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THE

# Wesleyan Ladies' @olleģe ~AND GONSERVATORY OF $\operatorname{MHUBIG} . \sim$ 

First Tern begins Sentember ist.
Sccoud
Novemluer
Icti. HAMILTON, ONTARIO, $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Third } \\ \text { Fourth }\end{gathered}\right.$ HIS is the oldest and by far the largest and most complete of the Ladies' Colleges in the Province. Thousands of ladies' have been elucated here, and our graduates in the literary course number over three humdred. The regular teaching force is five Professors and eleven Laty Teachers. Course for graduation in Literature, Music and Art, after examinations by outside examiners. The Music Director is an honor Bachelor of Music. and will prepare his pupils for that Degree. His assistants have had European instruction and experience in Leipsic, Paris, \&c. Modern Languages taught ly natives of the countries represented. The building contains over one humdred and fifty rooms. Hot or cold baths always accessible. Large and elegant parlors, spacious halls, skating rink and recreation grounds. Those who know will admit that no other College in the Dominion contains such halls, bed-rooms, recitation rooms and parlors, or so grand a dining hall. Each piano for practice-sometimes we require twenty-five-has a separate room. Our location gives to our pupils advantages that can be obtained only in cities. These are enjoyed daily under a constant and cruful supervision. The health of our pinils is always remarkably grond. No college in the Dominion has a hetter health record.

# THE PORTFOLIӨ 

"VITA SINE IITERIS MOES ESTE"
vor. XIII.
HAMILTON, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1892.
No. 2.

## Eye 7uxtfolio.

Published monthly in the interests of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont., its students, Alumna and friends.
 Assistant Firtons $\{$ BELIE FAIRFIBLD. Interary Ebicor, - - LoUite Decen. Exchange Edrtors, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { CARRLE BOND } \\ \text { BESSE }\end{array}\right.$ Lotat Edrons, - $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUSIE TAYLOR } \\ & \text { ADA CHAPPLE }\end{aligned}$

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STWe mvite corsepondence and contributions from the Alumne and former Students.
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## 2axたs.

The word "Thanksgiving" has for students a deep significance. It means to them the cessation of their studies for a short time, and perfect freedom from books and lectures. For a few short days their time is their own, and doubtless the fast flecting golden hours are heavily freighted with pleasures. That is right, girls, enjoy yourselves while you may, for there is
truth in the old adage, "All wo: $<$ and no play, makes Jack a dull boy." We wish all our girls to be bright and active, so these holidays are judiciously given in order that you may change your pursuits for a little while, and after this recreation may return to your studies with renewed interest and greater application.

We are pleased to note the interest taken by our students in the work of the Senior Literary Society. All seem to realize that the success of the Society depends, to a certain extent, on individual effort. and thus far nearly every member has contributed something for the entertainment or instruction of the large number of college pupils gathered every Friday afternoon in the Drawing-room. A Glee Club has been recently organized, with the Misses Clark and Homuth as leaders, and Miss L.azier as pianist. We are sure that this will prove a pleasing feature in connection with the Society Just at present the Seniors are agitated as to what peculiarly distinctive name shall be given to this Vocal Club. One suggests that it be called the 'Squalling Squad," but that is too intimately connected with our infancy, so it will have to be discarded. Another says, name it the "Screeching Screamers;" but no, after having once been pleased with the harmonious strains issuing from the throats of our fair singers, we could not designate such musical sounds as "Screcchings," "Howling Heroines" is equally unappro. priate, therefore, by the ordinary names of "Glee Club" or "Choral Class" will this bevy of girls, vocally inclined, be henceforth known.

Contentedness is a state which we are almost compelled to assumc, for with many arguments in its favor and scarcely one against it, our reason admits that we should strive to maintain a contented spirit amid all kinds of sad calamities and severe trials and aflictions. Our religion teaches us that all good things comes from God:

Note well Reading Matter at foot of Pages.
and that "Whomsoever God loveth, he chasteneth," therefore, duty to God prompts us to say, "Thy Will be Done" Our sense of right and wrong, or what we would call conscience, tells us that it is much better to submit to our misfortunes than to be making our lives and the lives of others, a burden, by continually freting about things over which we have no control. Then it is to our interest not to fret and worry, for if a man has injured us, it will give him the satisfaction of seeing that his schemes have succeeded. When there is no feasible way of bettering our lot, necessity compels us to be contented with our position in life. Although a man may think himself poor, and on account of his poverty possess a discortented spirit, still in comparison with some, he has abundance, "for no man is poor who does not think himself so." Men have shown us by example how the noble trait, "Contentment," can smooth the hard places in life and produce peace and quietness, where without it would have been confusion and turmoil. Those who practise this noble virtue have a reward laid up for them, which will far more than compensate for their present submission.

##  (5axtyexex."

There had been a storm in the night; the wind had blown heavily and the rain had fallen in floods; but now the sun is rising, bringing with it a beautiful, happy day. The birds sing merrily: and the noise of the distant falling waters accompanies their song, as if to welcome the light of another gladsome day: Everything loving, sunshine and brightness is out of doors enjoying it. All nature seems to rejoice; the grass still covered with raindrops which had fallen during the night, sparkled in the sun; and as a hare now runs by, a glittering mist rises, making a finishing to nature's beautiful picture.

At that time I was travelling upon the moor. I was filled with happiness, and at times was so busy with my pleasant
thoughts that the scenes and sounds around me were forgotten, and I was a boy once more. But at last a thought comes to me, which for a time took all the happiness away from my heart. My past life had been unusually happy, but would it continue to be so? Would I not have to pay for my happiness, with perhaps years of sorrow and pain? I had lived a life free from care and distress as the birds, but was it likely that it would remain so? my thoughts then wandered to the lives of different men with whom it had been thus, who, like myself, havieen very happy in youth, but whose course had ended in pain and sorrow.

Then something occurs to change the current of my thoughts. On suddently raising my eyes I beheld bcfore me an old man standing by and looking fixedly into a pool. There was no apparent reason for standing thus, motionless and silent. He was very old and his body was bent almost double as he leaned upon a long wooden staff. As I drew near he still continued to stand "motionless as a cloud," sceming not to hear or feel the wind. At last he stirred the pool with his staff, and looked steadily into the muddy water. Now : took a strangers privilege, and spoke to him. He answered slowly, but courteously. Then I asked him what his occupation was. He looked surprised but answered in the same measured way he had spoken beffre. He said that, being old and poor, he was trying to maintain himself by gathering Leeches. The old man continued to talk by my side, but I was again lost in thought, and scarcely heard him. It all seemed as a dream, or elsc as if he had been sent to give me strength to keep from yielding to my unhappy thoughts. My former feelings then returned, and wishing to be comforted, I asked once more, how he lived He smiled and told me again, adding that it was once casier than now to find leeches. While he spoke, I imagined seeing him going long distances across the moor alone. How lonely and desolate his life! He soon began to talk of other things and when he ended, I could have laughed at myself for being so weak, when the old man's mind was so firm. "God help me," I said, "and I'll remember the LeechGatherer on the lonely moor."

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## 

What were the "Humanities?"

What kind of a plant is the Mimosa?

Who invented Tableaux ?

Who were the Stoics, and what did they teach ?

To what religious denomination did Milton, Locke and Newion belong?

In what book is the "Knight of the Woeful Countenance?

Who was called "The Lady of Christs" Collegc?"

Who divided the Bible into Chapters and Verses?
$\because$ The loss of what friend is mourned by Milton in "Lycidas?"

When did Pythagoras live; What doctorine did he teach ?

Who was the founder of the Metaphysica! School?

Who is the auihor of the following quo-tation:-"Two low they build that build bencath the stars?"

Who is the author of the following .-
"There is no land like England, Where'er the light of day be;
There are no hearts like English hearts, Such hearts of oak as they he."

Why is the sky bluc?

What is a Communist?

Is the "Tidal Wave" an actual movement of water, or docs it simply move in a heap?

What would ive a good name for our latest venture in the shape of a Choral Class?

Is there such a thing as a lunar rainbow ? If so, what is it like and under what conditions does it appear?-L. D.

Answers to Questions of last Number.
The two legs on which life stands are the heart and lungs.

Fear seems to have the effect of making the heart beat slower, while shame has the opposite effect and tends to cause it to beat faster.

Martin Van Buren was called the Wizard of Hinderhook, because he always extricated himself so well from all charges of political chicancry brought against him.

Ti.c War of Chili against Peru and Bolivia, (IS79-I883), for the possession of the nitrate beds.

- When the elmen leaf is as bin as a monse's ear,
Then to sow barley never fear;
When the elmen leaf is as big as an ox's eyr. Then say I, "Hie boy, Hie."
The rhyme has reference to the fact that both garden and field work was formerly regulated by the leafing of the elm.

The means by which astronomers intended to communicate with the supposed inhabitants of Mars, was by a sort of flash communication. A large electric light was to have been constructed and by means of a large reflector, light was to have been reflected from this to Mars; but as no inhabitants have as yet been discovered on
this planet, we think that the question had better await developements.

Perhaps it would be imposing too much on the credulity of our readers, to ask them to believe that the word "news" was derived from the first letters of the four points of the compass, north, east, west and south, as the sources from which our information comes; hence we will add, that it is derived from the Latin Norizs, French Nourelle and German $N_{\text {ell }}$.

## 

The war was over and in the halfstarved suathern city the poor people had done their best to decorate and beautity the streets as a cheerful welcome to the brave, though defeated soldiers, as they returned from their fruitless struggle. Women and children throng the streets through which the returning heroes are to pass. What a picture their amxious faces present! Some radiant with joy at the thought of so soon clasping in tond embrace the long absent father or husband or brother: others sad and sorrowful, -no fond loved one for them to welcome home, their dear ones have gone to another home, and all, even the most joyous, wear that pinched and careworn expression which speaks only too plainly of the privations and hardships which had worked such havoc: in their once happs homes.

At the window of a little cottage in the outskirts of the city stands a young ginl of about fifteen summers. Near her propped up in a low rocking chair sits a woman on whose sweet sad brow the hair has turned before its time, to silver. The pale, thin, gentle face tells of suffering patiently borne, and of a sweet life fast ebbing away. The trembling hands move restlessly, nervously over her thin shawl.
"Mother dear, won't you lis down a
while? You look so tired, and you know the neighbors say that they cimnot get here till evening."
"But oh! he may not come then! Oh! Jack, my boy, if I enly knew that you were alive!" wailed the poor weak voice.
"Hush mother dear, of course Jack will come. If he had died we should have heard of it. Poor Jack! how I shall hug him when he comes, and we three shall have such a nice little home together, and oh! he shall never, never leave us again, shall he mother?" sad the girl, leaning her face against the window-pane and pecring down the street.
"If he would only come to-night dear, I could die in peicee. Oh! Jack, surely if you could know how near the end your poor mother is you would not be so long in coming:" said the feeble voice sadly, "haste, you will be too late."
"Mother, mother, don't sly that," cried the girl rushing wildly to her mother"s chair. "You know it cannot be true, and oh! you hurt me so; and now that Jack is coming home we will all be so hapmy together. Always plenty to eat now and no fear of hearing every day that Jack is among the slain.

The mother only stroked the curly head on her knee and gized longingly out of the window.
"Bring Jack's letters and let us read them again, Lucy, child," she said at last. Relnctantly Lucy took them from among her theasures. Selecting a few of those that were most torn and dirtied, she laid the others aside, and read them slowly over. They were those with the joyous tone of hope about them, which the poor soldice had written while there was still hope of defeating the North. Little did the brave strong soldici dream, as he sat writing in the light of his camp fire, that all these bright hopes were Si
soon to be dashed to the ground. "Yes, mother, we shall soon beat the scoundrels, we will show them that the south will not submit to be tyramnized over by a set of Yankees. . . . . And I will soon be home again with you and little Lucy."-So wiote the brave soldier and now, many a weary day after, his mother and sister are anxiously waiting his return.

They had heard that he had been wounded in one of the battles and since then there had been only one letter and that written by another hand. Thus their anxiety had been increased by the thought that he might have died as the result of his injuries. However, his name had not appeared in the death lists, and they had continued to hope against hope.
"How long is it since that last letter was written, Lucy dear? asked the mother."
"Oh not so very long mother, and you know Jack may have been too weak to write another ; or we may not have got all his letters."

For a time all is still and only the ticking of the large clock on the shelf breaks the silence of the room.
"Read the rest of the letters, dear," said the mother at last.
"Never mind them to night, mother dear, they always make you so sad and you know we must be bright and happy when Jack comes home."
"Very well, child," said the mother, and together they sit and talk of the war, and of the one round whom their hopes are eentered, until twilight shadows the room. "Dut a light in the window, Lucy, to welcome him." Lucy places the light in the window and hastens down the strect to hear what she can of the approaching soldiers.

But what is that durk mass in the
distance? Can that be the returned army?-Yes! it is they, and the steps which had been slow with fatigue and the sense of defeat, are hastening on as they approach the city. Doubtless the weary soldiers hearts are cheered by the thought that though returning with no laurel crown of victory, no martial strains o. music, yet the welcoming smile of the dear ones at home will be none the less bright and loving.

On they come, -a mere handful of broken down men, their blue coats all fided and mud-bespattered, their brows bearing the indelible traces of hardship and defeat.
"Mother, they are coming!" silys Lacy rumning back to the door, "and--and, yes! there is one making straight for our door."

A few moments more and the longed for son was clasping the fragile frame of his mother to his breast. One bright smile she give him, one word of welcome, "My boy," and then the waried mother sank in her sons arms. The spark of life had fled, all sorrow and pain, and waiting, for her was over.

Yet the hand of the death angel was not all unkind that night, for in the dim light the feeble mother had failed to see that on her son's face also was marked the stamp of death. Wounded and ill he had returned home to die, and ere another morning's light had broken over the city, yet another sheaf had been reaped for the gamers above, - the weary soldier had gone home, and poor little Lucy's bitter cry was rending the gates of Heaven.

Some of our students have been star gazing in esrncst lately. A telescope has been placed on the roof of the College, and on fine evenings, all of the girls astremmically inclined, may have the pleasure of looking at Mars, the Moon, or Jupiter with his attendant satellites.

## 

Lord Tennyson, the late Poet Laureate of England, deserves especial study, not only as a poet, but as a leader and a landmark of the popular thought and feeling of our day. The influence of his poetry has steadily and surely grown, until he has attained a standing in the highest category of our English Poets.

His father was rector of Somersby, in Lincolnshire, and at this place in 1809, the poet was born and grew up amid the monotonous scenery of the Heather and Fens of his native country. The third of a large family, several other members of which shared with him in some measure the genius which has given to him undisputed rank as the first English Poct of his time. His early education was conducted by his father, a man of strong powerful chatacter. Very carly the bent of nature became obvious. In 1827 Tennyson along, with his brother Charles issued a small volumn entitled Poems by two Brothers, of which almost nothing has been preserved.

His poctic carcer began in 1829, when as an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, he gained the Chancellors medal for a poem in Engrish blank verse entitled Timbucto, in which is plaingy traced some impression of his peculiar genius. In 18:30 a bolder step was taken, when Temyson issurd a modest volume bearing on its title pase the words "Poems Chicfly Lyrical," in which such pieces as "Cluribel," "Mariana," "The Ballard of Orima." showed that a minstrel of brilliant promise was trying his prentice hand upon the Lyre of English song. This volume was rejeived coldly by the critics, but Temnysion would not allow himself to be diseomaged.

In 18:3:3 a second volume was published containing besides corrected reprints of some former poems, many new compositions which marked a striking adrance both in thought and variety. The
sombre morotony of the scenery of Lincolnshire, and the somewhat melancholy introspection common to persons who have been brought up in seclusion, have had there effect on these carlier poems and the local coloring is not consequently so bright as in his later works.

The critics of 1833 were unkind and unjust to the youthful singer and for nine years the swect voice was silent, but it was not the silence of an idle life, Locklsey Hall was unfolding its pathetic and passionate beauty.

While studying at Cambridge, he formed important friendships, and notably that which was to be connected with one of his greatest works "In Memoriam." Arthur Henry Hallara, the poets bosom friend at college died at $V$ ienna, and the effect of this great sorrow upon the poet was to deepen and strengthen the character of his genius, "In Memoriam" is however a poem often requiring careful reiding to see its drift : yet it is poctry that grows upon you and whose meaning becomes fuller and richer with each repeated reading. True Tennyson has produced no "Hamlet," nor " Facrie Qucene," nor "Paradise Lost," nor even a "Manfred," or "Marmion," but may he not still be entitled to a crown of greatness in his own chosen line. "In Memoriam" deals with just such heart passions, just such thoughts and experiences, such doubts and questionings as are common to all nations, to all times, and they are dealt with in simplicity, tenderness and force. Therefore we bespeak for "In Memoriam" the homage of future generations.

In 1859 the first four tales which form the "Idyls of the King" appeared. Tri. Athurian romance was completed in 1869 ; the more we study this work the more forcibly are we impressed with the fertility of the authors fancy, his insight into the best parts of human nature, and the purity of his general tone of mind.

On the death of the aged Wordsworth in IS50, the vacant Laureal was worthily conferred upon Tennyson. In 1883 Tennyson was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Tennyson.

It has been said that Tennyson took but little active part in the practical politics of the day. But it is not to be inferred from this that he was indifferent to the events transpiring around him; he loved his country and was interested in the afiairs of the nation.

Nothing low or impure taints his poctry; the tone of his writings is moral and elevating ; a poet of nature, like Burns, Tennyson was equally a poet of art. To Tennyson more than to any other man of to-day, we owe the atmosphere in which song, music, painting and sculpture may live, and he has not only given pleasure, b.it has exerted a refining influence wherever the English language is spoken.

At Farringford in the Isle of Wight he lived most of his time amid green undulating woodland, fringed with silver sand and snowy rocks, on which the light green summer sea and the black wave of winter flow with the changeful music of the seasons. The Landscape of Southern England, where green daised downs, took the place of grey wolds to which his young eyes had been accustomed in carlier days, is often painted in his later works. Here in his quict home the poet lived, and only when the tourists and admirers became oppressive in the Isle of Wight did he retreat to his estate at Haslemere in Surry, where he died full of years and honors.
> " And the stately ships go on
> To there haven under the hill;
> But $O$ for the tourh of a vanished hand ;
> And the somed of a voice that is still."

AI.iñ.

## 

The word Friendship implies mutual affection based on confidence: and where there is not perfect confidence there can be no real affection.

And how necessary to our happincss is true friendship. Bacon says, "No receipt opencth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefis, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counscls and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it.

When we leave the dear home friends we are more susceptible to other friendships. The heart craves sympathy, and when in a measure debarred the sympathy of those in whom we have always placed our confidence, we seek it from others. It has been said, that the more a man loves the greater he is; and we may say that, in mosi cases, the making of new friends ices not require that the affection for relatives grow less. - the love is expanded not transferred.

We go to school with the purpose of learning, but the learning should not be derived from books alone, for much of the good would be lacking if we made no now friends to broaden our minds by glimpses of other lives and characters. Thus it is well to form friendships, and those formed at school influence to a greater or less degree our future ; consequently it is of the utmost importance that great care should he e :crcised in the choice of friends. How many have been led into folly by those whom they called friends; and on the uther hand, how many lives have been brightened and ennobled through companionship with those worthy of full confidence.

But meanwhile let us also remember that, though we may not accept all a: friends, still it is incumbent on us to be kindly towards a!l. Soloman says, "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

## 

Halloween.

Roast Turkey !
"In the Soup."
"Chests up."

- Do you sce? "
"Fur." "What Fur."
"What thinkest thou ?"
"Do you perceive thereof?"
"I'm——a——fraid Miss_—"
"Weight on the balls of the fect."
" One awud, two awud."
"Sit there till you find out."
" Come from the edge, children."
Freddy was a baby once.

The new Geometrical term:-A wabbling straight line.

A word of advice:-In looking through a telescope keep at least one eye open.

We should be dignified Seniors: but where, oh, where is our dignity !

A bright young junior after apparently working in vain over a yard or two of Algebra, suddenly cried out,-"Jurcka!"

Why is the English Dude not tolerated in the United States? Because the Yankee Doodic do.

If you are called " anc chere petite coche:" do not take offence, but remember that you ire being addressed affectionately-in French.

While the students were on the roof looking at the eclipse, they were told to look through the keenly side of the telescope not on the dull side.

The girls of the Senior Iiterary Socicty have formed a Glee Club, which we hope
will add greatly to the interest of the Society.

We would advise a certain member of the Junior Class to get a rubber ring, although she may fecl assured it is not much worse than some of the Soph's amusing themselves with a rag doll.

Onc of the young ladies, evidently from a "big place," whenever she hears the town clock strike, rushes to the window to see if there is a fire.

Teacher:-Name the planets of the solar sistem in order, passing outward from the Earth ?

Clever Student:-First comes the Mocn

The Alumne Association have once again brought within our reach the privilege of listening to a course of iectures delivered by Mrs. Ewing, of the school of cookery at Chantaqua, ivc.: York. Mrs. Ewing is familiar to a large number as a person well versed in the science of the household, and her lectures have been fcund to be of great practical value. Those who have not availed themselves of this opportunity, may well have feelings of regret.

## 

A large number of Exchanges have been received lately, and all give promise of a fine year's work.

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We are glad to enter on our Exchange List, the Sequoia of Leland Stanford Junior University, which has some very interesting items in its columns. This paper has a very promising prospect for the future.

It gives us much pleasure to exchange with any of our Sister College Journals, and hope that our cxchange list will yent increase.

The absence of an Exchange List has been noticed in many of the College Journals, and we think that it would be a great improvement, if the Editors of those papers would follow the example of others that adhere to it, for what are Exchange for but to pass kindly critizims on cach other's work, and so lend a helping hand.

Our attention is drawn to some very interesting Items in the "Phoenixian" We may be sure on pursuing its pages, not on!y to be interested, but to gather a little knowledge as well.

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A new College Journal "The Helios," was issued last month, and we hope as time goes on it will be deserving of its name in brightness. The Portfolio wishes it much success in its work.
(IROSNING THE B.AR.


Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me:
And may there he no moaning at the bat
IVhenl put out to sea.
But such at tide as, moving seems asleep,
Troo full for somud or form,
When that whiel drew from out the hommess deep
Trums again home.
Iwilinht and erening hell,
And after that the dack:
And mar there be no sadness of farewell When I embark.
For tho from out our bourne of time and plate The flood may bear me firs.
I hince to see my- Pilot face to fare
When I hive erosised the har.

THE EAMLAE.

Wre elasped the erag with erooked hamls:
clone to the sun in lonely linuls,
liinged with the azur worlit he stands.
The wrinkled sea bencath him rimwls: Je watrhes from his momutain walls, Anil like a thumberholt he falls.

Break, Break, Break
It the foot of thy cragrs, () sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to me.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
Tis only noble to be food,
Kind hearts are more than coronets And simple faith than Norman blood.

The splendor falls on castle halls: And snow summits old in story; The long light shakes across the likes, And the wild cataract leapes in glory.
Blow, bugle. blow, set the wild echoes flving: Blow. hugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

Ring out, wild bells. to the wild sky,
Whe fly ing elouds. the frosty light:
The year is dyine in the nisht;
Ring out, widd brils, and let him die.

You must wake and call me early, call me early. mother dear:
To-morrow 'ill be the happiest time of all the flad New Xear:
Of all the glad Aew Lear, mother, the maddest merriest dav;
For I'm to be (yueen O the May, mother, I'm to be Queen 0 the May.

Let I loubt not thro the ares one inereasing marpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widend with the process of the suns.

I held it truth with him who sings
To one elear harp in divers tones.
That men may rise on stepping stones
of their dead selves to higher things.

More things are wroumht by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore. let thy voice
Rise like it fountain for me night and day.
For what are men hetter than sheen or fonts
That nourish an bilad life without the hrain.
II. knowing God, they lift not hiends oi prayer

- Joth for themselves and those who calls hiem friend?
For so the whole round earth is every wing
Bound hy golit chains ahout the fect of God.


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