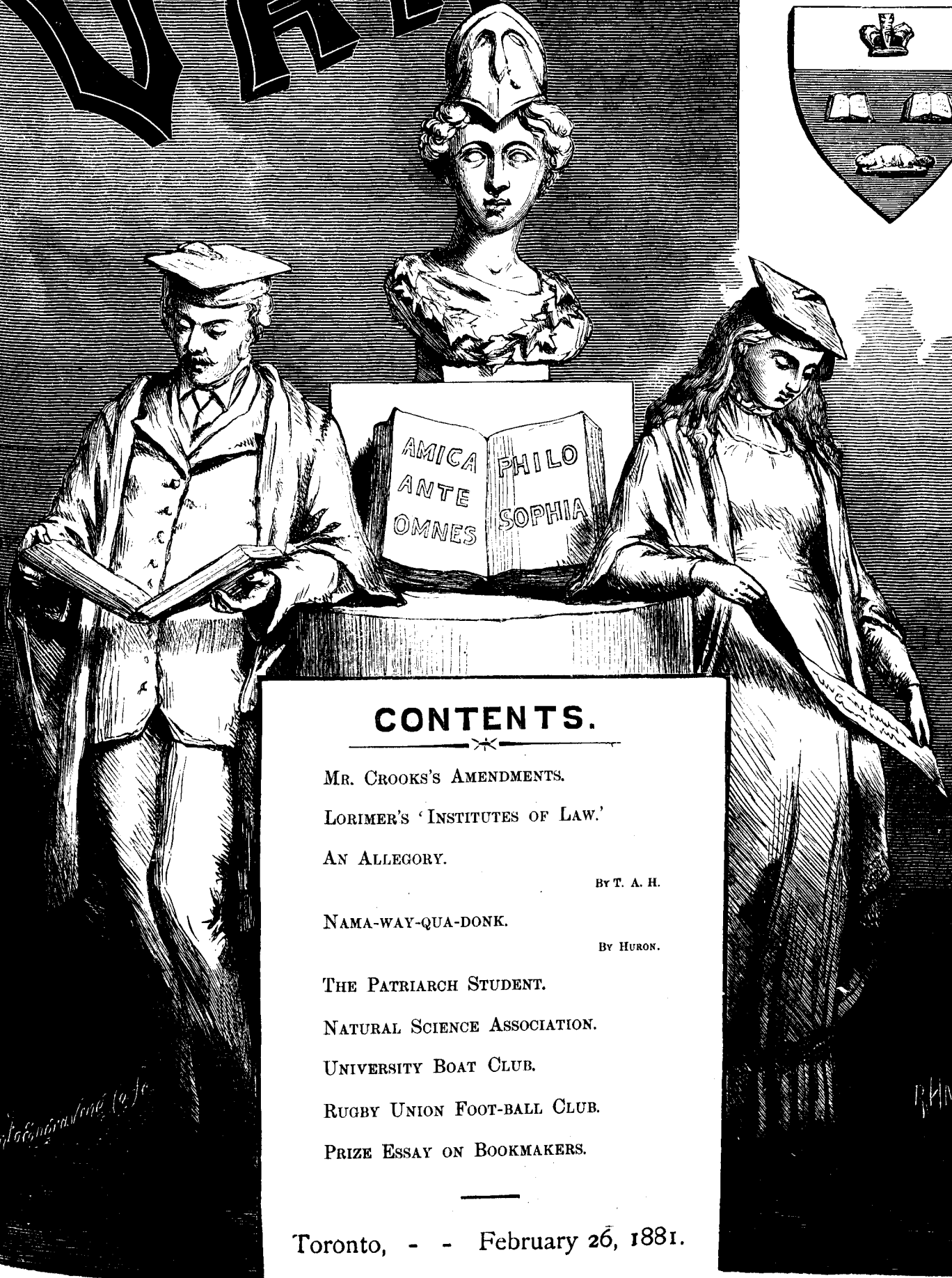
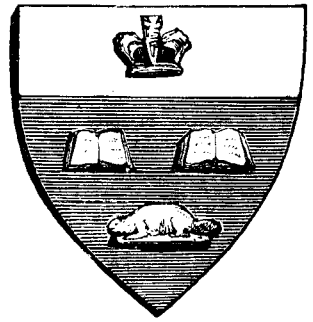


THE WARSIETY



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THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

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UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

RUGBY UNION FOOT-BALL CLUB.

PRIZE ESSAY ON BOOKMAKERS.

Toronto, - - February 26, 1881.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that they must send in their names, accompanied by certificates of age and character, to this Department on or before the 30th of April, 1881. The examination takes place

ON MONDAY, THE 20th JUNE, 1881.

Copies of the list of subjects in which candidates will be examined for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively can be obtained on application to the Department.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 18th, 1881.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 19.

February 26, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

MR. CROOKS'S AMENDMENTS.

The following are the amendments proposed by the Minister of Education to be made in the Acts respecting the University of Toronto, University College, and Upper Canada College:

1. The Convocation of the University of Toronto shall consist of the graduates in the several faculties of the University, and each graduate shall be a member of Convocation, and at the meetings thereof thirty members are required to be present to constitute a quorum.

2. The register of graduates shall be kept by the Registrar of the University, and shall be open and accessible to each graduate during office hours.

3. The terms of office of the Chairman of Convocation shall be for two years.

4. The election by Convocation of members of the Senate shall be subject to the following further provisions: The nomination of candidates to fill vacancies about to occur in the office of member of the Senate shall be made by a nomination paper, limited as to names by the number of vacancies to be filled, and any member of Convocation is at liberty to send his nomination paper to the Registrar for the University at least four weeks before the closing of the election, which shall take place at noon on the first Wednesday of May in each year, and the Registrar shall send out the form of voting papers to each member of Convocation with the list of names of all nominated candidates two weeks at least before the said day, and the voting for members of the Senate shall be limited to such persons as have been so nominated.

5. The number of Senators to be elected by Convocation shall be eighteen, who shall hold office for three years, and one-third of them shall retire annually, and for the purpose of securing this rotation, the first election under this Act shall take place on the first Wednesday in May next, and at such first election six members shall be elected for three years, three being in place of three of the present members whose terms of office will then expire, and at the second annual election six members shall be elected, and take the place of the present members whose terms of office would otherwise respectively expire in the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and at the third annual election six members shall be elected and take the place of the present members whose terms of office would otherwise respectively expire in the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

6. The number of representatives of the High School matters on the Senate is increased to two, one of whom shall retire annually, and at the first election after this Act two representatives shall be chosen according to the mode provided in the twenty-sixth section of the Revised Statute respecting the University of Toronto, one of whom shall hold office for one year and one for two years, and at each subsequent annual election one representative shall be chosen to hold office for two years in place of the one annually retiring.

7. When, under any order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, any part of the endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, or Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, is authorized to be invested on the security of freehold lands in this Province, the mortgages or other instruments representing such investments may be made to and taken in the name of the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto in his official character as such, and his successors in office, and the said Bursar and his successors shall have and possess such powers with respect to taking and holding such securities and releasing, discharging or assigning the same under his seal of office as Bursar as from time to time may be assigned to him by any order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under and subject to such regulations, terms and conditions as may be prescribed in such order.

(2) Each and every mortgage security heretofore taken, and in which any part of the property or endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, Upper Canada College, and Royal Gram-

mar School, respectively, is invested is hereby granted to and vested in the said Bursar and his successors in office, under and subject to the provisions of this Act.

LORIMER'S INSTITUTES OF LAW.

The recent publication of the second edition of this work has called forth an able criticism from the *Saturday Review*, the gist of which lies in the statement that "almost the whole of Professor Lorimer's 'Institutes of Law' deals with topics which, according to the English view, may be philosophical, or ethical, or political; but are distinctly outside the province of jurisprudence." This, however, will, from our point of view, be no objection to the work. We shall consider it rather as a text-book prescribed on the Arts Course than on the Law Course, and as a book "intended not for jurists only, but for cultivated persons generally."

Mr. Buckle, in his 'History of Civilization,' pointed out that the bent of the Scottish mind was rather to deduction than to induction. In conformity with this general character of the national genius, the 'Institutes of Law' is an attempt to deduce the Principles of Jurisprudence from the Law of Nature. "The law of nature, in the jurist's sense, is not the whole scheme of the universe, but the branch of that scheme which has reference to human relations." On this we may remark that a part is more likely to be understood when the whole is understood, and that a discussion of human relations which does not dissociate man from the Universe of which he forms a part is less likely to exaggerate the importance of humanity, and, accordingly, less likely to err in many respects. We must, however, recognize the fact that only with a few is this extended view possible, except at second hand.

This book may be regarded as a propaedeutic to the general study of Sociology, and it accordingly, under its special aim of finding for jurisprudence a foundation in nature, touches on Ethics and Political Economy. It bears somewhat the same relation to what a Scottish system of Sociology would be as Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics' does to his system of Sociology.

There is one question which must be settled before the subject proper can be taken up. This question, from Professor Lorimer's point of view, is: Are we in the hands of God or in the hands of the Devil? From another point of view it resolves itself into the settlement of the question: Is life worth living? That we may see where we are, we may remark that this is the same question as that which presented itself to Herbert Spencer at the beginning of the 'Principles of Morality.' If we are in the hands of the Devil, then legislation, as giving him a firmer grasp of us, cannot but be regarded as to be condemned. This Herbert Spencer sums up as follows: "Legislation conducive to increased longevity would, on the pessimistic view, remain blameable; while it would be praiseworthy on the optimistic view." With reference to the first chapter, 'Of the Sources of Natural Law,' we may say, and indeed we may say the same thing of a great deal of the book, that although we agree with the main conclusion, we cannot accept the method of reaching it. All teleological arguments in regard to man's existence, and the rightness which renders that existence possible, seem to us to be a waste of powder. It appears to us to be far better to look at our existence, and the chain leading up to it, from the end at which we are, than to be ever straining to look at it from the other end, even if for us there were another end. We are here, and the question thus becomes: Is there more pleasure than pain in life? "We cannot think that we are not; but without violating the laws of thought, we may perhaps imagine that we were created by the Devil, and formed originally in the image of the father of lies." Accordingly, the 'Inquiry into the history of opinion with reference to human autonomy' reviews the various religious forms in which the ethical conceptions of the higher races have been clothed, and finds that these higher races were optimistic; that they regarded God as being stronger than the Devil. This chapter, which is so much out of

proportion to the rest of the book as to appear irrelevant to many, is exceedingly interesting. It teaches, for the benefit of young converts from any religious system, that great truths have always lain at the bottom of those religious forms which advancing knowledge finds inadequate and casts aside.

From various passages in the book we gather that Professor Lorimer regards *freedom of the will*; at least between limits, as equally necessary with optimism to render jurisprudence possible. We cannot be sure that we know what he means by 'freedom of the will' (we never can be sure that we know what any one means by this mystic formula), but if he means by it a denial of determinism, then we can only ask, What becomes of your law of nature? Determinism is as necessary to jurisprudence as optimism, or at least deterioration. If an enacted law does not serve as a motive for the guidance of human actions, then what is the use of your law? If we deny determinism, then truly man is a chaotic and not a kosmic being.

The possibility of the science of jurisprudence having been thus settled, the next question discussed is, how does man become cognizant of the rule of life? Professor Lorimer answers that it is the declaration of man's whole normal nature. With this formula we might, using it in a certain sense, agree; but when we come to find out the theory of which it is the expression, we must dissent. According to Professor Lorimer, man was originally perfect; but he fell. Consequently his moral eyesight became dimmed, and he was rendered incapable of seeing and realizing the nature which was in him, and which made him a man. "The law that is within a savage is the self-same law that is within a civilized man, otherwise the savage would not be a man; but the savage does not know—is not *conscious* of the law to the same extent." This theory implies the hypothesis of the special creation of man. On the evolution hypothesis moral advancement does not simply consist in merely clearing away the beclouding mists. Even if the mists were cleared away there would be barrenness beneath. It is only in the harmonization of the inner man with external circumstances that moral advancement consists. This harmonization proceeds by a joint process of growth and decay as the surroundings become more extensive. For instance, the desire for revenge dies out, but there must also be the growth of the positive social feelings. We might almost say that the old feelings are crowded out or buried under the new ones. The ill adaptation of man to his general environment may be called evil in general; the ill adaptation of man to that part of his environment which consists of other men may be called social evil. It is with social evil alone that we have here to do. We may, in one sense, say that man has fallen, inasmuch as he may at one time have been almost completely adapted to the tribal mode of life. We would, however, prefer a fallen man now to a perfect man then; the latter is developed—he is an epitome of a longer line of humanity than the other.

The savage and the civilized man have, however, one feeling in common: this is the desire for self-preservation. This leads us to the third branch of the subject, viz., 'Of the rights and duties which nature reveals.' The first proposition is that '*Nature reveals no rights in relation to the Creator.*' There can be little doubt of this. 'Born into life we are, and life must be our mould.' Man is only now beginning to learn from nature's discipline that his rights are only limited to those which he holds in relation to other beings like himself.

"Why are men ill at ease? . . .
Tis that he makes his *will*
The measure of his *rights*,
And believes Nature outraged if his will's gainsaid."

'In our relation to creation, animate and inanimate, nature reveals rights.' The first of these is that 'the fact of being involves the right to be.' It might be a matter of some interest and at the same time instructive to attempt to trace the origin of this feeling which we thus consciously formulate. Perhaps originating in the first mute writhing protest of a lower form of existence, it has now become a formula on which the science of jurisprudence is to rest. We have not space to say much of these rights and duties, but we may say that if Professor Lorimer had attempted to account for the feelings of which these formulæ are the expression, he would have been saved from error on one side, while if he had taken them up sooner and carried them out to their consequences, he would have been saved from error on the other side.

There is much in this book which is of value, although it is nearly all expressed in a way from which we must utterly dissent. It is a book which all who take an interest in social questions should read; although they must be careful not to regard it as final. As a work on jurisprudence we may say that there is more to be said for the historical school than has been said here; and a greater use to be made of their materials. It is a rather difficult book on the Arts Course when there is no College affiliated with the University in which lectures are de-

livered on it. It is a rather one-sided book not to have others, or at least lectures pointing out others, as correctives. We may say that Maine's works and Herbert Spencer's should be taken as counter-actives, while the careful study of that sublime hymn from Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles on *Ætna*" will give much assistance. If we shall succeed in nothing but inducing some to read and study this wonderful intellectual poem we shall have done much.

We have not dwelt on the distinction between social statics and social dynamics. Nor have we emphasized our faith and hope that humanity is gradually approaching a state of equilibrium when his rights, that is, his feelings as to what are his rights, will be harmonized with his powers. It is in this state of equilibrium that there can be liberty without license, and equality in fraternity. This state will be produced by the contact of man with man, and the consequent modification of his feelings. Then the feeling that one nation has a right to aggress on another shall have died out, as the feeling has been gradually dying out that one man has a right to aggress on another.

Professor Lorimer seems to think that the highest good attainable by man will be the gradual approach of enacted law to positive law, that is, that enacted law will more and more adequately declare the natural law. To us it appears that the highest state will be reached when the development of man's nature shall have rendered enacted law unnecessary.

AN ALLEGORY.

"If we will but listen attentively, we can hear in all religions a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite."—MAX MULLER.

Once, wearied and uncertain with long study of page on page of dull, repeated thoughts of other men, miscalled historical philosophy, I slept and dreamt . . . what they were I knew not, whether they even were, I knew not, these myriad troops of shapes—if shapes they might be called; dim, changeful, like evanescent clouds at midnight, ceaselessly struggling. Never resting, never falling. Were they self-impelled, or did some fell and unseen power hurl them about? I knew not, could not stay to think, hardly daring e'en to think them thinkable. Had they life? If hatred and existence, giving rise to endless strife and turmoil, constituted life, they lived indeed. Yet still to these they added this: they troubled me. Must I ally myself to one against the rest? Why ask? Ah! have they aught with me? Do any emanate from me, unknown? Are they within me or without? Are they myself? Or does that guessed-at, circumfused 'without,' those semi-tangible, supposed gales, in which they seem to hover like to mists, give rise to creatures which now make me doubt? Doubt what? O ask it not. Can I e'en say 'There is?' . . . Then came a deeper sleep. All consciousness of self was lost, and in my place appeared a deep, unfathomable ocean. And yet I thought—or dreamed, that looking on, I thought—this restless, tossing ocean was ourselves, and wearying winds—the only things that we could feel, that we could know—forever tossed us to and fro, and bred those cloudy phantoms that are ourselves yet not ourselves; without us, yet reflected back, till we—partaking their revolving hues, as hurried here and there and blown before each breeze they seemed now dark, now bright—knew not ourselves. The tired ocean sighed for rest. It wanted not these exhalations of itself. What wanted they with it? "Give me but peace, calm, dreamful quiet," it cried. "Show me that noiseless, silent power of whom I oft have heard, that cold, pale goddess with garish eye, that has no resting-place. Were she to pass this way, oh! I would woo her to clasp me with her icy touch; then, then would cease these vapory shadows and I"—. . . I woke and mused upon my dream. Foolish sea, thought I, rest is not happiness. Those shapeless clouds are but thy weak endeavours to reach that glorious sun that shines behind. They hide him yet reflect him, and, perchance, will will one day form his radiant throne. This word 'perchance' I feared and dared not further muse.

T. A. H.

NAMA-WAY-QUA-DONK—THE BAY OF STURGEONS.

Commonly called Colpoy's Bay, an arm of the Georgian Bay. This is a beautiful sheet of water, nine miles long, surrounded by lofty cliffs of limestone crowned by forests, once the haunt of a tribe of Indians called Petons, or "Tobacco Indians."

In the course of time the wave of nations northward engulfed them in its sweep, so that nothing now is left of them save a few relics, and their memory too is almost extinct. On the shores of this bay it is supposed the last great battle was fought, after which only a remnant survived, soon to become scattered and merged in the neighboring tribes.

Medwayosh is an onomatopoeic word of Ojibaway origin, resembling in sound the waves beating or washing on the shore.

Cold in the autumn night—
Sweeping with its waters bright,

Gilded by the moon's pale light,
Stretching to the northward white—
Rests the Bay of Sturgeons.

Huddled round it, sleeping soft,
Looming their great forms aloft
As the gables of a croft
In the moonlight ;
Bearded gray, the great rocks stand,
Silent, hushed on either hand,
As if some dusky warrior band,
To-night, hushed from the spirit land,
Come back once more.

Gliding here on either shore,
Lingering near the haunts of yore,
But to hear the waves once more,
As in nights long, long before,
Whisper ' Medwayosh.'

Towering stern each blanket round
Have the silent ages wound,
As they watched above each mound
O'er the grave or battle ground,
Where each warrior sleeps.

Year by year their watch they keep
Above the dead, who softly sleep
Beneath their forest-battled steep ;
Where far below the waters weep,
And whisper ' Medwayosh.'

Once by these shores these warriors played,
Here lover bronzed and maiden strayed,
And as they parted coyly stayed
To plight their troth.

And oft when summer moons were young,
When swaying branches murmuring hung,
Whispered their loves in unknown tongue.

Oft in the autumn harvest feast
Through purple mists from out the east,
They watched old Ghissis golden-fleeced,
Rise o'er the forest.

Here many a warrior sleeps below,
His place of rest full well they know,
Marked where the midday's glorious glow
Turns to the west.

The world of men may burn and burn,
But in these dreamy walls of fern,
Swathed in deep rest, they never turn.

Through the dim ages soft they sleep,
Wrapt in calm slumber, long and deep
While Nepenthean dew's their eyelids steep.

A wild, strange banquet long ago,
Whose lamps, in midst of festive glow
And mirthful sounds, burnt sudden low.

O, sunsets old, long wandered down ;
O, ancient Indian shore and town,
Time's strange dark roll hath wrapt around
Thy dreamless sleep.

O saddest picture of a race—
A wild and passionate, broken race—
That melting nighward leave no trace,
No camp fire on the sweet, loved face

Of their own land ;
As shades that wander to their rest,
Towards those dim regions of the west
And setting sun.

No wonder that in sternest close,
The last wild war cry weirdly rose,
To break the settler's short repose
In midnight hour.

Sleep, sleep, by dreamy bank and stream ;
Sleep through the dim year's afternoon ;
Let no strange babblers break thy dream,
No softer, weaker voices wean
Thee from thy rest.

Sleep, sleep by dreamy shore and glen ;
Sleep on through murk, and mist, and moon,
Through the mad years of modern men,
While only dreams of cave and fen
Fill each wild breast.

But still these watchers ever kneel
Through human woe and human weal ;
And as the ages onward steal,
The soft waves o'er their stayed feet feel
And whisper ' Medwayosh.'

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

SPOT says it's no joke to be overcharged by one's shoemaker, even if plunder is booty.

* *

A MAN hoo beleves in reformed spelling thinks that another man hoo rites ' dilema ' with wun m, and yet puts fore s's into asesment, ot to reserv wun of the s's in order to rite himself down an as.

* *

Two policeman had an idea that at an unlicensed refreshment place wines were being sold, and they laid themselves out to get a conviction. They went in and ordered some coffee. ' Let's have a bottle of champagne,' said one of the peelers. The drink was brought, and well they enjoyed the unaccustomed tippie. To their indignation, however, they found after the summons had been called on that the wary refreshment house keeper had supplied them with teetotal zoedone !

* *

THERE is a Fenian waiter at one of the magnificent Toronto restaurants. He asked me, ' Would you like some celery, sor ? ' ' I would,' I answered. ' So would I, sor,' said he, ' but there's none.'

* *

THE other day an Irish agent, having been instructed to raise the rents on his employer's estate, called a meeting of tenants to apprise them of the intention. ' You can afford it,' said he ; ' see how prices have risen.' Silence was broken in by an old farmer observing, ' Yes, there's no denyin' that. It used to cost a pound to get an agent shot, and now, be jabbers, it can't be done under two.' The agent advised that the rents should not be raised.

* *

THE last invention of which we hear is a steam bicycle. This will supply a long-felt want. There is always a chance of a steam bicycle exploding and killing its rider.

* *

' MR. THOMPSON presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds.' ' Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in the future he will not spell piggs with two gees.' ' Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter e to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady.' ' Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's letter unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity.' *Mayflower.*

* *

OUR office is not gorgeously fitted up except in one particular—the window. We have, or rather had, a beautiful window ; it was a

treat to look through it; the glass was of that fine quality which makes everything outside appear in a soft and mellow light. No mirror was ahead of it as a reflector; why (we were told that) every third or fourth damsel that came tripping along just looked at this window with a gaze of wondering satisfaction which always beams on their faces when they behold the image. But enough; the window has been smashed into a couple of thousand pieces, and

To mourn a mischief that is past and gone
Is the surest way to draw new mischief on.

Of course Spot was the smasher. Infected by the prevailing fever for gymnastics, he was attitudinizing about the sill with his sixteen inch feet in the air, and these unlovely extremities crashed through all our wealth of glass. Blind with rage, we prepared for a collective assault on the wretched cause of the catastrophe. "This is a *paneul* position to be in," he spoke, and we turned away with glances of blighting scorn.

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*

TELL your darling she's got a figure, and she flies into your arms. Tell her she is a figure, and she flies into your face.

*
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*

GUILTY people don't thrive on abuse; therefore are we virtuous.

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*

IT is during a week like the present that our staff put in some of their very best work. Every individual member writes about six times as much as at any ordinary time. But, unfortunately for ourselves and the blooming public, owing to the collapse of postal arrangements in this Arctic weather, the most brilliant of their paragraphs, two-thirds at least of the work done, never comes to hand at all. This is sad.

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THE issue of *Rouge et Noir* this week has caused the usual buzz in literary circles.

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A HUMOROUS incident occurred the other day at Rockley, New South Wales, a small township twenty-two miles from Bathurst. Rockley had just been connected by wire with Sydney, and its inhabitants got up a demonstration in commemoration thereof. The red-letter day was a Saturday, and the member for the district, Mr. Pilcher, assisted by his friend, Mr. G. H. Reid, was chief celebrant. Prior to the inevitable banquet, the company assembled in the operating room, and the following message was wired to Sydney: "To Sydney Office. The inhabitants of Rockley have great pleasure in being connected with the telegraph system of New South Wales. Arthur Budden, Chairman of Banquet." These grateful words having been despatched, everybody waited in a temper of pleasant expectation for the reply. Presently it came, and this is how it was worded: "This message will have to be paid for, and addressed to some one, or no notice will be taken of it." Thereupon the message was "paid for," and addressed to "some one," but the "inhabitants of Rockley" did not think it worth while to wait for another reply.

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ADVICE to despondent Freshmen in Latin Prose: 'Young man, go West' (Trinity College).

*
*
*

My entire sympathies are with that Yorkshire woman who married a second time the day after her first husband's death because there was a whole ham in the cellar, and she was afraid it would spoil if she didn't get some one to help her eat it.

*
*
*

AN affidavit is generally pretty dry reading, and if there is anything ludicrous in it it must be by accident. The following, however, is suggestive of the possibility of humor even in a law document: "The prisoner set upon me, calling me an ass, a scarecrow, and an idiot, all of which I certify to be true."

*
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*

A NIAGARA man has patented a wind engine. He might call it a Plumb.

*
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*

WHEN one of those terrible body-snatchers was arraigned in court he declared to the judge that there must be some mistake, for he had done nothing but "rescue a fellow-creature from the grave."

*
*
*

HERE are some words of sarcastic advice from Mark Twain which are often put into an editor's head by matters not wholly unconnected with the contents of his letter-box: "Don't write too plainly; it is a sign of plebeian origin. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and

make every word as illegible as you can. Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character somewhat like a drunken figure 8, and then draw a wavy line, we know at once that you mean 'Samuel Morrison,' even though you think you may mean 'Lemuel Messenger.' . . . How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style! And how we should like to get hold of the man that sends them—just for ten minutes—alone, in the woods, with a revolver in our hip-pocket! Revenge is sweet! yum, yum, yum!"

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You will find an 'expirative' in some corner or other; this is a sedative if you can stand it: The difference between a ship's rudder and a spoon is that a ship's rudder is a stern necessity, and a spoon is a stir necessity.

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ALMOST the last words of Thomas Carlyle were, "Preserve me from that old body-snatcher, Dean Stanley." The philosopher had a perfect horror of being buried in the Abbey.

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CARLYLE hated those duffers who, under the form of flattery, are always pestering great men. One of these wrote to him a fulsome letter, asking for his autograph. Carlyle replied as follows:

"SIR,—Here is my autograph. Much good may it do you.
"T. CARLYLE,"

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SCENE:—A Railway Terminus, Suburban Branch.

Ticket Collector to City Gent: "Ticket please?"

City Gent: "Season."

T. C.: "Must see it, please sir."

C. G.: "Look here, I've travelled on this line for the last five years. My face is my season ticket now, and you ought to know me."

T. C.: "Beg pardon, sir, but I must see your season ticket."

C. G. (waxing wroth): "I tell you my face is my season ticket, and you ought to know me."

T. C. (grinning): "Very sorry, sir, if that's the case, 'cause we've had strict orders this morning to *punch* all season tickets." (Collapse of City Gent.)

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SOME men are so inconsistent. When on the west coast of Africa, he shed tears of joy at the sight of the Union Jack of Old England. And now he grumbles about paying fifty-seven dollars for a red, white and blue costume in which his wife went to a fancy-dress ball during his absence.

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It is always hard to blame yourself for a blunder, and always easier to assert that other people are ignorant than to confess you are ignorant yourself.

"Judge," said a Western lawyer, "isn't e-q-u-i the way to spell equinomial?"

"I think so," said the judge; "but I'll look it up in Webster's Dictionary."

He fumbled over the pages for five minutes, and then said in heat, "Well, I've been a Webster man, and voted for him for President; but any man that will write a dictionary and leave out such a common word as 'equinomial' can't have my vote any more." *New York Herald.*

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THE Emperor of China has seventy wives. A tempest in the family tea-pot would break China.

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PROFESSOR TYNDALL has a theory regarding hay fever. He thinks it is brought on by drinking liquor out of a jug kept in the barn.

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AN EXPIRATIVE.

A YOUTHFUL swain whose name was Parr
Was deep in love with Miss Ann Marr;
But how he should his suit maintain
Puzzled much the youthful swain.
At length the happy hour drew nigh
When fortune's favorite fain would try,
And at a public breakfast meeting,
The youthful swain began his greeting,
And thus addressed his dear Miss Ann:
"Accept a little *Parr-Miss-Ann?*"
Now, placed before the lady, stood
A crystal dish of marmalade,

And with a sigh so deep she said,
 "Pray, are you fond of *Marr-my-lad!*"
 "Of all things here," the youth replied,
 "Or else I think I'm sure I'd died!"
 Quickly the lady caught his meaning,
 Called him a man of finest feeling—
 Said she would travel with him far,
 And change her name from *Marr* to *Parr*.

From the *Sporting Magazine*, April, 1816.

* * *

LAST Sunday, when the congregation of St. J——'s Church, on——o, had assembled for evening devotion, a lad, on mischief bent, who had been peering within the door of the sacred edifice, returned towards the outer gate apparently disgusted that no fun could be raised there, for his face was long and abject.

At this juncture a policeman coming along gave the youth a new idea. He informed the bobby he was wanted in there—pointing to the church.

The officer, suspecting no guile from so long a face, turned his steps towards the building, and entering the portals, cast his searching eyes around, but could detect nothing amiss, so would have prudently retired.

Fate was against him. Just then the pew opener, who was busily engaged in the centre aisle finding seats for strangers, caught sight of the policeman looking (as the P.O. supposed) for a seat.

By one of those head jerks peculiar to well trained P.O.'s, the P.C. was induced to step forward with regulation pace and heavy tread. About halfway along the aisle a man was sole occupant of a pew. What more natural than to show the distinguished visitor in there?

Holding the pew door in hand, the usher pointed to the seat with his disengaged fingers.

Peel immediately took the tip, which he considered a remarkably straight one, and tapped the presumed offender on the shoulder. The latter looked up with astonishment, which gradually turned to dismay as he perceived the stern minion of the law beckoning him away. The place and time were not favorable for arguing or remonstrating, so he was compelled to arise, and with flushed face speed for the door.

Here the official grip was applied to the supposed depredator's arm, when the P.O. came forward, protesting that there must be some mistake, as the apprehended party had been a regular attendant for fifteen years. Explanations followed, causing the various actors to feel aggrieved—the P.C. at the lad and the P.O., the P.O. at the lad and P.C., and the devotee at all three.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Professor Pike occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Natural Science Association.

After a lengthy discussion on Mr. Lindsey's motion to petition the Senate to alter the Honor Course in Natural Science, the debate was again postponed till a special meeting of the Association. The general committee brought in a report recommending the award to any active member of the Association, of a prize of ten dollars in books for the best collection of vertebrate skulls, including a description and classification.

Professor Pike gave a paper on the "Facts that led to the discrimination between electronegative and electropositive elements," illustrating it with a number of pieces of electrical apparatus. He began by giving a method of ascertaining the direction and force of an electrical current, and then passing a current generated by zinc and a series of other elements in sulphuric acid through a galvanometer, illustrated by the different deflections of the needle the electrical properties of the members of the series. The greatest current is set up by those bodies that come farthest apart in any chemical series you can construct, as, for example, by potassium and platinum. Having found that all elements possess either one of the electrical properties, he went on to prove that the current always passed in a direction from the most readily attacked to the least attacked body, and by this means showed the possibility of constructing a scale for the different degrees of the quality possessed by the various elements. The Professor concluded by giving an explanation of the multiplication and construction of the various forms of batteries.

Mr. J. P. McMurrich then read a paper on "the Nucleus in cell divisions," confining himself to the behavior of the nucleus of the cartilaginous cells of the amphibia. He showed that there were five phases of change in the nucleus from the disappearance of the nucleoli to the actual division into two daughter cells. First, the "basket" form, then the "loose basket" form, then the "garland" form, then the "star" form, followed by the "equatorial plates," and lastly, "division." The two cells first assume a "half-barrel" form, and then pass back in a reverse order through the just mentioned stages till they become resting nuclei.

After a vote of thanks had been moved to Professor Pike, the meeting adjourned.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.—A meeting of Graduates and Undergraduates was held in University College on Monday, to receive the Report of the Committee who had been appointed to inquire into the advisability and probability of forming a University Boat Club, Mr. John A. McAndrew, of the Fourth Year, in the Chair. The following is the Report as handed in by the Secretary:

To the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto.
 GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, appointed on the second day of February, A.D. 1880, beg to report as follows:

With a view to the better carrying on the work submitted to them, your committee took advantage of the power bestowed on them, and added to their number several graduates and undergraduates, who devoted considerable time to the furtherance of the project.

A prospectus was then prepared and two thousand five hundred copies thereof were sent by the Committee to every one likely to take any interest in the scheme.

On the first day of May, A.D. 1880, the near approach of the Examinations put a stop for the time being to the working of the Committee, and the result of their labors at that date amounted to the promise of only \$760.

Indulging in the vain hope of achieving better success during the long vacation, your committee deemed it advisable to postpone reporting to you their failure, but the exertions since that date of each and every member have failed to excite enthusiasm among either graduates or undergraduates, and no promises of aid have been accorded to us.

The apathy and want of sympathy of the undergraduates have been in a great measure the cause of the failure of the scheme, and it is certainly far from encouraging to know that outside of the members of your committee, only eight undergraduates have subscribed, and from these the promise of forty-nine dollars only has been obtained. Your committee have voluntarily defrayed their own expenses, and have subscribed one hundred and forty dollars. Your committee recommend that the scheme be abandoned, as there seems to be no chance whatever of ever achieving the object sought for. In conclusion, your committee ask leave to tender to Professor Loudon their sincere thanks for his unceasing efforts to render the scheme a success.

All of which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) G. P. LINDSEY, *Secretary*.

On the adoption of the Report, the committee were discharged with thanks, and the Secretary requested to return the written promises to subscribers.

R. U. F. C.—The annual general meeting of the Rugby Union Football Club was held on Wednesday. Besides the election for officers, the following alterations were made in the Constitution:

Moved by Mr. Keefer, seconded by Mr. J. Caven:

Rule 7. The annual general meeting shall be held in February, to read:

The annual general meeting shall be held in February, and the semi-annual meeting in October.

Moved by Mr. C. G. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Clarke:

Rule 21. The Chairman shall then post the motion upon the board, and call a general meeting for a date not earlier than two weeks from the date of notice. To read:

Four days instead of two weeks.

The following gentlemen were then elected to the offices:

Chairman—Mr. Bristol.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. C. G. Campbell.

Committee: Third Year—Messrs. Clarke, J. Caven, and Creel-
 man; Second Year—Messrs. A. H. Campbell, George, and E. Mackay;
 First Year—Messrs. Brown, Henderson, and Duggan.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.—Probably few people who have not been 'behind the scenes' as to university journalism are aware that daily papers are issued in Harvard, Cornell and Yale; and Michigan University and Columbia are said to be making efforts in the same direction. Speaking of Columbia, we are informed that its endowment is \$5,000,000, whilst its annual income amounts to about \$325,000. From endowments and incomes we come to bequests and donations: Brown University has lately received \$25,000 for a Chair of Botany, and Bowdoin gets \$75,000 from the late Mrs. Stone, and \$40,000 from Mr. Wenkley, of Philadelphia. The students at the Ontario College, Whitby, have the exclusive use of the skating rink once a week—doubtless another instance of the levelling power of female persuasiveness. The following extra work is required of Freshmen who intend taking the full classical course at King's College, N. S.: (1) To commit to memory, every week, twenty lines of Virgil or Ovid; (2) each week to translate into Latin Prose a selection from some English poet; (3) to scan, making caesura, five lines of Latin

every week; (4) to master the rules of Prosody in the Latin Primer before the end of term. The labor which these conditions call for involve a waste of mental energy which will successfully handicap these young men in the race of life. At Dartmouth, a canvas-covered tan track of twenty-six laps to the mile, is to be put in the gymnasium, for the benefit of the base-ball nine. The College has decided to admit lady students. The Oidipos Tyrannos of Sop hokl's is to be acted in the original Greek, at Harvard, next May.

'VARSITY MEN.—Dr. Foucher, a graduate of Victoria University, who has devoted two years in Paris to the special study of diseases of the eye and ear, has been appointed to a professorship in Laval University.

THE CLASS in Arts of '79 and '80 has already each lost one of its members—Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Fairbank respectively.

PRIZE ESSAY ON BOOKMAKERS.

I don't do no bookmakers myself, so that I rite about them all the better, as you can alwas tell the truth about foks you don't no. Bookmakers is not peepel who rites nice storeys for good boys, O, no! they is peepel what goes about the country doin good to other men without fee or reward—when they can. They keeps a volum and takes down the names of the poor foks as is in want of money; this is what they calls dooin the metalik. They has a large cirkel of akwentens. they nos lords and blacklegs and orls and welshers and other nob. They is a very religius sekt; they allus gos to church to learn how to mak a good book, they never tels no lies if the truth will do insted, they never swares no oths nor imperkashuns, they never gos to no orse races; nor never gambols at billards nor cards nor no such wikednes.

They is likwise also a most charitabel peepel; when they gets a good thing they gives a lot of it away to their frends, speshaly the Talent, when its what they fondly calls a stiffun; they also says that charity begins at hom and so they allus keeps most on it there. Their frends the talent is clever peepel what taks their advice and puts their money into the stiffun's bank and alwas maks more money that way.

When I am a big man I will be a talent too—sometmes they is town counslers and then they is very wise and witty.

Sometmes they is broke, that is when they has ernd a lot of money, and then they has a bottel, which it is a long nek with gold and silver about the nek, and then they says humbly, "Thank 'Eavens for al mersis;" and gos and buys silk dreses for their wives and sends £5 (five pounds) to the Childring's Ospital for Idyots and other deservan hants of inekwity. They is usually a sobre set of men and is fond of Scotch Whisky and new brandi, which its firey; and they is never ill ecsep when they somtimes lafs and says "Got em agin," which is called d. tea, and then they gets fellos to help them to sleep as thare heds is sore, and they sees ugly things a creepin and cralin and scamprin about. Somtimes bookmakers says "2 to 1 bar 1," that means that they givs 2 appels to 1 good boy and sends 1 bad boy to the pleece bar. Somtimes they says "I lay on the feeld, on the feeld I lay;" this dosnt mean that they lay on that feeld becas of drink, O' no! it was becas of the fogg, which it was that thik they lost their way and so they lay on the cold erth as they cudnt see the way hom to their domestik erth.

Bookmakers is well akwent wi welshers; them is peepel wot allus pays thare dets and waits till the G.G.'s is all wed in.

Sometmes bookmakers skins the lam; thats wen they puts there money in the stifun's bank, and the bank man he runs away and they looses al thare money, which it is hard on the good bookmakers.

Bookmakers is fond of thare famlys and affen taks them a nice walk to smell the eath at Numarket, which it is a nice oppen plaece and no ruffs about; and then they gives good boys shillings, thats wot they calls a good strate tip; and wen they meets clever men they says 2 there wives "e dont no an oss from a kow 'e dont."

Sum of the bookmakers has frends wich they calls touts; them is nice gentlemen wat tells the hol truth and somethin more, and they says "dab it down and no feer," and sometimes they says the same to the talent, wich it is kind, and of corse they all maks more money. Bookmakers also meets fly men; them the foks what flys to releve distress and dabs it down at once, they is kind and inselfish.

They also nos som peepel wich is sharps and som mor as is flats, wich of corse musik gents allus nos are near each other, and the sharps they gos up and the flats they gos down, and thats fare anyhow. Bookmakers somtimes has what they calls squarin, that dont meen fitin wi ther fists, O, no! it is they meens payin over ther winnins to the loosers and vicey versy; and then they has more bottels, which it maks ther herts mor merry as before and they gos on ther way rejicin.

Sometmes also they wiles away the weery our at Nap, wich it is a inosent passtime where no cheetin okurs ef youre watshin, wich in corse no gentleman dos. I cood say lots more about bookmakers, but I will

not at this present say nothing about there kindness in lettin every one into the swim, becas thats what they calls hedgin the stiffun; there pals nos all about it, so please give me the 1 prize.

BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE!

"She is certainly a very pretty girl," said he to himself; "no, not exactly pretty, but there is something very attractive—interesting—about her." They had left the tunnel behind them now, and the subject of his inward remarks appeared now for the first time to notice his scrutiny, and lifting a pair of large, dark eyes, she returned his stare as coolly and unconcernedly as though he were a piece of stone instead of a Columbia junior, and a handsome one at that! Curiously enough, however, those brown eyes had the power of making Warden blush!—heretofore an unheard-of thing—and he suddenly became much interested in arranging a loose strap on the bag at his feet.

She was probably about seventeen; a slight young thing, enveloped in a long, grey Ulster. Her eyes were the most notable features in her pale face, which looked all the whiter for the scarlet handkerchief around her throat. She wore the inevitable Derby, and her brown hair was cut very short, and curled in soft, tight rings all over her head. She looked tired and bored, and was idly playing with a rosebud.

"I wonder what her name is," thought he, "or, at any rate, what she is like. Why under the sun can't something happen, to give a fellow a chance of speaking to her?"

The thought had no sooner flashed through his mind, when the girl suddenly started, and, with an involuntary cry of pain, hid her face in her hands. In a second Warden divined what the matter was, and his heart burnt as furiously as the cruel cinder in her lovely eye at the suffering of such a sweet young creature. What could he do? He dared not speak to her, and yet, there she was rubbing her eye in the wrong direction. Oh! if he might only suggest to her to rub towards the nose, if rub she must.

There certainly must be a limit to human endurance, because Warden could stand this no longer.

"Pardon me," he managed to gasp out; "but if you allow me to try, I know I can relieve you—I am quite used to removing cinders. May I—will you—"

To his delight she turned eagerly toward him, exclaiming, "Oh, how awfully good of you; I wish you would try, for it's enough to make a—whew! how it stings!"

Alas for poor Warden! he who had always scoffed at love at first sight! Everything about her he found charming—her voice, her manner, her merry laugh, even her saucy way of using slang words, and he was sure her name was lovely too, could he but know it.

In fact, he had never enjoyed thirty minutes more in his life (but oh! they were so short, so soon passed!) and when the screaming whistle told him they were nearing his station, his heart sank to his boots, for he must leave her, the only woman upon whom he had ever wasted a thought.

As he stooped for his umbrella and bag he saw her white rosebud which had dropped unnoticed to the floor, and hastily concealed it in his pocket.

"I am so awfully obliged to you," she went on; "but for you that cinder would probably still be in my eye, for I should never have asked any one to take it out for me."

"I am sure," said Warden, trying to speak calmly, "I am only too glad to have been of the slightest service; of course, I understand how you could not ask any one to help you"—proudly—"I have sisters—"

"Have you?" the girl laughed gaily; "are they pretty?"

The moment had come—they must part.

He did not presume to offer her his hand, but as it was on its way to his hat, it was suddenly grasped by hers and shaken warmly, while she said, "Good-bye, old fellow; you're a regular brick."

He looked at her in wonder. Good heavens! Could he believe his ears? Could he believe his eyes? She was *lifting her hat* to him with the hand he had so tenderly pressed, and as she stood there, her Ulster pushed aside, disclosed, oh, not the clinging feminine garment of a young girl, but the masculine attire of a—

"All aboard," rang out clear and keen from the conductor's mouth—

Warden Blake lived to be an old man, but he never could remember how he got off that train. The carriage was waiting for him, and Andrew wondered why his young master was so quiet and "gloomy like," and why he threw into the muddy road with such a vengeance a little, crushed, faded rosebud, which he drew from the depths of his Ulster pocket.

Meanwhile, young Arthur Barton (a delicate boy of fourteen) wondered why that nice fellow was such a queer, absent-minded chap—"Just a little soft," said he to his father that evening, "but so jolly and obliging." *Columbia Spectator.*

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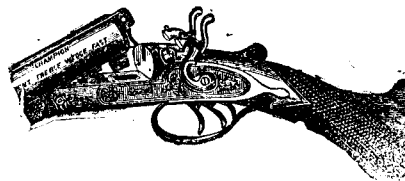
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