

U. N. B. The Commencement Exercises Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Prof. Davidson's Address in Praise of the Founders of the Institution.

W. H. Clawson, B. A., of St. John Appointed in Succession to Prof. Stockley—Conferring of Degrees.

FREDERICTON, May 28.—The commencement exercises of the University of New Brunswick took place this afternoon in the presence of a large audience. Dr. J. R. Inch presided.

PROF. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.

The address in praise of the founders was delivered by Prof. John Davidson, and was as follows: It was not always an easy matter to determine who the founders of this institution were; but in the present cycle of Encoenia addresses in their praise, it has been customary to single out for honor the members of the New Brunswick legislature whose names were so eloquently enumerated by the chancellor from this place some years ago and to attribute to them an almost uncanny foresight regarding the intellectual requirements of a time half a century later than their day.

But whatever the excesses of some enthusiasts, there can be no doubt of the reality of the demand. The universities have not yet made up their minds how to meet the demand; and there is, moreover, a disposition in some parts of the university circle to be at least backward in welcoming some new development. There is a certain fear that the introduction of commercial education means an intrusion of the commercial spirit and a qualification, if not a degradation, of those ideals for which universities were founded and ought to continue to exist.

Whatever one may think regarding the protest thus raised against commercial education, there is some justification for the apprehension regarding the deterioration of the university spirit. Not only is the university apparently a factor of decreasing importance in national life, but it is open to question whether the university is as worthy as it was of high place among social institutions. How far this decline is due to increasing and unbalanced specialisation within the university, or to the increasing materialisation of the public mind (or to other causes we are not immediately concerned to determine. But the fact remains that there has been a decline, relatively at least; and neither the increasing attendance nor the increasing benefactions are evidence to the contrary and may under circumstances be proof of deterioration.

DO NOT SUCCEED SO WELL as in the past in placing their unmistakable stamp upon their graduates. It has always been a complaint against the universities that they are not practical; but in the past they were generally effectual, and in endeavoring to become more practically efficient they have become less effectual. It may be that the old fashioned course, however restricted, was more logical; and it may also be that the old type of professor, who was not a specialist, was more fitted for the task of impressing the university spirit upon the students. But whatever the cause, there has been a change for the worse; and university people have to deplore that in these days the university does not exert so abiding an influence over its graduates. The ideals are quickly forgotten; the graduates find that to have become less practical; and in the process he sheds, like an outworn garment, much of the university spirit. He may retain an affection for his

alma mater, but it is not always because he believes in the work which she has to do. In some cases this adjustment works itself out into what we may call spiritual bankruptcy; but the spectacle of a university graduate, without ideals either of public or of private life, is so disheartening that one dislikes to contemplate it. The fault is not altogether in the graduate. It lies partly on the institution; and I speak of the best of them. There is no need to refer to teachers who are themselves the cause of disillusionment, for there are unworthy men in every calling; but the same difficulty exists even in institutions where the teachers are filled with enthusiasm for knowledge, for the making of knowledge and the imparting of knowledge, and are at the same time men of character and ideals. The UNIVERSITY AS AN INSTITUTION

has lost its grip. Living in a world where knowledge is paramount, university teachers have, in all ages, been apt to lose their sense of value or proportion; and in this age the danger is peculiarly great. For specialisation almost surely leads to disproportion. I am not deprecating the specialist. I am an one myself, and in the modern university life there is nothing more helpless than the man who is not a specialist, who without any sense of responsibility drifts from one subject to another, as a grocer may turn from selling tea to selling butter. Specialisation was apparently in the universities; but it brings with it an increased danger, for very often the specialist has specialised prematurely and lacks even that sense of proportion which a general training gives. The specialist is an enthusiast, and often can communicate his enthusiasm to his students; and then they go out into the world to find the world has a totally different and, as it turns out, a very much better set of values. There may be, indeed, small room in the world's system for pure knowledge, but by its values a man must live, and the readjustment is not always a safe process.

The share of the fault which is due to the university has not been adjusted itself properly to the increased complexity of life. Half a century ago life was relatively simpler; and the old orthodox course was not an inadequate preparation for that life. Classical and English literature, mathematics and natural philosophy, mental and moral philosophy, constituted a logical course and met fairly the old demands. The new demands of the last half century have been met by adding new courses of study, which, by themselves, are not a logical preparation for life. The chief defect is the neglect of philosophy, and as things now are in many places many a student graduates WITHOUT EVER HAVING STUDIED

philosophy even in the modern apology for philosophy called psychology. And in this neglect of philosophy lies the explanation of the failure of the university to retain its place as a social factor; and in the restoration of philosophy, which is the study of man, to its proper place in a university curriculum lies the hope of the university regaining its proper position.

I do not for a moment contemplate the restoration of the old curriculum and those who hope for such a return are either visionaries or reactionaries. A university is a social institution from which social services is required. It is to be judged by its past services or its own traditions, but by its present capacity for service. It must therefore recognize new studies as they arise and continually adjust itself to new conditions. It may determine the form of the service it renders, but the real ideal is determined by the present social needs. Each generation is entitled to demand that the university shall justify itself by training its graduates to cope with the conditions of life that will meet them. It is worse than useless to seek to return to the idealism of the old curriculum. That was a real idealism then because it was in vital relation to life; now it would be an unreal and abstract idealism. The problem for the university is how to keep its idealism a reality; and it is to be solved only by continuous adjustment to social needs.

We may not hope for the restoration of philosophy qua philosophy to its old position as the crowning study of the university course; but we must have in some way or other the study of man, especially the study of man's activities, if the university is to regain its old position as a social institution. Therefore because commercial education is, in its university aspects, a study of one of man's most important activities, see in its introduction the possibility OF A NEW LIFE

for the institution. With that view, which would make the university a superior or inferior sort of business college where typewriting and the carrying of accounts may take their place alongside of Latin and physics, I have no sympathy; nor has any one seriously proposed such a system for the universities. But the study of the conditions of business is a study of man, and therefore a kind of concrete philosophy; and combined with the study of man in his other chief activities, in his religion and his politics, it may, properly conceived, be a not inadequate substitute for the older philosophy and may lead up to the study of man in his ultimate relation. The Trust and the Church, the University and the Banking system, the organization of trade and parliament, are all of them means which man has found necessary for the realization of self and the achievement of his ends. These are not all of one rank or importance, but they all have some rank because they are vitally related to man. Even as isolated studies they are not unworthy of attention; as parts of a mere concrete philosophy they may reinvigorate the universities. As such a study of man, commercial education is to be welcomed, not rejected. Indeed, taught merely as a short and easy method to success, business can not be either in the university or elsewhere. But regarded as a human activity, the means and methods by which man has made and is making sure his dominion over nature, the conditions and limitations which nature

imposes upon that activity, and the means of success which man has achieved; these are subjects which may not be philosophy in the narrower sense, but are yet essentially philosophical in character. It is in this sense, as understanding and appreciation of the dignity of my subject have come to me with experience, that I have endeavored to teach economics, not merely as a subject, but as an activity; and it is in this sense that commercial education may prove a great gain to the universities themselves.

THE DEMAND for commercial education is really an opportunity for restoring that sense of proportion to the curriculum which has been lost and overweighed in the multitude of new studies. So far as the university can meet the demand it must deal with business as a human activity and it must impress upon its graduates the fact that in these concrete activities the ideal which may be found, that morality, in short, does not exist merely in man's aspirations, but has a more valuable and more concrete expression in the institutions of actual life. The remarkable growth of the commercial spirit which so many deplore and which has given rise to the demand for commercial education means in its last analysis a demand that business shall be regarded as an occupation on a footing of equality in the social service with other professions. This is in itself a distinct moral advance for the community; and the university must realize the importance of the fact. Merely to preach a barren and formal idealism, resisting the intrusion of the study of commerce, leads nowhere. Life even for university graduates is lived among heights above; and the university must prepare its students for life. The university is not an end in itself, but a stage through which men pass, and its ideals must not be so conceived and enforced that the interpretation of the real life which men must live becomes more difficult.

No traveler ever forgets the impression made by his first vision of the Rockies, a hundred miles and more away; the mountains, clear cut, snow clad and cloud piercing, but apparently baseless and having no connection with the earth, arising out of nothing and reaching to the infinite, and the traveler sits spell-bound. But he is carried quickly on and soon the low, rounded green foothills come between him and the heavenly vision and shut him down to the commonplace. Yet it is among the foothills

THAT MEN LIVE AND WORK, and there they may even forget the glory of the early vision. But some day a man leaves the busy haunts of men and comes to some spot whence he can see, near at hand, no longer baseless but resting on the soil, and almost within hand reach, the mountains he had "lost awhile"; and they still have the overwhelming grandeur of the early vision with an added sense of immediate reality. Then, too, he may realize that in the eternal hills he has been seeking, the ideal is nearer the ideal than the spirit compelling vision of earlier days.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, the university has given you, I hope, some opportunity of the earlier vision; but if it has presented the ideal to you in such a form that with it the realities of life seem to have nothing in common, it has done you a great wrong. For you are now entering on the foothills of life where men live and work and do not see the ideal, but have their origin and are nearer the ideal than the spirit compelling vision of earlier days.

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THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES and presentation of medals followed. The members of the graduating class are: T. J. Allen, Agnes M. Alward, Henry Burns, H. S. Devlin, H. M. Eastman, G. P. I. Fenwick, W. F. B. Degree, G. P. Legere, J. S. Lenihan, Mary H. McBeath, R. Martin, A. E. G. Mackenzie, F. N. Patterson, G. W. H. Perley, P. B. Perkins, John E. Porter, W. L. Tracy, E. C. Weyman.

The programme was as follows: The Douglas gold medal was presented by Chief Superintendent B. Martin. Dr. Bridges presented the report of the examiners of Alumni essays; recommending the award of the society's medal to Ralph St. John Freese, who had written a portion of his essay. The presentation of the Montgomery-Campbell prize to Chester B. Martin was made by J. D. Hazen.

The Brydson-Jack scholarship was presented to Ralph John Freese; the Ketchum silver medal presented to H. S. Devlin. The Governor General's gold medal was presented to F. H. Perkins by Chief Superintendent B. Martin. An announcement was made of honors and distinctions in the several classes. Presentation of candidates for degree of Bachelor of Engineering as made by Prof. Brydson-Jack.

The presentation of the candidate for the degree of B. Sc., H. S. Devlin, and of candidates for degree of B. A., was by Rev. Canon Roberts, LL. D. Conferring of degree of M. A. in ad absentia on W. L. Estabrook. Degree of Ph. D. in absentia conferred on Prof. Cecil C. Jones of Acadia University. Conferring of honorary degree of LL. D. on Eldon Mullin (in absentia) and on Rev. W. O. Raymond and Robert Chalmers. Address to graduating class by Very Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catharines, Ont.

MT. ALLISON. Resignation of Rev. Dr. Stewart Came as a Surprise—Meeting of Board of Regents.

The meeting of the board of regents of Mount Allison took place on Wednesday with one session on Thursday. The new members elected by the alumni were Professor A. D. Smith of Sackville, and W. F. McCoy, B. A., of Halifax, elected by the alumni, Mrs. Howard Sprague and Miss Baker representing the alumnae.

The resignation by Rev. Dr. Stewart of the position of Charles F. Allison, professor of theology, came as a surprise to the non-resident members of the board. It was known that Dr. Stewart had suffered from illness and he is now seventy-six years old. But these facts did not prepare the mind of those who had not been consulted for Dr. Stewart's resignation. It was the time had come for the board to choose his successor. Dr. Stewart hopes to be able to perform the duties of his position for another year, and desires to serve the university so far as he may be able after that. But he does not wish to hold his professorship, or be responsible for the theological work of the college more than twelve months longer. In accepting the resignation the board gave expression to the deep sorrow of its members that a relationship which had existed for thirty-two years was drawing to a close, and expressed the hope that Dr. Stewart would not wholly withdraw from college work while he lived. A committee of five members was appointed to take action as to the choice of Dr. Stewart's successor.

Dr. Stewart is a native of Glasgow. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1852, and after an active pastorate of eighteen years, accepted his present position in 1870. Nearly half the period of his pastoral work was spent in St. John, where he is still remembered with affection by elderly members of the Queen Square and Exmouth Street churches. He has been recognized as one of the powerful and effective preachers in Canadian Methodism and his voice has been heard in most of the leading Methodist churches in the larger cities of the Dominion.

The board had also before it the invitation to the conference to discuss the federation of the colleges of the maritime provinces. It was not felt that at this time the proposition was sufficiently practical to call for immediate action and none was taken. It is thought that very few vacancies will be made in the teaching staff of the ladies' college. The buildings have been occupied to their full capacity, and it is felt that steps must be taken to greatly enlarge the accommodation. In the meantime the board has authorized the expenditure of a sufficient sum to provide such additional buildings as are now imperatively required.

THE RHODES BEQUEST. Alfred L. Jones Makes an Offer of Interest to New Brunswick Students.

(London Times Weekly Edition, May 15.) To the Editor of the Times: Sir—As I consider the idea of the Cecil Rhodes of granting scholarships to our colonies is a most excellent one, I have much pleasure in announcing that, with the object of aiding his scheme, I will agree to give a free passage backwards and forwards from any colonial port served by my firm's steamers to both Jamaica and Canadian scholars once a year during the tenure of their scholarships. I would also suggest that there should be a condition that the scholars enjoying this privilege should have a bona fide domicile in the colonies from which they are to be selected. Some of them might be qualified by colonial birth, but domiciled in this country while holding their scholarships. It would not in that case be reasonable for them to expect to secure a free passage to the colonies in which they are no longer domiciled, and I trust that my example will be followed by shipowners trading to other colonies, and I hope that it may thereby be made universal, so as to put all the Rhodes scholars from his colonies on an equal footing.

Yours faithfully, ALFRED L. JONES. Liverpool, May 15.

Permanent Cure for Neuralgia. Experienced sufferers state that no remedy relieves neuralgia so quickly as a hot application of Doan's Kidney Pills, the strongest liniment made.

CHIEF SAOBI. Between three and four hundred Indians congregated at French Village, York Co., Thursday, for the election of a chief for the next term. The candidates were Andrew Paul and Anthony Saoabi. Andrew Paul had held the honors for the last three years, but was defeated by one. The vote was 22 to 23 in favor of Saoabi.

GOLDEN WEDDING. On Saturday evening, May 24, a number of relatives and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Barker of Sheffield to celebrate with him the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Children Cry for CASORIA.

Surprise Soap is Pure Hard Soap. ENCOENIA NOTES BY A VISITOR.

The University of New Brunswick celebrated the commencement of the vacation with the usual exercises, which, in spite of the most fitful and disagreeable weather, passed off with the utmost success. The opening address by Professor Davidson was a masterly effort. With a touch of Scottish humor his announced subject, the praise of the founders, was dismissed in a sentence, and the need of economic study, based upon a large philosophy of life, and recognizing the true dignity of "business," as on an equal plane at least with the learned professions, was expounded with that logical lucidity of which Dr. Davidson is a master, illuminated by epigrammatic turns of expression, heartily seized by his hearers.

The selections from the prize essays were laudably brief and exceptionally excellent. The extract from a Latin translation, admirably read with the new-fashioned pronunciation, produced in the older members of the audience the usual appearance of critical appreciation. Chester Martin's essay was received with the applause due to the most brilliant and popular of college students. Medals were distributed in due course, the young men apparently gaining the solid honors this year, and then the solemn "capping" completed the academic career of a class which has done credit to the traditions of the university. A distinguished visitor, Dean Harris from Ontario, was called upon to address the new graduates, displaying a generally Hibernian eloquence in his remarks. Then came the granting of honorary degrees. One of these elicited on behalf of its recipient a special heartiness of applause. Mr. Raymond's reputation as a historical student has been extended far beyond his own province. The leading English reviews have done justice recently to the exceeding value of his edition of the Winslow correspondence. It was indeed time that his alma mater should recognize, by such rewards within her reach, the merits of one who in every sense represents the province of his birth and the university of his education.

After this came the so-called valedictory address, a performance sometimes marked with nervous apprehension, and endured with fortitude. But the speaker of the occasion was entirely worthy of the opportunity. He knew equally the value of sincere and direct speech and of moderate reticence. The result was an interesting manifestation of youthful opinion, and the utterance of not a few useful and practical suggestions. Various delays had somewhat protracted proceedings, and it was not until nearly five o'clock that the alumni orator arose to crown the exercises of the day. The Bishop of Nova Scotia is so practiced a speaker that the certainty of an eloquent discourse was blended with curiosity as to what topic he might select to illustrate with his vigorous rhetoric. Knowledge that he took a deep interest in the unification of the colleges in his own province, there were some who hoped for a discourse upon the important but delicate topic of university fusion.

THE AGONY OF SLEEPLESSNESS. Did you ever pass a single night in wakeful misery, tossing and rolling in bed, trying in vain to sleep and longing for morning to come? Can you imagine the torture of spending a night after night in this way, each succeeding night growing worse and worse? This is the most dreadful symptom of Nervous Exhaustion and Debility. You can be gradually and thoroughly cured of sleeplessness by the upbuilding influence of Dr. Cass's Nerve Food. It cures in nature's way, by creating new nerve cells and restoring lost vitality.

THE LATE DR. N. DUFFY. The remains of the late Dr. Nathaniel Duffy passed through St. John on Saturday from Lubec, Maine, to Harvey, for interment. Dr. Duffy was well known in this city, and his death will be deeply regretted. He was a native of Harvey, Albert Co., and a B. A. of Mt. Allison. Later he was graduated from the Medical University of Vermont. During his twelve years' stay in Lubec, the doctor was popular with all classes, particularly with the poor and needy. He was a prominent Free Mason, Knight of Pythias and Forester, and filled many responsible offices in these orders. Dr. Duffy married Miss Edith Connon of Harvey, and his funeral will take place from his old home in that village.

WHEN YOU HAVE HEADACHE, from whatever cause, Bowman's Headache Powders will be found a safe, prompt and reliable remedy. Nervousness, Biliousness and Sleeplessness frequently cause headache. Use Bowman's. They are always safe. No Opium, Bromides, nor other narcotics.

The owners of the tug Neptune, which towed the barkentine Frederick into port the other day, have put a large chair for salvage on the barkentine was at anchor off Sinnamon's Cove, near Isistown, with 55 fathoms of chain out. The weather was extremely bad, the wind blowing on shore at a terrific rate. The Neptune went down and secured the vessel from her perilous position.

ONT. Ross Gove One of the Politic It Will Take a Several Co Magnific

Deep interest was Friday over the tartio elections and came in showing a very close one. The Sun office called a halt on the kept red hot answers hundreds of citizen many parts of the long distance served. The first bullet election of 6 liberals, but that it soon became evident would be in doubt were received. 5 cities showed an majority and the con seat in Ottawa a particularly good sition's friends.

At 10 o'clock the called and for 41 liberals; 33 con Before midnight that the governme by a close majori large, as that in action, and in the ing in some few both sides claim nness of the vote, or two at least being of the two p tained.

The Sun, in res enquires: THE WORLD TORONTO, May 29 tives, 45; unknown

MAIL AN TORONTO, May 29 nine, with Mantoulin

THE TOR TORONTO, May 29 tives, 44, with out stand; Liberal 12 seats, counting in of which the liberal servatives only 6. Several constituted doubtful. Gallagher, ed with danger, was in serious danger.

A MONTRE (Special MONTREAL, May 29 letta elect, 50 come with Mantoulin m MONTREAL, May Ross's government stand; Liberal liberal majority, 4. There is, however, majority. Included the loss of seats, which will return a in which the major ranked as successful ficial count, or to follow, may rev held last night; noon claimed that 4 members each. The loss of seats change this majori is taken into con 4 seats in win less than ten, it ce after night, and success? This is the most dreadful symptom of Nervous Exhaustion and Debility. You can be gradually and thoroughly cured of sleeplessness by the upbuilding influence of Dr. Cass's Nerve Food. It cures in nature's way, by creating new nerve cells and restoring lost vitality.

THE LA Following is a elected on Thurs figures are: Liberal the constituencies tions of 1888: Adington, con; Brant North, lib; Brant South, con; Brookville, lib; Bruce Centre, lib; Bruce North, lib; Bruce South, lib; Cardwell, con; Ely, con; Carleton, con; Dufferin, con; Dundas, con; Durham East, con; Durham West, con; Elgin East, con; Elgin West, con; Essex North, lib; Essex South, lib; Fort William, con; Gambia, lib; Grey North, con; Grey Centre, con; Grey South, con; Haldimand, lib; Halton, lib; 12 Hamilton East, con.

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