some ineresting data to Popular Mechanics oncerning the work of bees in gathering honey. He calculates that a Necessary in This Age of Keen quart of honey represents no less than 48,000 miles of flight between the hive and the flowers. Also, that in June, which is the busiest month of the season, the workers of one colony easily cover as much as twice the distance between the earth

Once a Dancer, Now He's Worth Ten Millions



New York, Jan. 25 .. - William Har-Dr. Chase's Nerve Food feeds the ris, sen., has been in the theatrical

more unaffected pleasure than the tance of the earth from the moon is grant of home rule through all the 237,600 miles. Therefore, the gathering of about 10 quarts of honey means, totalling the flight of all the workers of the colony, a flight of some 475,200

But if his balance is low He's rich in content. He's lacking in bonds and stocks And he has no pile But in things worth while.

He's rich in the love of friends. And of wife and tots. hough none of his cash he spends On cars and yachts; He's rich in his love of mirth.

And in sympathy For the broken and tramped-to-earth

He's rich in his love of books And their fantasies, In his love of the fields and brooks And the stately trees. He's rich in his peace that's rare And his simple creed; Where many a millionaire Is poor indeed!

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### willing people, by the grace of Louis Napoleon's troops. At the head of the patriots was Gen. Juarez, now the idolized hero of Mexico; as aids in his great struggle for Mexican liberty he had Diaz, Carvajal and others. Their supplies ran low. supplies failed; death by starvation faced them. Juarez dispatched Gen. Carvajal to Washington with a two-fold missionto get the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and cause the expulsion of French troops from North America. and to get financial assistance to carry on the war of independence. In Washington Gen. Carvajal met Gen. Lew Wallace "Who will help begged Carvajal. "I know the

man you need; he lives in Indianapo--Herman Sturm, a veteran and a fighter of the first class," answered Gen. Sturm was sent for and made the secret agent of the Mexican revo-

500,000 worth of ammunition, sorely Sturm did for Mexican independence. The rout of French soldiers follow- the close of the war his books show- riots.



ed speedily enough. Juarez became while the Madero Government is will- place them under a parliament in lutionary party. He sent thousands of president of the republic; other revo- ing to pay the principal, it balks at soldiers across the Rio Grande; \$2,- lutionary leaders were honored and 463,000 is quite a lot of money to pay enriched. Only Henry Sturm was for- when no one can force the payment: success of the patriots down there; at guns and ammunition for the pat-

liberty in Mexico.

administrator valued that at \$100.

Sturm waited a while for the newlyestablished republic to settle its ac-In 1889 President Diaz, himself wealthy beyond computation, admitted that the account had run about long enough. and that it ought to be paid. A bill in Congress to pay the amount with interest was passed, but still no money

Herman Sturm had moved to Denver, and had turned his attention to had solemnly sworn come good broken-hearted soldier of fortune.

renewed effort.