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THE LONG STRUGGLE.

Dear enemy, the fight is long,
I cannot win nor leave the field,
You shall not win—you will not yield—
And I am weak, and you are strong,
And who is right, and who is wrong,
I cannot tell; I look to see
The day that brings to you—or me—
The dreaded—longed-for—victory.

I feel your arrows pierce my hands,
They fling back *nay* to your demands;
I feel your arrows touch my brain,
Then lightly fall to earth again;
I feel your arrows in my knees,
They shall not bow to your decrees,
Until the day of days shall be,
The day that brings to you—not me—
The great, the dreaded victory.

Ah! could your arrows pierce my breast,
My secret strength would stand confessed;
And did your arrows wound my heart,
No hand but yours could heal the smart;
And did your arrows rend my frame,
My blood would still repeat your name;
And did your arrows blind mine eyes,
I could not hide my bitter cries;
For when your face I cannot see,
Then that will end my life for me,
And whose will be the victory?

Dear enemy, the fight is hard!
And I am spent and battle-scarred.
I wound you? Yes, with trembling aim,
And still my blood repeats your name.
I cannot yield—your heart is steeled—
Would I could gain or leave the field!
God knoweth what will be the end
For tender foe, for stubborn friend.
God grant I may not live to see
The day that bringeth victory
To you, not me—to you—not me!

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSIONS.

VI. THEOLOGY.

In complying with the request of the editors of THE VARSITY, to furnish a brief paper upon the relation of the study of Theology to the University, one naturally recalls the fact that from the very dawn of university life, the study of Theology has been one of the most potent factors

in its development. The monastic life of the middle ages was largely an academic life. As far as the Christian spirit had freedom to assert itself, it stimulated education. The monastery and cathedral schools were the germ from which, quickened by contact with Greek literature, through the influence of the Saracenic schools, the Universities were developed. In the University of Paris, and others modelled after the same pattern, theology formed an integral portion of the Faculty of Arts. But in 1260 A.D. a distinct Faculty of Theology was created. Yet, alike in both positions, theology held its place as "the Queen of Sciences." If Cardinal Newman's definition of a University as a "place of teaching universal knowledge" be correct, admission cannot be denied to theology; and if, in the ever-widening and most attractive domain of science, continually suggesting new problems, and starting questions which it fails to answer, the words of Goethe are being perpetually verified: "The beginning and the end are not attainable for the student of nature," then we may rightly claim for theology not merely a place, but the chief place, the sovereignty, in the great cycle of human knowledge. To vindicate this statement one would need to traverse the wide field of theological studies, examine the vastness of their range, the complexity of the problems dealt with, and the transcendent importance of the issues involved in them. No one who has read, for example, the masterly vindication of "Theology, as an Academic Discipline," in the *Contemporary Review*, February, 1887, by Dr. Fairbairn, the accomplished president of the new Congregationalist College in Oxford, can fail to be impressed by the extent and claims of a science "whose field is co-extensive with the problems and history of religion."

However, it is enough for my present purpose that the place, if not the supremacy, of theology be conceded. Theology is co-ordinate with, not opposed to any of its sister sciences. The scientist's contempt for theology and the theologian's suspicion of science are alike as ungenerous as they are unfounded. Reason and faith are natural allies. As Bishop Lightfoot forcibly expresses it:—"The abnegation of reason is not the evidence of faith, but the confession of despair." The University needs theology not merely for the completeness of a full-orbed system of knowledge, but for the true interpretation both of man and of the universe which he is seeking to master. Theology needs the University as the fittest place for its free development, for the acquirement of essential preparatory discipline, and for those humanizing and practical influences which can alone preserve it from cloistered weakness and unreasoning dogmatism.

It is true that in a University constituted, as that of Toronto necessarily is, in the midst of a community marked by ecclesiastical differences, the relation of theology to the other faculties cannot be as organic and intimate, as would be desirable. But the discarded faculty of theology has been in some measure restored by the federation of Theological Colleges and their representation upon the governing body of the University, and it seems to me that it is in the power of the University with the concurrence of the colleges to make this union still closer and more effective. This can be done without changing in the slightest degree the non-denominational character of the University, or making it in the least responsible for theological teaching. On the part of the colleges, it simply requires as a basis the practical recognition of what is now theoretically acknowledged, namely, that the various denominations with

which the colleges are connected, are true churches of Christ, and their ministers true ministers of the one Master; and further, that there is a large common ground in theology underlying denominational differences. Could these indisputable positions be candidly accepted, and I, for one, hope that it may soon be so, then upon this simple basis we could have, first, the Theological Colleges constituting the Theological Faculty of the University; secondly, the University fixing the academic standard for theological degrees and itself conferring the degrees, for they are academic and not ecclesiastical distinctions; thirdly, in certain departments of theological study, the establishment of chairs common to all the colleges, or the utilization of existing chairs for this purpose.

Doubtless many will regard these suggestions as chimerical in the extreme. But they have all been discussed as both practicable and desirable by enlightened thinkers in connection with our different colleges. The University of Manitoba has embodied in its constitution the first and, to a large extent, the second of these suggestions. I know of no difficulty in the way which could not be overcome by sanctified common-sense and a profound consciousness of the underlying harmony both in the subjects taught and in those who teach them, the unity of truth linking science to religion, and the unity of life binding together Christian Churches and Christian Schools of Theology.

But, turning away from this wider view of the relation of the University to Theology, and the splendid possibilities of this relationship, let me now say a few words as to the relation of the Faculty of Arts to the study of Theology. Whatever can be said as to the advantages of a liberal education preparatory to any profession may be urged with ten fold force with reference to the preparation for the Christian Ministry. The pursuits of the ministry require at all times and under all circumstances the fullest intellectual equipment, and the best attainable mental training and discipline. But I think that the characteristics of the age in which we live specially enhance this necessity. A discursive, inquisitive, and restless age requires plainness and power in the presentation of truth, such as cannot be furnished by a shallow and illogical mind. A protean and educated infidelity must be met by men of thorough scholarship, as well as of fervent piety. An ignorant ministry falls into contempt, from which it vainly attempts to extricate itself by the ingenuity of its novel expedients to secure popularity, or by the boldness of its assumptions of ecclesiastical prerogative.

This necessity for an educated and scholarly ministry must be maintained without abating one iota from the still more peremptory necessity for Divine training and illumination, without which the highest attainments of scholarship can never penetrate into the possession of the wisdom from above, and without prejudice to the splendid achievements of the exceptional men whose gifts have at least partially compensated for the lack of that patient preparation which is for ordinary men a necessity, and for all an invaluable augmentation of power and usefulness.

Let the theological student, then, if possible, take the complete course in Arts. But as there are a number of options permitted to him, which of these will be most useful? In making this decision, it seems to me that he ought to bear in mind two important points. First, what the theological student requires is, to a large extent, just what every student requires. This is in the main true as to the kind of knowledge he ought to acquire; it is much more the case in relation to the discipline under which he places himself, and this is, after all, the more important of the two objects of his University course. Secondly, for the ordinary student, what is now unfortunately called the "pass course" is the best course, for it gives the most complete, all-round and suitable training for all those who have no special gifts. It is to be most earnestly desired that the University Senate will soon complete the measure which has been so long under consideration. Then the change of name from "Pass" to "General Course" will relieve this valuable discipline from the opprobrium now unjustly associated with it, and the ranking of those who take it in grades, according to their standing

will stimulate those who take it by a proper recognition of the diligent.

But there are many cases in which a special or honour course is more desirable. Either they have a strong bent and bias towards one department of study, and, as a home philosopher once said, "Blessed is the boy that has a bent;" or they intend to devote themselves specially to some particular department of theological study. For Theology is not one science, but many; and different liberal studies have special affinities with various theological studies. If the theological student has a defined purpose as to what department of theological study he intends to devote his chief energies, it will be advisable that he select that special honour course which most directly bears upon it, so that throughout his entire course both in Arts and Theology one increasing purpose may run.

Does the student expect to devote himself to the department of Dogmatics, or of Apologetics, or of Ethics, then let him take in preparation the course of Mental and Moral Science. Systematic Theology is the ripest product of philosophic thought exercised upon the subject matter of revelation; in it "the highest faith and the wisest philosophy are united." Reason discusses and harmonizes the facts of revelation, appropriated by the consciousness. If false philosophy is a deadly foe to all truth, revealed and natural, true philosophy is its faithful handmaid and interpreter. Reason must be exercised over the problems of faith. In the fact that we need and are ever seeking for the reconciliation of faith and philosophy, lies the origin and necessity of Dogmatic and Apologetic Theology. He that devotes himself to these profound studies must be conversant with the methods and speculations, the conflicts and victories of philosophy.

There are other students by whom the department of Classics ought to be preferred. If a student intends to take up the vast and fruitful field of the Exegesis of the Greek Testament, the basis of all theology, let him give himself to the Classics. If he would pursue exhaustively the study of the Greek versions and especially the Septuagint, or if he would become an adept in patristic literature, he will need the preparation of the Classics. If he hopes to make the history of the Christian Church his chief pursuit, it is a question whether he should take up Classics with a large infusion of Moderns, especially History; or whether it would not be more desirable to take up the Department of Moderns with additional classical subjects.

In any case we ought not to take a mere utilitarian view of classical study. Far beyond the value of the knowledge acquired, is the mental discipline and training. And in the case of Greek, especially, there is, with the discipline, an impulse and an inspiration which make it one of the most effective factors in the highest culture. The divine choice of it as the providentially prepared vehicle of the Supreme Revelation ought to be to us a significant proof of its value and fertility, as the most efficient instrument of human thought, and the richest repository of the treasures of genius.

The recently organized tripos of Oriental Literature in the University furnishes the student who intends to take up the study of the History and Exegesis of the Old Testament, with efficient means of preparation for his work. The homogeneousness of the work in the Arts and Theological faculties is here very complete. In regard to this department an intense and growing interest prevails at this time upon two accounts; first, because of the accessions it has received through recent researches in the East; and secondly, because it is yearly becoming more evident that the ceaseless conflict between faith and unbelief is now to be fought out on this field. The rationalism of Germany, which has been the unwilling instrument of invaluable service in the cause of New Testament criticism and in the verification of the Gospels and Epistles, has now shifted its ground, and seeks to find in the Old Testament the flaws and weaknesses its fiercest scrutiny failed to establish in the New. Here await the well-equipped scholar new and fascinating fields of research in which he may be privileged to do yeoman

service for truth. A department of study too much neglected has now been brought into prominence in which await solution great problems relating both to the *origenes* of the race and the *origenes* of our religion, in which the student of History as well as the student of Theology will find ample scope for their enquiries.

One caution is needed. There is great danger of extreme specialization. The student in any one department should by no means neglect other branches of study. The classical student ought to have more of metaphysics than the mere quota exacted by the curriculum, and in like manner the student of metaphysics should not be content with a mere smattering of Greek.

There is another department of special interest because of the conflict from time to time renewed between science and religion, and which therefore no theological student ought entirely to neglect. While he cannot be a specialist in biology and its kindred subjects, he ought to have some knowledge of scientific methods and problems, some acquaintance and therefore increased sympathy with the perplexities and advances of scientific study and some wholesome respect for scientific research, which will at least restrain him from rash and foolish dogmatism in regard to the great problems as to the origin of life and the methods of creation, which occupy so large a place in the thought of the day.

I have treated this question of the relation of theology to the University, not from a denominational but from a general standpoint. That it can be so treated, is an additional confirmation of what I have already said as to the unity of work and method in our theological colleges. In the comingling of all our students in the common University, in the contiguity of our Theological Halls and in the fellowship of the societies and associations of the students, I believe we possess a powerful influence which will insensibly but mightily affect theological thought and ecclesiastical organization in our province, and help in God's own time and way to bring about a closer union and intercommunion between our various churches.

Amidst the discoveries, contrasts and even antagonisms of our times, we are comforted, as Canon Westcott expresses it, by the knowledge that these are necessary, in the present imperfect condition of things, to the adequate presentation and application of individual truths, and preliminary to their full development and the final reunion of all, in one glorious and permanent synthesis and unity.

JAMES. P. SHERATON.

land, our minds often revert to her who alone deserves the title of Queen of Cities. Fondly do we turn in thought to her garden-circled villas, her crowded marts and busy thoroughfares, and chiefly to the Strata Regia, where gather the youth of both sexes on the pleasant afternoons, and to the venerable Academia, till, as one of our own poets hath said, we

"— hear once more the murmur of the pines,
And see the grey towers rising in the gloom."

With such feelings did the lonely Naso turn to Rome in his enforced absence among the Goths of Tomi. Their sky, not their mind, they change who pass across the sea. But as in our journey hither we travelled by mountains whose forest-covered sides, glorious with the colours of the autumn leaves, showed their majestic proportions only as they receded from view; so to the fond eyes of her sons do Urbium Regina and her chief ornament and grace, the Academia, appear in true perspective only when seen through the mist of distance. It is not the pangs of living in another land which the Gothic barbarians make one with misery, but careful comparison with the famous institutions of learning in this land which prompts this utterance. There is no other college, save the one whose unworthy sons we are, in the length and breadth of the land, which provides at once so liberal, so complete, and so thorough an education for those who seek it at her hands. This has been aforesaid affirmed, but timidly and in secret fear of open derision, that groundless fear which besets our country-men in speaking of anything that smacks of our native soil. But the time has come when this is to be no more whispered as a secret heresy in the closet, but to be proclaimed from the house-top. The people of Urbium Regina and of the Province must be made aware that their national academia is the greatest school of learning in the whole land, a thing to rejoice over and be proud of. And methinks if the good people of our province recognized its true value, and took a decent pride in the school which the nation has founded, the Conscript Fathers would not begrudge the monies to provide the necessary teachers and buildings for the studiously bent. May the time soon come when this is accepted as fact. And be it thine, O VARSITY! to publish these truths, that our college has pre-eminence over all others of the same rank, and that letters, not wealth, should be the glory of our young land.

Here the scribe, at the dictation of the five exiles, appendeth his name.

BOHÉMIEN, *in partibus.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Illustrated London News* for March 10th and 17th have a profusion of illustrations and letter-press of an extremely interesting character. There are pictures of life and character in South Africa, the Diamond Fields, and San Remo; of the Russian army in the Caucasus, Poland, and the frontiers of Austria. There are sketches of life on ship-board, and in the London "Slums"; our army in Burmah, Highland Crofters, and many others of various kinds and on various topics. William Black's novel, "The Strange Adventures of a House Boat," is approaching an interesting part, and the occupants, if not the Boat itself, are coming on towards the shallows and quicksands of their journey. It is prettily told and daintily illustrated.

We are in receipt of a copy of "A Brief Historical Sketch of Canadian Banking and Currency, the laws relating thereto since Confederation, and a Comparison with British and American Systems," by W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., of St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of Toronto. This little pamphlet of 32 pages embodies an essay read by the author before the Historical and Political Science Association of the University of Toronto last February, and gathers together in small compass much that is valuable, historical, and interesting with regard to our system of banking. It is published by William Briggs, at the Methodist Book Room.

HOPE IS FLED.

Hope is fled whom the world caresses,
Joy is fled whom the world holds dear,
Sorrow binds round me her slimy tresses,
And I, despairing, shed sorrow's tear.

Hope creeps back whom all mortals cherish,
Joy creeps back to the breast she fled—
O why must joy without sorrow perish,
And which will conquer when I am dead?

O. P. E.

AD VARSITUM.

The Canadian contingent unto the most excellent and well-beloved VARSITY, greeting. We, being but few, and strangers in a strange land, would now present our annual duty unto thee. From this wilderness of brick and mortar, where the winter is as a perpetual March in our native

THE VARSITY.

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No notice will be taken of anonymous contributions.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.

We learn from a recent editorial in the *Manitoba Free Press* that there is an agitation in progress in the Prairie Province in favour of increased graduate representation on the senate of the University of Manitoba. The present state of affairs is thus briefly stated :

"The graduates at present have but three representatives, while the three denominational colleges and the medical college have seven each. That is, there are 28 representatives of the executives of the colleges against three representatives of the graduates. As a matter of fact the graduates cannot be said to have three representatives, for one of them is a professor in one of the colleges. The truth is, the graduate representation is almost entirely lost owing to the influence of the colleges. Convocation is practically unheard at the University Council Board."

The case of Manitoba University is analogous, as the writer of the editorial points out, to that of our own University six or seven years ago, when the Senate held Star-Chamber meetings, and controlled everything in secret, when graduates and students "knew nothing of the conduct of the University" and were "discouraged from taking any interest in it," and being on this account "utterly ignorant of the constitution of their University, of its history, of its objects, of its capabilities, of its financial position, of everything in connection with it."

The editorial refers to the revolution which was effected in the constitution of the University of Toronto, by the provision for the larger representation of convocation upon the senate; to the marvellous change for the better and the increased prosperity of the university in consequence of the wise change, and truthfully says that "the University prospers as never before," and that it "progressed more in five years than it had ever progressed formerly in thirty."

The University of Manitoba will do well to consider this question carefully in the light of the past experience of older and even more conservative institutions than herself. If she is wise she will deliberate most earnestly before she decides to reject the application of her graduates for increased representation upon the Council. The effect of a refusal to acknowledge and carry out this practical principle would be disastrous in the highest degree to the young University of Manitoba. It would tend to alienate those who should be, and who naturally would be, her warmest and most faithful allies. The result would be the same as in the case of the University of Toronto—the loss of a great source of strength and power. It would check the growth of that true university spirit, that *esprit de corps*, which only in a very small measure is as yet being re-awakened and developed amongst our graduates in this province, and for the lack of which we have suffered so much and so grievously in the past. The University of Manitoba cannot afford to try experiments which have yielded such unsatisfactory results elsewhere; she cannot afford to lose any possible element of strength, or convert, by want of prudence and foresight, a naturally loyal and enthusiastic body of supporters into a lukewarm and indifferent if not openly hostile party. She will do well also, if she draws to her side the alumni of other and older universities who are domiciled within reach of her immediate influence, whose experience and training naturally predispose them to join with her and keep alive their interest in university matters. The control of the affairs of any university may be safely, and, indeed, should

be principally left in the hands of the alumni. The undue predominance of any sort of exclusive control should be carefully guarded against, and especially in the endeavour to found, in a new and progressive province, a university that shall be truly national, unsectarian, and representative.

HARVARD AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

For years past the characteristic policy of Harvard has been the elevation of university and secondary education in the United States. This feature always receives a great deal of attention in the annual reports of the President of Harvard College. The one before us, that for 1886-87, is no exception to the rule in this respect. The departments of study to which the exercise of this wise policy has been directed recently, are: English, Latin, Greek, and Physics. "For thirteen years," President Eliot tells us, "the College Faculty have been trying to promote the serious study of English in the secondary schools." The good example of Harvard has had, since 1879, the cordial and practical approval of the great majority of New England Colleges, whose "co-operative interest is now exerted in one common method in favor of the serious study of English in Schools." In addition to the requirement of 1882 concerning the correction of bad English, and the increase of the amount of prescribed reading, this was added: "The passages set for translation," (we presume in the different ancient and modern languages) "must be rendered into simple and idiomatic English. Teachers are requested to insist on the use of good English as an essential part of the candidate's training in translation." The President reports favourably upon the result of the endeavours of Harvard and the other New England Colleges in this direction, but adds, pathetically, "the history of the introduction and gradual development of this requirement in English since 1874 perfectly illustrates the slow and patient process by which even the most obvious improvements in education have to be brought about."

With regard to the improvements brought about in the mode of teaching Latin and Greek, the President says that the instruction now given at Harvard in Classics "has been directed to giving command over the languages, rather than to securing knowledge of certain pieces of Latin and Greek; and the ordinary examinations and the honour examinations have relied more and more on reading at sight." President Eliot, while admitting that many more years will be required before the full effect of the new system can be realized, states that "from ten to fifteen per cent. of the Freshmen who elect Latin can already read ordinary prose tolerably well; and the same is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of those who elect Greek—a thing unheard of, and not even aimed at, twelve years ago." Also, the attainments of those who, in 1886-87, obtained honours in Classics at the end of their second year, were as high as the attainments of those who received honours at graduation ten years ago,—a fact which amply bears out the remark that "the whole grade of the College work in the Classics is therefore lifted."

A change has also been made in the scientific requirement for admission to Harvard. Heretofore, what we may best describe as "book-knowledge" of the rudiments of botany, physics, chemistry, etc., were all that was required. The authorities now permit, and indeed very strongly encourage practical and experimental work as an option, and are hopeful that this latter method may promote and "really introduce instruction in experimental science into some schools." The results of examinations in descriptive and experimental science respectively, are apparently such as warrant the authorities in regarding the prospect of the immediate popularity and ultimate supremacy of the latter system as most satisfactory and hopeful.

In reference to what we have termed Harvard's characteristic policy, the most pleasing fact is the cordial co-operation of most of the New England colleges in all matters relating to the curricula of secondary schools and the requirements for admission to college. As the report of last year told us, thirteen New England colleges united in the creation of a Commission on requirements for admission, "in the expectation that a regular medium of communication between the preparatory schools and the colleges would make the needs and desires of each set of institutions better known to each other." Very excellent results have issued from the work of this

Commission. We would be glad to see some such agreement entered into by the different colleges in Ontario regarding the requirements for admission, and that the matriculation courses could be made of a uniform standard. We cannot but regret that the overtures of Queen's, looking to this end, were treated with such scant courtesy by the Senate. The creation of a permanent College Commission would be of great practical value, and it is to be hoped that such a body may be brought into existence ere long.

THE LIBRARY.

It may be, but should not be, necessary to preface our remarks upon the Library by saying that they are not intended as a reflection upon any individuals. They are addressed more particularly to the Library Committee of the Senate. We take things as they are, and do not much care who is responsible for the state of affairs at present, except that the proper authorities may be convinced of the necessity for an immediate and radical change in the administration of the University Library.

The Library is, to begin with, one huge sealed book to ninety-nine out of every hundred who have the privilege of using it. No inducements are held out to make it popular, or to attract students and others to make use of its splendid resources. In fact, obstacles are thrown in the way of those who otherwise would often be tempted to avail themselves of its advantages liberally and systematically. Such a thing as a student being admitted within its precincts, save under the most exceptional circumstances, is a thing unheard of. In saying this we do not reflect upon the staff, who administer the affairs of the Library as well as the vexatious rules in vogue will admit.

Next, there is no such thing as a Catalogue. The present *olla podrida* dignified by that name is, for all practical purposes, utterly useless. The frequenter of the library, or one in search of information regarding any special works therein, has to consult perhaps half a dozen unmanageable scrap-book compilations, in which he has to search for the book he wants among pages and pages of scraps, having no index to consult, and no arrangement or system to guide or assist him in his search. Consequently no one knows, except the Librarian, what books really are in the Library, few care to consult the scrap-books, and none are allowed to go in and see for themselves.

What is the practice elsewhere? Let us just glance at three leading institutions in the United States—Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania. In these three colleges, the library is free to all and is the most popular place about the university. Columbia certainly leads all the others in the liberality of the regulations in regard to the use of the library.

"The general arrangement is by subjects, and every frequenter of the library has unquestioned access to the 25,000 volumes here shelved as a reference library. The floor is dotted with tables, to which the reader may freely take as many books as he requires, and, as the dusk comes on, a tap of the bell from the librarian's room to the engineer puts at his disposal a moveable electric light, which he may turn on or off at will. It is pleasant to note that the conveniences of this library are to be extended not only to the 1,600 members of the university and its alumni, but to such other scholars as may rightly seek its privileges; so that what the Astor and Lenox libraries have not given to New Yorkers, Columbia will give—a working library open every day in the year, except Sundays and Good Friday, and from eight, morning, till ten, night. Such facilities as these are made possible only by the adoption of the improved library methods and fittings resulting from the modern library co-operation, of which the new librarian, Mr. Melvil Dewey, has been a leading apostle. The modern librarian aims, above all, to have his books used, to give them the greatest accessibility at the least possible inconvenience to the reader, albeit to the dire disturbance of the old-fashioned book-keeper, who fears his precious books will hurt by using." (1)

Since the above account appeared, Columbia has taken another step forward. In addition to providing writing materials, the authorities now provide a light luncheon for those who prefer to work in the Library for a long time at a stretch!

Harvard comes next. The President says:—
"The report of the Librarian is full of interesting evidences of the growth of the Library, of its constantly increasing usefulness, and of the intelligent activity of its staff. . . . The central collection in Gore Hall is hereafter sure to grow rapidly and stea-

dily, to be catalogued promptly, and to be used actively. The increase of its endowments, and the equally important acquisition of experience and skill in its management as a working library for students, give this satisfying assurance." (2)

Mr. Justin Winsor, the Librarian of Harvard, another ardent disciple of improved library management, says:—

"The use of Admission-cards, by which students have access for investigation to special classes of the books at the shelves, is steadily gaining in favour, judging from the increased frequency of such use. . . . The percentage of users among the undergraduates has risen during recent years. The result is this:—Twelve years ago 57% of the students, and during the past year almost 89%, used the Library. . . . There has been no more gratifying symptom of progress for these ten years than the large increase in the proportion of the students using the library. In 1876 not over half were users of the library; in 1887 nine in every ten were more or less frequent visitors at Gore Hall. . . . The reading room has now been open on Sundays for seven years, and in this time the use of it has increased 60 per cent. . . . The use of the books in the main collection has grown surprisingly. As near as can be made out in the defective records of 1876 about 20,000 volumes was the number of issues then for a year; about 75,000 is the extent now; and this does not include a large use of which no record is made, and which has necessarily increased with the greater facilities which have come into vogue. In 1880 an organization was given to methods of admitting students under certain restrictions to the shelves. In the succeeding years the use of this kind has increased nine-fold." (3)

In the University of Pennsylvania the Provost reports a rapid increase in the number of volumes in the library, and in the use of them, but deplors the lamentable want of suitable accommodations for books and readers. (4) A graduate of our University, who visited this College not long ago, reports that every facility is given by the Librarian and his staff to encourage students and others to visit and use the Library. Mr. James G. Barnwell, the Librarian, says:

"The legitimate use of the library has very much increased, and the librarian much more so. By this I mean that the students more generally come for information and advice as to the best books to read on certain subjects, or any books in which to obtain a knowledge of specific facts. . . . On several occasions during the year our library was visited by students, singly and in groups, from Johns Hopkins and other colleges, for the sole purpose of studying upon subjects wherein our library afforded better facilities than theirs. . . . In reference to these visits, I need hardly add that I have, on all such occasions, extended the largest courtesy and it has never been abused." (5)

The examples of improved Library management which we have given at length are characteristic of the best colleges in the United States, and we have quoted them, chapter and verse, for the purpose of showing that we are not asking for impossibilities or unusual privileges in thus seeking to have our own University Library thrown open to graduates, students, and scholars generally.

What we desire, what we believe the graduates and students desire, and what the University authorities should not be unwilling to grant, is: (1) To have the library thrown open during the day; (2) To increase the staff; (3) To provide tables and writing materials for the use of frequenters of the library; (4) To begin the systematic and scientific cataloguing of the books and pamphlets in the library, according to the latest and best system—the catalogue to be accessible to all when complete, and added to each year as the collections increase.

To do this would take some time and some money. We believe both would be well spent, and that in some portions of the work the librarian would be able to secure the hearty co-operation of voluntary workers, who would be only too glad to have the opportunity of helping to popularize the library, and to assist in making it the most useful institution at the University, at the same time protecting its treasures from ill-use or destruction.

We invite, therefore, all our readers—graduate and undergraduate—to assist THE VARSITY in its effort to bring about some measure of Library Reform. Suggestions with reference to any particulars connected with the same are particularly requested from all who take any interest in the question. To those who may address us on the subject the only request we have to make is: Be practical be brief.

(2) Annual report of the President of Harvard College, 1886-87, p. 21.

(3) *Ibid.*, pp. 110 *et seq.*

(4) Report of the Provost of the Univ. of Penna., 1885; pp. 27, *et seq.* (5) *Ibid.*, p. 46.

(1) *Vide* article on "Columbia College," in *Harper's Magazine* for November, 1884, pp. 826 *et seq.*

ROUND THE TABLE.

The *Niagara Index*, in its issue of March 15th, reaches the high-water mark of imbecility when it says: "THE VARSITY evidently has an Orangeman among the members of the editorial staff." The evidence upon which the *Index* man bases this senseless charge is thus stated: "For the simple reason that the ex-man finds fault with the *Portfolio* for saying something, not long since, on Home Rule for Ireland." In his anxiety to score a point against THE VARSITY, the *Index* man has betrayed himself into a eulogy upon a girls' college and a girls' paper! Listen to him: "The *Portfolio* girls look before they leap. They are all right when they defend such a subject." The modest little note which drew forth this tirade against THE VARSITY is as follows: "The learned Principal of the Hamilton Ladies' College must have something with the conduct of the exchange department of the *Portfolio*, for in every issue of that paper there is almost sure to be some reference to Home Rule for Ireland. Does Dr. Burns lecture on Irish history to his (c)lasses?" We should like to know by what method of psychological analysis the *Index* man reaches the conclusion that "The editor of THE VARSITY manifests a persecuting and illiberal spirit towards the sons and friends of the Emerald Isle." We should like to know also what business it is of the editors of the *Index*, or of any American citizens, to mix themselves up in the political disputes of a foreign country? The Irish-American policy with regard to Ireland is one of the great hindrances to the solution of the Irish question, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for "the sons and friends of the Emerald Isle," about whose welfare the *Index* is so solicitous. The *Index* has the assurance to warn THE VARSITY to be "careful" as to its remarks "on Irish or American political questions!" We return the compliment with thanks. We are quite able to manage our own affairs without the assistance of the *Index* staff; and the British Government is quite capable of managing its own concerns without the gratuitous advice of outsiders whose disinterestedness is questionable.

* * *

That very interesting publication, *The Bookmart*, gives the quatrains written by Lowell for the Raleigh window, and by Whittier for the Milton window, in Westminster Abbey. The lines of Mr. Lowell are as follows;—

"The New World's sons from England's breast we drew
Such milk as bids remember whence we came;
Proud of her Past from which our Present grew,
This window we erect to Raleigh's name."

For the Milton window, presented by Mr. George W. Childs, the poet Whittier wrote:—

"The New World honours him whose lofty plea
For England's freedom made her own more sure;
Whose song, immortal as its theme, shall be
Their common freehold while both world's endure."

Mr. Whittier justifies the use of the word "freehold," to which a possible objection might be taken, by quoting Milton's own phrase: "I, too, have my character and freehold of rejoicing." He also suggests the word "heirloom" as an alternative.

* * *

Mr. Stevenson has a pretty quarrel on hand with Realists. It is not as the apostle of a hyper-sensitive idealism that he lectures Mr. Howells on the painful distinctness in his treatment of the Lemuel Barkers and the Statira Dudleys. Rather is it as the high priest of a wholesome romanticism that never fails to delight us at any age; "Robinson Crusoe" and "Treasure Island." We become critically cold in our reading, and suffer the puppets of the author to display their graces, for which we applaud the author, but remain unmoved by the action of the piece. We recall with a kind of wonder the energy of sympathy which in younger days threw us into the author's arena, and we took

sides and dared and suffered with characters who for us were endowed with life. Another experience of the kind, to be always treasured, is that first night at the theatre, where the story of the piece is unknown to us, and we hang breathless on the dialogue, eager to pierce the walls of the future, and are quick with sympathy for the hero. Melodrama is descriptive of such a play of situation, strong feeling clothed in appropriate action, in which there is an alternation of theme from grave to gay, a mingling of methods, and where the ending, though it be death, is yet happy in its consequence. Melodrama will always be successful. The dialogue may be wooden, the actors may tear their fustian passion to tatters, the setting may be rude and inharmonious, yet, given the one strong incident, and at once we lose the passiveness and dignity of spectators, and are filled with the spirit of the scene, and each in our own way takes the matter out of the actors' hands and carries it to its swift conclusion. That incident thereafter is part of our experience, as real as many a thing which we say did actually happen. And here I purpose a digression, which you are quite at liberty to skip. It occupies the next paragraph.

* * *

For my own good pleasure I devote this interval to rehearsing the melodrama of my experience. *Deacon Brodie!* I had a press ticket, was there early, a friend and myself. Until the green shade rolled itself up we whiled the time away by speculating about the plot. The orchestra struck up the overture, increasing the pleasant simmer of excitement. On the rising of the drop we discovered the sister and father of the Deacon—but why go on? We were at once in touch with the author and actors. The break between the scenes was distressing, but even here we, or rather my friend, who is something musical, plucked a crumb of comfort. After the stock piece of the orchestra was concluded, a few bars of a simple song came from the orchestra and twined with the opening lines of the dialogue. The movement was different as the scene we entered on made for virtue or crime; a subtle note of preparation that completed the harmony of staging and action. The words of that song I have since read in "Underwoods," where it is called *The Spae-wife*.

* * *

It is nowise different with what we call literature. It is after all the incident that sticks in our remembrance, and where the narrator is gifted with skill in his art, the incident, told as he tells it, becomes a joy forever. I expect that this heresy will call down the maledictions of the poet, for you must know that several sessions of the TABLE have been spent in high debate on this very subject. He is inclined to allow Romanticism the mean position of missionary art, to prepare and make way for a higher art, which from brooding isolation springs up to soar in the realms of pure art. We have given up the topic, and I have used the last shot in my locker.

* * *

To the lover of books there is no more delightful liberty than to have the run of a library. It savours too much of childhood and the doling out of sweets to have to wait at the wicket for books, one or two at a time. Besides, we can go on no voyage of discovery, and the unexpectedness of the find is the quiet charm of such freedom. The whole book may not be equally valuable for us; it may be only the title-page that can interest a modern reader. I know one work, by a divine of whose eminence I am not competent to speak, in which I have never read beyond his stupendous dedication. The scholarly man has to be familiar with books, accustomed to turn over many in order to acquire the facility of speedy selection, and the authorities need not fear for their library. Those who would avail themselves of the privilege have a love for books, and would treat them tenderly. It is your true Goth who maltreats his favourites.

HH.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to secure insertion.

LITERARY SOCIETY NOMINATIONS.

President.....	W. F. W. Creelman, B.A., LL.B. (R)
"	J. McD. Duncan, B.A. (1)
1st Vice-President.....	G. A. H. Fraser (R)
"	H. J. Cody (1)
2nd Vice-President.....	W. R. Brydone (A)
"	A. A. Macdonald (R)
3rd Vice-President.....	S. Stone (A)
"	J. F. Evans (R)
Recording Secretary.....	J. S. Johnston (R)
"	W. J. Fenton (A)
Corresponding Secretary.....	Ralph Palmer (A)
"	F. C. Snider (R)
Sec. of Committees.....	U. M. Wilson (R)
"	H. Ferguson (A)
"	T. D. Dockray (1)
Treasurer.....	W. C. Mitchell (R)
"	R. E. Heggie (A)
Curator.....	H. B. Fraser (A)
"	A. Smith (R)
4th year Councillor.....	H. W. C. Shore (A)
"	Chas. MacLachlan (R)
3rd year Councillors.....	H. E. T. Haultain (R)
"	G. F. Peterson (R)
"	J. H. Kerr (A)
"	J. R. Wells (A)
2nd year Councillors.....	A. P. Northwood (A)
"	D. Ross (A)
"	W. L. McBride (R)
"	D. W. McGee (R)

The balloting is in progress as THE VARSITY goes to press. The results will appear in the next issue.

THE NEW SCIENCE HALL.

Another educational building for Queen's Park. It is an adjunct of University College for scientific purposes. Tenders are to be asked for at once, and the building will probably be ready for occupation next fall. The estimated cost is placed at \$45,000, exclusive of internal fittings. The building will be situated immediately north of Moss Hall, between the latter and the road. The new college will be of stone, very simple in character, of Romanesque or Norman architecture. The greatest length will be 120 feet, and the greatest breadth 73 feet. There will be a tower on one corner. The front elevation faces the east. The main entrance is a little south of the middle of the building, and there is another entrance under the tower. A corridor extends from the main entrance back to the end of the building. On the left hand of the corridor are the following rooms:—Professors' room, small library, preparatory room, large lecture room for 250 students. The latter has seats arranged on a plan known as the isacoustic curve. On the south side of the corridor are a laboratory for physical physiology, a room for chemical physiology, and a small room for a Fellow. The next floor contains laboratory for vegetable physiology, a morphological laboratory and a room for photography, a working room, laboratory for histology and elementary biology. The top floor extends only over the southern half of the building. It contains a glass forcing house for raising plants for experimental purposes, and a room for keeping live animal specimens. In the basement are the heating apparatus (steam), aquarium, lavatories, etc. There will be ladies taking lectures in this building, and separate private rooms have been set apart for them. The building has been so laid out that it can be conveniently enlarged when it is found necessary. Mr. D. H. Dick is the architect.—*World*.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Senator John J. Ingalls, U. S. Senator from Kansas, in a recent discussion upon the influence of a college education upon success in politics says: "Of the seventy-six senators thirty have received a classical education, and forty-six, or eight more than one-half, have been educated in common schools and academies. Of the 333 representatives and territorial delegates but 108 have attended college, while 225, or fifty-nine more than one half of the entire number, are either self-educated or have received their instruction at institutions whose curriculum did not extend beyond the ordinary English studies." "Of the relative influence of the two classes it is not my purpose to speak. Nor could I do so without obvious impropriety. Generally speaking, however, it may be said that college graduates as a rule exhibit a certain lack of practical capacity in dealing with men and things. They take subtle and

abstract views of all questions, and are apt to be timid, cautious and conservative, rather than progressive and radical. It was said of Joseph Addison that he failed as secretary of state because, in composing his dispatches, he hesitated about forms of expression and the rhetorical construction of sentences till the emergency was passed. Senator Sumner was another illustration of splendid incapacity for practical affairs in legislation. His ideals were incomparably pure and lofty, and it seemed impossible for him to realize that statutes are the result of compromise and adjustment. If he could not secure what was to his conception absolutely right and just, he resolutely refused to accept half measures. He would either reach the goal or take no step in its direction."

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of Toronto University the following officers were elected for the coming session:—President, Dr. A. H. Wright; 1st Vice-President, H. A. Yeomans; 2nd Vice-President, G. Shannon; Corresponding Secretary, T. Webster; Recording Secretary, W. C. Morrison; Treasurer, J. R. Arthur; Curator, J. C. Smith. Councillors—F. Sandison, C. F. McGillivray, J. E. Bennett, H. A. McColl. The society has closed one of its most successful years, and the students have all shown great interest in its proceedings.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Wycliffe College Literary Society was held yesterday at which the following officers were elected: President, N. W. Hoyles; Vice-President, J. B. Thomson; Secretary, Mr. McCormack; Treasurer, Mr. Andrews; Curator, Mr. F. M. Holmes; Executive Committee, C. H. P. Owen (4th year), W. H. B. Spotten (3rd year).

THE LATE W. E. COLQUHOUN.

It is our painful duty to record the death, in his twenty-third year, of William E. Colquhoun, which occurred last week too late for mention in THE VARSITY. Mr. Colquhoun had been suffering for a couple of months past from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, aggravated by an affection of the heart, which complication proved fatal on the morning of Friday, 16th inst. Mr. Colquhoun was the only son of William Colquhoun, Esq., of Cornwall, and had been for the past three years in attendance at the School of Practical Science, from which institution he would have graduated in May.

Throughout his course he lived in Residence at University College, where his kindly nature and unflinching good-humour won for him many friends throughout the University, who sincerely mourn his premature death. Possessed of good natural abilities and a capacity for work, there can be little doubt that he would have succeeded in his chosen profession, for which he had a strong liking and aptitude.

The funeral took place on Friday evening to the Union Station, and was attended by about one hundred and fifty students of the University and the School of Science. President Wilson, Professors Baker and Galbraith, Lecturer Fairclough and Fellow Burns S.P.S., were among those of the Faculty who attended.

On behalf of his fellow-students, THE VARSITY desires to convey to the members of Mr. Colquhoun's family an expression of their sincere and respectful sympathy in the sad bereavement which has befallen them.

C. R. W. Biggar, M. A., '73, has been selected to act for the City in the forthcoming Board of Works enquiry."

GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.

As an adjunct of the Cambridge Observatory, Professor Pickering and his assistants have selected the site for a mountain station in Colorado.

A man must get 70 per cent. to pass at Cornell. Honours are not conferred for high marks; but those who perform special work receive mention in their diplomas.

The senior in geology who had mastered Grimm's law thoroughly enough to derive "Devonian" from a Greek word meaning fish, still lives, and is reported without conditions.

A number of Bible students from the Kentucky University recently scandalized their faculty by attending a theatre where Margaret Mather enacted the part of Juliet in Shakespeare's play.

A five and one-half ton gun has recently been cast in Pittsburg. It was made from Bessemer steel at a single cast. The process is likely to revolutionize the construction of heavy ordnance in America.

There are 2,619 female graduates from American colleges ; 998 are married ; 948 teach school. Of the remainder, 133 earn wages in various occupations and professions, while 529 earn no wages at all.

If your father is a retail grocer, your mother a milliner, your grandfather a Polish insurrectionist, you cannot enter a Russian gymnasium. Your income, too, must be more than \$1,200 a year.

The formal dedication of the \$10,000 annex to the Hillyer Art Gallery at Smith College, took place recently. The income of \$50,000 is expended annually to increase the art collection, which already embraces the best lot of casts in America.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. C. K. Ober, College Secretary of the International Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s, says that the students' July meeting at Northfield this year promises to be far ahead of anything yet held. Why not bring at least 25 delegates from Toronto ?

Rev. John Burton, of the Northern Congregational Church, addressed the Thursday meeting this week on Prayer.

Jas. Gill takes next week's meeting. Nominations for next year's officers, and appointment of a nominating committee for General Secretary, are items of business for next week.

The following letter was recently received from Mr. H. F. Laflamme, Missionary to the Telugus, India. Mr. Laflamme is well known to many of our students, being a third year undergraduate of Toronto University :—

Cocanada, India, Presidency of Madras, Feb. 1, 1888.

To the Y. M. C. A. :

DEAR FELLOWS,—Garside brought your message of good cheer to me when he came, about three weeks ago, and glad I was to hear from you. It set me on with this hurried letter, which I hope will reach you after elections. The jottings in the *Mail* sometimes reach me, and I think the Foreign Mission Committee is wide awake and that the volunteers for service abroad stand by their side. Every day at noon both Davis and I try to remember you in prayer. That was a good idea of Forman and Wilder to suggest the noon hour as a time of prayer for the mission crusade and mission recruits, for, as the men scatter all around the world, no hour in the day will pass without a petition rising to the great Hearer of prayer ; and surely He will answer, for He has specially urged us to pray for labourers. And they are coming, thank God. Seventy left Boston a few weeks before we set sail. With us, from New York, on Sept. 10th, on another steamer, eight others started for Persia, and two days before, from Boston, seven others. From Liverpool to Madras there were seven of us bound for mission work in India, and the Port Said missionary standing alone on that highway of the nations, the Suez Canal, said that every two weeks he went out to meet a passing party of China Inland missionaries and hoped to do so for the rest of the year. London, in the autumn, must see hundreds of missionaries passing out to shine in the dark places. As we skirted the coasts of Portugal, Spain, North Africa, passed down the east side of Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia, crossed the Indian Ocean and sighted the shores of this country, the immensity of the need grew upon us. It was like stretching Forman's chart half way round the world, and looking at the squares day after day, week after week, as the ship forged ahead, and wondering all the time how much a million of immortal souls really meant, and how many of our 3,000 volunteers would be needed to give them the same number of gospel ministers as are working amongst the same number at home. On this mission field there are 2,000,000 of souls. A good share of the 3,000 volunteers would be needed for this little field alone. As it is, there are about ten missionaries lifting up Christ to these 2,000,000 of people.

The needs of the Foreign field and of India looked great to us when 11,000 miles away, but since we have come close up to face them they appear awful, but not hopeless, for the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. The gospel can lift up the believing from among them to a high salvation. As these come out for Christ their influence is felt by others, and the whole nation is being gradually lifted. Many of the young men, graduates of Madras University, are becoming ashamed of their religion and customs. The printing press and the school house are pressing with irresistible weight upon idolatry and everywhere the educated are sceptics. Many read with delight Tom Paine and Ingersoll. Yet, if the church does not take advantage of the religious revolution going on in India, and at once send in this critical juncture great clouds of witnesses for Christ to send home the eternal truths of the gospel while the mind of the people

is in a receptive state, in a few years they will be crystallized into a dead infidelity or a hard formalism like the faith of the Moslems, which, because it may have some light, is most difficult to defeat. But the work is of God, let us to our post and to duty. You will wish to hear of us, how we fare, as we certainly do of you. We have been here some three months, and are saturated with Telugu. The fellows in Moderns and Classics would laugh at our method of getting the language could they be around. It is not sitting down with a lexicon and text-book, but with a turbaned Brahmin Murishi, who speaks fair English, and wringing out of him as many new words as possible in two hours a day. Then, instead of turning up to recitation before a learned professor, who will correct mistakes, we simply pass into the back yard, intercept the unclad children in their play, and try our Pelugu. If they understand a word we mark it correct : if not, we try again, and thus hope to go on to success. As Dr. Kellogg said before you last winter, the language will soak into you like water into a sponge, and if any of you are doubtful about your ability to learn a foreign tongue you need have no fear. Some here have learned to preach with power in it in eighteen months. In the meantime, we are enabled to preach Christ to good congregations in English every Sabbath and Wednesday evening, and hope soon to start a Bible class for young men attending the Rajah's college in the town. There is a strong desire among the high caste young men to learn English. In Madras Christian College 1,700 students are enrolled, 700 in the University and 1,000 in the preparatory school, and every man of them is studying the Bible under Christian teachers as a regular text-book. There is an awakening among the students, and a spirit of deep inquiry pervades the college, which will exercise a mighty influence for good. If any of you men hope to come to India, and may it be so, permit me to say just this : There is one you need to know well : that one is Jesus Christ ; there is one book you must read up : that book His life, from the introduction in Genesis to the appendix in Revelation. Remember us and the young converts in your prayers. Out of five men in our mission here four of us are Toronto University men.

H. F. LAFLAMME.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers having any extra copies of Nos. 2, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 12 of THE VARSITY for 1884 will confer a favour on the proprietors by sending them to this office.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers.

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"Mamma," said a little Chicago girl.
"Yes, dear." "Do you think I'll have
the same papa all this yea?"

Smythe, who is something of a con-
noisseur in art, says his servant girl, who
lit the fire with kerosene, was done up in
oil.

In conversation, humour is more than
wit, easiness more than knowledge; few
desire to learn or to think they need it;
all desire to be pleased, or, if not, easy.—
Sir William Temple.

He who sedulously attends, pointedly
creates, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and
ceases when he has no more to say, is in
possession of some of the best requisites
of man.—*Lavater.*

Disgust concealed
Is oft-times proof of wisdom, when the
fault

Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.
—*Cowper.*

"There, my dear wife, there is the set
of jewellery which you have so long waited
for," said a Detroiter, as he laid a package
before his wife the other evening.

"Oh! you dear old darling, how much
did it cost?" she inquired, as she tore off
the paper.

"Only \$50.00," he replied carelessly.
"And what's this mark, '\$8.50,' on the
card for?" she asked, as she held it up and
looked at him with suspicion in her eyes.

"That—that mark—why, that means
that they paid only \$8.50 to have the jew-
ellery made!" he replied. "Just think,
darling, of their grinding a poor, hard-
working artisan down to \$8.50!"

She was satisfied with the explanation,
and he whispered to himself:

"What a mule I was, not to change that
\$8.50 to \$50.00."

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STARTLING.—There is nothing in which the sad and simple denizen of the Far West so delights as in astonishing the tenderly emerald emigrate. Fifteen of these wistful beings, fresh from the gorgeous civilization of the East, fluttered into a Virginia City restaurant the other day for breakfast. While they were studying the bill of fare, a melancholy Virginia citizen walked in and measured them with a glance. The opportunity was too delicious to resist. He sat down and loudly remarked, "Waiter, how long does a man have to sit here before you come to take his order?" The ambling waiter shrieked "All right, Mr. Terry; what'll you have, Mr. Terry?" The pensive Terry instantly ordered in a tone of thunder the following picturesque dishes: "Baked horn-toad, two broiled lizards on toast, with tarantula sauce; stewed rattlesnakes on the side." The waiter was acquainted with the ways of Virginia City, and without even the quiver of an eyelash observed to the Chinese menials in the kitchen, "Baked horned to-o-ad; two bro-i-led liz-ards on to-o-ast, tran-n-tula sauce; stewed rattlesnakes on the si-i-de! For Mr. Terry—ver-r-y nice and well done!" Mr. Terry's real breakfast, privately ordered, presently appeared, and every individual emigrant choked himself and got a pain in his spine with looking over his shoulder in the vain effort to see the remarkable dishes which the ingenious Terry was calmly enjoying.

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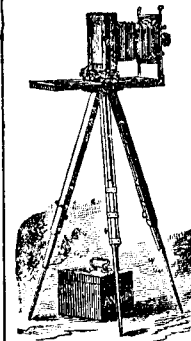
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