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The
PORTFOLIO

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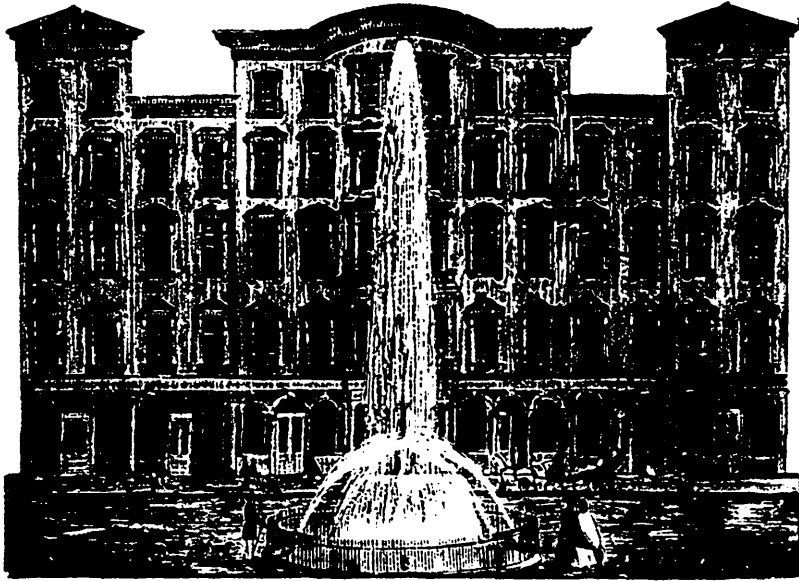
THE PORTFOLIO.

“VITA SINE LITERIS MORS EST.”

VOL. X.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

No.



THE

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✧ We invite correspondence and contributions from the Alumnae and former students.

✧ In Defencionem. ✧

WHEN, some time ago, I sent to the "Portfolio," at the request of one of the Editors, a short article entitled "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life," I did not dream that it would elicit a response, nor was it my desire that it should do so.

The fact that I did not wish to monopolize too much space made it necessary for me to omit a great deal that might have made my essay plainer, and have placed me in a different position.

If my contribution has made me appear in the light of one whose views are prejudiced and narrow-minded, I am sorry. If those who have done me the honor to read the article think that I would suggest scientific study to the exclusion of all other lines of thought,

then again am I filled with regret; for nothing was further from my mind than that either of the above conclusions should be drawn.

It is customary for each one of us to make a special study of some one subject, and I consider that he who makes the Sciences his special study is immeasurably better prepared to respond to the calls of this active and practical era than he who selects for his special study the Ancient Classics or Modern Languages, although some knowledge of both these is essential to a liberal culture.

The author of "Objections" asks the question, "In proportion to the advancement in every department of education and social life is the practical element greater than in former years?" I answer no, it is not; but that does not alter the fact that this is the most practical era the world has ever seen. The very "advancement" of which my correspondent speaks has made it so. Although there has been marked advancement in nearly every department, yet nothing else has made anything like the progressive strides that Science has made, and just in proportion to the greater progress which Science has made over other subjects is the practical element greater.

My correspondent speaks in a sneering manner of "filthy lucre," yet she cannot but acknowledge that money, if rightly used, is a good boon, and extends one's opportunities for doing good. We cannot examine the lives of such men as Senator Macdonald and Mr. Gooderham without being impressed with the true value of worldly wealth. It is alas, true, that a great many pursue wealth for its own sake alone, but all men are not so selfish. Money is power, and whether it is sought after to meet selfish or unselfish ends, yet we all seem desirous to possess it, and in these times when competition is so keen, unless we are endowed with at least an average share of practical ability we stand

a poor chance of ever accumulating enough wealth for our daily necessities. In saying that the race for wealth is not culture, my correspondent insinuates that I said it was, and in so doing she does me an injustice, and misrepresents my statements.

My fair critic claims that I am going to an extreme when I say that the highest reason for which knowledge should be acquired is its power of useful application—an I? I ask the unprejudiced reader is the mind not as truly disciplined by the study of those subjects which are capable of useful application as by those which are not? I certainly agree with the adherents of the traditional system of education in so far as to say that "mental discipline" is one of the objects of a higher education—a most important one too—but should it be the sole object? Cannot the mind be perfectly trained and disciplined by the study of sciences, which, in addition, gives to the student a knowledge of facts which will be found useful and applicable during his whole subsequent life? As I said when treating this subject before, if it be held desirable merely to task the memory by a dead pull at arbitrary facts, then it is only necessary to use the innumerable facts of science without regard to order; but when we take into consideration the immense importance of methodizing mental acquisition and utilizing the principle of natural association among the elements of knowledge, the immeasurable superiority of the sciences for this purpose becomes at once apparent.

No, the classical student cannot be called exactly a hermit, yet if he does justice to his classical course he will have little, if any time, for anything else. It is true that he dwells in modern society, but his thoughts and sympathies, being influenced by his classical reading, are ancient. For be it known that during the last two years at least of his classical course he reads practically nothing but Latin and Greek, and so much of these two languages does the curriculum set down for his perusal, that if, as I said before, he does justice to his work, he has

no time for modern thought or modern reading. Professor Vaughan says: "There is no study that could prove more successful in producing often thorough idleness and vacancy of mind, parrot-like repetition and sing-song knowledge to the abeyance and destruction of the intellectual powers, as well as to the loss and paralysis of the outward senses than our traditional study and idolatry of language." It is well known that in numerous cases the after success of the student may be directly traced to neglect of his regular college studies, and his indulgence in other lines of thought, and it is equally notorious that in numberless other cases where the student has surrendered himself to college influences and conquered his curriculum, exactly in proportion to his fidelity has been his defeat. He has mastered a disqualifying culture. "O that I had some knowledge of those imminent questions that are urging themselves on public attention in place of my 'college lumber'" is a stereotyped exclamation in these cases.

When my correspondent says: "The writer is on shifting sand when he takes the stand that where no perceived result comes from the acquiring of certain subjects time has been irretrievably lost and power irrecoverably wasted," she appears to me to be laboring under a delusion. She apparently thinks that the mental capacity of the human brain is illimitable. In this she is greatly mistaken. Some brains can take in and retain more than others, but there is a limit to the mental capabilities of each brain. Thought usually goes on so quietly and seems so far removed from bodily exertion that we are easily betrayed into the notion that it is carried on in a region of pure spirit; but this is far from being the truth. The changes of states of consciousness, the course of thought and all the processes of the understanding are carried on by a constant succession of nerve-excitements and nerve-discharges. The brain is not a chaos of parts thrown together at random, but consists of hundreds of millions of cells

and fibres organized into symmetrical order, so as to produce innumerable connections, crossings, and junctions of exquisite delicacy. The mental associations are formed by combinations of currents in the brain and are made permanent by the growth and modification of cells at the point of union. When an impression is made upon the brain a change is produced and an effect remains in the brain substance. If it be repeated the change is deepened and the effect becomes more lasting. Intellectual capacity is therefore at bottom an affair of physical impossibility and is subjected to limitations.

The writer of "Objections" then proceeds to make the remark that "Nothing once acquired is ever lost." Mr. Bain says: "Excitable brains that can command a very great concentration of force upon a subject will be proportionately improved for the time being. By drawing upon the strength of the future we are able to fix temporarily a great variety of impressions during the exaltation of cerebral power that the excitement gives. The occasion past, the brain must be idle for a corresponding length of time, while a large portion of the excited impressions will gradually perish away." The brain should be carefully trained and husbanded. We must bear in mind that in "life's short span" we cannot learn everything, for while we are endeavoring to master one course of study, the previous mental impressions will of necessity be crowded out to make room for those we are now loading the brain with. So that it behooves us to use careful judgment in choosing those lines of thought which will be of the greatest use to us throughout life, and which we can see exemplified in our daily surroundings. If we do this our conceptions, instead of fading away, will be strengthened and stimulated, and we will be capable of deeper thought and clearer perception.

My correspondent says: "We have no great names on our records who have left gems of thought to the world, but we find that their souls were roused by the writings of past thinkers." It is to be

regretted that she has never heard the thrilling names of Newton, Watt, Stephenson and Edison, and many other equally illustrious names, and, in all sincerity, I would advise that she diligently search till she comes across them, and that she read the early lives of these men, and it is the humble opinion of the writer that she will find they have become famous, not by reading "the writings of past thinkers," but by careful observation and indefatigable study of the natural phenomena presented by every-day life.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that I am not transgressing to too great an extent on the time of the Editors of the "Portfolio," and that the length of this reply will not be considered an imposition on good nature.

BLUFF.

✦ Salutory. ✦

PLEASURES OF SCIENCE.

LENAH A. W. STURGEON.

FRRIENDS and acquaintances! I bid you to-night in behalf of Class 'go a hearty welcome! You have come to show us by your sympathy and kindly feeling that you are interested in us, and we are grateful for it. To-night we are entering upon another life, new cares and new joys are opening before us, and we resolutely turn our faces from the past with its joys and sorrows so inextricably mingled, and put our forces to our new work, hoping that the future will show our efforts have not been in vain. We are to separate—different callings, aspirations and circumstances, will make our paths through life diverge, but the chain of friendship will not be broken—it is too firmly welded by association and by our mutual experiences of joy and sorrow for absence to sever. It is with sadness that we will say farewell, but we look with pleasure to the future when we hope to fulfill the expectations of our teachers, and prove that the lessons learned while here have not been in vain.

The actual benefits which humanity has reaped from the developments of

scientific research are of such variety and prominence as to elicit from the public mind a continuous stream of high sounding and indeed well merited panegyric on science and those men who have promoted its wonderful advancement. But although the conquests of this branch of learning have been vast, it is as yet in its cradle; the impetus derived from the fruit-bearing philosophy of Bacon is but beginning to give it motion. Like a small stream its utility is limited; it must ere long expand into a wide branching river, and ultimately identify itself with the ocean, whence it may with a liberal hand lavish its rich blessings on the whole world. The intention of this paper is to say something with regard not so much to its utility to man, as to the pleasure to be derived from its pursuit. Science is usually regarded as a something which by its numerous ramifications illuminates mankind, mitigates suffering, prevents disease, augments the fertility of the soil, promotes intercourse between distant lands and a rivalry in the arts of peace and war between nations and communities—a something which in a word civilizes man. But as a fountain of real enjoyment, to which we may resort in our leisure moments, as we would to art or literature, from whose waters we may derive a true ennobling gratification at times when we have failed to find it elsewhere, in this respect it is seldom treated with the importance due to it; but in this respect we claim for science a very high position, and shall now endeavor to bring forward a few reasons in support of this. In looking at almost any other source of enjoyment we cannot fail to notice how meagre and barren, how restricted in quantity and ignoble in kind, they all are when compared with science. In the former we have but one world before us—the latter brings two others within our ken, one revealed by the telescope and one by the microscope. It is true that without scientific aid we can enjoy many beauties, both in the celestial and terrestrial worlds, but we cannot be accused of extravagance if we say that with that assistance the scene is as far beyond that without it as the treasures of

a wealthy mine exceed in value the small lot of ground that covers it.

Let us look in the first place at what science shows us, commencing with the world in which we live. Here the first and great thing which calls forth our admiration is the wonderful manner in which everything is adapted to suit the conveniences of all living beings. The machinery by which the exquisite harmony of nature is continually preserved, is open to our view, when the outer envelope is thrown off we may look into the very interior of the contrivances, and behold the secret springs directing the actions transcribing on your globe. And here we find realities far exceeding in design the boldest efforts of any child of imagination. To one viewing the processes of nature with a scientific eye, it appears like a great drama, constructed by a superior intellect, in which everything is arranged to perfection, all the actors stepping into their places at the exact moment, performing their duties with remarkable precision and retiring at the proper time to give way for others; all are distinct, yet all are inseparable.

And if we are struck with admiration at the marvellous mechanism of the world around us, where shall we find words to express our astonishment and surprise when we turn our eyes above us and behold the glories of the upper air. Here we survey a scene in extent like that beheld by Satan on the opening of the gates of Tartarus, an

“ Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, whose length, breadth and
height,
And time and place are lost.”

Even the feeling of pleasure and the delights of novelty give way to amazement and awe. Before, we considered ourselves as beings exercising an important influence on the economy of nature, and our world as the greatest of all worlds. Now, it and all things on it are attenuated to a point. We are truly humbled! our arrogant pride, haughty self-sufficiency and intolerant presumption are thrown entirely off when we

consider the splendors of Him, so nobly described in the language of Paul, "Who only hath immortality, who dwelleth in light which no man can approach unto, whom no man hath seen nor can see." When Moses was entreating God for the Israelites after their idolatrous worship, he made use of this petition—"I beseech Thee, show me Thy glory." And if the universal voice of humanity had offered this prayer to the great Architect of the universe, they could not have received a more striking manifestation of Divine glory than that which has been the result of astronomical research within the last few hundred years. The sun which illumines us by day, represented in the beautiful mythology of the ancients as Apollo with his flaming chariot and steeds, turns out to be a vast sphere of light nearly a million and a half times as large as our earth; while at night the innumerable lights which before were dissolved in the brighter blaze of the sun, are discovered to be innumerable worlds, some of them vastly larger than the sun itself! the number is incomputable, and they are separated by distances which may be placed in figures and words, but which no human intellect can comprehend. And the farther we go the more wonders we find. As we penetrate with the glasses deeper and deeper into the "void profound of unessential night," small glimmering points expand into more worlds—thin mists open out into families of worlds. Still we see others twinkling in the distance! The wild dream of the German poet seems to be more than realized,—“God called man from his dreams into the vestibule of Heaven, saying ‘come up higher and I will show thee the glory of My house.’ And to His angels who stood about His throne He said, ‘Take Him, strip him of his robes of flesh, cleave his affections, put a new breath into his nostrils; but touch not his human heart, the heart which fears and hopes and troubles.” A moment and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage, under the guidance of an angel, with sound of flying pinions, they sped away from the battlements of heaven. Some-

times on the mighty angel's wings they fled through Saharas of darkness:—wildernesses of death. At length from a distance, not counted, save in the arithmetic of Heaven, light beamed upon them—a sleepy flame, as seen through a hazy cloud. They sped on in their terrible flight to meet the light; the light with lesser speed came on to meet them. In a moment the wheeling of planets, then came long eternities of twilight, then again on the right hand and on the left appeared more constellations. At last the man sank down crying, "Angel I can go no further. Let me down into the grave and hide myself from the infinitude of the universe, for end there is none." "End there is none?" demanded the angel; and from the glittering stars that shone around them came a choral shout, "End there is none!" "End there is none?" again demanded the angel: "and is it this that awes thy soul? I answer—end there is none to the universe of God! So also of Him who makes it there is no beginning!"

We think that a consideration of these glories in a proper frame of mind is enough to awake pleasurable sensations even in the most stoical. But there is a material difference between astronomy and other sciences in this respect. In most others we are required to tread our way through a labyrinth of details and big words, that might have made Quintilian gasp and stare; before we reach the centre of enjoyment and hence, either through weariness we stop before we arrive there, or if we do hold on our way patiently to the end, the mind is encumbered with particulars, etc., and thus the scene loses its effects. But with astronomy the case is different; the wide gates of the infinite are opened, and its glories immediately disclosed to our view: there is no intervening medium to perplex our sight.

Let us now turn our attention to another of the worlds which science lays before us—that revealed by the microscope. Here the glories of the Creator shine quite as resplendently as they do in the Heavens; here we see as much true greatness as in the gigantic spheres

that roll along in the thunders of their course on all sides of us : here rules perfection ; here riches are strewn by no niggard hand : here the Creative power moves supreme : here while nothing is lacking, nothing is redundant : here are seen in bewildering profusion the resources of a mind that knows no exhaustion, the blessings of a love that knows no bound !

A great part of the enjoyment of ordinary life consists of a contemplation of the beauties of nature and the wonders of art : where then can scenes of more transcendent beauty be found than those to which we have just referred ? Do we love novelty ? Here are novelties without end, either to variety or number. Is the ever buoyant principle of curiosity to be gratified ? Here is food in abundance for the most curious. And then we are not restricted to those branches just mentioned—natural science unfolds to us all the harmonious windings of physical laws, all the fine adaptations and hair-spring minuteness, so conspicuous in every part of nature's work-room. Then comes chemistry, one of the most wonderful of all, with her eagle eye throwing off the complicated envelopments which makes the world such an enigma, searching out the secrets hoarded up in the hiding places of the universe, and holding up to our gaze such specimens of Divine ingenuity, skill, power and foresight, as to cause the pompous fabrics of human construction to dwindle into unessential shade. So with all the sciences : there is not one which does not exhibit some points of peculiar interest. And science has given us some of the most conclusive arguments that we have, or could have, relative to the immateriality and immortality of the soul. Physiological researches have shown that our bodies are in a continual state of change ; that new material is being constantly added to them as old material is being carried away : in fine that the bodies we now have are not at all the same bodies which we had a short time ago. Yet we know that we ourselves continue the same. We see by this that the thinking part of us is entirely distinct from the tenement in which it dwells. Someone

has said " We have already several times lost a great part, or perhaps the whole of our bodies, according to certain common established laws of nature : yet we remain the same living agents : when we shall lose as great a part, or the whole, by another common established law of nature, death, why may we not also remain the same ? This brings us to a glorious conclusion by which we may say with the Roman poet, though in a different sense, " I shall not *all* die."

The man who luxuriates in the rich fields of science enjoys some of the greatest privileges given to men. The poet has high privileges, but they are as nought compared to those of the scientific man. The former has to deal entirely with the outward appearance of nature, but it is given to the man of science to enter the treasure chambers of the Creator, where are concealed the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, to him as to the high priest of old, is allowed an entrance into the very penetralia of the temple, where the transcendent glories of the Shekinah radiates from between the cherubims : he alone is admitted into the interior of these caverns of omnipotence, where the walls are hung with most gorgeous drapery, intermingled with gems, flashing forth the powerful reflex of a Divinity's insufferable blaze.

+ Lost Gold. +


[By E. HAMMONS LEE.]

JN dim green depths rot ingot-laden ship,
While gold baubles, that from the drowned
hand fell,
Lie nestled in the ocean-flowers' bell
With love's gemmed rings once kissed by now dead
lips :
And round some wrought-gold cup the sea-grass
whips
And hides lost pearls, near pearls still in their shell
Where sea-weed forests fill each ocean dell,
And seek dim sunlight with their countless tips,
So lie the wasted gifts, the long-lost hopes,
Beneath the now hushed surface of myself
In lonelier depths than where the diver gropes
They lie deep, deep : but I at times behold
In doubtful glimpses, on some reefy shelf,
The gleam of irrecoverable gold.

+Numbers.+

VALEDICTORY.

MAY SHAW.

 An old Greek philosopher says:— "Number is the essence of all things: and the organization of the universe, in its various determinations, is a harmonious system of numbers and their relations." "Thus number is the prevailing law or symmetry of the universe, the ultimate, the absolutely real. "Everything," says Philolaus, "which is known has in it numbers, for it is impossible either to think or know anything without numbers." Pope says:—"We think in numbers for the numbers come. We either think of everything as a unit or under more complex relations."

In the physical world the question of numbers becomes very important, when the phenomena of heat, light and sound, are solved according to the theory of vibration. The grandest, most beautiful creations in the universe, are based upon the eternal laws of mathematics. Life is dependent upon a certain number of respirations per hour. Gravitation is resolved into a mystic force which acts inversely as the square of its distance. Heat is considered as a mode of pendular motion. Sound rests upon the relations of number. Light as well, on the fact that a certain number of vibrations pass through space every second. The whole science of chemistry rests upon the relations of number. The symmetry and beauty of number is clearly visible throughout nature. From the simplest botanical specimen, to the most complex and delicately organized, the law of multiple and sub-multiple prevails. The crystal, bright, polished, symmetrical, is defined by the number of its sides and the magnitude of its angles. In the higher realm the thought universe, there is also a sort of crystallization, an intellectual gravitation towards the true.

History clusters around a few great names. Each in his own age and clime has formed a centre around which all noble thoughts, all great deeds revolve.

Could we lift the veil that separates the past from the present: wander into the mist and the dreamland of long ago, what revelations? What evidences of thought and skill would meet our eyes. Could we view the colossal monuments of Asiatic pride and Eastern despotism? Could we see the proud mistress of the seas dictating law to the empire? Could we but catch a glimpse of the exquisite sculpture, painting and statuary of Greece! Contrast this Oriental splendor and magnificence with the present and it will suffice to remind us that ancient civilization was one vast system of machinery, that the motor force was simple and yet powerful, that it consisted of a few master minds, that the multitude, impulsive and passionate, was ever ready then, as now, to follow the leaders voice, to tread the foot-paths marked out perchance, by some daring spirit centuries ahead of the times.

In these days of political organizations and mass meetings we hear but little of the individual life. The majority are usually in the wrong, the few are in the right. These are the men of rugged independent thought, who are freed from the trammels and shackles which centuries of idol-worship have imposed upon humanity. One of the seven Sages of Greece remarked, "The majority are bad." As nature ever tends to array herself in symmetrical forms: so the majority ever tends to follow certain lines of thought, certain modes of action and above all the time-worn landmarks, the old beaten paths.

The world has been saved by the few, the "scattered remnant" of the old prophet Ezekiel. Isaiah with his sublime imagery takes up the same refrain, "a tenth shall return" and "these shall be an highway for the remnant of his people." The world's history is the history of the remnant. Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans fell in the fray. All Greece rose up and moved forward to victory. The Hebrew Seers in their grand, luxuriant imagery, saw in the remnant the hope of Israel. The flower of cavalier chivalry melted like snow before Cromwell and his sturdy Puritan

warriors. The subduing of the majority, by Cromwell and his little band, was essential to the foundation of England's future glory and greatness. The millions of France were but a weapon in the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte. Garibaldi broke the chains which had held Italy in bands so long. During the Middle Ages men were branded as heretics and cast outside the pale of the church for simply daring to think for themselves. That spirit, which fire and sword and persecution could not destroy, still lives in the nineteenth century. Wycliffe and Tyndale, Ridley and Latimer, Martin Luther and Knox, would face death rather than yield, and to-day the work of the remnant goes on.

Where the cause of right is involved "numbers" becomes a relative term. All great reforms, social, political and moral, are effected by the few. John Howard's life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe. The words of Elizabeth Fry soothed and encouraged the occupant of many a lonely cell. The writings of Dickens and Mrs. Stowe have done much by way of moral reform. In social matters Gladstone with his brilliant intellect and vast scholarship, deep sympathy and broad charity, has elevated the condition of the masses. On this side of the Atlantic Henry George is agitating the labor question. Tolstoi has employed his pen in behalf of the masses of Russia. These reforms are effected by the few, firm in adherence to conviction, unwavering in allegiance to the right, the good, the noble, the true, those heroic in every sense of the term. "The hero is grand simply by his deeds." Who would not rather have been with Athanasius and the right, than with his host of accusers? Who could help admiring the tremorless assumption, the splendid egotism, of Martin Luther, as he stands alone against the combined power of Charles V., Spain and the Pope? In the thought realm, the higher universe, all great moral and social reforms are effected by the few. Numbers in the grasp of a great mind are but the stepping stones to success. Reform begins with the few and ends with the many, and in this way the

majority come to the front. Though numbers may triumph they cannot convince. The mass blinded by self-interest, dazzled by glittering show has passion for prompter and pride. He who has the true welfare of the mass at heart, will seek their elevation and education. When true womanhood and true manhood come to the front, the value of true dignity and worth will be justly estimated. Truth is eternal, the right shall prevail. The hurrying crowd, the fleeting throng, may weep and toil adown the ages. A few will stem the current.

Ralph Waldo Emerson says:—"Few men have any next, they live from hand to mouth without plan, and are ever at the end of their line, and after each action wait for an impulse from abroad." As to the requisite qualities displayed by the few, three great maxims were bequeathed to future ages by three great men, Shakespeare, Arnold and Goethe. "To thine own self be true," "Trust yourself" and "Try to understand yourself and things in general." Yet in these modern days the old Saxon idea that duty was the ideal, the touchstone of life is lost, and individuals not great deeds live.

Great national enterprises are achieved by numbers acting as a unit. Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, with her little army drove back the Roman invaders. The same spirit which animated the old Saxons is the spirit of the remnant, "Their Sea-Kings who had never slept under the smoky rafters of a roof: who had never drained the ale horn by an inhabited hearth; laughed at wind and waves and sang: "The blast of the tempest aids our oars, the bellowing of heaven, the howling of the thunder, hurt us not, the hurricane is our servant and drives us whither we wish to go." All England rose at the call of Elizabeth. The Armada which had menaced her shores was seen no more.

There have been many, not always the most eminent leaders in any one sphere of human greatness, but men whose actions made a strong and definite impress upon their contemporaries. Wordsworth says:—

"The greatest minds are those of whom the noisy world hears least." George Eliot was impressed with the same thought, for she has written:—

"We see human heroism broken into units, this unit is little, might as well not have been. Let us rather raise a monument to the soldiers whose brave hearts only kept the ranks unbroken and met Death. A monument to the faithful who were not famous, and who were precious only as the continuity of sunbeams is precious, though some of them fall into rain and are barrenness. Doubtless life is strewn with shipwrecks, but the function of philosophy is to take all men at their best. Influence moves in waves from continent to continent, from cycle to cycle. A great star sets, but the tiny ray of light which strikes our eye was sent on its lonely journey thousands of years ago. For aught we know that star has long since ceased to be. The light still shines on, so it is with the influence of a few great minds

"O may we join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again,
In minds made better by their presence: live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end in self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night, like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues."

On the question of the higher education of women public opinion has not hitherto, shown a "sound majority." The few have been in the right, the majority are in the wrong. But the day is coming, the day is not far distant when the few, the "scattered remnant," will be the many, when the higher education of women shall prevail. The environments of woman in the nineteenth century, are such as demand higher education. Amid the progressive developments of the age shall woman be the only clog? Shall the narrow thought and bigotry of preceeding ages be represented by her? If man with his superior intellect, is enabled to pursue his life-work with greater ease and efficiency, why deny woman access to it?

The fact that the higher education of women has not been recognized as it ought, is a stain upon modern civilization, a blot upon the boasted liberality and culture of the age. The home is the chief factor in the community: while all other lines of thought are advancing in this progressive age, the education of women must keep pace. The higher education of women must come, as come it will.

To night we stand upon the verge of another life. What the future holds in store for us we know not. And in looking back, as I trust we shall look back, the old College will be the touchstone of many tender memories. And now to our fellow-students, to you with whom we have toiled side by side, we say "farewell." We thank you for your sympathy and kindness. To your keeping we entrust the honor of the dear old College. May it ever be your first thought. We wish you every success and trust that in days to come you will outshine your predecessors. We thank Mrs. Burns for her kindness, for the thoughtful care and consideration for our welfare which she has ever shewn. We thank the Directors and the kind friends in the city, for the warm welcome accorded the students at their homes. We would especially remember Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, to whose hospitality the students owe so much. Scarce was their home brightened by their presence when their doors were thrown open to us.

To you, Dr. Burns and the members of the faculty, we owe much. When the heart is full words lag behind. When the heart is touched words suggest, they cannot convey that which we would wish to express. But we know that life will be all the fuller, richer and brighter, for having come in touch with your lives. You by your example have shewn us the true worth of life. We have never had anything but sympathy in our work. In leaving the College we would wish you every success, we know your work will be as nobly done for others as it has been done for us. We appreciate the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed in the labors of the past. With deep gratitude we say

"farewell." May your efforts be crowned with success.

We have met in halls of learning,

We have chatted by the way,

Now in parting there comes a yearning,

Longing wish that each might stay.

Why must we so early sever

Ties so strongly binding each?

Why not live forever?

Thus within each other's reach.

Slowly, sadly, the answers comes back from afar,

Each has her work allotted, follow that Guiding Star.

The Financial Capabilities of Woman.

By MISS NETTIE BURKHOLDER.



MOUNTAIN lake on a bright summer morning rests so sweetly, sparkling in the sunshine. Its gently undulating surface invites the tourist to take a sail. But soon a slight breeze ruffles the water. In a short time large waves rise. A heavy wind sends the foam dashing on the shore. Then the spray is lifted up and is driven like a locomotive against the crags and up the creeks. After the gale has passed, the terrible force subsides and finally calm is again brought to the agitated waters. An ever smooth, silvery lake is to be preferred, but inactivity results in stagnation. Bacteria generate and disease spreads. The water in its tossing catches the air and sunlight, making it pure and healthful.

The position of women for many hundreds of years has been quiet and restful. Too much rest, however, has caused stagnation of the powers of the intellect. Now the shaking up has commenced. Society is overturned and women carry everything before them. From the handling of stocks in a money-market to the management of a stall at a flower-show, nothing is too difficult for them to attempt. When the reconstruction of society has been accomplished, and women have found their right place in it, the human race will be nobler and more god-like.

As a result of this agitation, a favorite subject of criticism is the Financial Capabilities of Woman. It has attracted the attention of the greatest thinkers of to-day. Why there should be any doubt it is difficult to explain. She is born with the same amount of brain and vitality as man, and is able to compete with him in our Colleges and Universities. The victories won at Cambridge by Miss Ramsay, of Girton, in the Classical Tripos, and Miss Harvey, of Newnham, in the Modern Language Tripos, have been forcible arguments for the capacity of women to receive an education. Her ability to edit and conduct a journal is known, her skill in inventions is acknowledged, and the tact she displays in organizing and controlling societies merits great praise. But when the idea of handling money is brought forward, there lingers a doubt of her success in using it.

In the early days of the human race the position of woman was very low indeed. The Chinese regarded his wife in the relation of a servant. The Koran taught that no woman could enter heaven unless in company with her husband. The cultured Greek would not allow his bride to speak to him for months unless he spoke first. His wife lived in rude rooms at the rear of the mansion, while his apartments were handsomely decorated with works of art. The Roman treated his wife as so much property. Hadley, in his Introduction to Roman Law, says of the women in the time of Justinian, "the married woman was scarcely allowed to have any separate legal activity, her legal personality being absorbed and lost in that of her husband." This principle the Early Church adopted in its canon of law, because it symbolized the unity of married life which it was endeavoring to maintain against the heathen customs then prevailing. Hadley also remarks that the "tendency of the legislature of France and England and in our own country, is more and more to give married women the power of acquiring, holding and managing property of their own." Thus tracing the disadvantages to which woman is subjected, we are astonished to see how many have been

removed in the last half century. For many, many years the social inferior of man, her rights ignored, she has been led, until recently, to believe that the purpose of her creation would never be realized. Blackstone, in his chapter on Husband and Wife says, "the very being or legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage and that she is liable with whips and sticks to be sharply chastised," and finishes with these remarkable words, "so great a favorite is the female with the law of England." Lately, the laws have changed so completely that women have no cause for complaint. They are allowed to enter business, make contracts with other persons, and give promissory notes.

From the fact that man is usually the bread-winner, the examples that have been given us of woman's ability have been executive rather than financial. The tact necessary to govern is of the same character as the shrewdness displayed in money-matters. History furnishes many instances of women who have shown what they are capable of doing. Deborah, judge of the Hebrews, by her wisdom saved her people from the Canaanites; Boadicea, the soldier-queen of the Britons, showed great heroism in defending her country. Catherine, wife of Peter the Great, raised herself from a slave to be Empress of the Russians. She was the sole adviser of her husband, and by her great strength of mind planned means of escape from difficulties that seemed insurmountable. Queen Elizabeth sat at the head and controlled her council-board. She roused her kingdom from lethargy to ambitious enterprise. Our own Sovereign, although queen of a limited monarchy, has whenever occasion afforded, given proof of marked talent in directing the affairs of the State.

The lack of the number of business women is owing to the want of capital. In most cases the father and the husband make and spend the money. Their wives and daughters are given but little to use, and thus have no opportunity to develop any business talent they might possess. Not one woman in ten has money to spend as she wishes. A certain portion

is allowed her as pin-money, or to purchase for the household needs. But, as it usually happens, she is not allowed to know how money is made, therefore she does not economize. There is no doubt that if women could have money to invest, their capital might be the salvation of the home many times when the head of the house has failed in his transactions.

Every woman should have a business education. Fathers may not always be able to provide, husbands frequently fail, and lovers are often fickle. So the right thing to do is to be prepared for emergencies. Dr. Talmage says: "Oh young women of America, as many of you will have to fight your own battles alone, do not wait until you are flung of disaster, and your father is dead, and all the resources of your family have been scattered, but now, while in a good house and environed by all prosperities, learn to do some kind of work that the world must have as long as the world stands." Almost every occupation is open, from the trade of a housemaid to the pleading behind the bar. Nearly every barrier is removed, and society is now applauding the talented woman, whether found at the desk or on the platform.

Our Business Colleges afford an excellent training in type-writing, shorthand, book-keeping and banking. In all these branches, the natural abilities of woman fit her to excell. It is also a fact that women taking their diplomas from these colleges rank among the first in the examinations.

With the obstructions removed and the Colleges for training, wage-earners have become very numerous. There are in America more than three millions of women who support themselves. But the low wages paid is scarcely enough to keep them alive. In sewing, only a few cents can be made on each garment; in teaching, the female receives more than a third less than the male. The terrible fight for life through gross injustice, has caused many women to break down in health. Joseph Cook says in Boston eighteen thousand young women cannot get enough for their work and get the rest by a life of sin. What a terrible

blight this will bring on the next generation!

Many women not caring to go out in the world, earn money at home. To women living in country places, the preserving of fruit, the making of good jellies, and the preparation of chow-chow may become very profitable. They commence with small beginnings, but soon succeed in gaining enough money to start a large business. Mrs. Taylor, of New Jersey, built up an extensive business in the making of mincemeat and plum puddings. A Brooklyn lady whose care of her family kept her at home, by supplying her neighbors with home-made bread soon had a profit of several dollars a week, which though little, would bring sunshine to many homes with limited incomes.

Recently the Lady Guide Association has been formed in London for the purpose of giving employment to those women of refinement who dislike ordinary methods of work. They secure seats for tourists at places of amusement, buy railway tickets, engage steam-boat passages and rooms at hotels, provide dinners, suppers, and take the ladies on shopping expeditions.

Women will sacrifice more than men for the sake of saving money. Some of our girls working by the piece in the factories will live on what would starve any man. In the home a mother will make strenuous efforts to care for her children. Garfield's mother lived on two meals a day, to pay for the education of her sons. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher kept house, in the early part of her married life, on three hundred dollars a year. Put woman to a test and she will both make and save money.

The wife is frequently the financier of the family. Mrs. Talmage makes the Doctor's engagements and does his banking business. The wife of Sir James Macintosh, the author of the Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy, managed and preserved order in his affairs during the most critical time of his time. The wives of Gladstone and Beaconsfield relieved their husbands whenever it was possible of business affairs, and the trust reposed in them by their husbands,

proved their sound judgment and ability.

Business women do not have bad habits, because less exposed to temptations. They do not smoke, drink, nor gamble. Neither do they consider it necessary to "treat" a man before making a bargain with him. Conviviality not belonging to women, their wits are as keen at noon as in the early morning.

The shrewdness and push of business women is acknowledged by every person. No one is so clever a swindler as a woman, to which the Custom House Officers can certify. Among a gang of counterfeiters a woman is generally found. If the lightning-rod agent was a nuisance, a woman as a book-agent will be more persistent. Whatever she undertakes will be pushed to the uttermost.

The woman detective has not received public recognition, but nevertheless, she is a reality. "Diplomacy," says the late Superintendent at Scotland Yard, "always recognizes a woman's skill, and detective work is only another branch of diplomatic service." Women are employed to make enquiries concerning intricate domestic relations, and for the purpose of finding out how the employees of a firm spend their money. Inventors who have a suspicion that their patents are infringed upon, employ a clever woman to detect the fraud. The services of a Russian Princess are in constant demand whenever it is supposed that swindling or bogus companies are being formed. A lady graduate from Cambridge is on the staff of detectives because there she could learn more of life and how people lived. The secrecy, mystery and diplomacy of such a life captivates the woman.

The qualities that make a good detective also make a good capitalist. They are many, and in the last few years the number has increased very rapidly. Some go to Australia and make money in farming and sheep-raising. Others in the Western States manage large ranches and amass a fortune. Some women are now controlling railroads. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has for some years been managed by Miss Mary Garrett. After her brother had been

incapacitated by disease, she nobly took up the burden and has handled the railroad and banking interests ever since. She obtained the business training from her father, and when the Garrett family was without a head, undertook the great work. No woman has ever shown such business talent. The millions of her family have been increased and now she possesses over three millions in her own name. A woman not thirty years of age, she will yet be a Jim Fisk or a Jay Gould. Mrs. Hetty Green of New Bedford, known as The Princess of Whales and the Witch of Wall Street, is said to be worth fifty millions of dollars. She has property in nearly every large city in the States. Speculating largely in land, it is her ambition that her son shall be the richest man in the United States.

In the professions women have not only competed successfully in examinations, but are successful financially. As physicians they have existed from a very early period. The patron of medicine, Esculapius taught both sexes. Josephus, the Jewish historian, writes of a Jew whose mother was a physician. From that time until the present there are many women who have distinguished themselves, some taking chairs in European Universities. The Gold medal of London University was awarded to Miss Helen Pridau. The Woman's Medical College of New Jersey Infirmary was founded by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. As lawyers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton can show how successful women may be. As teachers, they are much appreciated and the positions in High Schools and Academics are rapidly being filled by them. They cannot only teach but they make good inspectors. Many are also elected as members of School Boards, proving their fitness for the trust by their great executive ability. But with the comparatively low salaries usually paid to women, they will manage to live well and educate themselves in the Colleges and Universities.

In the last decade large societies of women have been organized and controlled by them. The W. C. T. U. is becoming an important factor in politics

and its weight is felt by the Government. Under the presidency of that talented woman, Miss Francis Willard, the machinery and money of that vast association have been managed so admirably that it has won the praise of the nation. Recently, in England, a Woman's Labor Union was organized. It has the support of such men as Cardinal Manning who strongly advocates such unions for the protection of working women. Men can more easily protect themselves, but women are too often compelled to submit to long hours and miserable wages or starve. The Ladies' Missionary Societies, the largest organizations of women, control a large amount of money. The American board expresses its judgment thus:—

"The wise economy, the prudent management, and the result achieved by Woman's Boards may well challenge the admiration and the emulation of the other societies." The Methodist women of the United States own over a million and a third dollars' worth of real estate in India, China, Japan, Mexico, South America, and Bulgaria. These missionary societies here also publish magazines which have not only been self-supporting, but are sources of revenue. Besides paying the expenses of a vernacular paper in India, the Heathen Woman's Friend has a fund of ten thousand dollars invested in bonds and banks. Need there be any doubt of woman's financial capability?

Among the miracles of the nineteenth century none is so great as the hold women have on the money-market. Tolstoi says "women and Hebrews rule the world." The right of women to make and use money need no longer be questioned. She demonstrates her own ability to make everything a success she undertakes. In the revolution of society, has she lost her womanliness? Is the world better for the freedom given to exercise her faculties?

Those countries where women make and spend their own money are the most civilized. When Egypt was in her glory, woman's position was acknowledged, Miss Emelia B. Edwards the Egyptologist, says "in the reign of the Ptolemys

woman was legally and socially man's equal. She carried on business in her own name, and possessed not only her own property but her husband's also. In return she promised to provide him with food and clothing and to see that after death his body was properly embalmed." The American women of to-day stand ahead in ability to earn money, and, aside from its great natural resources, the United States has made the most remarkable progress of any country in the world. The French women are noted financiers, and but for political revolutions, France could not be surpassed in the intellectual attainments. The German women are bringing themselves into notice and what country is more great in every department of knowledge?

England, the mistress of the world, is governed by a woman. When her political greatness is gone, she will yet live in the enlightenment her daughters have shed over the kingdom on which the sun never sets.

Then give willing hands to help woman in her enterprises. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Portia is able to demand justice from Shylock, open the doors of our law-schools for her to study. If Rose Bonheur likes to paint animals, let her make the Horse Fair. If Mrs. Frank Leslie can retrieve her husband's fortune by writing, pay her well for her work. The world of merchandise, mechanism, and finance has been girdled by more than one Nellie Bly. In the nursery and the home, a lovely glow is cast by the intelligent, capable woman. The Church and State will reflect her glory. And now, the world's history will be written by a woman, enriched by her own marvellous progress.

Commencement Exercises.

ALUMNÆ "AT HOME."

THE spacious parlors and corridors of the Wesleyan Ladies' College were thronged by young people on Friday, June 13th, the occasion being the annual "At Home" of the Alumnae Association. There was a quiet reunion among the large number

of former graduates of the College, and the affair was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind every held in the College. Mrs. Burns, wife of the Principal, and Mrs. Pratt, President of the Alumnae, discharged the duties of hostesses in a very acceptable manner, and contributed largely by their efforts to the pleasure of the evening. The Citizens' Band, under the leadership of Mr. W. M. Sheppard, rendered the following programme:

March—Hector..... Seaman
 Fantasia—Evening Revels, Richards
 Waltz—La Gitana..... Bucalossi
 Galop—Bacchanal..... Rollinson
 Waltz—Marabella..... Keller
 Polka—Saucy Nell..... Dufesne
 Waltz—Adela..... Prendiville

During the evening light refreshments—ices, ice-cream and cake—were served in the large dining hall. In one of the parlors, Miss Cummings, the accomplished pianiste, played several selections in an effective manner. Mrs. Martin-Murphy also delighted those present with two solos, sung in her usually charming style. Altogether the evening was very enjoyable.

ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held in the College parlors—Saturday, the President, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, in the chair. Thirty-eight members responded to the roll call, many of whom had come from a distance to participate in the re-union. The minutes of the last meeting and the Treasurer's report were then read by the Secretary, Miss Minnie H. Moore, after which Miss L. Hardy, Corresponding Secretary, presented the annual report, showing the progress made by the Society during the past year. An address of welcome was then read by Miss Morton and responded to by Miss Millar, Thorold. The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. T. H. Pratt; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. W. C. Livingstone; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. S. F. Lazier; Recording Secretary, Miss A. McInnes; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lillie Hardy. The graduates of 1890 were then received into the Association.

At 1 p.m. an adjournment was made and a DEJUNER was partaken of, Mr. Edwards catering a sumptuous repast. Business was resumed at 3 p.m., and the session consisted of the reading of prize essays, The Alumnae prize of \$25 for the best essay on "Woman's Financial Capabilities," was awarded to Miss

Nettie Burkholder, Hamilton, and presented by Mrs. Cunningham, Galt. The Senior Literary prize was awarded to Miss Sutcliffe, for the best essay on "The Literature of the 19th Century," and presented by Miss Colter. The prize offered by Mrs. T. H. Pratt for the best papers on questions in the "Queen Margaret Course" was won by Miss Colter, Islington. At 5 p.m. the meeting adjourned, after having spent a most enjoyable time.

"COUNT LEO TOLSTOI."

ALTHOUGH on an unusual date—Saturday evening—the lecture by Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse, in Centenary Church, was attended by a fair and decidedly appreciative audience. The subject of the evening was the life and works of Tolstoi the great Russian philanthropist and author. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Alumnae of the Wesleyan Ladies' College. Rev. Dr. Burris occupied the chair, and had with him on the platform besides the lecturer, Rev. J. S. Ross and Rev. S. Lyle. Chancellor Sims treated the subject of his lecture in a very masterly manner, and delivered one of the ablest commentaries on the great man's life ever heard in this city. After an interesting and comprehensive description of the general condition—social, moral and political—of Russia at the time of Tolstoi's birth, the lecturer described the author's life as a varied and stirring one. The descendant of an aristocratic family, he had served in the army in the Caucasian Mountains and also passed considerable time during the earlier part of his career in the gay society of Moscow and St. Petersburg. He was, however, always of a studious disposition and inquiring turn of mind. While yet young he came in contact with many great minds in the literary world, and soon after began to write himself. So facile was his pen and rich the storehouse of his brain that at the age of thirty he was recognized as the foremost author of his country, and he had kept the position ever since. After amassing a magnificent fortune by his literary labors, Tolstoi withdrew into retirement with his family, and for ten years devoted his energy and talent to the study of the great labor problems of the age. In 1875, when forty-seven years of age, he began writing one of his most powerful works of fiction, which ran as a serial through the Russian press for a number of years. In "My Confession" he told the story of his conversion in a very impressive and interesting manner. The lecturer thought Tolstoi realized too vividly the

possibilities of this life, and instead of being a happy man having everything seemingly—health, wealth and a bright family, to make him so, yet he walked in solitude, in the greatest agony of mind and soul. The speaker then read a short extract from the introduction to Tolstoi's book entitled "My Religion," describing his feelings at this time. Continuing the lecturer did not think that Tolstoi ever became an orthodox believer. For instance, he could never accept the idea of immortality, but he was one of the greatest exponents of obedience and submission, taking Christ's teachings as the acme of perfection and only by perfect trust and faith could he hope to come out right. The state of the religion of Russia was largely responsible for Tolstoi's ideas of religion. Soon after his conversion he left the gay society of St. Petersburg and Moscow for ever and retired further from those busy centers, taking his wife and family with him. He had all his carpets, pictures, etc., moved away, and now he works in the fields with the peasants of the country, with his wife and children by his side.

"Some men," said the lecturer "say Tolstoi is eccentric and not responsible for a great deal that he does, particularly in living in retirement and associating with the lower classes as he does. But circumstances often alter and transform completely the various phases of a case. So it is with Tolstoi. He recognizes the fact that there is between the lower and higher classes of Russian society an invisible but recognized dividing line as strong as the laws of the Medes and Persians. While men think him eccentric, he is busily employed in studying the great educational problem of Russia, and, in fact, the world; also in trying to find a solution for the problems of capital and labor. He knows also that he cannot enter into the inmost life of the peasant class unless he throws aside all class distinctions, and, although dressed in the commonest of clothing and working in the fields, he still finds time for the production of the great thoughts and lessons which emanate from his brain. His field of labor has been the widest—novels, itineraries which would do credit to Washington Irving, allegories on a par with John Bunyan's, fables which rival those of Aesop, and even stories for the little ones." In conclusion the lecturer read several extracts from Tolstoi's writings as illustrative of his ability, and also recounted several of his fables.

The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention. In moving a vote of thanks to Chancellor Sims, Rev. Mr. Lyle expressed

the pleasure and satisfaction he felt in listening to such an able lecture. Rev. Mr. Ross also made a few remarks in seconding the motion, which was heartily concurred in by those present.

SERMON TO THE COLLEGE.

REV. S. LYLE.

THE services at Centenary Church Sunday, June 15th, were in connection with the Commencement Exercises of the College. In the morning Rev. S. Lyle, B.D. of Central Presbyterian Church, preached to the College students, and in the evening Rev. Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse University, addressed the Alumnae. Rev. Mr. Lyle took as his text in the morning Corinthians XIII., 14, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all." He said: "The particular portion of the text on which I wish to speak is the idea of the trinity. There are people who think the doctrine of the trinity so supernatural that we are justified in rejecting it. If we can found a natural basis for the doctrine then it will become more easy of comprehension. In nature we find a gradually ascending series of existence. When you pass from matter to plant, what a step you take, and then you go to the animal and then to man. Now let me ask, when you reach man have you reached the end? Is there nothing beyond? Ask man himself? There are longings and aspirations, hopes vast and infinite that cannot be satisfied with this life or with anything less than God. There is not enough in all the universe to suffice man. Nature is a gradually ascending series that rises to man and as far as this world goes stops with man, but the aspiration rises higher and higher to God. We expect beyond man the angels and beyond the angels God, the highest of all, and that is what the scripture teaches. In this gradually ascending series the higher we go the more complex the life. Matter is very simple. No form of activity in simply material existence. But when you pass to the vegetable world you have force, power and vitality--life able to make the most of its surroundings. Though life here is higher than matter how low plant life in comparison with the animal. When we pass to the animal world we come to the region of feeling and when we pass to the highest form of animal life we have the power of thought, conscience, will power. Prompted by God's grace man can go beyond these and translate his thoughts into noblest deeds. Here you have infinitely more complex life. The lowest form of animal life

has but one organ and when you come to the highest what an infinitude. And are we not justified in going further and believing that there are more complex beings than man, and God the most complex of them all. The revelations given of the angelic world show them more complex than the highest form of life in this world, and surely God is the highest, before whom the angels bow, crying, holy, holy, holy. Following the reasoning we have the complex God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost. All the best Colleges of the world to-day divide the mind into three - three in one; the lowest, that which binds us by feeling to the world; the second, that which links the feelings; the third, that which puts this thought and that together and draws conclusions, that by which mind is brought to act upon matter, which gives the power to work and to achieve. When we think of all that has been done by the application of mind to matter one is led to ask where it will stop. We have the passive mind which feels, the partly active mind and the altogether active mind - the three is one. And if we have the complexity in mind have we not also in divinity. The Unitarian view of God is degrading. The god with only one function would be a low god. The higher the existence the more complex, not the less complex, as Unitarianism would have us think. Then the idea of three gods is not borne out in nature. The unity of the solar system points to a unity of the three persons of the God-head. Had there been three gods there would have been confliction in the universe. The idea of one person in the God-head with three phases is the least satisfactory of all. It would make Christ's life a lie. Christ prayed. To whom would he pray if there were not another person in the God-head? There are clearly three persons in the one God-head--three persons, one God. People say the three-in-one is very mysterious. That is what we would expect. A god who was not more mysterious in his complexity than man would scarcely be a god. God is not like man, either in being or thought. God is of infinite purity and infinite power and should be mysterious. There is one thought I would like to bring before you students. God is not the solitary, lonely God of the Unitarian. He is a God in three persons, and can therefore feel for you. He is not a far-distant God, but a God with whom you can commune - a father. The Christ upon whom you lean is the everlasting God who never changes, and that Holy Ghost the source of all light and joy, the giver of all that is sweet in life, and just as you cultivate knowledge of Him will you be great and true and Christlike.

CHANCELLOR SIMS

preached to a large congregation in the evening, the Alumnæ of the College, with the students, past and present, occupying the centre rows of pews in the body of the church. The text for the evening was Proverbs, eighth chapter, part of the 35th and 36th verses "For whoso findeth me findeth life, but he that sinneth against me wrongeth his own soul." This personification of wisdom, he said, I can say without mistake is God's will concerning you. Godly life is the perfect life—perfect in every respect, for this life and for the hereafter. It requires faith to live such a life—a faith that many fail to comprehend because it is not a faith in something visible. Hence you see men and women of great minds who are willing to set aside God and future for this present, as if there were no God. Many great minds will devote their God-given energies to what this world affords, and can comprehend nothing higher. One seeks honor in poetry, another in science, another engages in the commercial world and another seeks distinction in society and thinks of nothing further. These, after all, do not make life in its fullness. "If a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul it profiteth him nothing." Outside of the wisdom alluded to in the text, there is nothing worth calling wisdom. Whoso findeth it findeth life. The true life must grow and expand. There must be more knowledge to-day than yesterday—otherwise life fails. A human life that stops is as much out of place as one of the shining spheres of heaven out of its course. Life must develop and must be symmetrical. Life must therefore have for its ideal a perfect and complete pattern. Life without complete development is deformity. I think this perfect life is the life spoken of in our text. You must grow in the knowledge and according to the law of God. Law is a good thing—a book of direction for life. God's law touches every realm with which your life and mine has any relationship. His law holds its relationship to the unseen world. God has given you promises that cannot fail, and an unchangeable law. He promises life—eternal life. Whatever, then, is in God's will should be part of the law of your life. If you follow his laws your life will develop and become perfect, as I would have every one of yours develop in the sight of God.

MUSICALE.

MONDAY evening the third of the series of musical events held during the close of the season at the Wesleyan Ladies' College was listened to by a large and

appreciative audience. The musical directorship is under the capable management of Mr. Clarence Lucas, and the success of the programme of last evening reflected great credit on the ability of the whole musical staff of the College. The programme consisted largely of piano music, there being but four vocal numbers, three solos and a duet. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, "Scherzo—Symphony in C," Miss Dease, and Mr. Lucas; piano solo, "Faust—Fantaisie," Miss L. Hadden; song, "Magnetic Waltz," Miss Blanche Burns; piano duet, "Andante from unfinished symphony," Miss Gibson and Mr. Lucas; piano solo, "Romance in E flat," Miss L. Young; song, "We Were Lovers Then," Miss E. Corson; piano duet, "Fugue in D. Minor," Miss Taylor and Mr. Lucas; piano solo, "1st movement Sonata, op. 27, No 1," Miss Eta Lee; song, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," Miss M. Burns; piano duet, "Andante Cantabile from 1st Symphony," Miss Quay and Mr. Lucas; piano solo, "La Truite," Miss Edith Gibson; piano solo, "Barcarolle in G," Miss Helen Quay; piano solo, "Hark, Hark the Lark," Miss Eleanore Taylor; piano solo, "Fantaisie—Impromptu," Miss Marie Burns; vocal duet, "Holy Mother Guide His Footsteps," Misses Young and Quay; piano solo, "Valse de Juliette," Miss Clara Dease; piano solo, (a) Romance in F sharp, (b) Finale Sonata, op. 26, Miss Charlotte Evans. According to the announcements on the programme, the two gold medallists of the term are Miss Clara Dease and Miss Charlotte Evans. First class diplomas were awarded to Miss Marion Burns, Miss Clara Dease, Miss Edith Gibson, Miss Eleanore Taylor, and Miss Helen Quay. Those who obtained second class diplomas were Lilly Hadden, Miss Etta Lee and Miss Lilly Young. The successful competitor for the harmony prize was Miss Lily Hadden.

On Tuesday evening the fourth musical event of this season's series was given at the Wesleyan Ladies' College by the pupils. There was another large audience to enjoy the programme, which was one of the best musical affairs held here for some time. Owing to the absence of Mr. Clarence Lucas from the city Mr. J. E. P. Aldous had charge of the programme, which was as follows: Piano duet, "Hungarian March," Misses Ewing and Marsh; piano solo, "Im Blumengarten," Miss L. Kenney; violin solo, "Selection," Miss S. Taylor; Piano solo, "Gavotte," Miss Rawlings; song, "Home So Blest," Miss Rosa Homuth; piano solo, "Oberon Fantaisia," Miss Pettet; piano solo, "Tarantella," Miss E. Corson;

violin duet, "Duet," Misses Homuth and Littlehales; piano solo, "Song Without words," Miss Edith Bond; song, "Day Dreams," Miss Bessie Clark; piano solo, "Minuet," Miss V. Currie; piano solo, "Valse Caprice," Miss E. Lazier; vocal duet, "I Would That My Love," Misses Corson and Hadden; piano solo, "Tarantella," Miss M. Burns; piano solo, "Turkish March," Miss Charlotte Evans; piano duet, "Tannhauser March," Misses Dease and Evans.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THE large auditorium of Centenary Church was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by an interested and appreciative audience. The occasion was that of the annual commencement exercises of the Wesleyan Ladies' College. By far the larger part of the large audience were ladies, and their vari-colored costumes, the magnificent floral decorations of the platform and the charming gowns of the successful students combined formed a scene which will not soon be forgotten by the majority of those present, certainly not by the maidens whose names were called out during the evening.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the chair was taken by Rev. A. Burns, D. D. L. L. D., Principal of the College. Among others on the platform were Mayor McLellan, Hon. W. E. Sanford, Rev. J. S. Ross, M. A., Rev. Mr. Coleman, Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Rev. S. Lyle, B. D., Rev. Mungo Fraser D. D., Mr. S. B. Sinclair, B. R., Dr. Roseburgh, Mr. S. F. Lazier, Q. C., Mr. R. E. Gallagher, Mr. G. F. Marter, M. P. Mr. W. A. Robinson and Prof. Forster. The services were opened with the singing of the hymn, "O Happy is the Man Who Hears Instruction's Warning Voice," followed with prayer by Rev. J. S. Ross. The Salutatory was then read by Miss Lenah A. W. Sutcliffe, Yarmouth, N. S. This young lady made a decided impression by the sweet bell-like tones of her voice and her rendition of her well-prepared and praiseworthy literary effort was very creditable. The valedictorian of the commencement was Miss M. I. Shaw, daughter of Prof. Shaw, of the Agricultural College at Guelph. Her paper was a comprehensive and interesting pen sketch of the science of mathematics and its relation to every phase of the World's life and history. Although somewhat weak at first probably from nervousness, Miss Shaw's voice gradually gained power and confidence. At the conclusion of these samples of the young ladies' brain power and elocutionary ability they were greeted with hearty rounds of applause and

eight handsome bouquets, some larger than the ladies' heads.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

The President, Dr. Burns, then proceeded to confer the degrees of Master of English Literature on Miss Lenah A. W. Sutcliffe, of Yarmouth, N. S., and Miss May I. Shaw of Guelph. The President made a few remarks suitable to the occasion, and on the ladies bowing their thanks they were greeted with another shower of bouquets.

The distribution of diplomas was the next order of business. The first presented were those for music, obtained by.

First Class—Miss Marion Burns, Hamilton; Miss Clara Maud Dease, Port Rowan; Miss Edith E. Gibson, Ottawa; Miss Helen I. Quay, Port Hope; Miss Eleanore Taylor, St. Catharines.

Second Class—Miss Lilly Hadden, Picton; Miss Etta Lee, Walkerton; Miss Lilian Young, Toronto.

Those who received diplomas in art were: Miss Janie Hobbs, London; Miss Florence Traill, Walkerton; Miss Grace Lilian Morton, Wellesley; Miss Lilian Meakins, Hamilton; and Miss Alice Gould, Smith's Falls, received certificates in art.

Certificates in book-keeping were obtained by Miss Mabel Grayden, Streetsville; Miss Edith Hurd, Hamilton; Miss Clara Hayes, Hamilton; Miss May Lawrence, Grimsby; Miss Lucy MacInnes, Hamilton; Miss Alice Snyder, St. Jacobs.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes was the next thing on the programme, the chairman inaugurating the ceremonies by calling on Rev. S. Lyle, B. D., to present the Governor General's gold medal for English literature to Miss May I. Shaw, of Guelph. In making the presentation, the rev. gentleman referred to the difficult nature of the examination through which Miss Shaw had come triumphant with credit to herself and the College. He also referred to the excellent teaching of the college in English literature as evidenced by the splendid papers written on the examination. He congratulated Miss Shaw on her success and Dr. Burns on having such a pupil, saying in conclusion that he thought there was nothing more calculated to elevate a man both mentally and spiritually than conscientious study of English literature, not nearly one author but, as it is done at the College, take the whole range of English history and the great spirits of the several ages and profit by their histories.

Mr. S. B. Sinclair, B. A., was then called on to present to Miss Shaw the Dr. Burn's gold medal for psychology. Mr. Sinclair, as the examiner of the papers, spoke very highly of the intelligence and ability displayed in the successful papers. Miss Shaw succeeding with marks of 90 per cent. and notwithstanding keen competition. He thought the city had good reason to be proud of an educational institution like the Wesleyan Ladies' College, which was assisting to establish the reputation for ability possessed by Hamilton students. (Applause.)

Miss Shaw was what the chairman facetiously called a repeater. There being another gold medal awarded to her, viz, the Thomas C. Watkins medal for, "Evidence of Christianity." Rev. J. S. Ross, having examined the papers, was asked to make the presentation, and did so, making a few suitable remarks on the great necessity of as many as possible of the younger Christians knowing the pros and cons of arguments in connection with the stability and truth of Christianity.

It was evident, however, as the chairman remarked, that the good things were not all going one way. Mr. S. F. Lazier, Q. C., being called on to present to Miss Lenah A. W. Sutcliffe, of Yarmouth N. S., the Wanzer gold medal for natural science, the prize being awarded to the competitor having the highest marks in the five branches of the science. Mr. Lazier thought the averages made at this year's examination at the Wesleyan Ladies' College higher, in the same subjects, than those made by the male students of the Toronto universities or colleges. The general examinations were also of a more rigid and severe nature than that to be found in other educational institutions in the country of a like nature. (Applause.)

Miss Sutcliffe also secured the gold-medal given by Mr. A. Murray for Biblical history. Rev. Dr. Frazer made the presentation in his usual cheery manner, speaking very highly of the good training and teaching of the minds of the students of the College. He received the idea in a great measure from the exceeding keenness of the competition for the present prize, the papers of which he had examined. (Applause.)

Miss May I. Shaw was called on again to receive one of the two gold medals given by Mr. M. Brennen for general proficiency. Mr. R. E. Gallagher made the presentation, accompanying the action with a few well-worded remarks in congratulation of the successful students and the staff of teachers.

The other medal was secured by Miss Helena

Bowes for the best sophomore examination. Dr. Burns reserved the pleasure of making this presentation to himself and stated that the young lady had only been attending the College for one year. Mr. M. Brennen further showed his generosity by presenting with each medal, two five dollar gold pieces.

For some years past Senator Sanford has donated a gold medal to the student making the greatest progress in music. This year, however, the competition narrowed down until it lay between Miss Clara Dease and Miss Charlotte Evans. The problem was effectually solved by the Senator giving two gold medals, one to each of the young ladies. Mr. G. F. Marter, M. P. of Muskoka, made the presentation to Miss Dease, the Hon. Mr. Sanford doing likewise with Miss Evans' medal. Besides the remarks which were made by these two gentlemen, the presentations were each accompanied by baskets of beautiful roses. Indeed, such may be said of the presentations, numerous bouquets and baskets of cut flowers dotting the platform, some of the young ladies having half a dozen bouquets. The flowers thrown from the galleries were not always well aimed—or, perhaps, too much so—in that several of the speakers had narrow escapes, particularly the popular chairman.

Last year Col. Ewing, a military gentleman from Kansas, two of whose daughters had attended the College, offered for competition in art studies a gold medal, which was secured by Miss Jamie Hobs. The medal was presented by Professor Foster, who made a few brief but interesting remarks on the greatness of artistic ability, and the benefit a training in art is to a person of even average intelligence, in that they perceive in nature beauties innumerable, and which never strike the eye of the casual observer. He commended the scope of the studies in both Christian and Pagan art as pursued in the curriculum of the College. He concluded by congratulating the President and the Board of Directors on the success of the art examinations. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. Robinson was then called on to make the presentation of the Duncan prize for original oil painting, which was won by Miss Helen Moore.

Rev. Dr. Laidlaw made the presentation of the prize for elocution, awarded to Miss Maud Hadden. The rev. gentlemen, in his brief remarks, emphasized the fact of the College being undenominational, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many Presbyterian families in the prize list.

THE UNDERGRADUATES.

Rev. Dr. Burns then presented the prizes in the undergraduate class as follows: Best crayon work, Miss Lillian Meakins and Miss Alice Gould (equal); best still life from round, Miss May Stoneman and Miss Jessie Russel (equal), and best copy, Miss J. F. McLaughlin.

The chairman then announced the results of the competitions in the Alumnae work as follows: Best essay by a graduate, Miss Nettie Burkholder; best examination on Alumnae course, Miss Emily Coulter; best essay for literary society, Miss Lenah A. W. Sutcliffe.

Mayor McLellan was then introduced, and referred to the Wesleyan Ladies' College as being a great power for the advancement of the educational interests of young women throughout Canada. Some of the pupils were from points as far east as Nova Scotia, and as far west as Calgary, N. W. T., being also scattered in large numbers throughout the Province. He referred in very complimentary terms to the success of Guelph's representative, Miss Shaw, and thought her success was a splendid evidence of the success of the curriculum. He also complimented Miss Hobbs on the excellence of her work. (Applause)

In bringing the exercises of the evening and of the term to a close, the President, Dr. Burns, indulged in a short retrospect of the history of the College and the names of Jackson, Moore and others who will always be remembered in connection with the institution. He treated with contempt the idea which he had heard expressed that the College was similar to a private school in its acquirements. He thought that a careful inspection and comparison of the examination papers of the late term would show that in order to secure the degree of M. E. I. the girl graduates had had to go through an examination even more difficult than that necessary for a B. A. degree at any of the Canadian colleges. He referred briefly to the many benefits to be derived in the home life from the study of music and art as taught in the College, and thought none should stop short of getting as near perfection as possible. In regard to the rumor that the College was going to be removed from its present quarters, he thought it might be, providing some one else wanted it very bad and could also suggest another suitable location. He stated that the musical directorate would be in capable hands during the next term notwithstanding Mr. Clarence Lucas' intention of removing to Utica, N. Y.

The audience was then dismissed with the

benediction by Father Coleman, and the class of '90 became a thing of the past.

 + Societies. +

THE Senior Literary Society held its Open Meeting on Saturday evening, May 31st. The parlors prettily decorated were well filled by the students and their friends from the city. The President, Miss Carry Keagey, occupied the chair and opened the performance of the evening with a few appropriate remarks.

The programme consisted of a number of choice selections from the students, the reading of the Class Criticism and Prophecy. Speeches from representatives of the Alumnae, Dr. Burns and Professor McLaughlin, closed the evening.

CRITICISM.

“THOUGHTS, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me that my only difficulty is to choose or reject.”

Another year of school life has passed, with its conflicts and successes, its troubles and joys, its longings and attainments, what has the future in store? Time will tell whether for the past year life will be brighter or sadder, successful or regretful. Does the declining sun of this Senior year leave a track of glory on the horizon behind which lies the future, as a harbinger of brighter days to come, of grander things to be accomplished? Has the work of the year been an impetus to greater achievements? Let us trust that as the years pass, memory may bring us back to a year that may ever stand out as the brightest in the history of school life, because of the friendship formed, the courage gained and the victories won.

The Senior Class this year is unusually small, consisting of only two members, but not on that account has it been less interesting, nor has the work been less faithfully accomplished. You are bidding farewell to the last year of your school life, and may we hope that it is just a

stepping stone to a more studious future ; for even after a lifetime of toil and study, hopes deferred and difficulties overcome, and we are called to leave this "fretful still unprofitable," it is the sigh of many that they have only reached the portals of knowledge and have only at the best caught a glimpse of the world of wonders that stretches before their weary eyes.

We wish you Seniors and our fellow-students earnestly in these parting hours, a life full of usefulness, and may it be as successful as your College days have been. Do not fear our criticism, we will endeavor to be just, the good will appear, the bad will not be forgotten, for no man is perfect, or woman either.

Miss Lenah Sutchffe, the only resident Senior, employs her few spare moments in Editing the Portfolio. From every quarter we hear its praises sounded, speaking well for the present Editress. Lenah is a girl whom all fear who do not know and love, who have the great pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with her. No one can be homesick when she is around, throwing aside whatever sombre feelings she may have she makes it bright for the lonely ones. None are ever refused help in whatever way she is capable of giving it, she has numerous friends because of her kind and generous heart.

Lenah is a clever girl, but not a student : science, metaphysics, literature or history, all are less work but little trouble. but that little she is not often willing to give, and so we cannot measure what might be the result if she would use more method in her studies. In argument her side is always the safest, she spares nothing to gain a point and would often, though unconsciously, wound a friend, in her candid opinions expressed for what she thinks must be all right.

To describe her is impossible, sometimes cheerful and bright, often thoughtful and almost sad, a girl of many sides, but this does not change her character towards her friends, whatever her mood she is always true as steel to them, and never forgets a kindness.

As her fine, delicate, but not pretty features designate, she is a regular little

aristocrat, and woe to anyone who attacks the aristocracy in her presence.

Miss May Shaw, our non-resident Senior, comes last in the list, but first in merit as a student, she is not well-known in the College because of her student-like habits, which will not permit her to loiter her time in the halls and in making acquaintances. May's chief characteristic is thoroughness, and this shines out pre-eminently in her classes, whatever she does is well done. She is persevering and determined. Her memory is wonderfully trained, she has the happy faculty of being able to recall anything she has once learned at exactly the right moment.

In nature she is gentle and earnest, and of a retiring disposition. She plods on in the even tenor of her way, quietly, sincerely, conscientiously and thoughtfully, and is appalled by no obstacles. May, more than any of her class, is in danger of becoming a "bas bleu," she has a tendency towards literary work, and has frequently employed her pen in excellent articles for the Portfolio.

Now after all what do we know about each other, only transiently do our real selves shine out and we seldom, even the most open and candid of us, reveal to the world the "edge."

"Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
Twixt night and morn upon the horizon's verge.
How little do we know that which we are,
How less what we may be.
The eternal surge of time and tide rolls on
And bears afar our bubbles."

ELEANOR TAYLOR.

CLASS PROPHECY.

HOW forcibly are we reminded, now and then, of the swiftness of time's flight. The dear objects of our hope and ambition, so long wrapped in the mists of futurity, grow gradually clearer, until in the full light of the present they become our own.

What a mystic majesty hovers around the word Senior, and in what glowing colors is the school-girls' fancy wont to paint that blissful state. I doubt not that the maidens around whom the interest at present so strongly centres, have often in the years just past, longed

for the time when they should tread that dizzy height.

Have they found it so romantic, such a fairy-land as it appeared in the distance? Who can tell? They have been painfully toiling up the mount of knowledge, and there are some of us who are following close behind. The air is indeed purer as we near the summit, and the outlook more expansive; but the ascent is steeper, the path more difficult.

This much we can testify, that they have borne themselves with gracious dignity, and with steadfast faces have pressed upward.

And now, girls, that you have arrived, let us look for a moment, from this Mount of Pisgah, out over the Promised Land.

How fair the view! Surely it is an enchanted realm. The sun has climbed half-way to the Zenith, and the earth, in very gladness, is laughing in the genial light. In the full glory of the morning, it seems a very paradise on earth. The foliage is so luxuriant, the promise of the fruit is so rich! Surely, you say, we have forever left behind us all care and toil, and our future will be one long dream of bliss. Alas! my friends, that I must dispel the pleasing illusion. Do you see that path which winds away through the meadows, far below you, and seems in the distance like a silver thread? Do you know that on that road, which appears so delightful to your youthful vision, there are stones, sharp stones; along its sides, are thorns, rough thorns? That the way is beset with obstacles very much like those of your mountain climb? The sun, now beaming so ardently, will, perchance, veil his face for awhile, and some hours will be dark and dreary. There will be many moments of weariness and despair, it may be. Be not unprepared for these things, they are the common lot of man. But though sunshine and shadow form the checker-work of our experience, try, in all, to keep your hearts young and joyous, in sympathy with nature and nature's God, and "in the evening time it shall be light," when the clouds which have oppressed you with their leaden hues are transformed

by the last rays of the setting sun into living glory, so that you fancy them the outer portals of the Celestial City.

Shall we lay aside the mantle of our eloquence, whose unaccustomed weight, we own somewhat oppresses us, and have a plain talk on the subject. On such occasions as this, it is customary to speak in grandiose language, of "being launched into life, etc.," as though your future was to be passed in some other realm, where glorious deeds are achieved with as little exertion as in the fairy-tales of our childish days, and where the little annoyances and trials which have harassed us in the past will sink into oblivion, as we take possession of our castles in the air. On the contrary, life, as you have already proved it, will be found much the same to the end. The specimens of humanity, with whom you will come in contact, will be not a whit more perfect, or more ready to acknowledge the vast superiority of your intelligence, than those you have met with. Do not delude yourselves into believing that anything worthy of effort will be accomplished without earnest endeavor, and as hard work as ever you have given. Remember, that each is in herself an immortal being, with vast capability of development, and in the same way, as you have striven to make your school-life successful, may you strive in the days which are to come.

Generally speaking, the eye of man is not permitted to penetrate the mysteries of the future. The present is bounded by a dark, impenetrable veil, but as the spirit of prophecy descends upon us, our eyes become keen and strong to pierce the barrier, and behold what lies beyond.

And does not the experience of the past throw much light upon the scene? for what you will be, bears strong likeness to what you have been.

Miss Lenah Sutcliffe's life work will be found in far-away Africa, and the influences which have surrounded her in her College days will bear their fruit among their dusty natives. She will go out as a teacher, and her arrival in that needy land, will be most welcome. For some time she will be the correspondent of the Portfolio, and so we shall be able

clearly to picture her in her surroundings, and trace the progress of her work. With enthusiasm, and steadfastness of purpose, she will enter upon her duties, and obstacles, and they will be many, will not deter or discourage her. She will need to adopt a new system of education. Instead of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," an art too well known among these savage people, she will find a few simple object lessons, on washing the little greasy faces and hands, a most necessary preliminary. As unfortunately, their faces are black as coal, even at their best, we fear that the little rascals will often deceive their young teacher, until experience enables her to distinguish between the shades of ebony. Although, their little woolly pates, be as dense as the native forest, Lenah will firmly maintain that, at long intervals, a ray of intelligence *does* illumine their dusky visages; and beware how you cast a slur on their mental capacities. Many a time before the duties of the day can begin, she will have to go round to gather up her scholars, who have been captivated by some men's attraction. All the authorized text books on the subject, inadequate to suggest means for obtaining command over their volatile intellects, Lenah will require to tax her own ingenuity to the utmost and even those little black mites will respond to the true, unselfish love she will lavish upon them. As the pioneer of the kindergarten system in Africa her success will be great. So long as she supplies material of the most dazzling hues, the children will under her guidance, manufacture all manner of trinkets. And to see the grins and other signs of joy, with which the parents will receive these first effects of their off-spring, would indicate that human nature is a good deal the same, whether found under a black or white cover. Although, not purposing at first to do so, Lenah will finally decide to devote her life to the negroes. As the years pass she will be almost worshipped by the different tribes, and no war dance will be at all complete without her. Her predilection for aristocratic society will find large scope, she will be a most honored guest at the wigwams of the chiefs, who

will jabber away to her in their most polite language. When through her ceaseless efforts the African races are elevated to a high state of culture she will finally establish a ladies' college and on the graduation of her first service class her heart will overflow with thankfulness as she looks back over her arduous life and considers that it has not been in vain.

Miss May Shaw has been the student "par excellence" of the class. With a mind well furnished with facts and figures on all subjects she stands fully equipped for life's journey. Her lot will be peaceful and unchecked. Her passion for books will still continue to surmount all others, until presently another object of affection will arise in the shape of a sturdy young farmer, with a sound heart and head. Such companionship argues well for May's future happiness. She is of a great, thoughtful turn of mind, one of those who act rather than speak and she will find much solid satisfaction in her wedded life. Fond as she is of books she will not settle down into a mere book-worm. The busy duties of her well kept home will keep the practical side of her nature in constant operation. She will learn the cook book by heart and in some ingenious way will apply the principles of political Economy and Moral science to the manufacture of butter and cheese. The faithfulness which she has shown in her school work will remain a feature of her character and her conscience will not allow her to put the largest strawberries on the top. She will become skilled in the use of herbs and will virtually hold the sentence of life or death for all the neighborhood. Her good sense and kindly feeling will keep her from gossiping about the affairs of others, nor will her natural reserve permit her to talk of her own history; except on rare occasions, when the semi-annual housecleaning brings to light the old cap and gown and the diploma tied with its bit of faded ribbon. These will open the store house of her memory, and from its treasures she will draw forth tales of the old college days, of the ancient institution even then "in its twenty-ninth year" and of the learned Doctor and the worthy faculty

who haunted its halls. May's life will be full of the calm sunshine of a contented spirit and her death notice in the papers will be headed a "centenarian passed away." We will add Goldsmith's verdict of himself as very applicable here "she was very good-natured and had not the least harm in her." And so our friends will each play their part in the great drama of life.

We live in deeds, not years—in thoughts not breaths—
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;—
We should count time by heart-throbs, She most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best.

We are sad at the thought of parting with you, girls, for our hearts are bound to yours by the strongest ties of affection, esteem and interest.

We sincerely hope that the seniors of the future may as gracefully and worthily win their laurels.

You will carry with you our sincerest wishes for the future, that to your lot may fall the very best that life has in store and remember :

We live in, etc., as above,

CHARLOTTE EVANS.

+College Opening.+

The College will re-open on Sept. 1. Most of the vacation will be required for improvements that are to be made in the building, one of them is a new roof. Some changes will be made in the faculty. Mr. Lucas' place will be filled by a gentleman of very extensive experience both in Germany and the United States, a thorough musician, and an experienced teacher. The Board intend to have the faculty stronger than ever before, and that is aiming high indeed, the New Catalogue is just out, it is a beauty, in its bright blue dress and golden letters, our names are all there, and we sincerely hope that at the re-opening in September, most of us may be privileged to meet again and enjoy each others society in the dear old College halls. There is little doubt that in all, our next year could be made even better than the last.



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