

nobility of purpose, tempered by a loving submission to the Lord's will. He is gone to his reward, but his works do follow him.

L. A. Norton came to Wolfville to attend the Academy in the Autumn of '85, and entered upon the work of the middle year with a considerable degree of energy. After spending the holidays at his home in Charlottetown, he returned the latter part of the following August to begin the work at the opening of the term. He completed the work of the first term with good success, and entered upon the second term with hope and expectation exultant, but alas disease was doing its work and he soon broke down. It seemed to all as if he were destined to succumb to the fatal messenger then, but he rallied and was again able to reach home and spend the summer with his friends. In the fall of '87, he went to Denver, Col., in the hope of regaining his lost strength, but he only lingered on, and he returned to his home the first week in June. He passed to his rest June 13th.

He was truly a Bible Christian, and took no other guide for the direction of all his affairs than the Word of God. He was earnest and zealous for the extension of his Master's Kingdom, and was ready to speak a word of comfort and encouragement to all who were disposed in the same direction. Norton had great faith in the finished work of his Saviour, and we have no doubt he has gone to be with Him, which is far better.

IT is with pleasure that we record the appointment of Wallace Graham to the vacant judgeship in the Supreme Court of this province. Judge Graham graduated from Acadia in 1867, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and with the exception of a short period in Pictou, has practised his profession in Halifax to the present time. It is conceded by all qualified to speak, that Mr. Graham's career at the bar finds its fitting sequel in this promotion. As one of the commissioners entrusted with the consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada, and as Counsel with the Canadian Plenipotentiary during the negotiation of the recent Fisheries Treaty at Washington, Judge Graham's abilities as a lawyer capable of dealing with the largest questions, have been recognized. And best of all, he carries with him into his new sphere a Christian character, which makes it possible to say of him as was said of a distinguished American judge, "The ermine as it falls touches nothing less pure than itself."

"THE TWO VOICES."

LORD TENNYSON is known to the literary world most widely by his three great works.—"The Idylls of the King," "The Princess," and "In Memoriam." These being the product of his matured intellect easily place him first among living poets. But as every great literary achievement has its preparatory work so has, "In Memoriam," its forerunner in, "The Two Voices." Invited by its gentle accents and rhyming triplets, we seek to explore this beautiful piece. A casual reading reveals but little else than a wail of despondency arising from some slight ill of life; which, having run its course, gives way to the hope of rejoicing youth. Beneath the surface lies a deeper meaning.

The world measures men by its own rule. He, who is to-day raised by its acclamations to the highest pinnacle of fame, to-morrow may be baffled and scourged as the angry billows chide a ship at sea. Such was the early literary career of Tennyson. The reception of his youthful productions was most gratifying. He was readily placed first among the rising poets.

Aspiring to a loftier strain, in 1832, when in his twenty-fourth year, he gave to the world another volume of poetry. So severe were the criticisms upon this, that for ten years scarce so much as his name appeared in print. To the eyes of the world his defeat was over-whelming. Fame was not yet his destined lot. Sitting down beside the lessons of his brief literary career and keeping an observer's eye upon the movements of the age, during these ten years he husbanded strength for greater achievements; and in 1842, he gave to the world those works which declared him, the flower of modern English poetry. Prominent among these poems is, "The Two Voices."

Throughout this entire poem the speculative nature of the author's intellect makes itself felt. The piece is essentially a dialogue between the two spirits, warring for the mastery, within man. "A still small voice," speaking of the misery of life, would have him, "jump the life to come." From the voice of the truer man come thoughts of creative wisdom, and of man's place at the head of creation's scale. Despondency turns to the individual and taunts him with his insignificance in the "boundless universe." It reminds him that,—

"Not less swift souls that yearn for light,
Rapt after Heaven's starry flight,
Will sweep the tracts of day and night,"