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WESLEYANA

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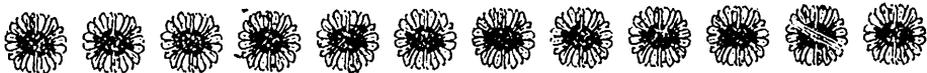
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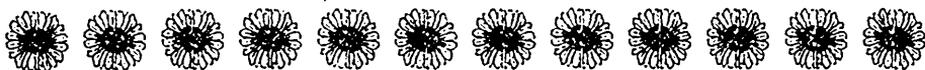
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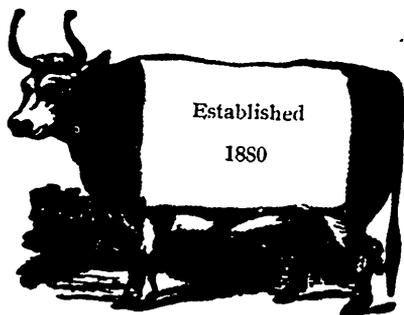
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VOL. II.

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The announcement is made in the newspapers that the matter of a new science building for the University of Manitoba is now in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, who will have the final decision as to whether the proposed plans will be carried out. To those students of the University taking the science course the prospect of a science building, in which this most important subject could be taught, will be welcome indeed. Science is the one course in the University which fits a man to enter into some definite work wherein he can expect to earn a living, but owing to the very unsatisfactory laboratories and equipment now provided by the University, the student who spends two years in a vain attempt to acquire some knowledge of any department of science finds himself little better off after the effort than before. The importance of science as a study cannot be over estimated. It prepares, or should prepare, a man to accept a position as mining engineer, assayer,

or practical electrician, while the department of geology should fit a man to take a position with the government as a geological surveyor. In conversation with Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, the explorer, and a member of the Dominion geological survey, the writer was informed that the survey has to draw all its assistants, and this is no small number of men, owing to Canada's varied and unknown geological formation, from one college, owing to the inefficiency of the teaching in all the others.

"Winnipeg is situated," said Mr. Tyrrell, "in the geological centre of Canada. No more central point for the study of the subject of geology could be found."

Of what still remains within a few miles of the city, it may be stated that until a week ago the relation of the Stony Mountain limestones to the Stone-wall limestones had never been determined, and the source of the artesian water which rises to the surface within a few miles of the city, making a most interesting natural phenomenon, had never been ascertained, though the clearing up of the mystery was one of the easiest geological problems. A vast area of our province still remains to be explored. Not a hundred miles from Winnipeg lies a vast region, into which a geologist, or even a white man, has never set his foot. From surface indications taken on the edges of this region, there may be large deposits of galena or gypsum in it somewhere. To the northeast of the city, and within a similar distance, can be found a formation containing gold, and perhaps other precious minerals. A nice problem for the Winnipeg student would be the discovery of a cheap process of reducing

the Lake Winnipeg gold ores, which are different from any previously found in the Dominion. Should he succeed in solving the problem, he could spend the remainder of his life in mineralogical research, expensive as it is, and devote a few thousand dollars yearly to Wesley College, should the institution be short of funds. A similar problem comes from British Columbia, the reduction of low grade ores at a small cost, which, once solved, will increase the wealth of Canada by billions of dollars. While Canada is an agricultural country—the coming wheat country

of the world—she has mineral resources, only now being discovered, which will make her the gold producer of the globe. In mining and the various associated professions a wide field for talent is opening up, and students who are fitted to take up such lines will find abundant opportunity to use their acquirements.

All this goes to prove that the University must have an efficient science department, if it expects to do its duty to the residents of Manitoba who entrust the preparation for their life work to its care.

THE STUDY OF HEBREW

By many scholars Hebrew has been regarded as the original language of mankind. The most recent investigations of philologists have, however, thrown doubt on the question. One thing, at all events, is certain, viz., that Hebrew belongs to one of the oldest families of languages of which we have any knowledge or record. Of all the branches of this old Semitic family Hebrew contains by far the oldest and most important body of literature. The production of that literature began some fifteen hundred years before the dawn of the Christian era. The writing of the canonical books of the Old Testament alone extended over a period of a thousand years, that is from the time of Moses till within a century of the time of Alexander the Great. From this latter period until our own day the stream of Jewish literature, written in Hebrew by Hebrews, has never ceased to flow. And the flow of this mighty current down through the centuries has not been without its influence on the Hebrew race, and through that race on mankind generally. This effect is seen in the fact that in Germany, which stands in the vanguard of human learning, the majority of the professors in its universities are, according to the testimony of Bunsen, either Jews or of Jewish

origin. Another effect is seen in the fact that the European press and European finance are at the present day either in the hands of Jews or largely under Jewish influence.

Let us for a moment compare this language and literature with the languages and literatures of Europe in respect to age. A thousand years before the leading Roman poets and Greek philosophers were born Moses had written his immortal histories. Two thousand years before the people of northwestern Europe had emerged from barbarism the tide of Hebrew literature had begun. More than ten centuries before the birth of Christ Hebrew poets wrote with a beauty of expression, a sublimity of imagination and a depth and intensity of power that have never been surpassed in any subsequent human writings. When we consider the age of the Hebrew language and the character and quantity of literature contained in it, we recognize that there is abundant reason for the revival of its study, which is one of the leading features of the literary activity of Europe and America in our own day. Surely such a language and literature are worthy of our most earnest consideration and our most careful study.

We wish, in the second place, to show that the study of Hebrew affords a better training than the study of any of the languages of Europe. Language is the expression of thought, and thought is a term by which we designate the action of the mind. The more accurately any language indicates the real action of the mind the more valuable its study becomes as a mental training. The superiority of the Hebrew over the languages of Europe in this respect will be readily conceded by any one who takes the trouble to compare them.

In Hebrew the roots consist regularly of three consonants. The exceptions to this rule are rare. No vowels were used in writing till the sixth or seventh century, A. D. The vowel points were then introduced, but the position and value of the consonants were not disturbed. The result is that vowels and consonants stand as separate and distinct elements in every word, and all the changes that any word has undergone by reason of inflection, or for the sake of euphony, can be traced with infallible certainty. And, what is more important, every one of these

changes can be traced fundamentally to the action of the mind as influenced by the will and the emotions. The study of the language thus becomes a study of mental philosophy in the best sense of that term. In addition to all this, the origin of every prefix, affix and inflection of every kind may be traced, and the manner in which they modify the root idea of the word, the extent of that modification and the reason for it can be determined with almost absolute certainty. And not only is the relation of each element of the word to every other element of the same word determined with such exactness, but by the system of punctuation and accentuation employed the relation of each word of the sentence to every other word of the same sentence may be determined with the same degree of certainty.

For the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the fundamental principles that underlie all language, the study of Hebrew is vastly superior to the study of any of the Occidental tongues. This is the experience of many of the best students of language.

LAKE GENEVA

Lake Geneva, situated in Southern Wisconsin, is a beautiful sheet of water fourteen miles long and three wide, whose banks, covered with foliage, slope gently from the water's edge up to a considerable height, having an occasional peak to break the monotony of the even shore line. So clear and limped are its waters that Chicago has regarded it as a desirable spot from which to derive its supply of ice. Almost the whole coast line has been surveyed into lots and sold to organization companies, and private individuals. Many of the wealthier citizens of Chicago have beautiful summer residences here. The Young Men's Christian Association camp is located on the shores of

this lake, about two miles from the town of Williams Bay, the terminus of a branch of the Northwestern railway running up from Chicago. A site better suited for its purpose could hardly be found than that of the Y. M. C. A. camp. The land, grown with grass, slopes gradually down to the water's edge. The slope is terraced, as if large and sheltering shade trees. The beach is of such a character as to afford splendid facilities for bathing and boating, and yet the water is deep enough to permit the small steamers which ply on the lake to call at the wharf a few feet from the water's edge. The grounds are laid out with gravelled roads climbing

the hills and winding around the small ravines. With little labor a spacious tennis court and croquet lawn have been provided. The buildings on the encampment are, first of all, a large reception hall and book room, a dining hall to accommodate about 200; a large auditorium, seating about 500 persons and admirably adapted for its purpose. Everything is kept perfectly clean and in splendid order. The whole encampment is destined not only to afford a summer outing for a number of students and facilities for spiritual growth and influence, but to be an education by the presentation of examples of neatness and order. All the tents are floored and furnished with all necessary requisites. Board and lodging and all the privileges of the camp are supplied to accredited delegates at the small sum of \$1 per day and \$5 for registration fee for each college. In the construction and management of the whole encampment, the comfort, health and convenience of the delegates have been carefully consid-

ered. The camp, containing about 20 acres, was purchased a few years ago through the influence of Mr. Moody and the assistance of some Chicago workers, and is now owned by the Y. M. C. A. We have deemed this place worthy of this minute description, because it is certainly destined to become in the future, as it has in the past, a historic place in the life of many a student, and through him to send the streams of its influence to the uttermost parts of the earth. Even now our own college boasts of having in the heart of China a worker who received his inspiration beneath the shades of those trees. This lake, like one of old, is bound to become a place precious to the memory of many a young man, and the source of a stream whose potency eternity alone may measure.

In our next we desire to give some account of the world's largest observatory; of workers in the camp and the work done.

COLLEGE LIFE

We must all be young and many of us must be freshmen. No wise man speaks slightly of youth or ridicules its high hopes and confident ambitions. Nor does anyone who knows college life and its influence upon after life fail to recognize the freshman year as in many ways the most important of a college course. Even in colleges where the work of freshmen year is wholly prescribed and is little more than a continuance on a larger plan of the studies of preparatory school the year is important. It is naturally still more important to those students who share even in their college youth the benefits of the elective system. But the importance of freshman year lies less in its studies than in its influence upon the whole of college life and thus upon the whole of life itself.

There is much truth in the familiar say-

ing that a college is a world in itself. If this be true, then as surely in the college world as in the greater world outside its walls, the best success depends upon wise beginnings and right ideals. Few words show a deeper insight into the human mind than "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Steadily and surely, however unconsciously, the secret thoughts and ideals shape the life, especially in the formative years. Can we, then, find a right ideal to set before the young man who enters college?

Three sides of this many-sided life come quickly to the mind, and the first two are most prominently before the public—the athletic side, the social side and the scholarly side. The papers keep college athletics constantly before us; they are the constant theme of college stories, and it

cannot be wondered at that to so many young men just entering college the athletic ideal is the most prominent, and the truly successful college career seems to be that of the champion oarsman or football player. There is much that is good and healthy in college athletics, but the goal of all athletic work, the development of a strong body to fit a strong mind, is rarely gained in this way. Almost without exception, to win and keep a place in the crew, the nine or the eleven is to leave better and more necessary things undone and to miss the higher college life. The social ideal, as it may be called, has much that is to be said in its favor. Around the social side of college life, the clubs, the societies, the friendships, centres much that is helpful and pleasant to remember. Many a young man has a strong, though unavowed desire to be prominent in his class as a society man, as a member of the most select clubs, or if he has wealth at command to live luxuriously and entertain lavishly in a college way. This is far more perilous than an athletic ideal. It means wasting time, money and health, even if in too rare cases it stops short of dissipation and utter failure.

Another and in many ways a higher ideal than either of the other is that which makes high scholarship as measured by rank in the class the highest aim, and which holds up the first scholar of his class as the truly successful man. But this, too, falls short of the mark. While a class sometimes contains a man of such commanding ability that, without sacrificing better things or endangering health, he leads his class in scholarship, such men are too rare and unusual to be held up as examples. Among the saddest failures in the college world is the man who sacrifices all things in and out of college and risks and often ruins health in an endeavor to obtain the highest marks. No industry or sincerity can make a college life truly successful when its chief end and aim centres in self and self-advancement. A good rank in scholarship should be essential

for self-respect. A low rank in scholarship is in most cases a thing to be ashamed of unless it comes from inherent inability, after hard study, to rank well. There is no other excuse for low rank except, perhaps, sickness. But study for rank and high markings, first and foremost, is costly, wasteful and foolish.

We must seek further for our true ideal. It cannot be found in social enjoyment, in athletic honors or distinguished rank, nor even in a wise combination of them all, well-rounded as such a college life, if possible to live, might seem. Good in its way as each of these ideals is there is something better. Life in college, as indeed all human life, is a preparation for higher and wider life. Into a truly successful college life must enter work and thought for others. The true ideal for the young man just entering college is so to begin and so to spend his college years that not alone in mind and body, but also in the higher things of the spirit (and here opens the wide field of the true altruism, which is Christianity applied to daily life), he may be fitted to the best work in his power for himself, for others and for the Kingdom of God among men.

Whatever may be the financial standing of his family the student should start on a modest scale of living. Even in case of large wealth this is wisest. Too often a college career has been a failure and a whole life ruined by too lavish allowance of money, especially if at home or in the preparatory school there has been little training in the use of money in considerable sums. In such case the responsibility for the ruin is upon the parent or guardian, and not upon the college. Beyond the fixed charges for tuition, board, room-rent, clothing, books and travelling expenses, after the room has been furnished, there are few necessary expenses. Unnecessary and harmful expenses, ending often in dissipation and the ruin of character, are almost inevitable if a young man is given a large amount of money to spend as he will. Here, as elsewhere,

there are exceptions, but the general rule stands. A moderate monthly allowance, out of which the young man must pay incidental expenses and a requirement that careful accounts shall be kept, is the wisest plan in the majority of cases.

Immediately upon arriving at the college the student should identify himself with the church of which he is an attendant at home, or with some other selected by his parents after careful investigation. He should identify himself at once with the Young Men's Christian Association in his college. Such a step is necessary and natural at the opening of college life. These influences have led many a young man safely through a trying time of doubt and temptation and have opened the way to the highest and noblest college life.

The young man should early present himself at the college gymnasium for a careful physical examination and receive the necessary instructions for daily graded exercise. The splendid development of college gymnasiums makes this far easier than ten or twenty years ago. But the men who most need physical training, whether in or out of college, are slowest to take it and need the most urging. At least one and better two hours a day of regular, systematic exercise will do wonders for the average man, and will prove one of the most lasting benefits of his college life.

If possible, and where elective courses are open to freshmen, the studies of freshman year should be so chosen as to form a part of a connected four-years' plan. But it is unwise to direct study and reading during the first two years too closely toward a chosen profession. Such early choices are rarely permanent. Neither a profession nor a wife should be chosen in the early college years. The best preparation for a profession or for any life-work is a college course which results in a symmetrical development of the student's mind and body. Special training will come in the professional school or in business life.

The student should early become familiar with the college library and learn the use of books. The most important, and, until recently, one of the most neglected studies of the average college course is the language and literature of the English-speaking race. A man ought not to leave college at the beginning of the new century without a familiarity with the masters of English and American literature, and an ability to speak and write his mother-tongue clearly, correctly and forcibly. This is no light task, nor something which comes inevitably from a college course. Like the citizenship of Paul's Roman captain, it is usually obtained at a great price, and four years of the best training is not too long to learn well this great lesson.

Students should not be quick to form intimacies at college. As opportunity offers, widen your acquaintance, especially in your own class, but the enduring friendships and intimacies of college life are rarely formed until later in the course. By a kind of natural selection, often trying, but almost always healthy in operation and result, a young man gradually finds his friends and his true place in the college world.

Hold fast earnestly to the ideals and standards of truth, purity and faith taught and lived at home. Do not make the costly mistake of thinking that a change of scene makes a change of standard, that freedom from restraints upon boyhood in home or school means license to do at college what at home or at school would have been wrong. Many a young man breaking away from home has carelessly flung away the honor, truth and faith his mother taught him, and after years of doubt, dishonor and sin, has fought his way painfully back to the old firm standing round to find the ground still firm but himself sadly changed. There is no more harmful and false saying than that a young man must sow his wild oats. The only truth is that if he sows them he must reap a miserable harvest. We hear much

of dissipation and fast life at college. The fact is that a student at college is not more exposed to temptation and danger than in any place where young men are thrown together with less restraint and more money and leisure than they have elsewhere been used to. At college as elsewhere there are foolish and fast young men—there as elsewhere the majority of young men are neither dissipated, wicked nor impure. The great body of a college class is made up of manly men, who have neither money, time nor inclination for dissipation or riotous living.

At college and afterwards the great question is not what you come to know, but what you grow to be. Other things are transitory. Character is permanent. To the end of your life the memory of your college days will be constantly with you. Aside from other things, it is a serious question whether that memory shall be unwelcome and remorseful or pleasant and inspiring. Fortunate is the student whose means are moderate, more fortunate still if he must, as the college life goes on, rely partly upon his own exertions for support. In this way, more than any other, can college life be made

to embody a practical training for after life. The besetting sin of young men in and out of college is selfishness. Every year opens wider chances in college for work for others through college settlement, organized charities, night schools, church and Young Men's Christian Association.

The steadying, strengthening and inspiring influence of the college Young Men's Christian Association cannot be too strongly stated. At one of the most critical periods in a young man's life, when most of all he needs the influences which make for Christian manhood, the college Association offers him Christian fellowship, the influence of older men who are living the life that is higher and the inspiration of a national and world-wide organization. Let every Christian young man make the work of the college Association his work. Such work is necessary for the development of true manhood. Besides the blessing promised to those who turn others to righteousness, such work brings to the student the best and most necessary training of his college life. —Edward W. Frost, Esq., Harvard, '84, in Men.

A PLEA FOR MORE POETRY

If some of the statements in this paper should seem to be prosaic, let the reader remember that

"The common-place sun in a common-place sky
Makes up the common-place day."

The universal prevalence of the poetic in our surroundings argues its utility. Like beauty, it

"Lies all around our path,
If but our watchful eyes can trace it
In familiar things."

Emerson says :

"Let me go where'er I will
I hear a sky born music still,
'Tis not in the stars alone,
Nor in the cups of budding flowers,

Nor in the redbreast's yellow tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There something always, always sings."

It but needs the discerning poetic soul to discover the beauty in these humble things.

"The poem hangs on the berry bush,
When comes the poet's eye,
And the street is one long masquerade
When Shakespeare passes by."

Are we too much engrossed in pursuits that end in mathematical formulae or bread and butter, that this is neglected?

Poetry, some say, is unpractical, but it is precisely in those lives which are filled with practical duties that poetry is need-

ed most. It is the spring that takes the jolt out of life, the oil that reduces friction to a minimum.

The abuse of our public school system is partly responsible for this lack of poetical appreciation. Boys and girls are crammed, like stuffed turkeys, with facts and figures for exams., and their imaginative or poetical faculty is left undeveloped.

Thus

"Bad begins and worse remains behind," for in our institutions of higher learning the aesthetic faculties are left to grow up like Topsy.

Students ought, however, to supply this lack by acquainting themselves with the best poetry.

From it, especially from poetry set to music, is most forceful inspiration to be gained. Witness "The Marsellaise," "The Watch on the Rhine." And this

enthusiasm we need for

"One sally of a hero's soul
Doth all the military art control.
While timorous mortals ford the shore
He shoots the gulf and is already o'er ;
And when the enthusiastic fit is spent,
Looks back amazed at what he under-
went."

We must have some such inspiration in our work, if we are not to stand out in society like hard bricks in a wall, or to become fossilized remains of dead arts.

'Tis under a sense of this that one writes
"Away, away, haunt not thou me,
Thou vain philosophy.
Little hast thou bestead
Save to perplex the head
And leave the spirit dead.
Why labor at the dull mechanic oar
When the fresh breeze is blowing
And the strong current flowing
Right onward to the eternal shore."

Of course, Locke and Baldwin are not to be consigned to Lethe, but the poetic to be given more attention.

ATHLETIC

FOOTBALL

WINNIPEG VS. WESLEY

Although the 'Tobas have lost a majority of last year's team, yet—as their match with St. John's evidenced—they, as formerly, have a first-class team. The St. John's tied the Meds. and the 'Tobas defeated the former team by the overwhelming score of 5—0, consequently, Wesley knew that it would be no easy task to overcome the doughty Presbyterians, especially as Marshall was again between the posts. Several new men have been added to the Wesley team, viz., Nichol and Wheeldon at half-back and Walker and Murchison on the forward line. These men, in the game against 'Toba, proved themselves worthy of their places on the team. The relative strength of the two teams may be compared as follows: The 'Tobas have a strong forward line, strong on account of its excellent combination

besides having two stars in the Clark brothers. Their defence, however, is rather weak, although Walker and Marshall are playing in good form. The Wesleys, on the other hand, have a strong defence, but the forwards are lacking both in good combination and also in the ability to shoot accurately. These two faults however may be easily corrected by hard practice.

The teams lined up as follows :—

Manitoba—Goal, Mashall ; backs, Hall, Walker ; half-backs, Saunderson, Hilton, Mitchell ; forwards, W. Clark, Finkelstein, Muckle, Taylor, F. Clark.

Wesley—Goal, Carter ; backs, Gilbert, St. John ; half-backs, Walton, Wheeldon, Nichols ; forwards, Markle, Murchison, Doran, Walker, Laidlaw.

It seems to us that, although the score was 1—1, Wesley had somewhat the best of the game, taking as our criterion the number of chances on goal, as well as the

general play. As soon as the ball was kicked off it was forced to the 'Tobas goal, and the pressure was not relieved until Markle and Laidlaw each had shots on goal. Their shooting, however, was erratic, and the scene of action was changed to mid-field, where the Clarkes kept our half-backs busy in foiling their efforts to get away. During this half our boys made several very sharp attacks, but the shooting was away off. The 'Tobas also had several shots on goal, but being compelled to shoot from a distance, Carter was able to handle them easily. After about half an hour's play there was a scrimmage in front of the Wesley goal, in which our men were getting more in each other's way than they were in the 'Tobas. The ball was kicked out of the tussle and landed very opportunely at the feet of W. Clarke, who forthwith proceeded to place it in the "basket." There was a strong suspicion that the said William was off-side; but the goal umpire said not. After this the 'Tobas rushed matters for some time, but did not have any other chances on goal.

When sides were changed both teams went at it hard, but the fighting was confined to 'Toba territory. The Wesley backs were playing in mid-field during the greater part of the time. Laidlaw and Walker were playing a good combination on the left wing, while all were checking close. In fact, the Wesley team individually and collectively deserve credit for their play in this last particular. After several futile attacks on the 'Tobas goal, the ball, by clever work on the part of Laidlaw and Walker, was worked over to Doran, who succeeded in finding the net at last. From this on our boys played with increased vim, and were on the aggressive until time was called. But the score remained unchanged, 1—1.

For the 'Tobas, Marshall, Walker, Saunderson and the Clarks distinguished themselves. On the Wesley team, although all did well, Gilbert, Laidlaw and Walker must receive special mention.

MANITOBAS VS. WESLEY

The almost phenomenal success of Wesley's Rugby team in their former matches led many to believe that they would either win from the Winnipegs, or, at least, give a good account of themselves. The result showed that the Winnipegs, who had been having things entirely their own way in previous matches, had at last met foemen worthy of their steel, and had the conditions of weather and field been more favorable the score might have been different, at least so the Wesley boys affirm.

A drizzling rain from early Saturday morning had served to place the field in a slippery condition, and although the weather might be called typical English Rugby weather, it was by no means conducive to good football, nor enjoyable for the enthusiasts who assembled to see the game of the season. After the usual delay, caused this time by delinquency on the part of the ball, which did not show up on time, the teams lined up in the drizzling rain. Wesley defending the west goal. Drury kicked off for the Winnipegs, and Sparling fumbled the catch and punted it into touch without any gain. A scrimmage and some dribbling carried the ball down into Wesley's 25, where, from the resulting scrim, it was kicked over the Wesley line and Perry was forced to rouge. Some misapprehension on the part of the referee gave this as a safety touch and two points were scored to the Winnipegs credit. The Wesleys by this time began to realize that the game had really begun, and they forthwith settled down to business, and their efforts were to so good effect that the score against them would have been no larger had it not been for an infringement of rules committed later in the game.

The style of play adopted by the Winnipegs was to keep the ball close in scrim, and, despite the attempts of the Wesleys to loosen out the remainder of the game was practically a succession of scrimmages, which are far from interest-

ing to the spectators, but which, no doubt, gave the players ample scope to indulge in their scragging propensities, etc. A short run by Doran and a couple of runs by Duncan varied the monotony of the first half, which ended Winnipeg 2, Wesleys 0. When the whistle blew for the resumption of play, thirty mud-besmeared men faced the slippery sphere eager for the muddy fray. As if to gratify their desires, the play was confined during the greater part of the second half mostly to the muddiest part of the field. Towards the end of this half Morgan secured the ball and made a splendid run, carrying the sphere well up in the Wesleys 25, where he was collared in true style by Donahoe, who was playing in his usual fine form at back. The scene of conflict was now uncomfortably close to the Wesley touch line, but the ball was gradually worked out to touch, and from a throw in it rolled against Wesley's goal post. Sparling, instead of dropping it, kicked it out with his heel, and Gilbert secured, but a claim of off-side was allowed and a free kick given to the Winnipegs. Benson made a goal from a drop kick, adding two points to the Winnipegs' score. This was the last scoring of the day, and the Winnipeg won by the narrow margin of four points.

The game from start to finish was close and hard, and the Winnipegs won on their superior knowledge of the game. Wesley's two chances to score were lost by not knowing how to hold the ball. The tactics adopted by the Winnipegs were somewhat demoralizing to the style of play in favor with the Wesley boys, but they can congratulate themselves on making a good showing against such an experienced team as their opponents.

For the victors, Drury, Shaw and McIntyre played in their usual form, and Irvine and Baldwin on the wings did effective work. For Wesley, Jones, in the scrim, played a magnificent game, and he was ably aided by Poile. Barker played a fair game at quarter, and Duncan at

half was easily the pick. His collaring was by long odds the best, although Perry did good work in this respect. On the wings Wickson and Gilbert were of great effect. Doran's work also is worthy of mention, but he seems to have a weakness for hugging around the nec. Perhaps a transfer of his affections to the waist would be of more effect in flooring his man. Donahoe at back was all that could be desired, and his style of collaring should be more universally adopted by the Wesley players. Taking everything into consideration, the boys made a splendid showing and proved that there is as good stuff in Wesley for Rugby as can be found in the city. It is easily within the bounds of possibility that the Rugby championship should come to Wesley next spring, and we confidently await the spring season, when we hope to reverse the only defeat received in this our first appearance in the Rugby world.

The teams were:—

Winnipegs—Back, Boswell; half-backs, Morgan, Benson, Shaw; quarter-back, McIntyre; scrimmage, Bell, Drury, Cottle; wings, Freeman, Laing, Irvine, Mair, Baldwin, Smith, Moore.

Wesleys—Back, Donahoe; half-backs, Duncan, Perry, Sparling; quarter-back, Barker; scrimmage, Jones, Poile, Hiron; wings, Doran, Gilbert, Tripp, Wickson, J. Sparling, Taylor, St. John.

“SHOTS.”

They say Freddie Clark and ten other men make a good team.

The new rope around the field is an unqualified success in keeping the crowd back.

Referees might be somewhat stricter with regard to rough play, charging in the back, etc.

A second football is being prepared, so that all the boys may have an opportunity to play the game.

The gymnasium is being fitted up with apparatus, and will be ready for use by the time this is in print.

C. H. Walker will be in college soon. He is a good forward.

The game, Wesley vs. Medical, has been postponed to December 9th.

The following games have been played

in the Inter-collegiate series :—Nov. 6, St. John's 0, Medicals 0 ; Nov. 6, Alumni 2, Schools 1 ; Nov. 10, Manitoba 5, St. John's 0 ; Nov. 13, Wesley 1, Manitoba 1 ; Nov. 13, Alumni 0, Medicals 3.

LOCAL NEWS

"We are truly grateful," remarked one of the guests at a nocturnal banquet on the lower flat, as he took his departure.

We are glad to once more see the classic face of George, Deputy Minister of Public Works, around our smiling halls.

"May I see you home?" said our Previous Socrates.

"Certainly, my boy. Shall I carry you?"

One football player was heard telling an opponent the other day that he "was so mean that he would steal the shoes and stockings out of a widow's 'mouth.'"

Out at Regina last spring the wind rose to such a gale that it blew a well out of the ground, turned it upside down and left it sticking up in the air.—Rev. J. T. Harrison.

By a recent notice on the Bulletin Board we are informed that a Bureau of Information has been opened in L. P. This accounts for the frequent and early visits of the boys.

At one of our literary meetings a few weeks ago Mr. G. J. Elliott delivered a forcible and eloquent address on "Marriage is Not a Failure." Mr. Elliott's actions speak louder than words.

The first part of the gym. apparatus has arrived at the time of writing, and we are informed that the rest of it has been ordered and is on its way here. We expect that it will all be in its place in a few days.

The Literary Society has appointed a committee to formulate a college motto. A college yell is also required. Suggestions will be thankfully received for the same by the captain of the F. B. C.

"A fox may lose his hair, but he'll never forget his tricks." The latter clause certainly applies to our friend George, whose movements, as he flits about from flower to flower, are very interesting and instructive to watch!

One of our last year's graduates in Theology, viz., F. G. Huntsman, was married on the 30th of June to Miss Ella Lynch, secretary of the Provincial Women's Missionary Society. We wish them success in their work at Binscarth.

Evolution, says Spencer, is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity through a succession of differentiations and integrations. This, put in plain language means :—Evolution is a change from a no-howish all-one-likeness to a some-howish not-all-one-likeness through a series of something-else-ifications and stick-together-ations.

The opening meetings of the Literary Society give promise of a very successful term. We are to have a series of class debates and an evening on which the programme will be given entirely by the ladies. We hope all the students will respond cheerfully when asked by the executive to assist in the programme, or by the treasurer to pay their fees. The society is for the students. Let us help to make it a success.

Why is it that at just the time of the year when college ribbon is wanted it can never be procured ?

All kinds of musical instruments, including the cornet, flute, harp, psaltery, etc. (See Dan. iii, 5) have made their appearance in the college this year. The musical outlook is consequently very encouraging. We hope adverse criticism will not deter our musical friends from practising early and late and long. There is nothing like practice, you know.

Scene, Room 5—A mathematician, apparently engaged in shaving ; a General man, and a Theologue looking on.

Theo.—“Why is that operation like faith ?”

General—“Don't know ; give it up ?”

Theo.—“Because it is the substance of things hoped for, evidence of things not seen.”

First Science Student—“What class of plants does Oke belong to ? Exogens, isn't it ?”

Second S. S.—“No ; Endogens.”

First S. S.—“Why ?”

Second S. S.—“Because he is hollow inside and has no true bark.”

Rather hard on you, Oke, but, never mind, you are OK (E).

Here is the place to work : now is the time.—Anon.

The more we do, the more we can do ; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—William Hazlett.

Work for some good, be it every so slowly.—Francis S. Osgood.

We have read somewhere that there are two kinds of fools in the world—those who give advice and those who do not take it.

The above maxims are not original.—Ed.

The class in logic are studying definitions. The following suggested by the “saintly and seraphic Saint John” are worthy of careful inspection.—

A philosopher is a man who bears with

patience the toothache from which his neighbor suffers.

A philanthropist is a man who spends freely other people's money.

A bore is a man who talks so much about himself that you don't get a chance to talk about yourself.

We note with alarm the ravages of matrimony in college circles. Among the more distinguished victims are Professor Osborne, J. A. Haw, B. A., and A. E. Roberts. We believe this affection is insidious in its nature, and statistics indicate that graduates in Arts and Theology are peculiarly liable to be attacked. All prophylactic measures have so far proved worse than useless in checking this epidemic. Those afflicted have our best wishes.

The blind organ-grinder, who sits at the street corner playing those old familiar airs so well adapted for touching a sympathetic chord in the hearts of those who hourly pass him by, never knows the external appearance of those who step aside to drop a coin into his box. But, is it not possible that when no impression of the outward man is received, the finer sensibilities of the soul receive some reflection from the spirit of the giver ? If this is so, the blind man would sometimes be much surprised if he could see the outward form that corresponds to his internal impression.

One cold, windy November afternoon a ‘turn out’ consisting of a diminutive, half-starved native pony attached in a somewhat doubtful manner by strips of buckskin to a large, squeaky two-wheeled cart, upon which crouched an old, shrivelled up, dirty blanketed Indian, passed up Main street. When the post office corner was reached, this “ship of the prairie” came to anchor, its commander doubtless being attracted by the organ-grinder's music. For a few minutes the Indian sat motionless and gazed intently upon the blind man. Then he suddenly nodded his head, as if he at last understood the situation, and reaching into

some recess under his blanket drew out a dirty handkerchief. This he slowly unrolled, took from it a coin and replaced carefully. Descending to the ground, he crossed the sidewalk, and with a look and attitude almost of tenderness, gently placed his coin in the blind man's box. He then crawled slowly back into his cart, and, with the old stolid look on his face, passed on. And, as he turned the corner, a well-dressed lady was seen to smile, and two smart young gentlemen to laugh derisively at one, who, by his act of sympathy, had unconsciously come closer than he at least in this life will ever know to the heart of Him, at whose touch the blind received their sight.

The Literary of Friday evening, the 12th inst., was one of the most interesting yet given this season. The programme was as follows:—

- GleeGlee Club
- RecitationMiss Dunfield
- Instrumental duet
-Misses Beall and Hargrave
- Debate—Resolved, "That human happiness preponderates over misery in this life."
- Affirmative—Messrs. Post and Goodwin
- Negative—Messrs. Taylor and Wilkinson
- Address Rev. Dr. Sparling
- Solo W. B. Clayton
- Critic's remarks..... .. A. E. Lonsley
- GleeGlee Club

The debate was interesting throughout. Mr. H. A. Goodwin's and Mr. Hill Taylor's addresses being of exceptional merit. Mr. Taylor adduced the weight of evidence which carried the debate for the negative, but Mr. Goodwin's was certainly the most logical and effective one given. The duet, a selection from a popular opera, was well rendered and much appreciated. Why, for goodness sake, do not the society revise the duties of the critic? Why is it necessary to have a man gather together and hold up to view the physical and mechanical defects, which are, perhaps, apparent to all, and to none more than to the performers themselves? If we could have a critic such as we were favored with last year, some reliance

would be placed on his deliverances, but when 'tis only one of the students, although he may be noted for his hopeless and incurable veracity, yet his utterances may be, and generally are, the projections of his own peculiarities, and his criticisms superficial and valueless, and we presume it would be as well for a student who acts as critic, for the thinking audience that students are, to make his statements with some reserve, and not declare them with the absoluteness of an archangel. Anyhow, if the custom cannot be changed, let the length of the painful spectacle be limited to at least an hour.

Some four or five weeks ago, as each freshman returned from tea, he was taken in charge and silently conducted to the basement, where, after the necessary password was given, he was allowed to proceed to the darkest and most remote part of the room. Here he found assembled in solemn conclave that august and noble body of freshmen. In order to afford the necessary light for the orators of the occasion to see their hearers, a lantern had been borrowed, but the need of secrecy was so great that even this was not allowed to cast its refulgent beams over the assembled solons, but a hat had been placed over the side next the windows, in order that no inquisitive eye might pry into their secret. When all the company had assembled, the orators of the occasion were called upon to address the meeting. With strong and forcible language they aroused the feelings of their fellow classmates. Each member of the noble band was made to feel the high and exalted position to which he had now attained, by having at last entered within the sacred precincts of the college walls. The breast of each expanded, his nostrils dilated, his hands clenched, his eyes flashed fire, as the orator pictured the deep and dire disgrace to be incurred by men of their position being subjected to that relic of barbarism, namely, bouncing. They felt that it was "an indignity to, which they ought not to be subjected in

this free and enlightened nineteenth century." When they had become aroused to the necessary pitch of enthusiasm, they bound themselves by a solemn league and covenant, to resist to death, if might be, any encroachment upon their dignity by their opponents, the sophs. and seniors. Then, with pledges to defend one another or die in the attempt, they departed as silently as they had assembled, bearing with them the sole witness of their deeds, the smoky lantern. But, alas! "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-glee," and so it proved in this case. During the silent watches of the night, a handful of seniors made a circuit of the

college, and each freshman, forgetful of his vows and pledges of a few hours before, sought escape in concealment. Some hid in the cupboards, others covered their heads with the bed-clothing, and waited in fear and trembling for the doom which they heard approaching, while others, again, locked their doors and hid their keys, fondly imagining by this process to stay the hand of fate. Vain, however, were their subterfuges, vain even their pitiful pleadings, the hearts of the seniors were as adamant, and each freshman, in fear and terror, took his flight heavenward to the tune of W E S L E Y.

PERSONAL AND EXCHANGE

I. F. Brooks, '07, was seen in Wesley halls the other day.

[We would be glad to receive any interesting items for this department of our journal from our graduates, as well as from our students.]

H. W. Graham, of last year's Previous class, who is this term teaching school at Cypress River, has renewed his acquaintance with Vox.

Miss M. A. Dowler, winner of the \$40 scholarship, in the English and History of the Previous year, is taking a course at the Normal school.

Ed. H. Bennest, '98, has returned to his home at Brandon, after spending a couple of weeks with the boys in the western corridor. We understand the parting will not be for long.

Geo. McCrossan, our tricky little forward on the football team last year, has also become a pedagogue for the present year. Geordie will be missed on the campus this winter.

R. J. Brown, '96, bronze medallist in Natural Science, has been appointed principal of the Russell school. Ralph is small of stature, but it is said he handles the instructor to perfection.

Fred. Leach, of Neepawa, has been visiting G. J. Elliott for a few days.

N. Carwell, the genial host of No. 12, is lamenting his fate in being doomed to suspend his attacks upon Cicero, Sallust, and especially Homer and Demosthenes. Never mind, old boy, live in the hope of again meeting them face to face.

Among the many happy faces that have vanished from our halls are those of Miss A. A. Smyth and Miss E. E. Breen. They hope some day to brighten some dreary spots on the cold, bleak prairies. They are at present attending the Normal school.

Rev. S. T. Robson, of Pincher Creek, so well-known to all Wesley students, has not forgotten Wesley and her interests. We are pleased to remember him to all his college associates and his friends of the city. S. T. R. was a worker and a kicker (football), and we wish him every success.

Hiram Hull, '99 or never, and, if rumor be true, it will be the latter, has been stationed by the conference at Ninga for the present year. Hiram was business manager of Vox last term, and by his unceasing efforts for the interests of our

college journal, he has done much in establishing it on a good financial basis.

W. W. Abbott, M. M. Bennett, and A. E. Hetherington, all of '93, but who were pursuing their studies in the B. D. course last term at Wesley, are this year attending Victoria. Hether captained our college football team last year, and, as many of the boys know, it was no snap to run against him, but it was truly the finest of sport to collide with W2 A and M2 B. Hether is playing full-back on the Victoria team this fall.

A request for Vox the other day from Rev. E. Michener, of Banff, reminds us of many pleasant associations. The boys were always welcome at No. 12, and always found E. M. not only a thoroughly social good fellow, but one from whose acquaintance they derived help and benefit. We note his marriage to Miss Mary E. Roland, M. E. L. of Alma College. St. Thomas, congratulate him, wish Mrs. M. much joy, and hope some day to see them both make Wesley a visit.

Dr. Laird is now "guardian of the peace" in Wesley halls. Prof. Osborne having resigned during vacation. While the boys are sorry to have lost Prof. Osborne, yet they are equally delighted in having the Doctor with them. Although the Doctor's face is usually lit up with a smile, yet when it comes to navigating one's way down to the front entrance at 12 p. m. or 1 a. m. to admit some night-hawk, it is enough to make the sweetest face turn sour.

By inserting Wesley's sons for Victoria's sons in the following clipping from *Acta Victoriana*, it can be said that it is exactly true of the graduates and the theological students, especially the latter, of Wesley college:—"Graduation, ordination and the marriage ceremony are three milestones in the journey of life that are passed very hurriedly by some of our Theological students. During the vacation wedding bells rang joyously in many parts of the marriage festivities of many of Victoria's sons. Unfortunately, in all cases, the particulars are wanting,

so that we shall simply chronicle those who have passed through the ordeal. J. A. Haw, '97; A. E. Roberts, E. Michener, F. G. Huntsman, M. C. Flatt, Geo. Bennee and A. J. Tufts, '91. According to rumor, there are more shortly to follow, and of these bonds we will try to get the full particulars.

We were pleased to receive a note from Mr. Jas. Woodsworth, '96, who is now stationed at Napinka. He still retains his old-time interest in Wesley and wishes his Alma Mater every success. Through Vox we are pleased to remember him to all the boys. He encloses us a very appropriate clipping re college re-union, which we insert below:—

And to-day we live our old lives o'er—
The Freshman gay, the smiling Sophomore,
The anxious Junior and the Senior proud.
The care-immersed Alumnus sober-browed,
To shake once more the quiet responding hand,
To trade in jokes no others understand:
Our fish-lines into memory's ponds to throw
For stories which we left there long ago.
(Which, like most fishy ventures, as is known,
Through many changing years have bred and grown.)

As yet our list of exchanges has been small. Probably this is due to the late appearance of Vox. They are increasing slowly, however, and doubtless when Vox appears we will be able to clip some matters of interest for our readers.

Fred Rice, Mr. A. E. Kenner, and Mr. W. T. Shipley left last Monday on a bicycle trip to Arden. The roads were rather rough for the first hour's ride, but after that they were fairly good. Notwithstanding a mishap to one of the wheels, which delayed them four or five hours, they reached Arden the next day at noon. Here it was found that a heavy rain the day before had rendered the roads impassable, so Fred Rice started back to

Dauphin, while the other two, who intended going on to Winnipeg on their wheels, pushed on to Gladstone and boarded the Dauphin train for the city. Mr. Kenner has gone in to resume his studies at Wesley College, while Mr. Shipley will make a short visit to his home near Stonewall.—Dauphin Press.

The Vancouver Stock Company scored another success at the Dunn hall last evening, when a stirring military drama, in four acts, *The Blue and the Gray*, was presented to another good house, standing room only, and very limited at that, being the order of the evening. It is a stirring work, and received a capital interpretation at the hands of the company, who seemed to be particularly fitted for it. The drama has been produced here before and it will bear repetition. If this class of work is kept up the company may be assured of the "no room" card being hung out each evening. The audience showed appreciation by unstinted applause upon the culmination of many soul-stirring incidents and scenes. As Lucille Carlyle, Miss Clara Mathes attested the fact of possessing strong dramatic power, and in the heavy scenes, with Victor Blanchard, Josh M. Chapman, she was especially strong and won quite an ovation. It is a trying character to sustain, but was done ample justice to by Miss Mathes. Mr. Chapman, too, is indispensable in such a work and his fine acting throughout was much appreciated. Harry Linley had but little to do, but of course did it well in his own quaint way. As Dudley Middleton, E. P. Lewis portrayed a strong but thankless character. J. Edward Du Bedat made his debut with the company. He gives promise of becoming a valuable acquisition, but being "killed off" in the first act, he had not much opportunity of appearing to advantage. He has a fine stage presence and a good voice. The balance of the cast was able. This evening East Lyme will be the bill of fare.—Vancouver World.

We had the pleasure on Monday of a very pleasant call from Mr. J. P. Wadge B.A., principal of our school, a gentleman

of refinement and possessed of rare intellectual qualifications and sterling integrity for the honorable position he so ably fills, and through whose persistent efforts, aided by a trusted and efficient number of assistants—the Misses Montgowery, Hall and Cameron—the school is making such favorable progress.—Stonewall Gazette.

PITHY SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

Say, fellows!—C. W. St. J.

By the great horn spoon.—N. H. C.

Now, what have I said?—W. F. O.

Hang it.—W. A. S.

There's such an eternal cussedness in human ature that if you point out a mistake, that's the one they're sure to make.—R. R. C.

By crack'y, boys.—H. H.

D'ye see?—J. H. R.

Oh, I don't know.—K. J. C.

Exercise a little care and clean your feet on the natural mat.—Aun.

I presume it's presumption.—L. D. P.

"A little later on."—E. B. K.

By gum!—B. B. H.

Miserable, thank you.—G. J. E.

A letter recently received from Mr. Endicott, our representative in the missionary work of West China, while containing matter of a character rather too private for publication, had this characteristic sentence, evidencing the true missionary faith: "The prospects of the conversion of China to Christ are as bright as the promises of God."

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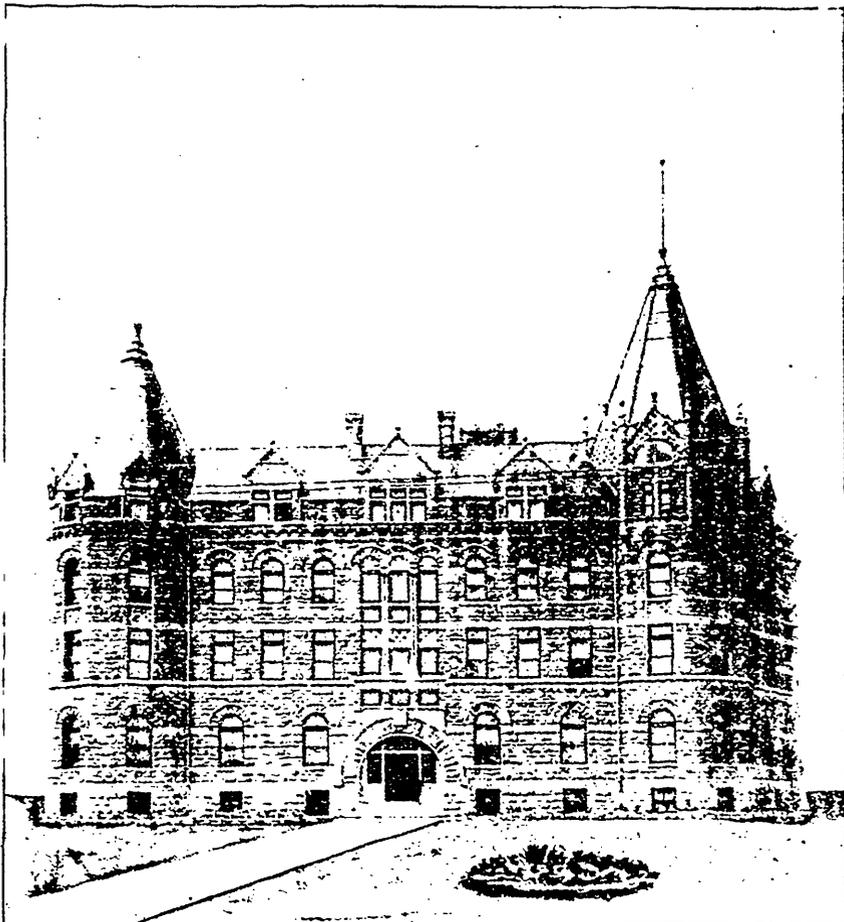
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