STATE OF THE PARTY.

This is a genuine bargain, as every ir is really worth 15 cents. Come nick and be "in it" before they are

Oc per pair, or two pairs for 19c.

Sizes 4 to 6 inches, 8c. a pair.

Just opened another lot of those

pring Roller Blinds AT 29 CENTS.

RAIG W. NICHOLS.

Agent for Standard Patterns.

utton, infant child of J. Sutton and Helen AIG—On Monday, May 20th, at 6 o'clock . m., Sarah, wife of Isaac Craig, in the d year of her age. BY—At Fairfield, Maine, on May 25th, th, widow of the late Hartwell B.

AAWFORD—At Kingston, Kings. Co., on fay 21st, after a lignering illness, Stephen I. Crawford, aged 65 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends and relatives o mourn their loss.

SMOND—At Hampton, on May 21st, chooping cough, Katherine, child of Jo and Mary Desmond, aged eight months. OST—Suddenly, at Lower Norton, Kings o., on May 15th, Julia A., widow of the ate Charles E. Frost, in the 71st year of

RDON—In this city, on May 21st, of con-estion of the brain, Mary, wife of the late tenry Gordon, and eldest daughter of the ate Thomas and Ann Selfridge. WE—In this city, on May 23rd, after a w months' illness, Davis Palmer Howe, in his 76th year.

HNSTON—On May 20th, at her late rest-ence, 534 Main street, Elizabeth, beloved rife of James Johnston, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss. WRENCE—At Wakefild, Mass., on April ith, John Thomas Lawrence, aged 79 years ith, John Thomas Lawrence, ageu 10 yeard 4 months, formerly of Fredericts.
I. B., son of the late Thomas Lawrence and Resecca Brower, and grandson of the Cornelius Brower and Isaac Lawrence & Keswick, N. B.

KENZIE—In this city, on May 25th, Helen, youngest daughter of Kenneth and izzie M. McKenzie, aged 2 years and 2 onths and 9 days. ter, Mass., papers please copy.)

VAGE At the Mater Misericordiae, on Vednes by, May 22nd, Mrs. Mary Savage, ged 73. R. I. P. SON—At Barnesville, Kings Co., on y 22nd, Alice L., daughter of Elizabeth and Robert Simpson, aged 20 years. ROUL—At Hampton, Kings Co., on Thursay, May 23rd, James W. Sproul, deputy heriff and gaoler, aged 68 years.

ITH—At Guilford street, west end, after lingering illness, Harriet Smith, aged 62 ars, leaving a loving husband and eight lidren—four sons and four daughters—to

erburn, son of Judge Wedrburn, 'aged 32 years,

SUNBURY CO.

Jpper Maugerville, May 24.— The t act in the tragedy connected with sudden and mysterious disappearce of Charles E. Harding on Christs morning last was played at the urt house, Burton, yesterday. was made and the bloated and lored remains were buried in the ner of the gravevard under the er did not even adjourn the inquest, ich was being conducted in the

urt house at the time. Robert Bartlett, an old resident of is place, some time ago, told a dream had respecting the finding of Hards's body, and said that if he was er found it would be near the Court se, and strange to say it was just that place where the remains were ertaken by those who towed them ore. The above was told your rrespondent some time ago. The deed was about fifty years of age d unmarried. He leaves four siswho are all married, to mourn ir loss, Mrs. Thos. F. Barker, Mrs . Miles, Mrs. Hanford Brown and Charles Harding, jr.; two om reside here, one in St. Marys d one in Peel, C. Co.

hree hundred and forty joints are fted at the Mitchell boom per day, about 2,000 a week. About 300 men employed here now in the differdivisions of rafting and bracket-Tugs Lillie Glasier, Ada G., Adal, and Sea King, left here today rafts and carried away over 1,000 its Eighteen tugboats are em-

YARMOUTH FISH TRADE

(Times, Friday.)

The shipments of fish are now be ming important. The mackerel traps ntinue to take fair catches, and the are shipped in ice to Boston. Satday's shipment direct was 268 barmackerel and 926 crates lobsters, dued at \$13,000. Last night, 1,507 bars of mackerel, 1,126 crates of lob canned lobsters, valued at \$19,000, ere shipped by steamer. In adddition ere have been some shipments by

Iontreal manufacturers advanced tton sheetings 5 per cent on Thursand a further advance is looked

PAGES. ST. JOHN WEEKIY SUN. PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895. VOL. 18.

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some another at a cut price to get you started. Now, do you suppose that everything in the store will be sold that way? If you stop to think you know it cannot be done. Do you like to trade that way, or would you rather go into a store and find a low cash price on every article offered for sale? and at the same time be sure the

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-----LADIES' GLOVES, Lisle, Silk and Kid, 12c, to \$1.35 the pr. -----

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Encenial Exercises at the College.

The Addresses Delivered and the Presentation of Medals.

L. A. Currey and A. I. Trueman Receive the Degree of D. C. L.

Fredericton, May 28. Prof. Davidson has already arranged for next year's course of lectures to be held in the university library. The following is the list as it stands at pres-

Oct. 15th, The Making of a Nation-Prof. Roberts. Nov. 5th-J. Brittain.

Jan. 7th, Compulsory Voting or Alien Immigration—Hon. Mr. Emmerson. Feb. 4th, The Church and Politics and Society—Rev. E. J. Grant. March 3rd, The Agricultural. Re-

sources of New Brunswick-Prof. Rob-April -, Constitutional Safeguards in a Democracy-L. A. Currey. The following students will receive honor certificates:

Senior Classics—Class I., W. A. Cowper-thwaite; Class II., Miss Thompson.
Senior Physics and Chemistry—Class I., Frank Allen.
Natural Science nad Chemistry—Class I., H. L. Brittain, F. D. Phinney.
Junior Classics—Class I., Miss White; Class II. Miss Thbits. II., Mise Tibbits.
Junior Mathematics and Mathematical Phy-Junior Mathematics and Mathematical Sics—Class I., Miss Taylor.

Junior Experimental Physics—Class I., Fred

Natural Science Class I., F. R. Junior English—thas I., Miss Ross, Miss Junior English—thas I., Miss Ross, Miss

Freshman Natural Science—Class 1., 100 McL. VanWart.
Freshman English—Clas 1—Cyrus H. Ache-Freshman French-Class I., Miss Jack.

graduating class. the Dangers and Safeguards of Modern mocratic Government.

The result of the competition for the mni gold medal, given for the best Latin essay, will not be announ till after the meeting of the alumni tomorrow evening.

May 29.—The annual eting of the Associated Alumni Society of the University of New Brunswas held this evening. Frank Allen of the senior class was awarded the Alumni gold medal for the best Latin translation, with honorable mention to Miss Edna White of Sussex, who also put in a very creditable

Fred R. Taylor of Sussex was awarded the Bridges-Jack memorial

The members of the society present included Hon. J. A. Vanwart, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, Chancellor Harrison, Dr. Cox, Dr. Bridges, J. D. Hazen, M. P., Dr. Murray MacLaren, Eldon Mullin, Dr. Bailey, William Wilson, J. D. Phinney, H. V. Bridges, A. Hughes W. McCready. The following were elected officers

for the ensuing year: President, Hon. J. A. Vanwart; vice-presidents, Dr. Cox, J. D. Hazen, Eldon Mullin; secretary-treasurer, Geo. A. Hughes; members of council, J. D. Phinney, Representatives to the senate, Hon. Jas. Mitchell and Dr. Murray Mac-

Fredericton, May 30 .- The encoenial exercises at the university this afternoon attracted a large number of leading citizens.

The order of the exercises was as follows: 1.—Oration in praise of the founders

by Prof. Davidson. 2.—Horace Brittain, winner of the Douglas gold medal, read a portion of his essay, after which the medal was presented by his honor, the lieut.

3.-Announcement of the winner of Frank A. Allen of the graduating

4.-Presentation of the Montgomery-Campbell prize for proficiency in classics to the winner, W. A. Cowperthwaite of the graduating class 5.—Presentation of honor certificates

6.—Presentation of B. A. degrees to Roberts. The order of graduation was

chemistry, class I., F. A. Allen; honor natural science and chemistry, H. L. Brittain; do., F. D. Phinney; ordinary, class II., F. Baird and A. Hoben; ordinary, class III., W. Long, T. E. Powers, Miss Thompson.
7.—Presentation of degree of D. C.

L. to Lemuel Allen Currey, B. C. L., in 1890; Arthur I. Trueman, B. C. L. in 1890, and of degree of Ph. D. to Dr. J. Z. Currie.

8.—Conferring of honorary degrees.
9.—Valedictory on behalf of the graduating class by Allen T. Hoben of Gibson.

10.—Alumni oration by Principal Mullin of the Normal school. 11.—Announcement of subjects for Douglas and Alumni gold medals for the ensuing year.

In presenting the gold medal shrdlu

In presenting the Douglas gold medal Governor Fraser was very happy Judge Vanwart presented the Alumni gold medal and said that the standard was higher this year than for

several years past. The degree Ph. D. was conferred on Dr. J. Z. Currie by Havelock Coy, as was also the degree of D. C. L. upon Lemuel Allan Curry and Arthur I. Trueman. No honorary degrees were

The valedictory of Mr. Hoben was enthusiastically received by the boys. His reference to the residency, as was also those in the Alumni oration, were heartily applauded. Undergraduates and graduates alike are so enthusiastic in the cause that there can be no doubt that residency is a thing of the near future. If the spirit manifested at encoenia of 1896 is any guarantee of the future great things are in store for the University of New Bruns-

The subject of the Alumni essay will be announced temorrow. The department in which the Bry-done-Jack scholarship will be given in the standard of remunerahas not yet been announced.

The Douglas gold medal has been Mr. Taylor of the senior class won awarded to H. L. Brittain of the the Campbell prize, which was present- ative fall, and hence a decreased net The subject was ed by Mr. Hazen, M. P., in his usual attractiveness to the teaching profeseloquent manner.

large number of distinguished gradwart, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, J. Douglas Hazen, M. P., Mr. Matthew, Dr. Cox, William Wilson and Inspector Carter. Dr. Inch was also on the platform. The class of 1895 founds a scholarship, the first two instalments of which go towards the residency fund.

PROF. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Davidson read a very thoughtful and interesting address on behalf of the faculty, taking as his subject The Economy of High Wages for Teachers. He spoke as follows:

There is an old fallacy into which great bodies of men periodically fall, that the introduction of machinery rsedes human skill and reduces all differences to an equality of indifference and every economic laudator temprois acti laments for the passing of the days when workmen were men, not the slaves of the machine. With a closer acquaintance with the conditions of labor in more backward countries. economists at last have come to recogmembers of council, J. D. Philiney, are made today on the intelligence of uate course can take much interest in the average workmen than were made in the days before machinery, and that the sults of this way of regarding the profession of a teacher are far reaching. artisan are at any rate no less in the factories with their power looms than presses wages; rapid circulation en-in a domestic shop with its cumbrous ables half-skilled teachers to find hand looms. The truth, moreover, is ready employment. Skilled teachers asserting itself that the more complicated the machinery the more skill is of the inexperienced. A lowering of the required of the operative; the more perfect the system the better must the operative be. The introduction of ma- break this vicious circle which chinery does not do away with the necessity of human skill; the form may change, but the necessity of human skill is the same or greater. And it is the same with a system as with machinery. The more perfect the system is we have devised the more careful must we be in selecting those who the Alumni gold medal by the exam- are to work it, for no system can opiners of the society, and reading of a erate of itself. Systems, like machinportion of the essay by the winner, ery, increase and do not lessen the demand on the intelligence and the skill

He said that our present school system was excellent and one to be proud gether, and the wonder is that the results of such a system are no better than they are. Our education is more in seeming than in substance. There the graduating class by Rev. Canon are great gaps between the primary schools and the grammar schools and

rate not closing. When the cause is tees accepting such terms.

looked for it will be found in the Several extracts were read from fact that the minds of our educational authorities have been possessed by the old fallacy that machinery and skill and intelligence are in inverse ratio.

They have imagined that a school system would operate of itself. They have forgotten that every improvement in the system demands increased skill done little to raise and unfortunately and intelligence from the teacher. The evil results are not as apparent as the profession over which they are they were in the industrial world. placed. The speaker, however, Therefore, in spite of the protests of full allowance for the great an some far-seeing writers upon education, our authorities have gone on perwhether any steps were being taken aries sufficient to attract teachers of proportionally to increase the skill and ability of the teacher. Yet this is the real educational problem which awaits solution. Less and less is coming to be made of the system and the subject and more and more of the teacher. In the hands of the skilled any system will produce results; in unskilled hands machinery is at least as good or bad

The speaker asked what was being done toward securing a supply of skilled teachers. The systematic train-ing of the Normal school and the efforts of the county institutes, he said, were so good that one could wish them better. But these are only parts of the system. Skill is not the product of the machine, and it was only the pressure of enlightened self-interest which brought the employers to recogexpensive machinery with half skilled labor. In educational affairs the enlightenment of self-interest has not been present. There has been little to combat the old fallacy that machinery lessened the demand for skill, and the demand has consequently diminished.

Modern wage theory has gone so far as to suggest that work done and skill developed are in strict proportion to wages received. The hard master who would gather where he has not strewn will not garner much. Mean wages means mean work. We need not go the length of treating the theory as a convertible proposition, and yet recognize the truth that there is economy in high wages, and that a policy of parsimony may often be a policy of waste. It is certain that where only one laborer can be employed it is not as economical to employ an inefficient workman at a low wage as a skilled laborer at a higher wage; for in the first case the work may not be done at all. There is certainly a false economy in low wages, a fact which was fully realized by the Scotch reformers in their system—which is the basis oif the Canadian and American system—in their provis-ion for an honest stipend. The greater the demands made on the mental and moral nature of the worker the more a low standard of efficiency, and that the inefficiency is due to the low wag-

Junior French—Class I., Taylor.
Sophomore Classics—Class II., Shea.
Sophomore Mathematics—Class I., C. C.
Sophomore Philosophy—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Philosophy—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Philosophy—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Physios—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Philosophy—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Physios—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Philosophy—Class I., R. W.
Sophomore Physios—Class I., R. W.
Sop the profession.

The speaker said that it was a mat-

ter of doubt whether there had been tion, but that there was no doubt but that there had been a relsion. The net attractiveness is dimin-The platform was occupied by a ished on another score, i. e., the lack o, professional prizes in the shape of uates, among whom were Judge Van- a few exceptionally lucrative positions. On the chance of attaining 'o one of the prizes of the profession men will long be content to work for lower remuneration than their services are worth. The status of a profession is determined from above. During the last twenty years the number of lucrative positions open to teachers has decreased. A hypothetical rise in the average salary avails 10thing to attract and keep the best talent in the profess on. The absence of prizes means the absence of incentive. and an absence of incentive means a decrease in effort Again the nr.ges themselves are not relatively as attractive as they were. Other professions are drawing trained teachers into their ranks. Teaching is rapidly falling to the position of a stepping stone. It is not well that the status of the teaching profession should be sacrificed, no matter how desirable clearer historical knowledge and a tunities to gratify worthy ambitions it may be that there should be oppor-In temporary employments low. Again, no teacher whose sole idea is to accumulate enough money nize that probably greater demands to enable him to pursue a post-gradare made today on the intelligence of uate course can take much interest in

The desire for immediate returns deare forced to lower their rates to those wages means a decrease in the standard of efficiency. Who is likely to been established? The speaker said that country trus-

tees would not and could not do it. Ignorance, indifference, and a high valuation of money, together with an opinion that no man is much better than the average man, do not tend to raise either the standard or efficienor the standard of remuneration. Besides, in poor districts, school exenses are a heavy item. It is imagined that the system is all sufficing and since anyone is thought able to operate the system the work sho be done as cheaply as possible. The of. It is a building fitly framed to- inference is not to be wondered at, and is on a line with the American reliance upon systems and constitutions. There is something particularly isgraceful in advertisements asking applicants to state lowest salaries required. There are still worse exam as follows; Honor classics, class I., W. between the grammar schols and the ples of teachers trying to oust others

university, and these gaps are at any by offering lower terms, and of trus- some of the benefits she has been be- of material from that system. During various reports of inspectors bearing these statements out. The speaker lamented the recent cut in the salaries full allowance for the great and cbvious difficulties of the board. tracts from reports showed that trus

tees would not or could not pay salthe proper class, and so the fatal regulation regarding third class teach ers was passed, a regulation which will do more to lower the standard of the profession than any other cause The board has delivered the country trustees into temptation, and int temptation that will not long be resist ed, while the ideal of educator is set low. The regulation does indeed se cure a certain term of apprenticeship for young teachers; but it is an apprenticeship without supermiston or guidance, where the experience gained at the expense of the children of the country districts.

The professor said that all writers were agreed that nothing lowered wages and consequently efficiency, quickly as a steady supply of halfskilled labor seeking employment. It is not among third class teachers alone that wages be depressed, but also in all the higher classes. the regulation was already having its effect was shown by extracts from Inspector Carter's report.

The result is that the standard of efficiency is low and is falling. multiply subjects, including all the sciences (and some that are not scinced) in our teaching. We study proper co-ordination of subjects. But we leave supremely and ridiculously alone the question as to how we are to get teachers to work this complex machinery, every day becoming more complex. For complex machines we need skilled operatives. We cannot commit our educational machine to children. We need able men and women, and such cannot long be obtained at the price. Children of seventeen are not fitted to teach, but while wages remain so low, such are all we can We need mature workers since our system is a secular system, and our teachers must build character without the aid of the most efficient instrument. Children of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, with absolutely unformed characters cannot do the real work of education-the formation

In closing, the speaker referred to the zeal and devotion of the average common school teacher. He said that At the end of the exercises a special meeting of the Alumni society was joined. The society feels the need of fail. In spite of professional pride or more than a somewhat squalid exercises and the voungsurely the laborer was worthy of his ization, and the most obvious as well as the most important means is that

THE VALEDICTORY. The following valedictory address was given by A. T. Hoben of the

graduating class: Your Honor.Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Faculty, Ladies and

Gentlemen: Custom bids me as valedictorian the class of '95 repeat the old story of college life. Custom likes repetition, opposes innovation, and therefore it confines me to the ground so often covered by my worthy predece this trying position. The hope and the fear of the matriculant; the ups and downs of the freshman; the foolish wisdom of the sophomore; the dawning sense of the junior; and the dignity of the senior all unite to make our class explain the various "combinations and permutations" through which we have passed, to "recount our innumerable woes" would be so great an undertaking that we must for the most part leave these university graduates to recall their own history, and must allow all others to have recourse to the most vivid imagination.

The joys of college life are untold and will remain unwritten. But they are real as are those unwritten laws whose kindly influence taught us and other freshmen two essentials of success, respect and obedience. The class of '95 matriculated in Sep-

tember '91 with a membership of 9. On that bright morning when we entered this room our hearts beat fast, not only from the uphill work of getting here, but also from that uneasy foreboding, the real torture of examinations. But then, as often afterwards, the chancellor's genial presence put our fears to flight just as effectually as his paper put our wits to work. While we were freshmen the faculty

befriended and tried to shield us. Becoming sophomores, however, we lost faculty, so that being left to shift for ourselves we found it necessary at times to make money payments as the price of our love of chaotic liberty. In the degree to which we suffered as freshmen, in that degree did we try to do our duty as sophomores. In the freshman year our member-

ship grew to 10, in the sophomore year to 11, in the junior year to 12, and today we graduate with our starting number, 9. It is with regret we leave behind 3 faithful members of the class of '95. Two who were leading lights in the class have been detained by sickto form friendships in the class of '96.

During our course the university has widened her borders so as to make available to the people of St. John

most in Canada. Let us hope that the people of St. John in appreciation of this and in lovalty to our provincial institution, will send to these halls in pursuit of a more liberal education an ever increasing number of sturdy sons and blithesome daughters.

Within the university there has been steady growth. The reading room has become what the name suggests. The library is more efficient and more easy of access. Under the financial associa-tion the business of the students is carried on systematically. The Debating society has become more orderly eloquent. The Y. M. C. A. continues to exert a healthy influence on college life. Records once the limit of athletic prowess have become too small for better bone and sinew, and have equently been broken. To Professor Davidson is due the credit of e-establishing and improving the public lecture course whereby the students have heard the best men discuss the qustions of the day. There is a good resulting from these lectures. For, in addition to the knowledge gained, the students are led to take part in public speaking. How poorly does our education compare with that of the Greeks or Romans in this respect. With them public speaking was the goal of learning; with us it is neither the goal, the course, nor even a by-path. Yet with the steady development of democratic government, and the ever widening range of governmental interference and control, the demand for public men grows apace.

Does our school system meet this demand? From the child in the primary the province; third, a decided preferdepartment to the university graduate too little effort is made to cultivate the art of speaking. If pupils are required to answer questions orally they are nearly always allowed to use broken phrases instead of finished sentences. The English, which they should pronounce purely and distinctly, is so chewed up and run together that it conveys little pleasure and less knowl- finds it a very nice task for human edge. We need some pains taken in the university as well as in the schools to encourage the fruitful side of eduthought. Therefore I am glad that the faculty

and students have decided to continue the public lecture course. And, fur-, I would respectfully ask the president of the university (who is the chief superintendent of education) to do what he can to develop this important branch of education. And (if I ness and death from over-study would may be permitted to give advice) I have been unknown. However, there would advise the students for their might have been a dearth of educatown benefit to take a more lively interest in the Debating society, and in get well up in the list some have acall public debates. For even if you cidentally become educated. should become great storage batteries of learning, it would be all the more shameful to sit by and allow the ignorant to electrify the multitude. May I fied as the faculty sees fit, believing add, that the university should give that after a thirty or forty years' some instruction in constitutional history? This year the university of New Brunswick anticipates other Canadian whether of oblivion, kind remembrance, or lasting honor. colleges in the matter of democratic government. I refer with pride to our committee for monthly conference with committee for monthly conference with threshold of that greater university the faculty. This committee meets the we have to say good-bye, first to long felt want of clearer understand- those who have ing between faculty and students. It insures fair and more intelligent action on the part of the faculty; while at the same time it is a mild and self-

work done by our joint committee is the strongest argument in favor of the will the future give us? Gentlemen, residency. On this issue we stand firmly united. This year residency is not a dead question, an idle dream, nor a far-fetched subject for a valedictory; but it is a live question, a not distant reality, and a subject that is near to and thrusts itself upon the professors, graduates and students of the university of New Brunswick. To you residency means unbroken fellowship distinctive college life, concentration of spirit and effort, a common roof, a common table, success in football, more students, and a countless number of joys known only to the assemblage of opeful, jubilant youth. To the senate too, I believe, residency means more students and the greater usefulness of our provincial university; but, alas, it also means an expenditure of from ten to twenty thousand dollars. Our province should have, and has,

nany noble public buildings. They have cost money. Our house of as-sembly is indeed beautiful; but it is scarcely more important than our university. Should an institution, the child of this province and the parent of many well-to-do sons, be hampered through lack of ten or twenty thou sand dollars? With the senate, alumni. and students in favor of it, reside must come; how soon depends largely upon the excellent committee already appointed.

But to substantiate our belief in residency the members of the class of '95 subscribe \$100 to the residency fund. This amount is payable in two years. Thereafter we will give \$50 a year in various ways for the benefit of the university. But while we confidently hope for

esidency, let us not suppose that residency is so automatic and persuas so energetic and aggressive that it will of itself bring to these halls the prophesied and never realized large wide-awake, hustling, advertising, canvassing, even preaching, and withal working might and main to get students. Are we? They must have students or go down. They are sectarian colleges, and work with the vim and perseverance suggested by that nar-But the U. N. B. is a government in

stitution, the head of the provincial school system; "the college of New Brunswick," for which an agitation was begun as long ago as 1785; the onored champion of liberal education in this province; it is not speculative, but sure. Being a government institution, it moves slowly and stately: the head of the provincial school system, it calculates on a large suppl

stowing upon us. In the cause of uni- the period of an hundred years, agita versity extension the U. N. B. is fore- | tion has got tired; the champion's pride will not permit him to go begging. The absence of speculation has much to do with the presence of ease and

It is with due respect to all authorities that I state the opinion of many graduates and under-graduates that too little effort is made to bring the U. N. B. into its deserved prominence, and to claim for it the deserved number of students.

According to the calendar the number of B. A. degrees confered by this university from 1880 to 1885 was 76; from 1885 to 1890, 68: from 1890 to 1896. 63. It is necessary for purposes of com-parison to extend the last period to 1896, for during it the B. A. course was lengthened from three to four years. The last period shows a fall of 17 per cent. below the first and of 7 per cent. below the second. Now I think it my duty to ask why this decrease in attendance, when there has been a simultaneous increase in the university's efficiency? While the province has established in the university of New Brunswick excellent chairs in philo-sophy and economics, and engineering, and has offered free education to the needy, in the meanwhile many of the sons of this province have sought education in the United States and Upper Canada, as is shown by the educational reviews for February and March.

The causes of the small attendance at the U. N. B. are chiefly three: First. too little effort to get students; se cond, too little patriotism and appre ciation on the part of the people of ence for denominational colleges. A good deal of fault had been found with the classification of graduates. Classification, if such be possible, is made more easily alphabetically within divisions than in order of merit within divisions. For, while an examiner can be fairly sure about the division intellect to justly assign each candidate his relative position within that division. The whole matter takes should determine one man to be superior to another, by one or by a half of one per cent. Perhaps if university examination lists had been framed so as to have no beginning nor end-say in the form of a circle or ellipse-and if students had studied from a love of learning rather than of place, sicked men; since of many struggling to

But though the so-called course does get partiality, yet, I

so patiently and faithfully directed our preparatory course. Much of what they have tried to teach us has not been learned, and we should by suitable provision atimposed restraint upon the students. be forgotten; but they themselves will
tract able men and women to the But more than all it admits of hearty
remain as a sort of second promise tract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than an attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men and women to the But more than attract able men attract able me is almost sacred, since they determine So much for present progress. What to some degree the destiny of every scholar. The experience of my cours has taught me that with the average from the teacher outweighs a ton of disinterested teaching. Equal neglect is not impartial kindness. Every teacher should be partial, but partial to every one of his pupils. that our instructors here are interested in us, we go forth with a stronger determination to succeed. With our departure comes greater responsibility upon the under-graduates. We trust to you to maintain the ancient cus toms. Keep the old halls ringing with the now sadly wanting songs. vive them till the few remaining toes shall be shaken from the foot of our lean brothers in the farthest corner of the museum. Get together often, and you will the more enjoy college life. Make all the improvement you can, we shall not be jealous, but will envy your happiness. My classmates, the four short years are gone. We have reached the goal. We have gained the parchment; but now within our grasp the snowflake of pleasure melts. The future beckons, but we cling to the past. Here, then, with conflicting emotions, we stand Januslike, Our inward turned face is sad at separating from the university, and one another, our outward turned face hopeful of "conquests yet to come." In parting we shall feel the force

of Quintilian's remark: "I say nothing of the friendships formed at school, which remain in full force even to old age, as if comented by a certain re-ligious obligation; for to have been not less sacred bond than to have been instructed in the same sacred rites. "Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.

Our departure will be announced in the usual way. Any slight disturb mber of students. Other colleges are coming night will be intended to voice to the people of Fredericton our recognition of their hospitality and kindness. We intend to be present and to meet you all at the great reunion in the new residency building in 1900. Till then, farewell.

THE ALUMNI ORATION

was delivered by Eldon Mullin, M.A., of the Provincial Normal school. In opening the speaker regretted that he had been called upon at the eleventh hour, but promised to do the best he was able under the circum stances. The opening part of the address was very fine and deserves to