TRUTH

OLD SERIES .- 21st YEAR.

TORONTO, ONT. MARCH 8, 1890.

NEW SERIES.-VOL. X. NO. 492.

WHAT TRUTH SAYS, themselves for the duties of life. There may

An article in the February Forum on Moral Aspects of College Life," by C. K. Amins, President of Cornell University, will be read with interest and satisfaction by those parents who, while desirous of educating their sons, are harassed with a fear that the moral atmosphere of the modern college is unhealthy and injurious. In opening up his paper Mr. Adams calls attention to a fact often overlooked, that in College, as clewhere, the sober, industrious, and orderly go their Dailorn way without attracting attention, while "profligacy and idleness have a marvelous knack of getting themselves reported. If the great business of a university is not industrious and steady work of a profitable kind the doors of the institution might as well be closed. But this kind of work attracts no attention. It blows no horns and rings no bells. Like all great forces, it is apt to move on quietly and ellently. But if at any moment a single in discretion occurs not only the community but, perhaps, even the country at large is filled with noise." To condenin the whole because of the escapades of a few evil doers who find their way to the college halls is exceedingly unjust. As to the main question of the paper, viz., Are the conditions generally found in colloges such as naturally promote morality, i. c., are they such as to strengthen the moral impulses on the one hand, or weaken the forces tending to immorality on the other, Mr Adams unhesitatingly answers in the affirmative. Pestulating the forces which "which make for righteousness" and correctness of life to be religious conviction, conclusions of philosophy, public opinion, and wholesome example, he maintains that in respect to each the College has the advantage when compared with the general community. In his own university at Cornell they have a Christian Association, housed in an elegant and commodious build ing, which counts a membership of more than 500, a little short of one half of the entire body of students. And this is not an exceptional state of things, but the rule among the undenominational or secular colleges of the country

Speaking of public opinion as it exists in colleges, Mr. Adams acknowledges that the ethical ideas of students are somewhat peculiar to students themselves, but adds; "The judgment of students thay sometimes be faulty: but their impulses, their desires, their purposes, their moral tone, will almost always be found to be correct. I do not hesitate a moment to avow my belief that, as an almost invariable rule, what may be called public opinion among students, is not only strong, but is also clean and wholesome. It approves and it denounces with more discrimination and with more energy than does public opinion in the society at large." So too, in the matter of example the student is held to have the advantage over his brother in the street or in the shop. "Let outsiders say what what they will, every college man earnestly devoted to the work of

be colleges where this is not the rule, but I believe th y are exceedingly few, and I know Students generally have a strong of none. and manly purpose, and it would be a slander to intimate that as a rule they are not straightforward, downright, and truthful."

Turning from a consideration of the forces which give an uplift to character, President Adams discusses the things which aim at weakening the subjective physical forces which tend to immorality. He points out that there is a certain vitality in strong, lusty natures that study does not exhaust. that looks for some escape in the exercise of the physical powers. Here he appears as the friend of the gymnasium and the college green. So thoroughly convinced is he of the moral advantage of physical exercise that he would make attendence upon the gymnasium obligatory for the first two years of the col lege course. But while a friend of all out door games which call for bodily exercise, he is especially partial to the popular game of foot-ball. This game, it is contended, not only calls for the most active, the most in stantaneous exercise of intellectual discrimination but it also demands the most complete subordination of the individual will to the good of the whole. The necessity of self-restraint is as imperative as the necessity of prompt action. To every participant in this game there came moments of tremendous temptation. him to resut. He is waging battle, not in silence and alone but in the presence of spectators and an umpire who demand fair play. If he allows his opponents to ruffle his temper, he is subject to disgrace. If he yields he knows that he may be sent off the field by the umpire. To hold one self with perfect self restraint under severe temptation and provocation, is one of the greatest of moral achievements, and any the crowd, who groaned and hooted. Mud game which tends unmistakably to develop such ability cannot be regarded as destitute of moral power."

That sixty per cent, of the students at tending the Toronto Medical College are pledged total abstainers is a fact in which the friends of temperance may well rejoice. In no direction is the change of sentiment they did violate the letter of British law, on this question more marked than in the was only venal. different opinion entertained by the medical fraternity now, as compared with a quarter of a century ago. Now the testimony of The other day a Haldimand Tory writing to those, who of all men are the best qualified to judge of the effects of alcohol upon the human system, is overwhelmingly in favor of the practice of total abstinence this fact fail to influence the rising generation, provided they are made acquainted with it. If the doctors, whom the boys regard as oracles in matters pertaining to the holy, pronounce against alcoholic beverages they will beled to view these drinks with grave distrust. In this circumstance lies one of the greatest advantages of temperance instruction in schools. Temperatice people have reason to be encouraged by the progress their cause is making Let there be knows that the great mass of students are no slackening of effort along the line of

They have a summary way of dealing with the same game would Inot work, though it trikers in Russia, where a strike is regard. was well and faithfully tried." strikers in Russia, where a strike is regarded as a revolt and so treated by the authorities. About a month ago a crowd of employees in behalf of a number of their fellow workmen who had been dismissed, surrounded the managers and demanded that the usual number of hands should be employed. The police were called in and quickly settled the matter. During the night fifty of the ringleaders were quietly spirited away, no one knew whither or how. By and by it leaked out that the fifty poor fellows had been hurried off to the salt mines of Cracow, where they were scourged, starved and illused till they imitated the example of Mrs. Sigida and sought death as a refuge from tyranny After the disclosures of the Siberi. an outrages the public are not surprised to hear of any atrocity however barbarous or cruel. Russia well deserves her name-"The

For a bad man to be confronted with the results of his misdeeds is often very disconcerting and embarrassing. Thus a trio of Mormon missionaries found it in London, England, the other day. They had come to Great Britain to carry on their work of proselyting and persuading innocent young wo men to emigrate to America and were holding a meeting in East London for that purpose, For a while the missionaries were listened to with attention, but presently a member of the Anti-Mormon League appeared on the scene to offer opposition to the Latter Day Saints. But it comes under circumstances that help He reminded the crowd that not very long ago a young woman, one of their own number, who had been induced to emigrate by Mormon missionaries, had returned to her mother's home shoeless and starving, with two little children, having tramped the whole distance from Liverpool. He concluded by producing the young woman in question and asking if they wanted more of their sisters to be served as she had been. This excited and other refuse were thrown at the unlucky Mormons, who had their clothing torn, hats knocked in, and were otherwise maltreated by the outraged citizens. In view of the speaking facts they ha . before them one can hardly blame those people for the rough handling they gave these wolves in sheep's clothing. Their sin at any rate, even though

> Look on this picture and then on that. the Empire concerning the recent election in 'hat county says:

in 'hat county says:

"There is no little amusement here over the accounts sent to the Toronto Globe charging the Conservatives with all sorts of corruption. The truth is, there was never a quieter, more order! or fairer election run in all the long history of Haldimand, and the reports sent to the Grit press to the contrary are sent only for the purpose of accounting for the terribly crushing defeat of the Grit party. Last year by the most villainous of means Dr. Montagne was defeated by a very small majority, and the tactics resor the dittend damaged Colter very mr. i. in the dittend amaged Colter very mr. i. in the dittend promises had because here, and to criding promises had because here, and the first party are appel to grits of large be. riding promises had riding promises had a contract the contract of large to the contract of th

From the same place and concerning the same election a Grit correspondent to the Globe affirms that :

The falling off in the vote for Mr. Colter was due solely to bribery, and the amount of money spent by the Conservatives was incredible. In the Indian Reserve the was incredible. In the Indian Reserve the corruption during the day was most barefaced. The polling took place in a private lifuse. Within ten yards of this was a small log shop provided with lock and key, the latter being in the custody of the Conservatives. Into this Col. Tisdale, M.P., would take an Indian vater, lock the door and try and persuade him to vote for Mr. Montague. If he failed, Mr. Moir, of St. Mary's would take the Indian under his care and interview him in the shop, first care and interview him in the shop, first locking the door. It would be passing strange if these arguments did not succeed. Then R. W. Mutchmoor and other Tory workers took Indian voters to the barn to persuade them. About aoon there was a great lull in the voting. Dr. Montague and his friends could not get an Indian to vote, and it was soon discovered that there was appearable appearance. something wrong. A council of war iwas something wrong. A council of war was held and the Doctor started for Hagersville in great ste and soon returned with Robert Birmingham, who inspired them all with vitality, and voting was soon resumed in earnest. Then the scenes began to be ludicrous. Dr. Montage and one of his workers would go out into the yard and find an Indian who had been duly persuaded, and take him by the arms and fairly carry him to the poll."

It is difficult for anyone to contemplate this two-fold picture without arriving at the conclusion that, either the writers are poets, to whom exceptional license is granted in the use of figurative language, or, that the descendants of Ananias are not yet an extinct generation.

A horrible fatality occurred at Cohourg the other evening, whereby one Dan Herald, the builder of the famous Rice Lake canoes, came to his death beneath the wheels. At the time of the accident he was sitting upon the track about a quarter of a mile east of the station, and did not notice the approach of the train which effected his death. One word explains the whole-whiskey. It appears that Herald had been drinking during the day and in the attempt to go from one hotel to another he lost his way, turis down the track, and after walking a chip hundred yards sat down on a cattle gug which position he was when the ut inthin. It is the same old story 2d here! eurs have been so long accustois

The fact of color blindings hreeling recognized, the cause is stillers of Sherwood, a member of theme to the the Canadian Instituten. "the theory, which he thin the things of