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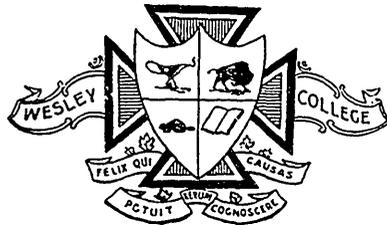
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Vox Wesleyana

January, 1900

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"Waiting to strive a happy strife,
To war with falsehood to the knife,
And not to lose the good of life.

"Some hidden principle to move,
To put together, past and prove,
And mete the bounds of hate and love.

"As far as may be to carve out,
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might orb about.

"To search thro' all I felt or saw,
The springs of life, the depths of awe,
And reach the law within the law."

Tennyson: The Two Voices

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Year	INCOME	LIABILITIES	CAPITAL, and ASSETS	SURPLUS
1891	\$223,237	\$157,267	\$ 87,417	\$680,170
1892	255,212	192,706	82,919	690,213
1893	301,100	291,760	99,911	695,111
1894	384,467	348,159	1,046,609	698,450
1895	277,576	415,621	1,118,274	702,653
1896	336,712	517,778	1,226,415	708,337
1897	391,501	618,481	1,311,448	712,967
1898	400,476	757,399	1,475,483	717,884

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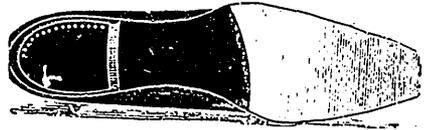
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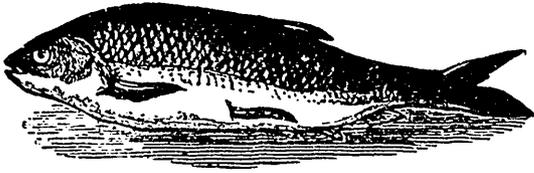
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VOX WESLEYANA

Issued monthly, during college year, by the students of Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. IV.

WESLEY COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1900.

No. 4

Editorial Staff.

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Religious Dept.	A. Barner Theo.
Locals and Personals	{ Miss Disney '02
	{ E. R. Wylie '00
Athletics	E. J. Bawden '00
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All communications regarding subscriptions and advertisements should be sent to the Business Manager, all others to the Editor-in-Chief.

We request students to patronize our advertisers.

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EDITORIALS

Considerable interest has been aroused by the letters of Revs. W. A. Cooke and Lewis, in regard to the Alma Mater Society. It is indeed gratifying to find two of the earliest graduates of Wesley endeavoring to keep alive the spirit which binds them to their College. We would not convey the impression that the tie is in any danger of becoming broken, for indeed the signs are all the other way. We are glad for the spirit that was exhibited at the formation of the society, and also because others are becoming mindful of the claim which their College has to their attention.

The College has a history of which everyone is proud, and none ought to be better pleased than the graduates to be able to do something to inspire the present students to do justice to themselves and their College. The Society is attempting a good deal for the first year, but we believe results will show that it was not too much.

We look for a loyal response to the appeal from the President and Secretary for contributions to the scholarship fund.

It is encouraging to know that our Business Manager has been able, up to the present, to finance Vox very satisfactorily. Early last term a determined effort was made to place our College paper upon a better financial footing, by soliciting a large number of new advertisements. This, however, is not all that is necessary. We cannot successfully manage our paper unless the students come to our assistance. Vox is not the exclusive property of the Editorial Staff, but is the official paper of the students. As such, we would like to see every student become a subscriber, and we think there is sufficient *esprit de corps* among our readers to readily respond. Everything possible will be done by the staff to make Vox a true exponent of College life.

Just at the present the war situation in South Africa is a very grave one, and one well calculated to try the metal of the sternest soldier. The repulses which have come to General Buller and Lord Methuen have given rise to a good deal of criticism. For the benefit of those who know what they would do, in these circumstances, we append one solution which may not have occurred to them before. It is from the pen of Mark Twain, and is as follows:—

"If I could get the management of one of those campaigns, I would know what to do, for I have studied the Boer. He values the Bible above every other thing. The most delicious edible in South Africa is 'biltong.' You will have seen it mentioned in Olive Schreiner's books. It is what our plainsmen call 'jerked beef.' It is the Boer's main stand-by. He has a passion for it, and he is right.

"If I had the command of the campaign, I would go with rifles only, no cumbersome Maxim's and cannons to spoil good rocks with. I would move surreptitiously by night to a point about a quarter of a mile from the Boer camp, and there I would build up a pyramid of biltong and Bibles fifty feet high, and then conceal my men all about. In the morning the Boers would send spies, and then the rest would come with a rush. I would surround them, and they would have to fight my men on equal terms, in the open. There wouldn't be any Amajuba results."

Mr. Dooley's discourse on the Transvaal war (in Harper's Weekly) is after this illuminating fashion:

"An' what's it all about?" demanded Mr. Hennessy. "I can't make head nor tail iv it at all, at all."

"Well, ye see, 'tis this way," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye see th' Boers is a simple, pasthral people that goes about their business in their own way, raisin' hell with ivrybody. They was bor-rrn with and aversion to society, an' whin th' English come they lit out before them, not likin' their looks. Th' English kept comin' an' the Boers kept movin', till they cuddent move anny further without bumpin' into Kitchener's ar-rmy. "This far shall we go," says they, bein' a religious people. "an' divvie th' sthep further." An' they killed off th' irreligious naygurs an' started in fr to raise cattle. An' at night they'd set outside iv their dorps—which, Hinmissy, is Dutch fr two-story brick house an' lot—an' sip their la-ager an' swap horses an'

match texts fr'm th' Bible fr th' seegars, while th' childher played marbles with d'mon's as big as th' end iv ye'er thumb.

"Well, th' English heerd they was goold be th' bucket in ivry cellar fr'm Ooopencoff to Doozledorf—which, Hinmissy, is like New York an' San Francisco, bein' th' exthreme p'nts in th' country—an' they come on in gr-reat hordes, sturdy Anglo-Saxon fr'm Saxony—the Einsteins an' Heidlebacks an' Werners; an' whin they'd took out goold enough so's they needd recreation, they wanted to vote. "An'," says Joe Chamberlain, he says. "be hivins, they shall vote," he says."—Literary Digest.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Annie Smyth will long be remembered by many as one of the bright young ladies of the Class of 1895 and 1896.

"She is not dead . . .
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our
poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule."

Among her fellow-students here she was known as a conscientious and able worker, and a bright, vivacious companion, while her generous, cheerful and thoughtful character was evident both in work and play. After her two years in the College, she went to the Normal School, but she kept her interest in Wesley, and gave assistance in the social and religious meetings of the students. Then followed a brave period of a year and a half in the severe discipline of painful experience. Her courage, and cheer, and kindness, and her humble dependence on Christ her Saviour, were beautiful to see, and marked her ready for that great cloister's stillness and seclusion "where now "she lives."

The exchanges of this month are particularly interesting and instructive. Something in the joyous season just over, something also, perhaps, of suggestion in the hard days just ahead in our final term, seems to rouse up the boys for one good honest effort at their journal before the work closes in upon them.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

COMPETITION vs. CO-OPERATION

(Concluded from December issue)

"8. By having the best citizens of the country as stock-holders they will remain permanent consumers unsolicited, and the business will thereby be placed on a solid mutualistic co-operative basis, which will yield continuous and sure remuneration to all stock-holders by way of a fixed interest on the capital invested, and the stock-holders shall receive in addition their just share of the surplus earnings, in proportion to the amount of their respective purchases and the stock owned, as hereinafter provided.

"9. Every city, town or country where the company is doing business shall have a local committee appointed by the local shareholders, with the company's representatives to ascertain the needs of the shareholders in their respective town, city or district. The agent in charge shall send to the head office, or to the nearest branch office, orders for all the seasonable goods, etc., required from time to time; also settlements for the same.

"10. Drummers and travelling agents may be better employed, and may be discontinued in their present capacity, as speedily as the business is established on the new basis, as only a representative with necessary assistants will be required at each centre for showing samples, the delivery of goods, etc.

"11. All raw material, and all goods handled wholesale, shall be purchased for cash, and all goods shall be sold for cash at prices which shall be fixed at equitable and universal cash prices throughout the territory covered; that is, the same prices shall prevail, say from the extreme east to the extreme west, and from the northern to the southern boundaries of the federated colonies. But until a cash basis can be established and maintained in every line of trade, an exception may be made in some branches of trade, by taking a limited amount of customers' short date guaranteed paper, which (without exception) shall

bear interest at the regular banking rate, or its equivalent in additional price.

"12. The freight on all goods shipped to points in the territory covered shall be prepaid by the company, so that each customer shall pay (as part of the general expenses) an equitable proportion of the total freight and expenses, regardless of the accident of location; that is, the farmers in the Mallee or the interior shall be treated in the same way as the farmers in the Werribee or eastern districts.

"13. All goods sold in the home territory shall be listed and paid for by all customers of the company at regular cash prices, such as are charged non-shareholders, but stock-holders shall be repaid annually in cash (or new goods, if they so elect), a rebate on the volume of their respective purchases. As the company could under this system ascertain with comparative exactness the wants of its customers, and as it would retain in hand the long cash price of all goods till the close of that year, failure would be impossible under good organization and careful management.

"14. A bright family paper shall be issued weekly by the company, which shall be made a thoroughly educating medium, and shall be the principal exponent of the company in describing new goods and in setting forth the aims and objects of the company.

"15. In establishing mutualism, it is not proposed to give all the benefits of co-operation to outside stock-holding customers. The merchants, laborers, and all employees are entitled to consideration, and, with this in view, it is proposed to fix the hours of work per day at eight hours, and when circumstances shall warrant, at seven hours or less, for which fair living wages shall be paid. This will undoubtedly make better men, give more time for mental improvement, recreation, etc., and life will be recognized as worth living. The fact that the great masses of the people have to

spend nearly all their wakeful hours in a struggle for a bare living, speaks badly for and endangers our civilization.

" 16. By reducing the business to a cash basis the annual savings through dispensing with the unnecessary collection staff, advertising, travelling agents, etc., will more than compensate for the extra cost of producing goods on an eight hours basis, to say nothing of better service from employees and the immeasurable satisfaction of never finding it necessary to dun, sue or distress a customer.

" 17. It is believed that fewer hours of labor per day will materially assist in finding employment for the unemployed, and that this plan will eventually be extended, and will be applied to all branches of trade, and will justly compensate the laboring classes for the loss of labor caused by the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

" 18. In fixing the cost price of all commodities, the wages and interests of the producers (the workers) shall be considered and fixed first and the interests of consumers shall be considered as of secondary importance. It is proposed in addition to a good daily wage, to introduce at the factories the premium system or an equitable progressive fixed piece price for a given time or job when and where possible, which will give the employees an incentive to render service according to their ability.

" 19. It is also proposed to open or arrange with a co-operative supply store at headquarters, principally for the benefit of the company's employees, who in reality will furnish a large per cent. of the capital required, and also a supply store at each branch, from which all the stockholders shall be furnished with such supplies as are manufactured by the company or handled wholesale, which it is hoped will be the product of other companies managed in the interests of the people.

" 20. According to the charter, each and every shareholder should be entitled to interest at a fixed rate per annum on the share or shares held, but no further dividend shall be paid or allotted excepting as hereinbefore provided, a reserve fund of (say) five per cent. of the total net annual earnings of the company shall be set aside until such reserve amounts to ten per cent. of the capital, which reserve shall be maintained as a safeguard against fire or any other unforeseen losses, and from which the fixed annual interest on capital shall be made up in the event of a partial deficit.

" 21. A further reserve of the total net annual earnings shall be set aside for the erection and maintenance of a suitable home for the unfortunate employees in connection with the company, also for libraries, luncheon and reading rooms, lecture halls, baths, etc., which are to be located at each manufacturing centre for the use of the employees.

" 22. After paying all expenses, and after paying each and every stockholder the fixed per cent. on his stock, and after setting aside the necessary reserves, the balance of the net annual earnings of the company realized on the goods sold to stockholders in the territory covered shall be returned to the stockholders in cash or goods in proportion to the value or amount of their respective cash purchases during the business year. In this way it will be seen that the surplus earnings on the business transacted with the Australian shareholders will find its way back to the pockets of the shareholding customers of the company, from whom the cash was mainly received (in trust) and to whom it properly belongs.

" 23. The surplus earnings, realized on the goods sold for export, or to customers who have not yet taken stock, shall be divided in proportion to the stock held.

" 24. Under the proposed basis, the stockholders would receive an annual revenue at the rate of (say) eight per cent. on the shares held during the first ten years; seven per cent. for the next ten years and six per cent. thereafter, which would be supplemented by their share on the surplus earnings on their own purchases, and on the goods exported (if any); also on goods sold to non-stockholders, which, in addition to their private means, would, no doubt, be ample to meet their every need, while their earning power from a salary standpoint, would not be impaired, and their scope for usefulness could be greatly increased. It is not proposed to go down to a lower level, but to lift up and help the people with whom the company comes in contact in its own business.

" 25. The officers of the company shall be men of experience, ability and integrity, and shall be paid such salaries or wages as are usually paid for similar talent and responsibility in other callings of like magnitude.

" 26. As the company would practically only take interest on capital as dividend, and return annually all the surplus profits to the customers or users of their pro-

ducts, the company would be truly "of the people and for the people," and could reasonably claim, without prejudice or complaint from any class or political party, the utmost government facility as to necessary free raw materials not yet developed in Australia, and also absolute tariff, which would insure the home market to the company, employment for our citizens, also an increased home market for all farm and other produce and commodities without the tariff protection costing any citizen a farthing."

"We will speak out, we will be heard,
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.
We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleamings we can see
Of freedom's coming morn?
Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away:
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say."

AN HYPNOTIC SLEEP

Written especially for "Vox."

In the early days of August, 1893, Dr. Clute, a hypnotist who had acquired a continental reputation, visited the City of T. His chubby jaws, his whiskers spurted at full jet from either cheek, and the general impression of amiability in his make-up, struck the majority of refined people unfavorably. Notwithstanding this, his ability in constructing and carrying out a programme, his matchless ease on the platform, and his consummate skill, combined to draw large audiences. For the first time the people of T. saw the science of mental suggestion devoted purely to purposes of entertainment. In Clute's seances there was no hint of the experimental or the amateurish; he despatched everything with the air of a master. I neglected to say that the Doctor was accompanied by his wife, a lady whose gowns and presence contributed no little to the tone of the performance.

A twenty-four hours' sleep in the window of some prominent shopkeeper was an invariable item in Clute's plan of campaign: a drawing card on which he placed much reliance. At the close of the first night's session in T. the Professor selected his subject. The young man, who was slightly made and fair complexioned—I fancy the nominee in such a case is nearly always a blonde—was not noted among his acquaintances either for his ability or his strength of character. At the same time his reputation was entirely good. In the opening seance he had shown himself a submissive but not excitable subject. In the bargain struck between the two a consideration was offered

but not accepted. Arthur Philpott was not in need of money, and was prepared to lose a day for the sake of experience. He was put to sleep, not before the audience, but in presence of a committee of six well-known business men.

The display in a Bridge Street dry-goods window attracted much attention. Many who expected to see a simulation of death itself in the face of the victim, as they put it, were gratified to see his chest rise and sink with perfect regularity as if his sleep were thoroughly natural. Nevertheless there were not a few who felt shocked at such a suspension of a man's activities, and especially at the atmosphere of coarse vulgarity that pervaded the exhibition.

Punctually at nine o'clock on the second evening the sleeper was awakened on the stage of the Opera House. It was noticed that he was brought to with difficulty, and I remember thinking that it was only with effort the performer refrained from an exclamation of terror lest he should fail in his task of resuscitation. Many fancied that the convulsions which thrilled through Philpott's frame before he woke to complete consciousness resembled strongly the throes a man suffers from in a night-mare. It was observed that throughout the evening, even when not ostensibly under the hypnotic influence, Philpott wore a dazed and broken look.

The Clutes left the city next day, and the furor they had excited became matter of history.

Philpott, however, now found himself

the hero of a remarkable experience. Almost immediately it became apparent to his friends that he had sustained a tremendous injury. His natural self throughout the day, he ceased to be so in the evening. From eight to eleven—in other words, during the hours when Clute was performing—the boy lost all control of himself. Twenty-four hours' subjection to another's will had broken his own: the experiment had been to that extent fatal. Some evenings his condition was quite normal; but this was not calculated to bring any great relief to his relatives, who realized with a pang that these were the nights when Clute, travelling from point to point, was not on the stage. The discovery, in fact, only emphasized the slavery.

This state of affairs, bound as it was to result disastrously, gave rise for the time to some amusing episodes.

As nothing outrageous had yet occurred, and as moreover there were some evenings—and these could not be known with certainty—when Philpott was wholly free from foreign influence, he was allowed to go about much as usual. One night at a concert given by the Orpheus Club, the performance had to be suspended till he was hustled from the hall. He had begun by shying stones at a row of imaginary cats that ornamented, evidently, the back yard fence. From that comparatively noiseless exercise he passed rapidly. Suddenly—at the will, no doubt, of his absent master—he himself became one of those feline horrors of the night. His caterwaulings were indescribable. As I said, the programme was interrupted. A flute-soloist, who was playing with rare delicacy, was promptly drowned out. 11.10 found our young friend at home, horribly chagrined at the notoriety he had won.

For a couple of weeks after this more amusing than serious occurrence, he kept close; but, a much larger proportion than usual of free nights falling to his lot, he at length took heart of grace and sallied out. He was destined soon to distinguish himself a second time.

At a weekly prayer-meeting in the Temple Street Methodist Church, just when the assistant pastor had nicely begun to read and expound a certain chapter in Matthew, Philpott made for the platform. To his horror his nose had all

of a sudden begun to lengthen—inches, feet, yards! He slapped, tweaked, twisted it; he put his foot on it, and ground it with his heel. Before he had been on the platform ten seconds he was in a paroxysm of rage. Suffice it to say that he was overpowered just at the moment when, mounted on a chair, he had pinned his imaginary proboscis to the board where the numbers of the hymns are displayed, and, to his mingled relief and dismay had sniggered it off with his pocket-knife.

Unfortunately the strain of this narrative must now change. It became clear to all concerned that Arthur must be confined. He was making himself a nuisance to the public and a humiliation to his family.

I should have remarked that Clute had been communicated with. He was implored to do something—anything—to rid the boy of his unhappy influence. It is but fair to say that the practitioner seemed distressed at the news. He declared that the case was absolutely unique in his experience, that he did not knowingly exert any influence at present on the young man, and that, consequently, he was powerless to relieve him. He did, however, promise to keep the family informed as to the evenings when the subject might reasonably count on being free. The notion was for a time entertained of bringing suit for damages; but, as Philpott had been an entirely consenting party, and as the Professor was vindicated by hundreds of cases in which no bad results had followed, the plan, on the advice of counsel, was dropped. The upshot was that the sufferer had to be confined, on an average, perhaps four nights a week, in a padded room. This duration, needless to say, was matter of distress both to himself in his sane moments and to his friends.

It was hinted at the beginning of this account that Clute's appearance was not prepossessing. The sequel proved that his person was a fair index to his character. It transpired about a year from the time they had been in T. that the Doctor and Mrs. Clute were not really husband and wife, and that the antecedents of the pair were of the most dubious. It also leaked out later that the lady had proven herself the more masterful personality of the two. However skilful the man had

been to begin with, he was now completely dependent for success on the collaboration of his supposed wife. It only added to the irritation that the lady, on the contrary, was able to play a lone hand. As is often the case in unions based on passion and interest, a quarrel came. Clute agreed with seeming equanimity that, at the close of their engagement in a certain town, the partnership should cease.

At an advanced point in the last evening's programme, Mrs. Clute was engaged with a male subject. Her husband occupied a retired place on the stage where he could be seen by only a small part of the house. The man operated upon proving refractory, Mrs. Clute stepped forward, placed her hands on his shoulders, and blazed with her eyes into his. To the audience it seemed that she had succeeded, and that the man was for the moment her thrall. As a matter of fact, though, it was the Doctor who, stationed almost behind the scenes, had managed to capture him. The occupants of a box close to the stage heard "Now, Slave!" hissed out between the teeth, and to the horror of the spectators the recalcitrant closed with the lady before him. His fingers clutched her throat, his grasp tightened at the will of his master, and the woman fell strangled to the floor.

All through the evening Philpott in T. had been in his padded room. At 10.30 his sister Amy, who was the only other person in the house, thinking there was

an unusual stillness in her brother's room, stepped to his door. Unlocking it and entering, she saw him as if in act to spring. In less time than it takes to tell it, she found herself in his power. One arm was about her waist pinioning her only means of defence; the other was throttling her. She shrieked, but there was none to hear.

At 10.35 on the night of August 10th there were two women dead, as the result of one man's will. A comparison of newspaper reports of the two tragedies disclosed that the women succumbed at the same moment. Incidental remarks in the despatches also revealed that the grip of the murderers had in both cases been so fierce that the finger marks, even with the most diligent massage, could not be effaced.

When the remaining members of the Philpott family returned they found Arthur, restored to sanity, moaning on his sister's corpse. After her funeral he sank rapidly. There was no recurrence of his seizures, but he seemed utterly broken. Three days later he died, and was laid beside his victim.

Clute's sun had set. The suspicion against him grew strong enough to induce his arrest; but, the evidence being conflicting and inadequate, he was discharged. Further practice was, of course, out of the question. Retiring on a competence he fell speedily into a state of imbecility. Rumor had it that he died, a pitiable wreck, in a New York Home for Incurables.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Prize Oration by T. D. Brown.

The age in which our lot has been cast is the noblest that the world has yet seen. It would have been glorious had we been citizens of Athens in the age of Pericles, when that city, having hurled back in triumph the Asiatic hordes that sought to wrest from her her freedom and to bind upon her the shackles of despotism and effeminacy, and having taken her place at the head of the Grecian states, set forward in that career of culture and genius that was to leave its impress not merely upon the character of the nations of her own age but upon the literature and the art of all nations to the end of time. Glorious, too,

would it have been had we been citizens of Rome in the proudest days of that country's history, days when even in the most barbarous and remote corners of the known world the words "*Civis Romanus sum*" ("I am a Roman citizen") were a ready passport to liberty and to honor. More, it would have been glorious had we been citizens of that little island across the sea that to-night we are proud to hail as our mother-land, when three centuries ago in defence of her own honor and in behalf of religious liberty throughout the world, she manned her ports and beat back, shattered and disgraced, the mightiest

armament of modern times. But, glorious as it would have been had we lived in any of these times, we have been reserved for a still higher glory, to be members of the grandest Empire in the history of the world and in an age the most glorious since ages began to be numbered.

It has been well said of our age that it is "throbbing with the impulses of powerful forces." The heir of sixty centuries, it contains within itself all the impulses and forces that thrilled the minds and stirred to action the men of former generations—that invincible courage that so often has battled against the oppressor in defense of home and kindred and country, that love of knowledge and that spirit of enquiry that broke through the darkness of the middle ages and brought home to men all those treasures of learning and wisdom that we now enjoy; that religious fervor, that arising in the sixteenth century, and being re-kindled in the eighteenth, has carried to all lands the blessings of liberty and truth. Civilization is spreading rapidly on all sides. On the west we see it laying hold of Japan and transforming it from an insignificant group of islands into one of the foremost nations of the time; on the east we see it laying hold of Palestine, with all its antique modes of life, and transforming it into a modern community; of Africa and raising it to its place among the continents. In this age man is mingling among his fellows as never before. He is jostling against men of every color and creed, and is feeling, as man never felt before, the truth of Paul's declaration to the Athenians: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

In such an age as this it is wholly impossible that a community can separate itself from contact with the rest of mankind. Years ago a section of people in the United States believed it to be possible. Accordingly, turning their backs upon civilization and their faces towards the unknown West, they set out. They marched for hundreds of miles. They endured hardships and encountered dangers indescribable. At length they reached their chosen abode where they fondly hoped they could live in their own way unmolested by the external world. Vain was their hope. The march of civilization drove them out. In more recent years we have seen the same experiment being tried in South Africa. A community of Dutch

farmers have attempted to seclude themselves from contact with their fellows of other nationalities. But in vain. Though they have made repeated migrations, civilization has followed them until to-day we see them forced to turn and attempt to withstand their relentless pursuer. I am perfectly well aware that the dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal has been complicated by a great number of unfortunate incidents—the desire of the Afriander to recover his lost prestige, the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, the Jame-son raid, the ill-success that has heretofore attended British expeditions against the Boers; but, notwithstanding, I confidently maintain that if we were to strip away all the side questions and issues that surround it, we would find that the real cause of the trouble is not a question between nations or between different policies, but whether in this age of the world's progress a community can separate itself from contact with the rest of mankind, and say to the oncoming tide of civilization, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

It is not my intention this evening to consider whether the situation thus raised warranted recourse to arms or not. There are some who hold that the limit of diplomacy had not yet been reached; there are others, equally sincere, who maintain that, in view of the deep-seated hostility of the Boer to everything British, war was inevitable. I do not pretend to decide. But taking matters as I find them, I propose to show in the short time left at my disposal that the cloud of devastation now bursting upon the Transvaal has yet a silver lining, and that over the area where desolation is now rampant great good will come as a result of this war.

The first streak of silver that I see in the lining of his cloud is the establishment beyond question of British supremacy in South Africa. This means the suppression of all internal strife and the guaranteeing to every man of every race and creed that equal justice to be found under British institutions alone.

The second streak of silver is the establishment of a uniform system of government for all the British possessions in South Africa. This is by no means the dream of an idealist. A study of the physical conditions of the country warrants such a conclusion, nay, makes it necessary. Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Natal, the Transvaal, Rhodesia, and

the other smaller states comprised in British South Africa, are divided by no natural barriers, are homogenous in products and industries, and are similarly placed as to advantages or disadvantages of climate. How absurd, therefore, it is to suppose that a country such as this will remain separated into different states, divided by hostile tariffs and discordant policies and destitute of political or administrative unity. It is manifest, too, that such is the intention of the British statesmen now guiding the affairs of the Empire. From a recent speech of Lord Salisbury's I have made a brief extract. After stating that the war would be continued to a successful issue, he said, "that while placing all South Africa within the Empire, we mean to remodel the governments in accordance with those traditions of free colonial self-government which have done such great things for us in the past, an on which the Empire is in reality founded." The second blessing to outh Africa from this war will be, then, in my opinion, a common system of government, modelled in all probability after our own.

The third streak of silver that I see in the lining of this cloud is the great assistance the war will give to the unification of the British Empire. The strategic importance to Great Britain of South Africa has never been questioned. From England to her possessions in the east, there are but two routes, one by way of the Suez Canal, the other by way of the Cape of Good Hope. In time of war the way by the Suez would be extremely precarious, while that by the Cape would be altogether impossible, unless Great Britain's authority was firmly established there, so as to permit of her vessels calling for coal and other supplies. But in another way, and not less potent, the unity of the Empire will be promoted by this war. You remember the enthusiasm that spread all over our country when our boys left to aid the Empire's cause in Africa. You remember, too, the thrill of joy and pride that swept across our land when, a few days ago, tidings came that our boys were going to the front to fight side by side with boys of old Britain. What did it mean? It meant that, though colonists in name, we had ceased to be so in fact, and had become citizens of that mighty Empire, whose dominion is worldwide and whose power is eternal.

There is yet another streak of silver in the lining of this cloud, and that is the mighty impetus that will be given to mis-

sionary enterprise throughout all Africa. The cruelty of the Boer to the native has become so notorious as to be regarded as one of his national characteristics, but with the passing away of Boer supremacy will also pass away his barbarity and oppression, and in its place will come equal justice and equal laws, the mightiest of earthly agencies for the converting of the world.

Thus Africa, from being a land of lions and jungles, the home of warring tribes and hostile races, known to the world as "The Dark Continent," will become the home of peaceful and prosperous millions, will welcome to her shores the industrious from all lands, and, being united in her aims and aspirations, will, under the blessings of British institutions, take the place among the continents that belongs to her by the design of nature. And now, I have little more to say, except to invite your attention to a few verses that appeared a short time ago in the London Times, from the pen of the Archbishop of Armagh: They say that war is hell, the great accursed.

The sin impossible to be forgiven,
Yet I can look beyond it at its worst,
And still find blue in heaven.
And as I note how nobly nature's form
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
That He who made the earthquake and the
storm
Perchance makes battles, too.
Methinks I see how spirits may be tried,
Transfigured into beauty on war's verge.
Like flowers whose tremulous grace is
learned beside
The trampling of the surge,
They that marched up the bluffs last stormy
week,—
Some of them, ere they reached the moun-
tain's crown,
The wind of battle blowing in their cheek,
Suddenly laid them down,
Like sleepers—not like those whose race is
run,
Fast, fast asleep, amid the cannon's roar,
Them no reveille and no mourning drum
Shall ever waken more.
And the boy-beauty passed from out the
face
Of those that lived, and, in its stead,
Come proud forgetfulness of ball and race,
Sweet commune with the dead.
Thus, as the heaven's many colored flames
at sunset
Are but dust in rich disguise,
The ascending earthquake dust of battle
Makes God's pictures in the skies.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT

THE POWER OF PERSONAL CONTACT

By R. Milliken, B.D., Regina, Assa

It is just possible that as the experiences of life grow larger the tendency to retrospection also increases. It is possible, too, that the more thoughtful survey makes us more keenly sensitive as to the use which we have made of the opportunities presented and to closely scan that which at an earlier stage might have been readily passed. College life with its wealth of golden privilege, both of character development and of helping others, is no exception to this process of sifting, and, as we look back, we oftentimes find ourselves wishing "we had done some things that were not done, and had left undone some things that were done." And in our best moments the thought brings with it the shadow of an inexpressible sadness—

For, of all sad words of tongue or pen—
The saddest are these: "It might have been."

To anyone who thoughtfully reviews College days it must be evident that there are forces and influences at work which militate against the full realization, as well as the largest possible use, of this "power of personal contact." In these days of keen competition if a man desires to take a respectable standing he must devote his energies mainly to his work, and this devotion begets a self-absorption detrimental, to say the least, to his best use of the personal power. Only the most earnest attention and diligent cultivation will enable him to make the best of his opportunities in this respect. Then, as we know, the very atmosphere of College life is charged with that cosmopolitan, perhaps we might almost say, even Bohemian, spirit, which is the glory of its oldest traditions and which the student feels must be perpetuated at any cost. But the very essence of that spirit is that every man is a law unto himself, scarcely even acknowledging any outside allegiance, so that in being true to what he con-

ceives to be the traditions of his class, he must of necessity, to a greater or lesser degree, lose sight of his personal attitude towards others. Especially must the man who is trying to order his life aright be on his guard against these and other influences. So long as he is in the outside world he is more apt to feel his responsibility and be careful concerning his influence, but in the College world every one seems to stand so much on the same plane and the sense of responsibility becomes so small that he is constantly tempted to forget the fact, as Trumbull puts it, "that a Christian soldier is always on duty."

The power of the personal contact is shown in an attitude of thoughtfulness towards those occupying what might be called a subordinate relationship. Those who are ministering to our comfort or helping us in any way. Principal Moule of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, says on this point—"I remember a conversation a few years ago with one of our College servants, an excellent Christian woman, truly exemplary in every duty. She was speaking of one of my dear student friends now laboring for the Lord in a distant and difficult mission field, and giving him—after his departure from us—a tribute of most disinterested praise: 'Ah, sir, he was a consistent gentleman!' And then she instanced some of my friend's consistencies: and I observed that they all reduced themselves to one word—Considerateness. He was always taking trouble and always saving trouble. He was always finding out how a little thought for others can save them much needless labor. The things in question were not heroic. . . . But they meant a very great deal for the hard-worked caretaker and they were to her a means of quite distinct 'edification,' upbuilding in the assurance that Christ and the Gospel are indeed practical realities." And men

in our own College have weakened the power of their lives just at this point.

This power of the personal contact is also shown in our attitude towards those whose mental powers may be somewhat inferior to our own. There is, perhaps, no sphere of College life where there is more abundant opportunity for a relationship of thoughtful helpfulness, for a daily demonstration of the knightly spirit, and yet as far as our observation goes but very little attention is given to its cultivation. *oFor your true student is at heart a hero-worshiper, at least in the kingdom of the mind. No limit can be set to the sacrifice of his worship so long as the object is one of mental strength and power, but the danger of thoughtless contemptuousness is correspondingly great if there is any sign of either weakness or inferiority.*

And yet we remember that the most kingly note of a kingly spirit was that his tenderness should be such that a bruised reed would not be broken and smoking flax would not be quenched.

This article would scarcely be considered complete without a word or two about the attitude of the "Theolog" as the representative of a College class. As we know him the ordinary "theolog" is fearfully and wonderfully made. Closely connected with the heavenly he has yet about him enough of the earthly to suggest the possibility of there being, at least, some truth in Darwin's hypothesis. The idol of some circuit, or of several circuits, a man whose opinion has been deferred to, oftentimes far beyond its real worth, it is little wonder that he has come to look upon himself as a being of considerable importance. And very often neither his mental power nor powers of application justify these claims to divinity. When he comes to College two paths open before him. He may gather around him the robes of his dignity, both official and acquired, and stalk around in semi-isolation, or he may throw himself heartily into the larger current of College life, be a man among men, and use the activities of that life for reaching and influencing others.

Not rejection but redemption is the keynote of his attitude. It is needless to add that the power of his personal contact will largely depend upon his choice of paths. In his recently published book, "The Life of the Spirit," speaking of what should be the attitude of Christian people towards the responsibilities of social life, Mabie says: "The true evidence of the noblest following of Christ's example is the demonstration that the world is the Lord's, and the clear revelation of the possibility of redeeming it by making noble use of it. The highest service of such a career as that which Phillips Brooks lived among men is the deepened sense which it gives men of the richness and beauty of life. Here was a man than whom none was more unspotted; a man clean and white as ever anchorite or ascetic kept himself; and yet a man who kept himself in closest touch with all the great movements: who loved travel, books, art, history, nature; who valued humor, wit, eloquence, culture; a man, indeed, to whom every phase of activity and every kind of expression were precious, because God was in all good things, and all good things revealed Him." Truly a noble breadth of life and worthy of emulation in all the activities of student experience. And so at this New Year's time, as we think of this "power of the personal contact," in connection with College associations, we sum the whole matter up in the ideal presented by Arnold, of Rugby: "He taught us," says the noble lay-preacher, beloved Tom Hughes, "that in this wonderful world, no boy or man can tell which of his actions is indifferent and which not; that by a thoughtless word or look we may lead astray a brother for whom Christ died. He taught us that life is a whole, made up of actions and thoughts and longings, great and small, noble and ignoble; therefore the only true wisdom for boy or man is to bring the whole life into obedience to Him whose world we live in and who has purchased us with His blood; and that whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we are to do all in His name and to His glory."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

John Bull—I've got five cents, and if you "chip in" the rest, we can get a case of pop.

Query from anxious Prelim.—How did Tait come to get that cake after the skating party?

It is said that our senior mathematician will in future play hockey from an armored train.

Previous Girl—Can you tell me whether _____'s hair is real or the ravelled end of a rope?

Vox extends congratulations to Rev. G. J. Elliott, B. D., who was recently married at Neepawa.

Echo from the Ladies' Parlor—They say it was dreadful to hear Mr. R— when his skate broke on Saturday night.

Noble Youth—I know you love me, dear. College Girl (who has attended English classes)—I am afraid that is "The Pathetic Fallacy."

At the skating party—B. B. H.: You have fallen. Miss—.

Miss—: No, indeed, I'm down looking for my handkerchief.

It gives us pleasure this month to welcome to our midst Mr. E. T. Leech, of Brandon. From his past record we predict a successful college career in the study of Philosophy.

Must we be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fight to win the prize
And sweat for their degrees?

—Anon.

Most of the Wesley students availed themselves of the opportunity to visit their homes and spend their holidays under the parental roof. Those who remained were cheered by the frequent arrival of supplies of turkey, chicken and other good things,

so that Christmas was prolonged far into the week.

The studies of Miss Alma Ryan have been unexpectedly interrupted by the death of her sister, which took place suddenly on January 8th. Miss Ryan has the heartfelt sympathy of her many friends and fellow-students in her bereavement, which is all the more untimely as it has come so early in the new year.

The Misses Ryan and Cleaver are the latest additions to the inmates of the Ladies' Parlor. We extend a hearty welcome.

Miss Playfair and Miss McLaren are not returning for the spring term, having accepted schools in the country.

The following officers of the Literary Society have been elected for the first term of 1900:

President—Edmund R. Wylie.
Vice-President—Miss Playfair.
Secretary—B. McDowell.
Treasurer—J. Woodsworth.
Councillors—Miss B. Johnston and B. Rothwell.

It is a well-known fact that it is much more difficult to make the second term of the Literary Society a success than the first. But the executive will do all they can to keep up the quality of the programmes and rely on the loyalty and support of the students to keep this department of Wesley's education in a flourishing condition.

The second term of the Literary Society was opened on Saturday, January 13, by a social evening in the form of a skating party on the College rink. The weather, though slightly cold, did not in any way detract from the pleasure of the evening, as was evidenced by the number who remained on the ice throughout the whole time. Everyone seemed bent on having a good time, and it is almost needless to add that no one was at all disappointed.

For those who remained in the College, games had been provided, so that the interest was sustained without difficulty.

After the skating had been thoroughly enjoyed, the skaters repaired to the Assembly Room, where everything was in readiness for refreshments. These being served and partaken of, the whole assembly joined in singing "Soldiers of the Queen," led by Miss Luvia Stewart, who presided at the piano. The national anthem being sung, brought to a close one of the pleasantest social evenings ever given by the Literary Society. President Wylie and his very efficient executive are to be congratulated upon the success they have achieved, and we hope they will feel at liberty to renew their efforts in this line at no distant date.—(Com.)

On Friday evening, December 15th, the Literary Society held its semi-annual open meeting, Prof. Osborne in the chair. The Convocation Hall was filled by a large and appreciative audience. From past experience of Wesley's open literary, her friends had come prepared to hear something good and they were not disappointed. Dr. Kilpatrick's address would in itself have rewarded them for coming. The Mandolin and Guitar Club was well received, as was also Prof. DeCathcart's piano solo. Miss McCrossan rendered a vocal solo in a very pleasing manner, and the enthusiastic way in which Miss Patterson (Manitoba College) was applauded, after her recitation, spoke for itself. The following was the programme of one of Wesley's most successful open literarys:

1. Selection .. Wesley College Orchestra
2. Reading Mr. H. E. Gordon
3. Piano solo (encored)
 Prof. De Cathcart
4. Song Miss McCrossan
5. Mandolin and Guitar Duet
6. Address Dr. Kilpatrick
7. Piano Duet
 Misses Beall and Johnson
8. Recitation Miss Patterson
9. Mandolin and Guitar Duet
10. Presentation of prizes in oratory to
 Messrs. Brown and Richardson.
 God Save the Queen.

The eleventh annual dinner of Wesley College was given on the evening of Dec. 21st in the Convocation Hall.

The committees are much to be commended for the way in which they accomplished the work allotted to them. The labors of the decoration committee were specially worthy of praise, for the Convo-

cation Hall looked even better than it has done in past years, which is saying a good deal. The thanks of the boys are due to the ladies who so willingly assisted in the work of decoration.

The guests, as usual, were numerous, many of the graduates taking the opportunity to renew acquaintance with their fellow-students. The representatives from the various colleges were as follows St. Boniface, Mr. Dubuc; Manitoba, Mr. MacDonald; St. John's, Mr. Buttrum, and the Medical, Mr. Brandson.

The programme was exceptionally good, and at its close many were heard to remark with surprise on the lateness of the hour, so quickly had the evening seemed to pass. The speeches were excellent, and all the speakers succeeded so well that it would be impossible to single out any for particular mention. We assuredly can make no mistake in saying that the eleventh dinner was the most successful which has ever been given in the history of this institution. The programme and toast list was as follows:

- Chairman, Dr. Sparling.
 Vice-Chairman, Prof. Riddell.
 Instrumental Duet,
 Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss L. Stewart.
 The Queen,
 Dr. Sparling.
 Solo, Miss Johnston.
 Our College,
 T. Brown, J. A. M. Aikins, Q. C.
 Instrumental Solo, Miss T. Robinson.
 The Faculty,
 J. E. Lane, Dr. Laird.
 Recitation, R. Wilmot Gardiner, B.E.
 Sister Colleges,
 H. E. Gordon, Lucian Dubuc,
 (St. Boniface.)
 Solo, Ernest G. Pescod.
 Our Graduate,
 H. A. Ireland, I. F. Brooks, B.A.
 Graduating Class,
 E. J. Hodgins, A. E. Vrooman.
 German Song, Dr. Laird.
 College Organizations,
 Victor Knowlton, Gordon Tanner.
 "The Ladies,"
 E. R. Wylie, F. B. Richardson.

N. H. Corwell, B. A., '99, has been appointed principal of the Reston school.

Miss Lottie Lake, who has been visiting friends in Superior, is now home again.

Miss Beal, B. A., has been appointed a tutor in Modern Languages in Wesley.

W. A. Sipprell, B. A., has left for the east, where he will visit his many friends.

Miss Maude Philp, who is teaching near Lasalle, spent her holidays at her home in the city.

P. Howard Carper, B. A., '99, has entered the office of Aikins, Culver & Pitblado as a law student.

S. Windsor and Fred Wilson, both graduates of Wesley, '99, are now attending the Normal session in the city.

Recently a Vox representative caught sight of the familiar figure of "Doc" Wood moving in a northely direction in the neighborhood of the C.P.R. station.

Stuart Laidlaw, B. A., '99, who has been studying law in Carman, is now on a visit to Montreal. Besides a pleasure trip, it is

Stuart's intention to enter one of the large law firms of the east.

Mr. H. Taylor, of Wesley, has secured an important position in connection with a Canadian exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Taylor will, in addition to his duties at the Exposition, spend a few months in travelling through Europe.

Mr. C. W. St. John has accepted the principalship of the Carman school. While here, Mr. St. John made many friends, who will regret to learn of his departure.—Melita Enterprise.

Charlie is one of the '98 graduates of Wesley. He has been a true friend to Wesley, both as a student and graduate. We wish him every success in his new position.



MR. AND MRS. S. T. ROBSON

A very interesting event, which closely concerned two of our most popular graduates, took place January 2 at the residence of the bride's father, Portage la Prairie, when Miss Sadie Ruttan, '99, was united in matrimony to Rev. S. T. Robson, '97.

The father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Mr. Semmens, performed the ceremony. Rev. J. T. Harrison, '99, was groomsman. Miss Eva Ruttan acted as bridesmaid while Miss Ida Baker, '00, performed the duties of maid of honor.

After the ceremony about thirty guests partook of a very bounteous repast, which might have done credit to a royal hall. When full justice had been done the splendid collation, suitable toasts were proposed and responded to by several of the guests.

Among those present were the well-known names of Miss Louvia Stewart, Messrs. W. P. Argue, T. M. McQuire and (Rev.) A. W. Ross.

The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of cream silk, with the usual veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and chrysanthemums. The bridesmaid and maid of honor were daintily gowned in white organdie.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents, which is an evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Robson are held by their large circle of friends.

At 6.40, amid showers of rice and innumerable good wishes, the happy couple took the train for their new home at Sintaluta, Assa.

The students of Wesley College extend to Mr. and Mrs. Robson their heartiest congratulations and hope that their future career will be no less bright than the past.



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SPORTS DEPARTMENT

FOOTBALL.

The football season is now over, and the 'Tobas, justly, claim the title of champions, having successfully vanquished their different opponents by making eleven out of a possible twelve points. The Medicals come second with nine points, and the Wesley and St. John's teams tie for third place, each with the modest sum of two points to their credit.

We congratulate the winners on their well-deserved success, for we believe it was not attained through any luck, or any superiority of their individual players, but rather through faithful and steady practice. This was the one great weakness of our

team. Realizing, before the series was over, that their chances for the championship were slim, most of the players failed to turn out to practice, and consequently at the matches were out of form and played but half-heartedly. This, coupled with the fact that McCrossan and Campbell, our crack forwards, were disabled, accounts for our position at the foot of the list. However, "there is no use crying over spilt milk," but we must bear our defeats like true sportsmen, realizing that

"It is ever the contest that pleases us, and not the victory."

"Never mind ridicule, never mind defeat, up again, old heart."

Standing of teams in senior series:

Manitoba	5	1	0	15	4	11
Medicals	4	1	1	10	6	9
Wesley	1	0	5	6	8	2
St. John's	1	0	5	6	19	2

The junior championship is not yet decided, as the Medicals and 'Tobas have yet to play off their tie.

At the end of the series the Schools, Medicals and 'Tobas were all tie for first place, each having five points to their credit. In the draw, the 'Tobas and Schools were pitted against one another, and in the play off the latter were defeated by three goals to nil.

The Medicals and 'Tobas then tried conclusions, but were unable to settle the question, as each team registered one goal.

Standing of junior teams:

Medicals	1	3	0	2	1	5
Manitoba	1	3	0	2	1	5
Schools	2	1	1	5	2	5
Wesley	1	2	1	2	3	4
St. John's	0	1	3	1	5	1

SENIOR SERIES.

WESLEY VS. MANITOBA, 0—2.

The following team lined up on Dec. 9 to try conclusions with the 'Toba eleven: Goal, C. Robinson; backs, Semmens (capt.) Robinson; half backs, Cohoe, Graham, Young; forwards, Lane, Tate, Walker, St. John, McDowell.

Winning the toss, Semmens chose to kick with the wind. For a while it looked as if our boys might make it interesting for their opponents, as the forwards made several determined rushes on the goal, but at the crucial point failed to convert.

Walker, in centre, was putting up a hard game, but showed lack of experience as a centre forward by not passing out to the wings. McDowell, on left wing, made several good individual rushes, but failed to pass to St. John at the right time and was checked by Broadfoot. On the right Tate and Lane made one or two neat runs, but were unable to pass Walker and Mulvey.

The 'Toba forward line played good combinations and several times came near scoring. Just before half time they succeeded in passing Robinson, thus making the score 1—0.

In the second half the Wesley boys weakened and allowed their opponents to score twice.

JUNIOR SERIES.

WESLEY VS. ST. JOHN'S.

In this match Wesley came off with honors, defeating their opponents by two goals to nil. From start to finish the game belonged to Wesley; and the St. John's boys were kept busy clearing their goal. It was almost impossible to score, as the boys from the north crowded around their goal, and it looked as if Wesley was to have another tie. At half-time the game stood 0—0.

Shortly after crossing over the line, Brown registered the first goal, off a corner, neatly kicked by Vrooman. A few minutes later McLelland and McDowell carried the ball up the field and the latter scored goal two. No further goals were made before the referee blew his whistle.

The following players represented Wesley: Goal, Robinson; backs, Hodgins, Walker; half-backs, Wylie, Rothwell, Graham; forwards, Mayers, Vrooman, Brown (capt.), McDowell, McLelland.

HOCKEY.

Much interest is being taken in the coming hockey matches, and speculation is rife as to which team will be the winner. From the present outlook it would seem that the struggle for first place will be between the Medicals and 'Tobas, and the remaining teams will be left to fight for third place.

The Meds. have several good stick handlers, such as Fortin, Brown and Harvey, while the 'Tobas have Cadham and Matheson.

Wesley will, no doubt, place on the ice Robinson, Anderson, Bastedo and Campbell, and if these are well supported we shall have a team that will not disgrace us.

The first match takes place on Jan. 16 in the McIntyre rink. One match will be played every Saturday morning, to which admission will be free, and two every Tuesday night, at which an admission fee of ten cents will be charged.

The following is the schedule:

- Jan. 16—Medicals vs. Manitoba.
W. H. McFarlane, referee.
- Jan. 16—Wesley vs. St. John's.
R. H. Brett, referee.
- Jan. 20—Medicals vs. Schools.
A. M. Matheson, referee.
- Jan. 23—Wesley vs. Schools.
N. J. Breen, referee.
- Jan. 23—St. John's vs. Manitoba.
N. J. Breen, referee.
- Jan. 27—Wesley vs. Manitoba.
H. Harvey, referee.

- Jan. 30—St. John's vs. Medicals.
D. Bastedo, referee.
Jan. 30—Schools vs. Manitoba.
D. Bastedo, referee.
Feb. 3—Wesley vs. Medicals.
A. M. Matheson, referee.
Feb. 6—Manitoba vs. Medicals.
W. H. McFarlane, referee.
Feb. 6—Schools vs. St. John's.
R. H. Brett, referee.
Feb. 10—Wesley vs. St. John's.
R. H. Brett, referee.
Feb. 13—St. John's vs. Manitoba.
N. J. Breen, referee.
Feb. 13—Wesley vs. Schools.
N. J. Breen, referee.
Feb. 17—Medicals vs. Schools.
A. M. Matheson, referee.
Feb. 20—Wesley vs. Manitoba.
H. Harvey, referee.
Feb. 20—St. John's vs. Medicals.
D. Bastedo, referee.
Feb. 24—Schools vs. Manitoba.
E. Fortin, referee.
Feb. 27—Wesley vs. Medicals.
A. M. Matheson, referee.
Feb. 27—Schools vs. St. John's.
A. M. Matheson, referee.

On the threshold of the year
See! the Lord is standing near,
And thy heart forgets its fear, in his smile.
Trembling soul! He speaks to thee,
I myself thy guide will be;
All the way is known to me, mile by mile.

—◆◆◆—
" Late, late, so late; and dark the night and
chill;
Late, late, so late! but we can enter still.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
" No light had we: for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the bridegroom will re-
lent.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
" No light, so late! and dark and chill the
night!
O, let us in, that we may find the light!
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
" Have we not heard the bridegroom is so
sweet?
O, let us in, tho' late, to kiss his feet!
No, no, too late, ye cannot enter now."
—Tennyson.

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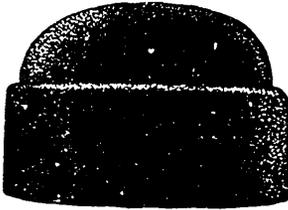
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D. McDONALD, INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF THE 55th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y

JOHN A. MCCALL, PRESIDENT

New Insurance Paid for in 1899, \$202,309,080 Net Gain in Insurance in Force, \$117,850,865
* Total Paid-For Insurance in Force January 1, 1900, \$1,061,871,985
Total Assets, \$2,6450,348

	1898	1899	INCREASE
Total New Premiums including Dividends applied by policy-holders to purchase New Insurance, and deducting amount paid to other Companies for re-insurance on NEW policies in this Company	\$6,378,593	\$8,838,958	\$2,460,365
Annuities	1,322,313	1,517,929	195,616
Renewal Premiums less amount paid to other companies for re-insurance on policies in this Company	27,931,742	31,781,616	3,849,874
Interest, Rents, Etc., plus Deposit on Registered Bond Policy (\$13,700)	9,799,268	14,232,760	433,492
TOTAL INCOME	\$45,431,916	\$52,371,263	\$6,939,347
Death Claims--Endowments and Annuities	\$15,390,978	\$16,022,767	\$631,789
Dividends and other payments to policy holders	6,128,887	6,184,209	55,322
Loaned to Policy-holders during the Year at 5 per cent Interest	4,013,544	4,153,562	140,018
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	\$25,533,409	\$26,360,538	\$827,129
Assets	\$215,944,811	\$236,450,348	\$20,505,537
Insurance in Force January 1, 1900	944,021,120	1,061,871,935	117,850,865
Total number of policies in force	373,934	437,776	63,842

Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company \$3,507,699
Accumulated Surplus Funds, voluntarily reserved and set aside by the Company to provide Dividends payable to policy-holders during 1900, and in subsequent years:

First--(Payable to Policy-holders in 1900):
To holders of Accumulation Policies, the periods of which mature in 1900 \$2,178,107
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies 594,194
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies 125,384
TOTAL IN 1900 \$2,897,685

Second--(Payable to Policy-holders, subsequent to 1900, as the periods mature):
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies 17,533,264
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies 7,523,811
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies 577,637
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies 279,965

Aggregate \$28,862,362

Other Funds for all other contingencies \$9,065,423

The Total Increase in these various accounts during the year amounted to **\$3,659,304**

PARTICULAR NOTICE

1. No Policy or sum of Insurance is included in the Company's report for 1899, as new issues or otherwise, except where first or renewal premium therefor, as provided in the contract, has been paid to the Company in cash.
2. The rate of interest on the total amount of average invested assets was 4.64 per cent.
3. The ratio of expenses to premium income decreased during the year.
4. During the year the Company placed over \$50,000,000 more new insurance than it did in 1898.

The New-York Life Insurance Company is composed of over 400,000 policy holders who ARE the COMPANY, who OWN the Company, and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.
The Cash Dividends declared for 1899 amount to \$2,897,685. The Company being purely a mutual one, every dollar of this large sum will be drawn by policy-holders only during the year 1900.

J. G. MORGAN MANAGER FOR ALGOMA, MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA