

The **P**ORTFOLIO

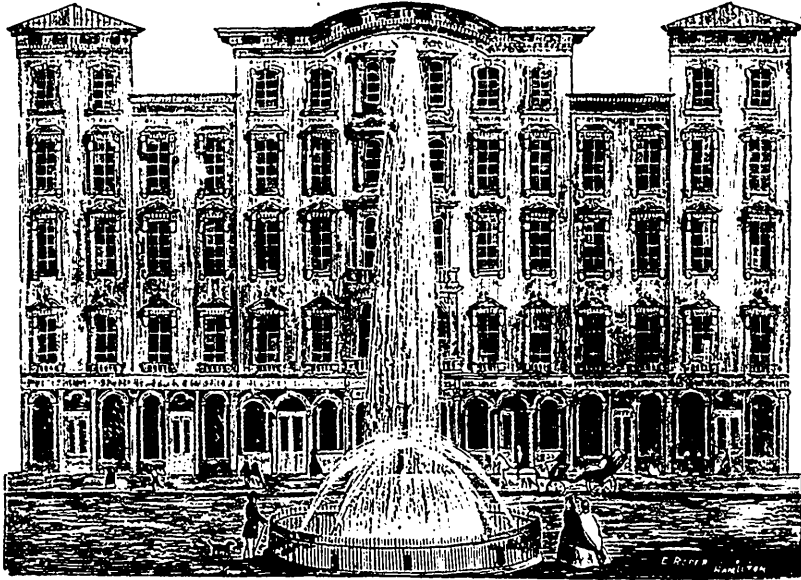
December, 1892.

The title 'THE PORTFOLIO' is rendered in a decorative, blackletter-style font. The word 'THE' is in a smaller, simpler font above 'PORTFOLIO'. A large, ornate initial 'P' is on the left, with a leafy branch extending from its base. To the right of the 'P' is a lamp with a sunburst of light above it, resting on a book. The entire title is enclosed in a decorative frame with a scroll on the right side.

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THE PORTFOLIO

"VITA SINE LITERIS MORS EST."

VOL. XIII.

HAMILTON, ONT., DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 3.

The Portfolio.

Published monthly in the interests of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont., its students, Alumnae and friends.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum, 75 Cents. Single Copies, 15 Cents

Address all Communication to "THE PORTFOLIO,"
Hamilton, Ontario

We invite correspondence and contributions from the Alumnae and former Students.

Notes.

*Thanksgiving Day and how it was spent
by some of the girls.*

When the long talked of holidays at last arrive, and we hear the chatter of girlish voices in the halls and rooms, we know that the silver toned bell has ceased to warn us that one half hour is up, and that classes are over for the next few days.

Yet how we all looked forward to those few days. Many of us anticipating the joy of seeing "home and mother," some of us too far distant to partake of that joy, visit friends living near; while the majority are away having a "perfectly lovely time," the few who remain are drawn closer together by the words of friendship, talking as they sit around the cheerful grate fire, of home, of friends far away, or perhaps building castles in the air as they think of the coming (slowly but surely coming) Xmas Holidays.

In the meantime what are our other college friends doing in their different houses? we can imagine so many different things, one may be preparing for a party, another for a concert, or a third, and it is the prettiest picture of all, may be sitting at home surrounded by mother and father, brothers and sisters, telling them all about her college days.

One of our girls spent her holidays visiting friends, this is how she spent her "Thanksgiving Day." "Awaking in a happy frame of mind, thankful that lectures and lessons were for the time being things of the past, my friend and I, after partaking of a substantial breakfast, arrayed ourselves in Sabbath habiliments and started for church, walking for about half a mile in Indian file, for the sidewalks were not then cleared of the snow, of course we arrived fashionably late. After listening to an instructive sermon we started homeward, were propelled along at a lively gait by the thoughts of thanksgiving dinner. Our afternoon was spent lounging around the house making jokes at each other's expense; also we went with some friends for a brisk walk, and being a stranger in the city I enjoyed the sight seeing very much. Well, I must confess, that though we had partaken of one thanksgiving dinner, we managed to do ample justice to a second, and are, notwithstanding, alive and well to this day. Our evening was spent at a church entertainment under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A."

Note well Reading Matter at foot of Pages.

Another of our girls, besides entertaining friends and enjoying thanksgiving dinner, had the additional pleasure of going for a sleigh ride, which a great number of us were longing for but unfortunately for us it ended in the wishing. But girls! amid all our enjoyments, let us not forget the truer, deeper meaning of. Thanksgiving, "Thanks to be given." Let us remember that it is a time when we should especially feel that we ought to return thanks to our Bountiful Father for all the benefits received from Him.

Christmas-Tide.

Christmas! It is the world's one holiday. Christ! Friends and foes alike acknowledge Him, the world's one hero. Away far north within the frozen circle men clasp hands in joyful congratulation, and childrens' voices sound the glad acclaim of "Glory to God in the highest" when Christmas day comes round; and far away in southern latitudes, similar emotions are awakened and similar songs are heard with the ever-familiar refrain, "Christ is born in Bethlehem."

Christianity has wrought itself into every relationship of the best and most advanced of modern life and of modern civilization. It has touched all art and has elevated whatever it has touched. It has given painting new ideals. It has inspired the poet with his divinest song and has imparted to music a power and a pathos of which it never before was capable. It has spoken to the savage; and clothed and in his right mind, that savage now bows down in adoration and reverence before the Redeemer of the world. It pervades the highest of human literature, and purifies as it pervades. It comes alike with gladness, and with its message of peace unto the prisoner's cell and unto the sovereign's palace

With us the Christmas festival, though a religious observance, is also and pre-eminently a social one. Christmas is a day of gifts and a time of pleasant memories. The season is one of good will, of family gatherings, of joyous music, of heart

felt prayers. What matters it whether or not the 25th. December were the actual, natal day? Most probably it was not, though from the fourth century it has been all but universally so esteemed. The mere date of Christ's birth matters not, only the fact remains that on the 25th. of December is the world's solitary birthday celebration, the world's one holiday which speaks exclusively of peace on earth, good will to men.

Among the legendary lore associated with Christmas, is the pretty but fanciful story, that, at midnight on Christmas Eve, the oxen kneel in their stalls in honor of that night, nearly two thousand years ago when the infant Christ was cradled in a manger. Probably but few, if any, believe in this legend of mute homage paid by the brutes to their Creator, any more than they believe in other miraculous traditions of Christmas eve. But millions of men, women and childrer, will kneel on that eve in honor of the event that the dumb oxen are supposed to communicate.

Christmas has neither geographical nor social boundaries, "Compliments of the Season" and "A Merry Christmas" are phrases carried to the ends of the earth. This holiday is rich in memories of old times among all sorts and conditions of men, old friends are remembered, old foes forgiven, old feuds forgotten. In this happy season, the rich share their worldly goods with the poor, and the afflicted are visited and comforted. It is by acts of charity we make Christmas a season of double rejoicing--a blessing to him who gives no less than to him who receives.

CHRISTMAS.

Heap on more wood, the wind is chill,
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

—Scott.

Hail to the night when we gather once more,
All the forms we love to meet;
When we've many a guest that's dear to our
And the household dog at our feet. [breast.
Who would not be in the circle glee,
When heart to heart is yearning—
When joy breathes out in the laughing shout,
While the Christmas log is burning.

—Eliza Cook.

O Christmas! welcome to thy hallowed reign,
And all the social virtues in thy train;
Compassion listening to the tale of grief,
Who seeks the child of sorrow with relief;
And every muse with animating glee,
Congenial mirth and cordial sympathy.

—Mrs. Hemans.

Calm was the hallowed night;
Valley and mountain height
Slumbered in shade.
Roofed by heaven's azure fair,
Making their flocks their care;
Shepherds, in open air
Tranquilly stayed.

—C. Elliott.

The happy Christmas comes once more,
The Heavenly Guest is at the door,
The blessed words the shepherds thrill,
The joyous tidings—Peace, good-will.
The helpries of all Christendom
Now roll a—g
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.

—Longfellow.

Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands
The chorus of voices, the clasp of hands;
Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the
morn;
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born;
With glad jublations
Bring hope to the nations,
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one.

—Whittier.

It is the calm and solemn night,
A thousand bells ring out and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, and suite
The darkness—charmed and holy now
The night that rest no shame had worn,
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay, new born
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven;
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago.

—Donnett.

Question Answer.

What is Comptism?

Who was the first postman?

What was Transcendentalism?

What is the "Sinews of War"?

Who is called the "Attic Bee"?

Where is the "Land o' Cakes"?

How far is a Sabbath's day journey?

Who were the Encyclopaedists of France?

What was the difference between a
Romancer and Romanticist?

When was Christmas day first kept on
the 25th of December?

By whose authority was it decided to
keep the 25th of Dec. as Christmas Day?

Who first used the phrase "Almighty
Dollar"?

What city in the United States is called
"The Modern Athens"?

To whom is the name of "Kilkenny Cats"
applied?

Who was called "the laughing philoso-
pher"?

What country was called "the nation of
shop-keepers"?

What does the expression "giving a
Roland for an Oliver" mean?

Who or what is the "Old Lady of Thread-
needle Street"?

Who divided the day into two portions
of twelve hours each?

Who was the Laughing Philosopher and
who the Weeping?

What causes the twinkling of the Stars?
Why do not the Plants twinkle?

What art is most closely connected and
coeval with poetry?

Why are the earliest poets of all nations
anonymous?

Why is not total darkness produced
when a dense cloud passes between us and
the sun?

We respectfully invite the readers of the
"Portfolio" to contribute to this column.

Answers to Questions of Last Number.

The "Humanites" were the branches of
polite or elegant literature, as language,
grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of
the ancient classics.

SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS, LARGEST STOCK—McILWRAITH & TREGENZA

The Mimosa is a genius of leguminous plants containing many species, especially the Acacia and the Sensitive Plant.

Madame de Genlis invented Tableaux.

The Storics were disciples of the Ancient Philosopher Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens. They held that the universe is governed by one good and wise God, together with inferior or subordinate deities.

Milton, Locke and Newton were Unitarians.

"Knight of the woeful countenance" is mentioned in Don Quixote."

"The Lady of Christs College" was Milton

The Bible was divided into Chapters and Verses by Hugo A Santo Caro.

King was the friend mourned by Milton in "Lycidas."

Pythagoras was born about 580 B. C., and died about 500 B. C. He taught the doctrine of Transmigration of Souls.

John Donne was the founder of the Metaphysical School

Young is the author of:—"Two low they build that build beneath the stars."

Tennyson is the author of:--

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

The blue color of the sky is due to the fact that the atmosphere absorbs certain colors of the spectrum and reflects others.

A Communist is one who advocates the the reorganizing of society by an equal distribution of property and an equalization of social relations.

"What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings,
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing,
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

The tides are not an actual movement of water but are caused by a great wave, which raised by the moon's attraction follows her in her course around the earth.

We are afraid to suggest a name suitable to such an important organization as a Choral Class.

There is such a thing as a lunar rainbow, but it is very faint. It occurs under conditions similar to those of the Solar Rainbow

The Colosseum.

It is said of all the ruins in Rome none are so imposingly beautiful or characteristic as the Colosseum. Here the gladiatorial games were gazed upon by emperors, senators, soldiers, citizens and the lowest populace. Here they looked and applauded together when the favorite won, and groaned as fiercely when the favorite fell, startling eagles above with their wild cries of triumph. Here to might be heard the roar of the tiger and the enraged elephant. The sand of the arena drank alike the blood of gladiator and martyred virgin.

This great amphitheatre was dedicated by Titus, 80 A. D. The games then lasted one hundred and fifty days, fifty wild beasts being killed every day. Under Domitian it was finally finished.

Viewing it from the outside we behold a grand elevation of four stories built blocks of enormous blocks of Travertine. The lower is Doric, the second Ionic, the third Corinthian and the fourth Composite, the lower three being composed of arches with engaged columns, and the upper being a solid wall, pierced with square openings and faced by pilasters. Here in the days of her pride, Rome, imperial Rome built this mighty amphitheatre and outlasting all her works it still stands a type of her grandeur, noble and beautiful in its decay.

Thousand of beautiful flowers now bloom in its ruined arches; tall plants and shrubs wave across the open spaces, and nature has healed over the wounds of time with delicate grasses and weeds. Where through the doors once rushed wild beasts to tear the Christian Martyrs, now stands the altars that are dedicated to Christ. As you dream over this change, the splendor of sunset blazes against the lofty wall. And far above an eagle sails silently along like a reminiscence of imperial times.

Debate.

"Resolved that the Pulpit has a wider Influence than the Press."

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE.

"The pulpit is the greater individual influence for good; books may be good but as Henry Ward Beecher once said, books at best are only dried men. The minister is a live man and a living influence. He has a double influence by works as well as by words. He has personal influence, he goes among the people and is largely their confidant, he is present at scenes of joy and sorrow, and has grand opportunities for studying human nature; it is necessary for him to be well acquainted with his people in order to make his sermons answer to their needs. All great sermons have had their influence first felt from the pulpit. As the majority of people are more anxious to hear an eminent minister speak from the pulpit than read his sermons in print, it has a deeper effect upon them. The minister in social life is the standard of the highest morality.

At the present day the pulpit is exerting a wide influence upon its hearers for putting down evils that are a curse to mankind. An eminent minister in New York City, preaching in his own pulpit there against gambling led to other ministers taking up the same subject in other cities and became largely the means of helping to put that evil down. The minister arouses the individual conscience from which must come all sense of responsibility. What an influence the the preaching of John Wesley and George Whitfield exerted among the people of this time. John Wesley with his far reaching voice, fitted to hold the attention of his hearers, gave to his audience ideas which never left them; and who could resist Whitfield's great magnetism. Both imparted a deep religious character to British Christianity, which the press

never could have accomplished. A minister has a large influence in deciding moral and political questions, for there is scarcely a great question of the day but what is touched on in the pulpit. He is expected to be well posted on the leading questions of the day. The minister's education is superior to the majority of those around him, consequently his thought is broader and deeper. The pulpit is largely instrumental in influencing the people to provide means for sending out missionaries to New Countries and foreign lands. In many cases the Missionary is among the first to enter, and to spread Christianity. The missionary enters the New Country and foreign land and thus other parts of the country become more civilized, and protection is secured for travellers, new industries are founded, and the education of the children is looked after, among those who have had scarcely any civilization before. The people become more enlightened and are led to feel their need of education, mentally and morally. In this way the minister is the only one who opens a way for the press. In many communities the minister is the only well educated man, the only man who keeps apace of modern intelligence and endeavor. In all ages from the pulpit great inspiration has been given to the cause of education, many institutions of learning would never have come into existence had not the idea of them first arisen from the pulpit. Harvard College, the first institution of advanced learning in the American Colonies, was the direct result of the Rev. Thomas Shepher's preaching, and during the first century of its history 317 of its Alumni became ministers of the Gospel. The great success of this institution led to similar ones in other parts. Williams and Mary grew out of the labors of the Rev. Dr. Blair. Yale and Princeton and many other colleges are monuments of the pulpits power to establish educational advantages. In times of war the pulpit's voice has been on the side of right.

McILWRAITH & TREGENZA ARE NOTED FOR STYLISH DRESS GOODS.

Soldiers have listened to strong appeals from the pulpit to defend their country. The pulpits power has been felt in all the critical periods of some countries, without its influence the independence of the United States could not have been achieved, this applies also to the great civil war. The government of the pulpit is moral and elevating, seldom anything impure taints it. This can not always be said of the press. The majority of reforms and great movements take their rise from the pulpit. It is a great propagator of original thought, and usually in advance of the intellectual state of the times. From the pulpit benevolent feelings are awakened; also a great effect for practical good is produced, and it has a large share for bringing about the universal brotherhood of mankind. The pulpit is one of the greatest agencies for carrying on the spread of the Gospel and bringing about the redemption of the world, and its influence never was so great as at the present time."

Leader of Negative Side.

In the consideration of our subject for this afternoon, I do not wish to underestimate the work of the Pulpit, but simply prove to you how much wider is the influence of the Press.

First:—What has the Printing Press done for man? It has extended knowledge
 1. Physical knowledge, which teaches us to preserve our health, and so lengthen our lives.
 2. Intellectual knowledge which enables us to profit by examples of the past and so go on to Perfection.
 3. Moral knowledge, teaching us the beauty of virtue and the value of religion.

Look at the state of the country before the introduction of Printing. The grossest mental and moral darkness prevailed. Arts and Sciences there were none, and even the simplest rudiments of Education were unknown to the common people and even to the nobles. The Priests monopolized the learning. All classes of men were plunged in superstition, and vice, and were simply tools in the hands of their spiritual advisers.

But with the Printing Press came knowledge, and with knowledge Freedom. Hitherto the people had no means of obtaining knowledge. They were simply slaves, as before stated, and were not even allowed freedom of thought, but the Press forever abolished personal slavery and established personal freedom. One great outgrowth of this freedom of thought was the English Reformation. Also notice the productions of the great intellects that arose. Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, what has been the influence of these?

Then we must remember that the Press has given the Scripture to all people. The Bible is the true source of all civilization, and but for the Printing Press, it would have remained in the hands of the clergy to be given to the people as they (the clergy) interpreted it. Hence civilization is to a great extent due to the Influence of the Press. The Gospel is addressed to the mind as much as to the heart, and the mind must receive intellectually before the soul can learn spiritually, therefore the Press has the greater influence, for it educates the mind that the soul may be educated. And what would missionaries do without the Bible; it is as I have said before the source of all civilization and the Press gives it to the people.

Thos. Carlyle says:—"There is nothing more wonderful than a book. In books lies the soul of the whole past time. All that mankind has done, thought or seen, is lying in the pages of Books." John Fox, speaking of the art of Printing, says:—"Hereby tongues are known, knowledge groweth, judgment increaseth books are dispersed, the scripture is seen, truth discerned, falsehood detected and pointed out, and all through the benefit of Printing."

Again when we consider the influence of the Pulpit on the masses, how narrow are its bounds. Where the Pulpit reaches thousands the Press reaches millions. Take for example the late Chas Spurgeon, how has his influence been more widely extended? through the Press or the Pulpit? How many thousands he has reached through the Press, he could not possibly have through the Pulpit.

Take again the work of H. B. Stowe, which did more toward the abolition of

slavery in the United States than all other means put together. Also Burke's Reflections. When England, in sympathy with France was just on the verge of joining the Revolutionists, Burke's Reflections turned the whole tide of British thought, and saved England from shame and disaster."

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE.

"In the brief space of time allotted to me to speak in favor of the influence exerted by our pulpits, I will only endeavor to give a few of the many salient points which appear to me convincing as to its power.

First :—Colloquial interchange of thought has a greater effect than the production of the pen. No multiplication of books can ever supercede the human voice. No newly-opened channel of approach to man's mind and heart can ever do away with man's readiness to receive impressions through his fellow-man. The strong, clear, melodious voice of the speaker makes ever word interesting. Thoughts original and sparkling are emitted, keeping the mind of listener aglow with wonder and expectation. His imagination has no time to sleep but is kept working rapidly. He is every moment wondering what new idea will next be propagated by the speaker and how the thrilling illustration he may be giving will terminate or what the unavoidable truths will finally dictate to him as a rule to obey, for remember he cannot turn to the end of the chapter as in reading, and at once satisfy himself as to the termination of it, but all must be contented to take in the details and reach it step by step. Truth communicated to man by his fellows cannot but have a high effect.

Next :—A strong influence existed in the pulpit when the influence of the press was in its infancy. Striking examples are to be found of this in such men as Knox, Luther, Latimer, Ridley and others who flourished in those earlier times; men

who have become immortalized by their strong, courageous actions on the side of truth, and whose immortality, lasting through centuries, is likely to last for centuries to come. These familiar names are a small proportion of the great number who had an extended influence for good in those remote times. But we will not dwell here, for our discussion has more to do with to-day than in the past.

The majority of reforms take their rise from the pulpit before they are put into print. The press is indebted to the pulpit for a part of its matter. It often owes its ready disposal to some discourse which it contains that originated in the pulpit. It has been said by Beecher—a most powerful example of the recent influence exerted by the pulpit, that he spoke for the press as much as for the congregation around him. His sermons were first preached to a vast assembly and then spread before hundreds of thousands of readers. Newspapers of all denominations deemed it not only a privilege but a great attraction to be able to announce a sermon from this gifted man. This, I think, reminds us of another point, namely :—That a great number can be entertained at one time by the speaker, while in reading an account of it from the press, the enjoyment is limited to one or two. Then the minister is instrumental in spreading the work of the press, for in him we always find a strong advocate on the side of literature especially, that which has a strong tendency to uplift and ennoble humanity.

Next :—It may be said the influence of the pulpit is always beneficial, which cannot be said of the press. The good influence of the latter is often partially counter-balanced by its evil influence. It cannot be denied, articles creep into the press which have not a very elevating tendency. Why are these allowed to enter? Simply because every class of readers must be pleased, and tastes differ vastly.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY & GLOVES.—McILWRAITH & TREGENZA

To be able to stand before a large audience who are ever ready to criticise the words and actions of the speaker, requires a more extended amount of knowledge than to sit down and pen off an article without being scrutinized by the direct eye of the critic. I, by means, think it an easy matter to write such an article, but in your study molested by no invader, you are at any rate able to keep composure, which appears to be sometimes rather difficult in the pulpit; and I should imagine much practice would be needed to be able to exercise a complete control over the thoughts and feelings. In expressing your thoughts colloquially, you need to have a number of facts on the subject, for you may not always be ready to call to mind just the one you need, and you certainly have not time to stop and search the memory for it.

Then, the minister's influence is by works as well as by words, whereas the press can only work by words. What a powerful agent to the benefiting of his companions are the good deeds wrought by man. It is an old proverb—actions speak louder than words—and I think it contains a great deal of truth, for no matter how much we preach on what we believe to be the proper course to pursue, and all our actions run contrary to this course, our words will have little effect. Now what is more effective than the living sympathy and guidance of the preacher in the pulpit, his soul burning and glowing, and thus lighting up other souls; his eye beaming on theirs; his clear, far-seeing mind excited by the magnetism of truth and appealing to their hearts with an earnestness that will take no denial. It cannot be denied, the press has a wonderful influence, especially in the formation of public opinion on questions, religious and moral as well as those social and political, but it can never supercede the preaching of the Gospel.

2nd NEGATIVE SPEAKER.

"The first thing I have noticed is the effect the Press has, not on Education simply, but more directly on our Literature. It has preserved it from becoming dialectical. If it had not been for the Press each district

would have had its own particular dialect, such being the case, we would have no Standard Literature, and each district would be unable to understand the other, consequently they would become narrow-minded and ignorant of outside affairs, as we find indeed they were before the introduction of Printing.

Then again take the influence of any of the noted men of the day; Dr. Talmage for instance, what good would he do without the aid of the press? From the pulpit he would reach perhaps from four to five thousand, where by the aid of the press his influence would be spread over nations. Also notice the effect of the press on christianity: one without thinking might ascribe the growth of christianity to the pulpit. The pulpit reaches the church-going class, the press reaches all. What would our school system be without the press. What would a school be without books, and where the books without the press? The Press is the great Educator."

The customary five minutes were allowed the leaders, after which the decision was given in favor of the Negative.

A Christmas Story.

It was the day before Christmas, and as we looked out we could see through the snow flakes a large steamer, making into port. "Oh, I wonder if I shall get home in time for Christmas dinner, if I do, won't I surprise them!" thought our little sailor Jack, as he saw from the ship, the town clothed in its white mantle of snow.

He smiled as he pictured the dear father and mother, and little sister, seated around the old-fashioned fire-place at home.

One of the crew, who often befriended Jack in many ways, came up to the little fellow, and said, "well my boy, are ye glad to see the sight o'land again," Jack replied in the affirmative, telling his friend of what he had been thinking.

There was no more time for conversation as they were soon both at work, All was bustle and hurry now, on board, for they were very near the harbor.

During the waving of handkerchiefs and exclamations of joy, as friend recognized friend, the great ship was at last still, and the gangway thrown down.

Jack was for a moment bewildered, but soon regaining his wits, (also his spirits), his first impulse was to throw his sailor cap into the air and cheer, for the world looked so beautiful. But he restrained himself and put on quite a serious face, as he sat down on a box near by, and tried to plan a way of getting home. He knew he had not enough money to pay his way, so he said, to himself, "Well I'll have to foot it then, so here goes."

By this time it was near evening, and had stopped snowing. The air was quite sharp, but our hero pulled his coat collar up put his hands in his pockets, and off he started, whistling, "Home, Sweet Home."

Just at the outskirts of the town stood an inn, and as Jack passed, he noticed a stage standing at the door. He looked around him, and seeing no one near, he concluded to steal a ride.

He was quite small, and easily slipped under the seat.

In about five minutes, the driver with his passengers (three old gentlemen) came out of the inn, and after some disputing about the price, they boarded the stage and started.

Fortunately, as Jack peeped out, he saw that they were going in the direction of his home, so he made himself as comfortable as possible, and awaited events.

Something did happen, and somewhat sooner than our brave boy expected.

The three old gentlemen were carrying on an animated discussion on politics, which was not at all interesting to our little friend, who soon became restless. As he was endeavoring to put one of his feet into a mere comfortable position, the noise attracted the attention of one of the old gentlemen, and, in the midst of a long harrangue by one of his friends, said, "We three are not the only passengers, for there is something under the seat, sure as guns," whereat to Jack's discomfiture, they proceeded to investigate.

They of course, found our hero, and immediately wanted an explanation, which, when given, excited their pity. But the driver was merciless, and said Jack must get out.

The old gentlemen each gave Jack a shilling, which he pocketed with many thanks.

After the stage had gone, leaving our sailor boy in the middle of the road, he looked around in quest of a light, and seeing one in the distance, he made his way, through the snow, in the direction of it.

Presently he came to a comfortable farmhouse, at the door of which he rapped, and was admitted by a kind motherly-looking woman.

She seemed astonished, as she might be, as she said "You poor little boy, where did you come from, on such a cold night?"

She brought him in, and soon made him happy, by first giving him his supper, and then sitting down to talk to him. As he related his adventures, her husband, who was reading, also became interested, and Jack felt quite at home.

Being very tired he was soon asleep, in a cosy little bed, dreaming of turkey and plum pudding.

Next morning he found that he was not far from home, and with many kind words from his benefactors he started out.

It was a beautiful day, clear, frosty—just the kind of Christmas morning we all delight to see.

Jack forgot the walk through the deep snow, and everything in the enjoyment of the bracing air. Numerous were the conjectures by the passers by, as to who the little boy in blue was, but the subject of conversation, utterly ignorant of the interest taken in him, plodded on.

Bye-and-bye the dear old home comes in sight, and he says to himself, "Oh, I am afraid I will not be there in time to have my Christmas dinner with them," but hurries on.

As he nears the house, he sees his little sister and playmate at the window, and then she disappears.

Running to her mamma, who has just seated herself at the table she cries, "Oh mamma, someone what looks dreadful like our Jack is 'tumin."

The mother has not time to go to see, for Jack has opened the door, and with a joyful cry, is soon in the happy mother's arms. The father and little sister are none the less glad to see their dear sailor boy.

What a happy Christmas dinner that was! Father in his old place, mother in hers, Jack and little sister, with their bright faces, seated side by side.

Let us hope that we all may spend as happy a Christmas as our little friend Jack.

Locals.

"Horrible!"

Bedroom slippers are the latest fad.

Cats are in demand. Mice are plentiful.

"If your finger is crooked let it stay crooked."

The new instrument through which we star gaze—a microscope.

On the 23rd instant, which was flatter, the dip or the pudding.

Miss C——, one of our number, has been lately introduced to a Mr. Crabbe.

One of our number left us last week to be present at the marriage of her brother.

Only a step from bed to floor,
Just a slight crash—nothing more.

One of our students in commenting upon the recent death of a poet, spoke of him as lately *discased*.

What notes compose the most favorite tunes and how many tunes do they play? Bank "Notes" and they make up for—tunes

Professor, after vainly trying to elicit answers to his questions on Spectrum Analysis, "This is indeed quite spectral"

A certain young lady was vainly striving to spell shirt, s-h-u-r-t, one evening in our "War of Words."

The dining table is not the place for a young lady to display all her artful manoeuvres with the cutlery or anything that is set before her.

It has been remarked in our hearing that tide is one of the two things that wait for

no man. We are innocently curious as to what the other is.

We spent quite a jovial half-hour the other evening as a farewell to one of our fellow-students who is leaving us for a short time. We wish her a speedy return.

Why will a certain young lady in an advanced class persist in answering questions in an interrogatory form, in spite of the repeated attempts made by the teacher to correct this fault?

First Senior to day student—"Won't you take our Port?"

Second Senior, posing before the looking glass—"Well, if you don't we will have to *report* you." (Think of the effort it must have caused that Senior to make that pun.)

We are glad to be able to announce that a series of lectures is to be given in our College Hall by Professor Clark, of Trinity University, on Tennyson and other illustrated authors. These lectures commence Dec. 23rd, and will extend into the spring months. We are all anticipating an unusual literary treat.

Exchanges.

Among the numerous papers that lie strewn before us "Columbus" meets our eyes On more than one of their covers. We are glad to see that our sister Journals are so loyal towards the great discoverer of their native land by so honoring him.

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We are pleased to receive a number of the "O. A. C. Review," as it contained some very interesting and practical items. We have almost began to fear however, that the change in its form has proved fatal to its existence, as we have received but the one number.

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The "Argosy" is in our estimation an excellent paper. The matter is indeed interesting and varied. The Argosy views life from all its standpoints, Moral, Intellectual and Physical. The latter especially was treated of at considerable length. The article on "Around the Board" is worthy of mention, and we congratulate the "Boys" that the supply did not fail before the last bell sounded.

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