THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Weekly Sun. SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1886.

OPEN HOUSE AT DORCHESTER.

There is reason to believe that some accident has befallen the mails or telegraph wires between Westmorland and St. John. Or, perhaps, the county council has had Dorchester jail repaired. For these reasons or some others no escape from Dorchester jail has been reported for several days. It may be that no prisoners remain on the premises, in which case escapes cannot be expected unless some festive youth should steal in for the sake of walking out again. Recently a certain Gillis was placed in this of the centuries caught glimpses. The inail. He remained there until he felt the need of a change, when he strolled out, in-black of a change when he strolled out, inneed of a change, when he strolled out, inviting another inmate to accompany him. made at recapture. In course of time Gillis shot at and wounded a constable who Part of the charge entered the body of another man, who was dangerously hurt. Gillis was accordingly arrested and, having been committed for trial, was committed to jail. As the time for the sitting of the court approached, Gillis became apprehensive of danger, and so one day he went

It is said that no blame attaches to we today occupy a position in advance of the jailor, who is rather anxious that the people whom he locks up at night should be a seeker after truth, and like Ulysses, yearnether fastenings at his own expense, and the county council apparently labors under the impression that a jail should be constructed on the general plan of the old fashioned saw mill. The Westmorland doctrine is not unlike that of good Squire Dogberry," who charged the watch to "comprehend all vsgrom men" and to bid any man stand in the prince's name, to whom the watch, anticipating a subject like Gillie, replied: "How if he will not stand?" "Why, then," responded the officer, take no note of him, but let him go, and presently call the watch together and thank God you are rid of the knave." The Westmorland council have not performed this simple religious duty, having perhaps postponed it to the next meeting, but they agree with the Messina justice, "that the most peacable way if you take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is and to steal out

HOME RULE NOT REJECTED.

of your company."

The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill does not mean the defeat of home rule. a parasite and battens on the wealth of

COLLEGE EDUCATION Its urposes and Results. Address Delivered by A. S. White. M. P. P. at the Mount Allison Exercises.

There is a great truth voiced in the oft uoted words of the laureate : "Through the ages an increasing purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widening with the procass of the suns."

Our lives, and the lives of all who have gone before us, are in truth but part of our great plan slowly yet surely working out around us its development. Of that plan so universal and infinites that in its completes ness it is beyond the grasp of finite mind, we have yet here and there in the unfolding

viting another inmate to accompany him. of mud and the cultured audience gathered It does not appear that any attempt was in these classic halls there is indeed a wide interval, but it is accurately measured by the extent of what we have learned of those Gillis shot at and wounded a constable who was evgaged in the discharge of his duty. Invals, and of mind. For the savage all their laws exist as potently as for us. In the realm of neither the forces of nature, steam and electricity, for instance, are as ready to do his bidding as ours. The same moral code we obey would, if understood and heeded, bestow on him all its blessings. In the realm of mind the same glorious sunlight is for him as for us. It is just exactly by what we have gained

a way again, taking with him a comrade as in knowledge of the laws which govern before.

that of our savage ancestors. By a law of man's being he has ever been

there in the morning, but the jailor does not ing in desire to follow knowledge like a sink thick that he can afford to furnish locks and ing star beyond the utmost bound of human thought. Athirst for knowledge he has been ever searching out, inquiring into and discovering. It was this thirst for knowledge that as we are taught led the first man an woman to eat of the fruit of the forbidden tree because it was "a tree to be desired to make one wise." The whole history of our race has been one of constant search for truth and progress in its attainment. Yet, apart from revelation the knowledge

that exists today has come to us as the result at best of but SLOW GROWTH.

each century receiving of its predecessor and transmitting with increase more or less to its successor; till today, as has been said, "We stand heirs of all the ages-foremost in the fyles of time." in the fyles of time." Of the knowledge thus transmitted to us,

and enjoy, but to add to what we can, and by the student for his life work-be it medigive rich increase to posterity. Every man who would rightly do his work in life should thoroughly understand this duty and labor for its fulfilment.

The man whose aspirations are not above the low ambition of being some day able to say to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many days-take thine ease." No matter how hard he may (toll ?) in the

Local self government for Ireland would knowledge which other men have tolled and classify and generalize. As in a gymnaeium have to be conceded to Ireland sooner or

But examine more closely and we find that the theories of evolution very nearly affect the principles of government. The proposi-tion on which we have long been tanght that all good government rests is, that all the zealous aid of every alumnus and the zealous aid of every alumnus and the mere social that all control to our state of the social that the mere acqui-sition of knowledge is a small part of his work. alumna and well wisher of this institution. men are born free and equal and with certain natural unalienable and imprescriptable rights. That the state is but a huge part-Under the union with our college of a SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

ership of citizens; or, in the words Rousseau, "A form of association which de fends and protects with the whole power of the state the persons and goods of each parteer, and by virtue of which, while uniting himself with others, he nevertheless beys only himself and remains as free as

Darwiniam on the other hand rests on the doctrine that individuals-men as well as animals of lower grade-are not born iqual. That among individuals of the same class inequalitiestal ways exist. That the strong in the struggle for existence are ever crowding out and supplanting the weak, and that thanks to this unequal strug le only the mere favored individuals are able to perpeuate themselves, while the weaker elminated. That by this "survival of the fittest," as the phase is, man has slowly risen grade by grade through the ages from, to ass Darwin's own words, "a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habito and an inhabitant of the old world" to his presen

imprescriptable rights of each individual. To quote the language of a writer in the Fortnightly Review, "How is it possible to predicate such rights of an animal whose atributes are constantly varying, whose original is not Jean Jacques's perfect man in a state of nature, but not to go further back, a troglodyte with half a brain, with the appetite and habits of a wild beast with no conception of justice and with only half itself to the character of its subjects. Despotarticulate cries for language. If Darwin be right, then it follows that

the state is not a conventional arrangement arrived at by sovereign individuals, but an organic growth, the component parts of which vary indifinitely in value. * * * That inequality among men, having for its perennial source the difference in their intellectual constitution and psychic energies, lies at the very root of civilization, that

liberty is not absolute but proportional. The statesman, therefore, whose mind is not broadened by knowledge outside of the special departments of political economy and constitutional law, can never shape with

the highest intelligence the destinies of a people or frame a scheme of government based on the broad and enduring foundation

of truth. . Since then all truth is thus independent,

Of the knowledge thus transmitted to us, training-special courses of study confined we are trustees. It is ours not alone to use to the limits of that particular field selected ing in all fundamental knowledge.

In estimating the benefits of a broad and general course of study we should not overlook the advantage of such a training in developing the mental power. The minds of men differ even more than do their bodies pursuit of his selfish purposes, is after all In one memory predominates, in another the but a loafer on society. Nay, more; he is perceptive faculties; in a third the reasoning power, in others the ability to analize or to

sition of knowledge is a small part of his work. That no fact or series of facts are in them-selves, save as they reveal some underlying prin-ciple or law whereof they are the indication. To know that an apple falls to the ground and rests there is in itself nothing. To learn and understand the law that causes it to fall is to gain knowledge of worderful import and such as is proposed, many chairs, those of mathematics, natural science and chemistry,

for instance, could be common to both, and their work he done with increased strength and efficiency. The studies of our regular arts course would then be available to all students of the school of agriculture so far as they could find opportunity for their pursult. As it needs no reflection to see the vast advantages of such a union, I trust that earnest efforts will be put forth

trust that earnest efforts will be put forth on all sides to secure its accomplishment. And just here you will pardon me if I ex-press as opinion which, though perhaps out-side of the main questions now discussed, is stil collateral to it and is suggested by the il-lustration used of the bearing of scientific research upon the principles of government. As the wirk done in the cause of higher edu-cation in this and kindred in-titutions is of un-donbried value to the state, then government doubted value to the state, then governmen should aid our college with the substantial sup-port we so much need. If it be, as admittedly it is, the part of good government to advance to the utmost the material interests and prosperity of the people, much more is it its duty to aid in furthering that increase and spread advance condition. If this theory of development be a true one, what becomes of the doctrine of Rousseau and of the natural unalienable and done in the granting of material assistance to our colleges. The aid given to our common schools must ever prove but half efficient when withheld from initiations of higher learning, qualified

where alone can be best trained, and qualified those teachers to whose ability and acquire-ments the common schools must ever owe the ism is the government of ignorance which, with the diffusion of intelligence causes milder and better rule. In despotic and semi-barbarous Russia, schools of higher learning are today controlled and repressed with an iron hand. Under our freer and more enlightened govern-

ment they are tolerated and, perhaps, even i a measure approved. Under a still wiser and aided and acknowledged as one of the greatest sources of good to the state. Whether this fair Canada of ours be govern-

ed well or ill in no small measure depends on the training given to her sons in this and kind red inst tutions. Let us therefore hope that the day is not far distant when our govern-ment will recognize and fulfil its duty to our

colleges. Let there be no such fear, as prevails in Russis, that higher education may result dis-advantageously to the state; or, that colleges can become hot beds of mere political partisan-

There is nothing so non-partisan—even so cosmopolitan—as knowledge. The astronomer knows no nationality in the stars. The mathe matician finds the law of projectil a unaffacted by the rise or fall of governments. The force of gravitation is the same under republican as under monarchical rule. Perhaps I may even be pardoned for saying that that great political pan-acea, the National Policy—powerful as it is alleged to be—has no perceptible effect on chemic.l action and re-action. Oxygen and hydrogen continue to unite exactly as they did

fore our country owed its salvation to that reat political measure. The arts and sciences are as non-political as

he air we breathe, and are subjects of no civil overnment. Even the laws which govern the alterable.

to gain knowledge of wonderful import and

To know that the Roman empire grew, flourished and decayed is alone little, but from its history to trace and discover those laws which regulate national development and which heeded will ensure growth and stability to government, is to gain knowledge vast n its importance. Too often this main object of education is

is accomplished when he has succeeded in storing his mind with a mass of varied facts. In truth, the student thus instructed is little

if any better than an animated encyclor ædia. His mind is but a storehouse-full it may be, but at best no better than if what he knew were written down in some bound volume, where it would be almost as easily accessible, and would indeed have the advantage of being

far more enduring. That system, therefore, must utterly fail which does not teach the student to value no fact save as the indication or result of some general underlying principla-which does not lead him to investigate the causes of things; to seek after law; to study to understand his relation to the world about him and that great plan ever developing in the universe and whereof the author and finisher is God.

For remember that the more we understand of God's workings in the noiserse, of the pur-poses of our life, of the olject and end of all things, the heights we rise in the scale of intelligence and the nearer we approach to God himself.

The more we come to recognize and know the plan displayed in the scheme of creation and its is finite wisdom, the more we shall com-prehend as much of God as the finite can un-derstand of infinity. I say it with all reverence and Godly fear,

that if we could but come to know all things us God knew them-if the faite could com-prehend infinity then should we like him. But so vast, so infinite, are God's works, and his ways, so past finding out that we can never hope to do more than "see but dimly through

these earthly vapors," and catch here and there a ray from Him who is the (tffalgent) source of all light and knowl That has always seemed to me a

HIGH AND BEAUTIFUL

conception of our hereafter, which pictures the soul, freed from the trammels of this earthly coll which clogs us in the pursuit of truth with so much that is painful and slow, soaring above the dim twilight of what we can know on earth into the full noon day of the knowladge of God's wisdom and love; when, with weariness, without pain or limit, with ever more delight, it can through eternity revel in acquiring continually new knowledge of the wonderful works of God, infinite and exhaustless as they are; and ever learning be ever more and more filled with wonder and adoration and praise of Him who is the author and upholder of all.

There are those who tell us that the pursui of knowledge should be restricted; that the investigations of science are dangerous; that science and infidelity are akin; that there is a conflict between science and religion. I hate that phrase the conflict of science and

religion - for it embodies a lie. There is no conflict between the truths of science and those of religion and there can be none. Such is the harmony pervading all God's works that there is no one thing true which can conflict ise and fall of dynasties are universal and un-the the truth. There may be a con-dict bet may the truth. There may be a contween th and the dogma of some church, but when so the and the dogma of some church, but when so the dogma is false and should be so branded. So far from science being at war with true religion, it is its strongest alley. So the ad-vancement of learning the Christian religion is indebted for many of the strongest proof of its genuineness and authenticity. There is doubt-less much of the system of morality taught by Christs which men in the slow process of the centuries would have gained for themselves. But the fact that the unlettered Carpenter of Nazareth, over eighteen hundred years ago. Once the we'come light has troken, who shall say What the unimagined gleries of the day.

Whatever opinion therefore may be held as to the policy of having colleges under denomina-tional control there can, it seems to me, be but one voice as to the wisdom displ-yed by the founder and governors of this college in ordaining that the training here given in arts and sciences shall be in no degree sectarian in itstebaracter. itstcharact

June 16, 1886.

As that training should be non-sectarian and

As that training should be non-sectarian and non-partizan, so should it be above all preja-dice and bigotry. Honest study is ever judicial in is character, seeking the truth only, and putting away as of dangerous influence, all preconceived bias and assumption. To such study the world owes the destruction of prejudices and fa'se doctrines, which for centuries held place in all the guise and seeming strength of truth. Do not thou hesitate to ask of the rocks how old the world actually is through any fear that the guise and revealed by the Bible to have been

the answer may show the Bible to have been misconstrued in fixing that age at six thousand

When Galileo preclaimed this earth to be a sphere he was persecuted as one teaching heresy that would, if unchecked, undermine

the church and destroy Christianity. But Christianity stunds today stronger than ever it did. For while in the light and investigstion and discovery prejudices and errors sicken and die, truth from that light always draws new life and vigor. Washington Irving has well said : "Know-

ledge is power, and truth is knowledge. Who-ever, therefore, knowiegly propagates a prejudice saps the foundation of his country's

He who destroys prejudice and exposes error is a benefactor to his country and to markind. To discover a single truth, to dispel a single error, isto do work that will outlive the ages. Let that work be ours. As we are hunters of days gone by, so

WE OWE A DUTY o the future :-

"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time;

In an age on ages tilling, To be living is sublime "

To you who are here fitting yourselves for the work before you, I would earnestly say this: Seek to know and fill the purpose of your life. Remember there are but two books through which comes to us all knowledge. One, the Bible, with its written revelations the other, the great volume of the universe written of God, with its wealth of knowledge which the patient research and investigation of ages can never exhaust : both bocks speaking to us of the Omnipotent-of His plan in crea tion, of the purpose of our lives, of the charac-ter of the soul and its capabilities of endless elevation and expansion. To these books all others are most explana.

tory foot notes. Of the whole purpose of our lives we do not know-perhaps in life never can know; but by the patient search and study of these two books, which are to us the source of all knowledge, we have learned much; we can learn more. As generation succeeds generation, man's know-ledge will widen. We, today, are in the dawn-ing, but the light of noontide cometh.

As the sun does not rise upon the world, but the world turns towards the sun, so men are ever moving towards the sun, so men are ever moving towards the light. Aid that pro-gress and go with it. Be earnest. Do not faiter at difficulties, nor leave to others the work that you should do. It may not seem to you much, but let it have all your powers.

"The busy world shoves angrily aside The man who stands with arms akimbe get. Until occasion tells him what to do; And he who wants to have his work marked out,

Shall die and leave his errand unfalfill There is a great work waiting for you to do

let it be yours to do it. The age wants men-wants herces who shell

To straggle in the foremost ranks of truth, To clutch the monster errer by the throat, To bear up knowledge to a loftler seat, Te blot the era of dark ignorance out, And let a universal sunshine in.

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later, even if the present House of Commons government. Excepting perhaps twentyfive Whigs the whole liberal party in Parliasome form, and a large number of Conservatives are in the same position. When Chamberlain and Trevelyan became memhome rule bill would be prepared, and were children." seady to assist in framing it. But neither they nor their followers were willing to acthey nor their followers were willing to ac-cept the measure prepared by the Premier. you have received. Let the talents entrust-Had the measure pleased the Radicals it ed to you be returned with increase. Let would have been carried by a majority of fifty. Mr. Gladstone himself became convinced that the scheme would need to be changed, He differed from many of his own party in maintaining that the changes could be made after the second reading as well as before, He contended that the second reading of the bill would be merely an affirmation of the principle of an Irish parliament. Chamberlain argued that a second reading meant the acceptance of another principle. Home rule as under the federal system of government has not been rejected. Home rule under a tributary colonial system has been rejected. A hundred liberals in the house of commons have voted against the latter, a great majority of whom might have accepted the

> former. THE railway subsidies about which Baety. M. P., and Woodworth, M. P., had their fierce dispute have not been secured by either of these gentlemen. The Government | ent with a special and restricted training, and the house took the view that while Basty and Woodworth might fight as they pleased about the contract, the people whose livelihood. That, in brief, specialties should money and land composed the subsidy had be more taught in our colleges than they new the first claim in the premises. It did not are. I think this is error. greatly matter how the profits were divided. greatly matter how the profits were divided, if there were any profits, but it did matter that the subsidy given to the road should at the base of all acquired knowledge; to lift not be guaranteed to any person unless he could give satisfactory security that the line would be promptly and properly constructed. Mr. Baety's company has failed to meet the conditions, and Mr. Baety is out of the race. Instead of angry men at best a superficial one, but fighting for the subsidy there is now the subsidy waiting for a taker.

than this in the narrow limit of our days we cannot hope. If the compass of our lives were widened—if to our finite minds the THE organ of the Nova Scotla government has come out squarely in favor of protection. It states that Digby, Annapolis, Camberland, Colchester and several other Nova Scotia suredly, all knowledge in all its details should be taught in our higher schools. But we must take things as they are—we must counties obtain supplies in a large measure from New Brunswick. The secession of Nova Scotia, with the imposition of provincial customs duties, would give this trade te hope to master thoroughly but a little—a very fraction of what is already known. Only in some narrow department can we Halifax. Therefore secession should take place. This theory seems to be somewhat ever learn all that is known, and gaining opposed to the doctrine of natural markets. still set up by the Chronicle in its arguments for reciprocity with the United States. Possibly the people of Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland, and Colchester, who prefer St. John to Halifax, may not take kindly to the local government's new doctrines.

case of the statesman and the scientist. At It is proposed to hold a demonstration i first sight, no two things could seem wider Kilmsprock on the 7th of August in celebra-tion of the centenary of the publication in that town of the first edition of Burns' apart or less related than the principles of livil government and that theory of the de-

striven for and achieved in the athlete seeks to strengthen those musall mankind. If there is one to whom I speak tonight

If you would have your life a noble one:

if you would even have it a just and honest

your aim be akin to that of Burns, when he

Even then a wish I mind its power-

A wish that to my listest hour Will strongly brave my breast; That I for dear Auld Scotia's sake Some useful plan or book might make, Or sing a song at least.

Then will you be a noble son of your alma mater and bear her benediction and the bles-

In speaking thus I do not overlook, nor do

I seek to disparage the banefits of a college

education in fitting a young man to advance his own interests in life. I recognize the

fact that the training and instruction to be gained in these halls is adapted, and wisely

adapted to qualify the student for his per-sonal advancement. I know there is no work he cannot do the better-no success he can-

not the more easily achieve through the

preparation he receives in college. I appre-ciate all this, but when we place the advant

age of a college training on no higher ground than the aid it will bring to the pursuit of

mere selfish purposes we rest it on a low and

ignoble basis. Yet it is often urged that the curricula of

our colleges should be framed even more

than they now are so as to qualify the stud-

The aim of the instruction given in a col-

and place him at a vantage point whence looking back, he can survey all the field of

the unknown ; where the clearings are and

where the unbroken interminable forest.

The survey must indeed be but a general and

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

of the topography of knowledge; for more

acquisition of truth were not a slow proces

-if it were not true, as, alas ! it is, that "art is long and time is fleeting," then, as-

bow to the inevitable, and can at most only

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But so related is one fact to every other

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sings of all men,

cles which are weakest and to acquire a physical development in which each sinew shall have its full proportion of $power_{q_{\rm C}}$ So were opposed to the principle. But the who has bestowed his time and energies in House of Commons is in favor of local self gathering to himself of the garnered treaa the training of the mind that system is sures of discovered truths with no higher aim best which aims to develope all the intellecthan to use them solely to his own advanttual faculties in just proportion. If, as is nive Whigs the whole liberal party in Parlia-ment are willing to concede home rule in than that she give of what may serve his ften advocated, it were allowed to the student to limit his work to special branches of study and to those subjects only which he finds most easy of mastering, then would he personal profit who has not learned to love and follow wisdom for her own sake and that of his fellows-then is he unworthy of these fail in acquiring that well-balanced and halls-an ignoble son of a noble mother. bers of the Government they knew that a him can wisdom never be "justified of her

PROPORTIONED DEVELOPMENT

which characterizes and is essential to the strongest intellectual power. On this ground, therefore, the broad and general convention of our college is founded, wisely and well. Bat while special and restricted courses of study should not be allowed to usurp the place in our colleges of a liberal and broad curriculum, is often

happens that such studies can with most advantage be pursued in schools connected with or forming parts of a college having the usual extended course in arts and sciences. The argument is not against such special schools as accessory or supplemental to the ordinary college work, but against their supplanting or limiting it in any way. Moreover, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many young men so circumstanced that they are unable to attain or enjoy the advantages of a full collegiate course, yet to whom the training of a special school in order to qualify them for the par-ticular work by which they are to earn a livelihood is necessary. To such young men the advantage of a close and intimate connection with the special or technical school at which they may be students, and a col-lege with the usual liberal curriculum in arts and sciences, is obvious. To the special work for which they seek to qualify themselves, many studies pursued as college are essential, others not essential, but useful and beneficial could they be pursued so far as the student found time and opportunity.

An illustration of these advantages is found at Harvard College, where both schools of aw and medicine exist as adjuncts of the ollege. All the students at these schools are at liberty to attend any of the lectures of the regular collegiate course, and have free access to the general library, which is mmon to all classes of students It has been announced that the Dominion

government have under consideration a plan-which I trust may soon be developed practically-to found a school of agriculture or these maritime provinces. That such a school, properly equipped and conducted would prove a great benefit to agriculture there can be little doubt. Not the least of its advantages would lie in the increased at tention it would attract to farming as science, as a work requiring intelligence, training and skill for its proper accomplia

ment. The too popular error that hard work and muscle without more can make a successful farmer cannot be too soon ex-ploded. It is only when young men come to understand that farming, to be a success, requires ability, a trained judgment, intelligence and a knowledge of the best methods noth-ing short of those which alone command success in other walks of life-that they will cease to avoid it as work giving no scope to their intellectual powers. This is not mere sentiment, for the popular idea than farming can never be more than bodily drudgerymere horse work-has had much to do with filling the ranks of the learned professions, as they are called, with men who if they do not utterly fail at best eke out a precarious existence and are an unprofitable burden net only to society (as non-producers) but to themselves. My purpose, however, is not to speak of the benefit derivable from

but to themselves. My purpose, however, is not to speak of the benefit derivable from a school of agriculture, but of the advantage of having such a school located here in con-nection with the college. Centrally situ-ated, as this institution is near the line be-tween New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and easy of access from the adjacent province of Prince Edward Island, surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, no place unless, indeed, it be my native county of Kinge, can be found better suited for another the section what the flight of fact-se interdependent is all knowledge, that no one can hope to succeed to the atmost, even within the narrow limits of any special department, without a general acquaintance with the whole known field. No truth stands alone. Let us take the ment of species known as Darwinism. Kings, can be found better suited for such

Politics then, as the term is generally under-stood today, can find no place in the curricula

of our universities. With reference to the adaptaticn of our existing college curriculum to the purposes I should serve, and in view of the truth state that all knowledge aside from revelation is re-solvable into an understanding the laws which govern the universe in its three realms of

MATTER, MIND AND MORALS. the question arises how far the studies com

the question arises are well chosen. What, says one, is the use of so long a study of the classics? Why study the dead languages

of the classics? Why study the dead languages at all? We have good translations; we can ac-quire from them all the fac is those writers of old taught-all the wisdom they have embalmed in their writings-true; but it must be remembered that the very laws of the development of human speech lie wrapped up in the languages which have existed and passed from ence, so all seeing that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, seem any the

charge to charge to the language of today. Language is the vehicle of thought. The better we understand it the better we can gather the freight of knowledge it bears to us from the part-and more, the better we can less credence worthy because science in its use of the microscope shows to us that in the minutes: forms of organism there is displayed an all pervading order and design. By the aid of science we have come to know transmit the arguments of today to fature time. Language is to the student what tools are to the workman. It is not the object, but the means of learning. So far as the study of other tongues enables

us to perfect our own, and become adepts in its use, it is good. But this purpose of classic study sheald never be lost sight of, for other-wise will happen what has occurred already, that the time which is allowed out of the brief limit of our days will be speat in perfecting our tools, while the work for which we need bem must remain undone. I believe the study of language is a good

thing-nay, more, a necessary one; should be pursued with a full unders indicated, and find its limits in each under standing.

The law of association leads me to consider next the study of mathematics, with which the classics, as a means of mental training, are so often placed in comparison. Mathematics ! dearest and best beloved of all the sciences!! spiration to praise and adoration, how then can it be said that we by the greater knowledge of God's handiwork which acience reveals will be desrest and best beloved of all the sciences] Weighing with equal exactness worlds and atoms. Measuring the stars in the heavens, and the speck that floats in the sunbeam. Ever building, from premises at the foundation to conclusion at the summit, stone by stone, a structure solid and without flaw. The exact led into science-knowing nothing of doubt, uncertainty or error. The emblem of truth-hating and Let not therefore the Constant student taken in his search after knowledge through any fear that the light of truth will reveal any imperfec-tions in the foundation of his feith. It is not he but the generations of those who love dark-ness rather than light who need fear the full sumbhas. For , in that sunlight only right-hering appendix of the sunlight only rightguiltless of a lie. Ever faithful to reason, to do her hidding, and never failing or misleading her. Of a truth, mathematics ranks noblest and best of all the sciences. Her place, at least in our colleges, must ever remain undisputed. There are other studies, such as rhetoric and,

perhaps, logic, which at first sight are ap-parently unconnected with that investigation of the laws of matter, of morals and of mind, which has been stated to be the foundation and source of all knowledge. To these studies and the limits within which they should be pursued, what has been said of the classics will purfeted, what has been said of the classics will largely apply. They should always rank in importance as but the means to an end. In discussing the character of our curricu-lum, I cannot forbear saying that among the subject, for which I would advocate a more

cause of higher education 376 colleges and universities, there is only one- and that one by no means in the front rank-where the Bible nineat place in our college work than has is not recognized and adopted as the very cor-ner stone of the foundation on which they

stand. Throughout the whole length and breadth of While it is true that the chief end of a col-lege training is to develop and inform the mind, yet is must not be forgotten that the body is the engine through which the mind works. Herbert Spencer put the case strong-ly when he says: "Man's first duty is to make himself a good animal." It is a great mistake while training the mind to neglect the body. this wide land of Canada there is not one in-stitution of learning where the Bible is not stitution of learning where the Bible is not held in reverence as containing a revelation from God, the source of all knowledge. In these halls where I stand tonight, the truths of science and religion are taught to-gether. On our college creet is the motto *Literae Scientia Religio*. It is our glory and our boast that he who would paint a just por-trait of our Alma Mater must depict her with the Bible in her hand. Let it not be understood, however, that a relea is here put forward for sectarian training

plea is here put forward for sectarian training in colleges. Denominational control of educa-tional institutions is doubtless a good thing, in so far as it ensures a reverence for the bible as the revealed word of God. But to the great doctrines which underlie Christianity, sectarian teaching holds a place somewhat analagous to

form a part. The religious instruction given in our col-leges should be as broad as Christianity itself. Important, however, as is the question what we shall study at college, still more important

FREDERICTON.

Suprame Court - Hampton Excurtionists.

The Military Camp to be Held at Susser-The District Orders.

(Special to THE SUN.)

FREDERICTON, June 8 - The supreme court opened this morning and the following common motions were made :-

Ex parts Peters-R. LeB. Tweedie of Hampton, moved for a rule nisi for mandamus to compel McLongley, a parish court commissioner, to issue a distress warrant on a conviction made under the Scott Act. Longley had refused to proceed on the ground that that could we travel with the speed of light for there was some uncertainty as to the amount of the fines that should be imposed.-Rule

the very threshold of the universe. Can this wonderful knowledge in any man letsen our adoration as compared with that of the pasimist when of old standing by night under the star jewelled, firmament he exclaimed, "When I consider the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast or-dained, O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy above the heavens." How much more to, ns with contact.

How much more to us with our wider knowledge than to him should "the heavens moved to be allowed to take the judges return off the file to be amended, -Leave granted. Queen v. Kingston-L. A. Currie moved to declare the glory jof God and the firmamen

shows his handlineck." If the paalmist, by what he saw and knew of the wonder and magnitude of the works of Gods found his faith strengthened and an inhave rule nisi to quash conviction enlarged on the ground that it had not been served. The court thought that the affidavits on which court incugat that the sindavite on whiten the motion was made did not disclose that proper steps had been taken to obtain the rule and refused the application. Queen v. Moffatt in re Desbrisay—A. H. Hanington moved for a rule to quash an order of discharge made under chap. 38 con. etathes—Bule nisi

It is as true now as it ever was that it is not statutes-Rule nisi.

statutes—Bule nisi. Queen v. Waters in re Taylor—A. H. Han-ington moved for a rule to quash judgment of the St. John county court jadge on a summary proceeding before him to recover sailors wages —Court considers The executors of A. J. Hickman v. Trites the wise man but the focl who "hath said in his heart there is no God." Let not therefore the Christian student falter

A. H. Havington moved to set aside an order of Justice King, granting a certificate for costs. The action was in the common courts and the amount recovered, \$204, was within the juris-diction of the county court. The verdict was obtained in January last and the question was whether under the act passed on the 2nd of April last, allowing su-preme court costs upon the certificate of the oving superstition, ignorance, error, and all those creeping things that flourish in darkness those creeping things that mourism in darkness shall cower and fiee away. In America, practical and progessive as she is—There today perhaps more than among any other people or at any other period of the world's history every doctrine and creed, every proposition and principle, is examined, tested and valued on its own intrinsic merits, and with every for the crare and for often preme court coats upon the certificate of the jadge that there was good cause for bringing the action in that court, applied to cause tried before the passing of that act.—Rule nisi. The steamer Clifton arrived here at reven

while there are today in active work in the o'clock this evening, from Hampton, with 150 excursionists on board. They leave for home omerrow merning.

The military camp will open at Sussex on June 29 h. Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., has issued the following general orders:

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8. HEAD QUARTEES, FREDERICTON, N. B.,) 7th June, 1886

DISTRICT ORDERS.

No. 1. - In accordance with General Orders (11) of 28th May, 1886, the undermentioned corps have been selected for drill in camp for the year 1886 7, to assemble at Sussex on the 29:h June instant: Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louise N. B. Regiment, A. B. D. Troops-Lt. Col. Domville.

Artillery. Newcastle Field Battery-Lt. Col. Call,

Engineers. Brighton Engineer Company-Major Vince.

Infantry. Infantry School Corps-Major Gordon. 71st Battalion, No. 8 Company-Capt. Mc-

73rd Battalion (five companies)-Lt. Col.

that occupied by those special studies spoken of in relation to the broad university curricu-lum of which it is claimed they should not McCulley. 74th Battalion (six companies)-Lt. Co

The folling corps will perform twelve days

A threeon the for other day, line stret bound the unhurt. The Na is directed the details

just been assigned to them, are those of hand-pall, foot-ball, cricket, and similar means of

f physical culture. While it is true that the chief end of a col-

to whom we owe so much intellectually, were wilely awake to this fact. With them the work of the gymnasium and the academy were inseparable. Physical culture was regarded by them as the fountain of mental power. We

THE ANCIENT GREEKS,

Narareth, over eighteen hundred Garpener of taught a system of morals which at a bound reached and surpassed what we have come to know all the slow learning of centuries could not have attained, stamps him with a seal of

divinity far more convincing than any other mirace he ever wrought. I say other miracle, for Christ's teaching was the greatest miracle of them all, Does not the bible teaching of God's omnici-

SCEPTICISM AND INFIDELILY.

