

and statesmanship may all be exercised and brought into action. It is the duty of every one, and more especially of University men, to strive to elevate the tone of our political morality, and that man who, for any reason, neglects to perform all the duties of a citizen, all the duties of a patriotic subject should be looked upon as recreant to a most sacred trust.

Another matter connected with this subject is that some seem to suppose that in Canada alone do personalities and recrimination enter into politics. This is a great mistake. Undoubtedly, as a nation, we are not free from this reproach, but to say that Canada stands alone in this respect is erroneous and false. In the discussions on the Eastern Question in England, both on the part of statesmen and in the press, more bitterness, more recrimination, more prejudice and sectional jealousy have been shown than have ever been displayed in any discussion in recent times in Canada. In the United States, politics are a thousand times lower in every way than in the Dominion, so that we are by no means peculiar or exceptional in this respect. And Canadian journalists will be found, on the whole, to occupy relatively a high place, in treating public questions entirely on their merits, and in their endeavours to eliminate from their papers personalities and abusive articles. In proof of the fact that no special stigma attaches to Canadians on this account, we can refer to the most personal and vituperative encounter which ever took place in Canada between two journalists, (the quarrel of the *Nation* and the *Mail*) in which the squabblers were not Canadians, but the one a professor of the University of Oxford, and the other a graduate of the same institution. And more recently in Montreal, in a personal conflict between a clergyman and a pressman, as pointed out by the *Montreal Gazette*, the parties were both recent arrivals from England.

We believe, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of self-important wisacres, to the effect that the press of Canada fail to treat public questions fairly and honestly, that in this respect Canadians are considerably above the average. It is a true saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and it is not difficult to explain on this principle the unlimited admiration of a portion of this community for everything foreign, press, politics and individuals, and the corresponding disparagement of everything Canadian and domestic. Happily, however, this state of things is on the decline, and with a new generation, we may expect increased interest in our affairs, greater pride in our nationality, and more energetic efforts to ameliorate our condition in every possible manner.

Again, one of the most frequent statements made in public and private life in this country, is to the effect that there is in reality no difference whatever between the two political parties as they at present are constituted in Canada, that it is merely a game of party in and party out, carried on under old names which have long ago lost all significance here. This serious error, whether it be owing to a want of attention to public matters on the part of those who fall into it, or whether it be owing to their obtuseness and dullness, is one which should be removed as quickly as possible. We have not the space here to define the terms Liberal and Conservative, as used in Canada, but any one who regards the policies of the two parties for the last twenty years, cannot fail to observe that there is a very great meaning in the two terms; that they are not mere worthless appendages, but that they correctly indicate the views, sentiments and motives of two opposite political organizations, both having one common aim, yet utterly at variance in their opinions as to the means by which this end is to be gained.

Seeing, now, that there are grave important political questions to be solved in Canada; that there is room for talents the most gifted; in view of the fact that though our political morality is capable of considerable improvement, it still is far from being so low as to exclude honest, statesmanlike effort; and considering that there are two great parties of widely different policies; and that there is also scope for independent thought, speech and action; what is the duty which, as University men, we owe to our country? We maintain that, as patriotic citizens, we should use every means in our power to support the candidature of good men, and to frown upon the candidatures of bad, incompetent men. And by taking steps, whenever necessary, to secure the nomination of at least one thoroughly good candidate at every election, by discountenancing every attempt to drag personalities into election contests or into the debates in our legislatures, by giving a free and impartial expression of our political opinions whenever we think it would be a means of good; by supporting a lofty, dignified, fair and honest press, by performing, in fact, all those functions which appertain to subjects of a nation such as ours is, we can do much to accomplish, what even the most callous must desire, the material and moral advancement of Canada; the formation, on this continent, of a nation which shall in the ages be a by-word for honesty, truth, justice, prosperity and freedom. Let this be the object of every Canadian, and no fear need be felt for the future of this country. We will, at no distant time, achieve our purpose, and render ourselves worthy our ancestors and their noble name, and inscribe for ourselves a record which shall befit a people great, glorious and free.

#### HOCKEY.

On Monday afternoon, the 19th ult., the Hockey Club had their return match with the Montreal Club, whom they had before beaten. The game began at 4.30, only six of the Montrealers being upon the ice. These were Creighton (captain), Gough, Joseph, Kinghorn, C. Torrance, and Esdalle. The College team were Abbott (captain), Campbell, Nelson, Redpath, F. Torrance, Howard, Caverhill, and Dawson. After about ten minutes play, Kinghorn took a long shot at goal, which bounced off one of our men's sticks, and went over Campbell's guard. First goal for the Montrealer's, who were now reinforced by Geddes. The game soon recommenced, and from that time till the end of the match neither party secured any advantage. The Montrealers thus won by one to nothing. Although their captain had beforehand protested against any infringement of the rules, they began by playing "off-side," their captain especially distinguishing himself. The play throughout was very rough on both sides. For the College Campbell kept goal splendidly, stopping many very difficult ones. Abbott's pluck and skill gave a splendid example to his side. Of the rest, Redpath, Torrance and Dawson showed very good play. This second match of the Hockey Club is their first defeat; the College, therefore, contrary to some predictions, need not be ashamed to own them.

—The new University colours are white and gules.

SCENE—Sherbrooke Street; TIME—Evening; PERSONS—Young Lady and Medical Student; Conversation slow.

Y L.—"My eyes are very watery this evening."

Med. (absently)—"Nevertheless, they are sweet."

Y L.—"Sugar and water."

Med. (still more absently)—"That's an emetic."