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# Trinity University Review 

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## Editoríal Topics.

Like a thunder-clap came the announceThe provost. ment in The Globe of May 28th that the Rev. C. W. E. Body, D.D., D.C.L., Pro-
Ver $_{\text {Pity }}$ Trinity College, and Vice-Chancellor of the Uniarsity, had accepted the chair of Old Testament Literature Interpretation in the General Theological-Seminary, York. For thirteen years Dr. Body has been at the ad of this University. Under his administration her Policy for all time has been clearly defined, her founda$r_{\text {rolif }} \mathrm{n}_{8}$ deepened and strengthened, her ideals, some of them und ext, all of them raised ; her influence greatly widened fad extended, and her status, as a great power in the edution of the country, firmly established. Materially, the pel, two new wings and St. Hilda's College for men, are landmarks of the progress made, but theprogress cannot be so easily measured. The Provost's Nons for the step he has taken are connected with his odge, und. For a long time he las been living at its very fown under a strain which would have completely broken 6 nractione stronger men. His duties are enormous. He practically the executive head of the University, and so ${ }^{\text {to }}$ guard her larger interests, frame her policy, and de${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p}$ her resources. Again he is head of the College, and ${ }^{8}$ uch has to be familiar with all the details of College momy (which being interpreted according to Ruskin of Dival College "House-law"). Thirdly he is First Professor At Trinity, and lecturer in Hebrew and Oriental languages Add to ring, and also lecturer in Mathematics at, St. Hilda's. ${ }^{m_{0}}$ do this the bitterly distasteful duty of "begging" for maltitude duty he ought never to have to perform ; and a dad we of of things he is supposed to have lots of time for, We are sure no one will blame him for accepting a posi-
tion of honour and distinction-a position, moreover, to which he will carry an enormous store of learning, great genius and consummate abilities as a lecturer. The subject of Old Testament Interpretation is one which he has made peculiarly his own-a testimony to his acknowledged mastery of it having been given by his choice as the Paddock lecturer in New York last March. Our loss is the gain of New York's Seminary. The authorities of that institution are to be heartily congratulated on having secured our Provost as a member of its staff.

ANOTHER NEW wing.

Witir commendable energy and boldness the Corporation of this University decided at their last meeting to further extend the buildings of Trinity College. But four short years ago a wing was built with rooms for thirty students-several large lecture rooms-a section for the science department stocked with many thousands of dollars' worth of the most moxdern appliances, a common room, an athletic room, and quarters for three dons. This was then thought to be somewhat of the nature of a venture of faith. Events have proved that the venture was so decidedly successful that the increased number of students has made it imperatively necessary to re-commence building operations. This time the eastern wing is to be extended. Rooms for about twenty men will be built, much needed accommodation for the servants, rooms for some new dons, lecture rooms, a small infirmary, and last and most necessary, at least from the men's point of view, a gymnasium. The contractors are under obligation to have these buildings ready for occupation by October 1, 1894.

## ARCHDEACON

MCMURRAY.
One cannot but feel that in recording the death of the Ven. Archdeacon McMurray, one is, as it were, closing a chapter of church history in this Dominion. The past ten years have taken from amongst us almost all of the aged and vencrable men who were the pioneers of the Church in this land. Like so many successful churchmen, Archdeacon McMurray was an Irishman. Born in 1810 and brought to this country just one year later, he may, however, be looked upon as a Canadian-especially as his long life was given to spreading the influence of the Canadian Church. While still a layman, studying for orders under Bishop Strachan, he bravely undertook the task of Christianizing the Indians on the north shore of Lake Superior, having Sault Ste. Marie as his headquarters. This was in 1832. The next year he was ordained by Bishop Stewart, immediately went back to his Indians, among whom, when he left after five years of faithful work, there were 160 baptised members of the Church, and some forty communicants. For sixteen years (1840-1856), he was rector of Ancaster, and in 1857 he was made rector of the historic Church of St. Mark, Niagara, and in this quiet place he remained for thirty-seven years--sixty-one years spent in the ministry of Christ's Church-sixty-one - years full of earnest, quiet work for the Church and her Master. When in 1875 the Diocese of Niagara was set apart, Mr. McMurray was made Archdeacon. But the life of this good man has a special interest for all the sons
of Trinity, for the Archdeacon was one of her founders, and to him we owe a great deal of the present prosperity and greatness of our Alma Mater. In 1853, when Trinity was an infant-in arms, Dr. McMurray visited the United States, and besides substantial aid he gained for Trinity that wide sympathy and generous interest which is still far from dead amongst our neighbours. In 1864 he visited England in the interests of the University, and there was received with enthusiasm. The Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Gladstone, Pusey, Liddon, Stanley and Kelle, were anong the friends he made for Trinity at this time, and he brought home with him substantial tokens of the interest felt by these great men in the affiairs of the young Canadian Church. His lalwurs for the adrancement of education-and religious education more particularly-were widely recognized. Trinity College, Hartford, conferred on him the . degree of M.A. ; Columbia, New York, that of D.D., and our own Alma Mater the degree of D.C.L. In his quiet little parish, full of years and of honours, this venerable pioneer passed to his rest. It may truly be said of him that he left behind hime "foot-prints on the sauds of time."

We have to call attention to an importscholarships. ant change in the arrangement of Trinity scholarships. A full enumeration of the remodelled scholarships will be found on the last page of the cover of this issue. The first point which will strike the observer is the grat increase in number, and at the same time in value. The old scholarships have not been divided up into several smaller ones, but, while the number has been trebled, the value of each of the new ones is considerably greater than that of the most valuable of the old trio. Under the old system three scholarships were awarded at matriculation for general proficiency, of the value of $\$ 200, \$ 140$ and $\$ 100$ respectively. In future, the scholarships will not be awarded on an aggregate of the marks for general proficiency, but the matriculant will obtain his scholarship in that branch of study to which he intends to devote his special attention during his college career. These scholarships will be continued during the three years of his course, provided always that he maintains his position and obtains the necessary first-class, thus keeping alive the spirit of competition as a powerful incentive not to drop behind after once distinguishing himself at matriculation. Nine scholasships will now be awarded for the different branches of study, two of $\$ 275$ and seven of $\$ 235$, not including the Philosophy Scholarship, which is awarded at the end of the second year. In the great departments of Classics and Mathematics, this will result in the first student in each of these subjects not obtaining as much scholarship money during the three years as under the old system, but on the other hand, there will be two continuous scholarships to be held in each of these departments, and the presence of these additional scholars will doubtless have a beneficial and encouraging effect. In Modern Languages, Science and Divinity, there is a great advance in value, and it is with great pleasure that we view the foundation of the Burnside Scholarship in English History and Geography, which thus places this important department on an equal footing with the others. Altogether there can be little doubt that the change will be an advantageous one, and that by these liberal scholarships the best students will be attracted to this university, and that fresh stimulus will be added to all branches of study.

## THE RACES.

Jupiter Pluvius, to use journalistic mythology, has beed disporting himself in the most royal manner for the pad fortnight. Many are the events, social and otherwise, ove which he has cast his wet blanket and his customar gloom. The military tournament felt the depression, two of Trinity's most popular cricket matches fell victims befor his continuous onslaughts, and last, but most conspicuous was the havoc caused to the, success and receipts of the 0 $J$. C. races at the Woodbine. The standing and importanc of these races have steadily increased year by year, so tha it is now a meet which might not unfavourably be compar with similar gatherings in England and the States. year the collapse of the steps of one of the stands involved the club in heavy damages of more than $\$ 5,000$, in claim which ranged from $\$ 2,000$ for a fractured leg to $\$ 4$ for broken eye-glass; but the fall of water from the sky mal be even more expensive than the fall of interested spec tators from a stand, and the loss caused by the unfavourable weather this year must be reckoned at more than double that caused by the accident of 1893 . No little excitement was caused by the seemingly unwarranted behaviour of the Hamilton club with regard to the postponement of Woodbine races from Tuesday till Thursday. The trad was in nothing short of a dangerous condition, and the postponement was obviously necessary, however un welcont to all concerned. It was nost regrettable that tempers ${ }^{\text {s }}$ well as time should have been lost, and that local prejudiced should lead to an attack on the empire. Once more the (Queen's Plate wass run, as is fitting, on the national holt day. Despite the elements, the crowd gathered on the course wass siluply enormus, and the sea of $u$ ur brellas would have delighted a manufucturer's heart. Therd concourse was still more astonishing when one rememberbe that the city had been so largely depleted by the departurt of the three city regiments on an outing to Woodstock Galt and elsewhere. It is certainly a pity that these event should clash, as doubtless many of our volunteers must feeh pose, ner for any military manoeuvres, but merely, as some one has said, for the delectation of the nursery maids the favoured town that is visited. The opening day show some capital races, worthy of the main event of the which, as usual, brought out a capital field. Mr. Se gram's saccess is certainly phenomenal, and the Guined seem tu be almost his annual right. In the other racet also, his colors of black and yellow were as conspicuous front of the judge's box at the finish, as his labels were the back of the stand, where those who had picked winner congregated. The other four days' racing pas of most successfully, with no serious accidents either horse or man, in spite of the heavy and dangerous cond tion of the steeplechase track. Saturday was in mand respects the most brilliant day of all, as King sol cond scended to be a spectator of the scene and allowed ladies their only chance of displaying the latest fashions spring dresses. The most amusing incident of the $m$ occurred on this day, when, on Captain Hayes falling
the last hurdle the last hurde, a negro whipper-in promptly jumped it the saddle and rode a desperately exciting finish down home stretch for second place, just winning by half a he as he weighed in correctly the horse was granted seco money. It is needless to say that all the arrangements every respect were perfect, and that all we can wish O. J. C. for 1895 is their old suceess and better weath
when even their present acconmoolation will hardly he su cient for those who feel the passionate love of Richard for a horse, though not in his extremity.

## MORE FROM MARK TWAIN,*

What author has caused the most laughter? We do not offer a guinea prize for the correct answer; we only ask the question. In the last hundred years we have had ${ }^{8}$ Bome notable humorists, Hood, Dickens, Mark Twain, and Perhaps the last-named has been provocative of the heartlest merriment. He makes us put our heads back, drop the volume on the carpet, and fairly yield ourselves up to roars of laughter. Show him your cloud and he will proVide it with a silver lining. Misery herself would surely Bmile over "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," and Ao monarch fortunate enough to have read "A Tramp Abroad" could possibly give up laughing. King Henry mas born too early into the world. Happy the readers who have revelled in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and the immortal (we use this big word advisedly) "Hucklethry Finn." Now here we have Mark Twain describing the perils and pursuits of Tom, Huck, and Jim the Nigger abroad. Here is another chance for the gaiety of nations. Rolipsed for a while by indiscreet naval operations, frontier incidents, bursting lombs in theatre and cafe, Jewish perocutions and ravening promoters of bubble companies, it man now show itself without stint. Mark Twain is backIf it up, not so brilliantly as heretofore, certainly, but dofficiently to amuse hugely tens of thousands of those who $d_{0}$ not find the salvation of mirth in the writings of the OUnger English humourists, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. angwill, and Mr. Barry Pain.
Tom Sawyer was not content after the adventures desCribed in "Huckleberry Finn." A Western Alexander he pined for more worlds to conquer. Belauded as he was in $t_{0}$ own village, there was a rival whom it was necessary $t_{0}$ outdo by hook or by crook. Long did he muse upon
tim scheme and that. At last he hit upon a splendid idea.
rim, Huck, and he went out into the woods, where the
new notion might be safely discussed. Tom's plan was
couple. He wanted to start a crusade. He would arm a
haple of thousand knights to wrest the holy city from the
Vateds of the paynims. But Buck and Jim were not captirated. They resisted the plan. Tom was angry.
It made Tom hot, and he says : "، ' Well, it's enough to of a body sick, such mullet-headed ignorance. If either you knowed anything about history, you'd know that And lard Cur de Lyon and the Pope and Godfry de Bulloyn, ind lots more of the most noble-hearted and pious people the world, hacked and hammered at the paynims for ar ay than two hundred years, trying to take their land ay from them, and swum neck-deep in blood the whole out and yet here's a couple of sap-headed country yahoos in the backwoods of Missouri setting themselves up to d! more about the rights and the wrongs of it than they Talk about cheek!'"
$\mathrm{J}_{\text {ust }}$ after this the people of St. Louis were much exered about a certain professor who had invented a kind of the th that was, he asserted, to fly to Europe. Of course, to three friends were all agog to see it, and see it they did, When they, the last of the visitors, were alout to withtho the professor gently but firmly set sail for Europe, ing with him a trio of passengers by no means prepared ${ }^{2}$ cruise so extended. It need hardly be said that Twain uses this opportunity to the full. Some of the versations between the two boys and the nigger are deorsations between the two boys and the nigger are de-
the There is a delightful passage in which Huck knows the colour that they are over Illinois, and that Indiana not in sight, for on the map Indiana is marked pink, and Tap are certainly designed to impart education. When
he professor was gone--the method of his end shall not ${ }^{4}$ Hore brofessor was gone--the method of his end shall not ${ }^{\text {re }}$ be disclosed--and Ton was captain of the air-ship, he

[^0]wrote a missive home to astonish his aunt and pulverise his rival.
"After breakfast Tom learned me and Jim how to steer, and divided all of us up into four-hour watches, turn and turn about; and when his watch was out I took his place, and he got out the professor's papers and pens, and wrote a letter home to his aunt Polly, telling her everything that had happened to us, and dated it "In the Welkin appronching England," and folded it together and stuck it fast with a red wafer, and directed it, and wrote above the direction in big writing, From Tom Suwyer the Errouort, and said it would sweat old Nat Parsons the postmaster when it come along in the mail. I says:
"،'Tom Sawyer, this ain't no welkin: it's a baloon.'
"" 'Well, now, who said it was a welkin, smarty?'
"' You've wrote it on the letter, anyway.'
"' What of it? That don't mean that the baloon's the welkin."
" "Oh, I thought it did. Well, then, what is a welkin?"
"I see in a minute he was stuck. He raked and scraped around in his mind, but he couldn't find nothing, so he had
to say: to say :
"' I don't know, and nobody don't know. It's just a word. And it's a mighty good word, too. There ain't many that lays over it. I don't believe there's any that does.'
"'Shucks," I says, "but what does it mean?--that's the p'int.'
"' I don't know what it means, I tell you. It's a word that people uses for-for-well, it's ornamental. They don't put ruffies on a shirt to help keep a person warm, do
they?
"، Course they don't.'
"' But they put them on, don't they?'
"' Yes.'
"' All right, then ; that letter I wrote is a shirt, and the welkin's the ruffle on it.'
"I judged that that would gravel Jim, and it did. He says:
"' Now, Mars Tom, it ain't no use to talk like dat, en moreover it's sinful. You knows a letter ain't no shirt, en dey ain't no ruffles on it, nuther. Dey ain't no place to put 'em on, you can't put 'em on, en dey wouldn't stay on ef you did.'
"'Oh, do shut up, and wait till something's started that you know something about.'
"، Why, Mars Tom, sholy you don't mean to say I don't know about shirts, when grodness knows I's toted home de washin' ever sence _-_.'
"' I tell you this hasn't got anything to do with shirts. I only ?
"، Why, Mars Tom! You said yo' own self dat a letter
"' Do you want to drive me crazy? Keep still! I only used it as a metaphor.'
"That word kind of bricked us up for a minute. Then Jim says, rather timid, because he see Tom was getting pretty tetchy:
" Mars Tom, what is a metaphor?'"
When the "erronorts," having missed England, get over Africa, we have too many lions and caravans. Some stories from the "Arabian Nights" are put into Western lingo; there is a digression of some length upon fleas that is in no single particular worthy to stand beside the famous passage concerning ants in "A Tramp Abroad." It is easy enough to see that all these are devices to spin out the book to a respectable length. It would be hard to forgive most authors, but the padding of Mark Twain is not like the padding of other writers. Turn where one
will, there meets his eye the quaint expressions of a born humourist. Here follows an extract upon the decay of cursing. Huck has just expressed disbelief in Tom's statement that Popes used to curse:
"' Yes, they did. I don't mean that they went charging around the way Ben Miller does, and put the cass-worids just the same way he puts them. No; they used the same words, but they put them together different, because they'd been learnt by the very best masters, and they knowed how, which Ben Miller don't, beciase he just picked it up here and there and around, and hadn't had no competent person to learn him. But they knowed. It warn't no frivolous random cussing, like Ben Miller's, that starts in anywheres and comes out nowheres-it was scientific cussing, and systematic ; and it was stern, and solemm, and awful.-.not a thing for you to stand off and laugh at, the way people does when that poor ignorant Ben Diller gits a-going. Why, Ben Miller's kind can stand up and cuss a person a week, steady, and it wouldn't phaze him no inore than a goose cackling; but it was a mighty different thing in them Middle Ages when a Pope, educated to cuss, got his cussing-things together and begun to lay into a king, or a kingdom, or a heretic or a Jew, or anybody that was unsatisfactory and needed straightening out. He didn't go at it harum-scarum ; no, he took that king or that other person, and began at the top, and cussed him all the way down in detail. He cussed him in the hairs of his head, and in the bones of his skull, and in the hearing of his ears, and in the sight of his eyes, and in the breath of his nostrils, and in his vitals and in his veins, and in his limbs, and his fect, and his hands, and the blood and Hesh and bones of his whole hody; and cussed him in the loves of his heart and in his friendships, and turned him out in the world, and cussed anybody that give him food to eat, or shelter and bed, or water to drink, or rags to cover him when he was freezing. Land! that was cussing worth talking about; that was the only cussing worth shucks that's ever been done in this world - the man it fell on, or the country it fell on, would better 'a' leen dead forty times over. Ben Miller! The idea of him thinking he can cuss! Why, the poorest little one-horse Dack-country bishop in the Middle Ages could cuss all around him. His don't know nothing about cussing now-a days.'"
When the travellers were at Mount Sinai an accident happened which fetched all their plans to a stiandstill. "Tom's old ornery corn cob had got so old and swelled and warped that she couldn't hold together any longer, notwithstanding the strings and bandages, but caved in and went to pieces." Tom grew glum. At length his great intellect rose equal to the occasion. He and Huck camped out on Mount Sinai while Jim was sent back with the air-ship to Tom's home to get another pipe that was on the rafter over the kitchen stove. He got it in a few hours.
This book has a lame and impotent conclusion, and is far from showing its author at his best. If, however, it had been the work of a new humourist, it would have made his name. It is because we have tasted Mark Twain's "Tokay" that we dislike him offering us claret, good as it is. We do not desire to write at churlish ending for our notice. This would be rank injustice, for we have often laughed long and loud while perusing the wages of "Tom Sawyer Abroad." We cordially agree with Mr. Andrew Lang's verse:

How many and many a weary day,
When sad enough were wery
When sad enough were weary ". Mar's, way"
(Unlike the Limprate's Mark's)
Has made us laurh umil we cried
And, sinking back exhanstecl, sighied,
Like Gargery, Wot hrr.x!

## TWO NEW NOVELA.

"Shils that paskin the Nigint," by Meatrice Hakraden, " A Yhllow Aster," by Iota.
We have here two books which have obtained a good deal of attention during the last few months. Both appear to be written by women, both have been described as clever, and beth are distinctly up to date. We draw a great de stinction between thenl however. "Ships that pass in the Night," is healthy in tone and delightful in reading. cannot say the same for "A Yellow Aster," which is pleasant and artificial. Miss Harralen hass a lessont to teach, and teaches it unoltrusively and therefore effectively; Iota thinks she has something to say and is trying to say it all the way through.
The scene in "Ships that passs in the Night," is chiefly laid in a German health resort, and the characters of both visis tors and native inhabitints are clearly sketched. The two main characters are an annual visitor who is known at the Kurhaus as the disagreeable man, which name clings to him throughout the work, and an English girl of the lower middle class engaged in teaching as a profession, who har ing broken down from overwork has come at the opening d thestory to Peterhof to regain her health. The gradual influt ence of one on the other is cleverly traced out, the girl pene trating beneath the selfish outer crust of the man, the mad teaching the girl the great lesson of patience. After thes have parted each discovers that the interest taken in the other has grown into a warmer feeling, but the death 0 the girl by an accident prevents the marriage which would have taken place. This sounds commonplace yet the bo is anything hat commonplace. The special charm is naturalness both in incident and dialogue. In the latter it it excellent-we have read few things better than the first cop versation between the heroine and a self appointed leader of society at the Kurhaus, Mrs. Reffold.

But oh! the heavy change to "A Yellow Aster." It is forced and unnatural throughout. It is one of the large crop of broks which is springing up in these last days deal ing with the sexual relations, mostly written, we are sort to say, by women. The, heroine who is introduced wi nothing on but a rag and some leaves, painted blue varnished, is the daughter of a Senior Wrangler an a village Mathematician. The parents are represented highly intellectual and devoid of common sense, so wrapped up in intellectual interests that they simply do not kno" what to do with their two children, who are to theing puzzle and a sulject of experiment. The children, boy and girl, ,are poor imitations of the Heavenly Twins. The boy
chiefl through chiefly through the sister's management is sent to scho and develops naturally, the girl grows up without love of religion, all brains and beauty.

She spends part of her time with the Vicar and his Am" erican wife, part in London under the auspices of a Lad Mary. After a brilliant carreer in which she refuses thref unexceptionable offers of marriage, she agrees to marry ${ }^{9}$ Humphrey Strange--for a new sensation-without lovin him and not knowing that she has the capacity of lovipg Now we come to the crisis of the work. and humiliated at discovering she is going to have a chil seuds her husband away because she is ashianed to have hib with her, and after he is gone and the child is born discove that she loves him. He of course returns at the right time, th baby joins their fingers together and all is over. We do 0 d criticise this part of the look as we should like, for it w be unsuitable for the pages of this Review. There is a tain sort of cleverness in it but we did not find it eit pleasant or easy reading. The secret of the success of book, we fear, is that it deals more closely than is u
with what slould be forbidden suljects with what sloould be forbidden suljects.

## SIMIAN

If Professor Garner's account of his experiments and experiences with monkeys in Africa is to be trusted, it contains matter of considerable interest not only for the Darwinian but for the student of that comprehensive and shifting science, Philology. The Professor certainly went to Africa, but Mr. Labouchere, the pricker of many bubbles, asserts. that he never went further into the interior than the town Where he landed; this is quite the natural thing for the editor of Truth to say, but it remains to be seen whether it is a fact or not. At any rate he has since given to the World a most circumstantial account of his methods and his chimpanzee friends. He says that he lived for 112 days alone in the bush in a steel cage, with Moses, a tame chimpanzee as his only companion, and claims that he can now converse with chimpanzees in a limited way, under${ }^{8 t a n d i n g}$ them, and being understood by them, on a few subjects. He has made an alphabet of their language, Which contains letters not in present human use, as one Would naturally expect, and has come to the conclusion that in the wild state these animals have a regular and $f_{\text {airly }}$ fixed language. The number of words is of course not large, and the difficulty consists in the pronunciation, Which he has solved or simplified by the manufacture of artificial means for reproducing the sounds. The best initation of monkey calls he had heard was made by a parrot, ${ }^{0 n}$ ly he could not get the bird to make the right sound at the right time when wanted. The curious thing is that two Words have exactly the same sound as in one of the native African dialects; one of them has the same meaning, the other means mother to the man, and something like good to the ape.
The sounds can not be translated into so many definite English words, but each has a meaning of its own which We should put into a sentence; they are therefore extrem${ }^{l}$ g general in their application, and while they would not seem to denote a particular thing, as for instance, this or that particular kind of ford, we must not think of the cry Which means a desire for something to eat as containing ${ }^{2} \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{y}}$ abstract idea of fool, since we know that this would mean a far higher developement of intelligence than an ape has, but rather mere indefiniteness. Even such an abstrac tion as I, you, or he, is utterly beyond Simian capacity ; they can call for food, express satisfaction and the reverse, alarm, fear, welcome and the like, while an instrument much like a flute, gives the imitation of a love screech. Doubtless such a language is amply sufticient for all the communication these animals require with one another.
If the human race has been evolved from something lower, We may imagine that our own forefathers, before their conversion into human beings, used some such language as this ; and indeed Professor Garner's statements do support the theories of those Philologists who hold that the tendency in all languages is towards simplification and easiness, as淂ting that the varying consonant-sounds of German, English, Latin and Greek have severally branched off from a ${ }^{80} \mathrm{D}_{\text {all }}$ number of primitive consonants, difficult of pronunciation for us at the present day, and including combinations of our modern sounds; or again that language began not with words but with sentences, which in course of time Were marked out in distinct words, themselves to be subsequently analyzed into letters. Both of these peculiarities ${ }^{\text {ure }}$ found in Simian, which should therefore be characterAred as a language in embryo rather than as a language. Auy thing like grammar would be out of the question here, but we are not surprised to find the presence of what is Usually a prominent feature in human languages of a primaitive type with little or no syntax, namely Tom, which in
Simian, as in Chinese, is all important in giving diffe rent
meanings to sounds which if spelt would look identical. Perhaps the strongest claim the Professor's friends have to be regarded as our relations is that they give dances, incomposito pede, perhaps, but still dances; their orchestra is simple, emitting a kind of sound such as still charms the Asiatic and African ear, and consists of a slab of harddened clay, laid upon a bed of porous earth; upon this they thump with their fists, one relieving another, until the dance is ended. Then they clap their hands, and howl all together the Simian equivalent of 'Auld lang Syne.' It is not stated whether they also play Baseball.

## CON VOCATION.

IT may be of interest to some of our friends who wonder at times if there is anything to be got out of raising the, question of Federation witht he University of Toronto, to quote the resolution which met with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the members present at the annual meeting last November:-
"Whereas this University has for more than ten years past been steadily growing in numbers and influence and in public support ; and
"Whereas any scheme of Federation is futile which does not provide for the removal of the College Buildings to the Queen's Park; and
"Whereas the situation has in no way changed since the refusal of the Ontario Government in 1885 to accede to the unanimous resolution of the Federation conference to provide for the necessary plans of removal of the Confederating Colleges; and
"Whereas it is uncertain what the effect of Federation would be upon the efficiency of Trinity as an educating power, upholding the high standard of moral and spiritual culture which is traditional in the institutions of the Anglican Church,
"Be it thercfore resolsed that thefurther discussion of the question of Federation with the U niversity of Toronto at the present time is of no utility, but is harmful to the best interests of Trinity, and that this convocation believes it to be the duty of all true friends of the University to cooperate actively in extending the work and influence of Trinity upon her present lines."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 29th it was decided to send the Dean to Kingston for the meeting of the Ontario Diocesan Branch on June 20th. There he and the Clerk will discuss with the Kingston Executive what can be done for the extension of Convocation in that diocese during the summer, and it is hoped a series of meetings can be arranged in various places during July.

## College Cbronicle.

## "AC' WELL YOUR PART."

Mr. Arthur Boddy's two-act comedy " Act well your Part," was performed on Tuesday the 16th, in Dawes Hall, under the auspices of the Cricket Club, and was a success dramatically and financially. Mr. Chadwick,B.A., Mr.Rein Wadsworthand Mr. Robertson looked after the necessary arrangements, and omitted nothing that could add to the success of the entertainment. The playitself, considered from an amateur standpoint, was good; the dialogue bright, and in parts witty, and the characters characteristic. Miss Chadwick took the part of a rich widow whose head is turned by the attentions of two fortune-hunters, who promptly transfer their attentions to Ethel Norton, her cousin, on being informed by the Rev. Mr. Milkingby, a curate of
verdant simplicity, that she is the heiress and Mrs. Van Millions the chaperone. Ethel's fiancee returns unexpecttedly from America, and seeing the state of affairs accuses her of tlirting, but is appeased and let into the plot. The fortune-hunters find out they have been duped, the curate marries Mrs. Van Millions, and everyone is happy. Miss Chadwick acted the part of the gushingand sentimental widow well and naturally, and Miss Wadsworth, who acted a somewhat different role in the Dramatic Club's performance, played the part of a natural and unaffected girl, in an altogether charming manner. Mr. Pottinger, B.A., was good as the poetical curate, and was well made-up by Mr. Cleworth. The other parts were well taken by Messrs. Sweeny, Sweatman, and Ritchie.
The hall was filled with people, and as the floor had been 'relieved of its superfluous dust, and well waxed, dancing afterwards was a pleasure instead of a penance, as some of the dances there have been. Down below some prominent members of the B.A.C., a new but flourishing institution, might have been seen presiding over a keg of Sleeman's best, and attending to the wants of the thirsty guests.
Much thanks is due to the ladies who were kind enough
o act as lady patronesses, and helped to make the perforto act as lady patronesses, and helped to make the performance a success.

## SEOETM.

## CRICKETV.

The most disinterested spectator of the various matches played so far this season by our first eleven would admit that our team this year excels all previous ones, and can hardly be beaten in the province.

Five matches have been commenced, and the three that were finished were all victories.

Parkdale put together 34 against our 150 on May the 12th. The best scores were: Martin 35, C. J. H. Mockridge 27 -not out, Robertson 26 and Fleet 25 ; and in bowling Wadsworth got five for 21, and Fleet the excellent average of five for 13 .

> Triuity vs. Rosedale.

The score of this match is appended as an example of the batting powers of our team. The last wicket went down just one minute before time was called. This prevented the match being declared a draw.

|  | Trinity. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rogers... | . Waldie |
| Southam |  |
| Martin | Waldie.................. 0 |
| Wadsworth | Clement . . . . . b . . Boyd. . . . 28 |
| Robertson . | Pedaskett . . . . . b. . Boyd. . . 44 |
| King | Lyon . . . . . . . . .b. . . Foyd. . . 11 |
| Bedford-Jones | Waldie. . . . . . . . . . . Forrester 8 |
| Mockridge, C. J | not ont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| Little | Lyall ... . . . .b. (Mement. ${ }^{8}$ |
| Dougrias | Ledger. . . . . . b. (Clement. 19) |

Total.

## Rosedale.



The bowling analysis shows that Wadsworth took 8 wickets for 28 runs, and Fleet 1 for 7.

The annual match with Upper Canada College resulted in a somewhat hollow victory for us. The tally was: Trinity, 76 ; U. C. C., 17 and 29. As a natural consequence of Upper Canada's small score, Trinity's bowling averages were somewhat phenomenal. Wadsworth got 5 for 8 ; Rogers, 4 for 9 ; Bedford-Jones, 4 for 11, and Douglas, 4 for 14.

The annual match between Trinity and the Toronto Club was commenced on May 94 th, but thanks to Jupiter Pluvius was stopped after our men were all out for 64. The first wickets went in an alarming fashion, but fortunately the tail wagred and mavle our seore look respectable. Morkridge, C. J. H. ....
Southam


Total.
. 64
It is always the custom to have a little afternoon dance after this match, but the continuous rain put a stop to that this year, and as a substitute an informal dance was agitated for the evening, which was most successful, in fact a pleasint wind up for a most disappointing day.
T. C. S. is. Thinity.

This match was the nearest approach to a defeat our team has had. The score shows that at the end of the first innings the school was two ruas ahead. The second innings was, however, completed before stumps were drawn and left our team six wickets ahead. The school team is an excellent one. The bowling and batting is all that could be wished, but the fielding did not seem to be quite up to the mark.
the inter-vabsity match.
Twice in this issue of The Review we have had occasion to deplore the unpropitiousness of Jupiter Pluvius to May sports in general. The 'Varsity mateh was all but spoiled by "the rainy grod."
As usual, Trinity won.
Captain Wadsworth, of Trinity, won the toss, and elected to go in, and sent Robertson and Mockridge to the wickets. Bond, the 'Varsity captain, started the bowling, and off his third ball Robertson was caught by McMaster, who made a brilliant one-hand catch. Rogers took his place, and the runs commenced to come. Mockridge played Bond for two, and in the next over Rogers lifted McNaster's third ball w the loundary for four. After making two more singles Mockridge gave an easy chance to Boultbee, which wad accepted; two wickets for twelve and things looking, little blue for Trinity. Southam took the former batsman's place, and was bowled by McMaster before he had made anything ; three wickets for thirteen. The Trinity captaip was the next to go in, and he received a hearty round of applause from the Trinity enthusiasts, who expected great deal from him, as he had been batting in splendid form during the year: hogers and Wadsworth made thog stand of the day, jast at the time when it was most needed. hardest balls with case, and the runs came merrily.

At lo'clock, when the score was at thirty-three, a journment was made for lunch. About 2 o'clock old Sol . put in a much longed for appearance, and with his ad crowds of people began to line along the boundaries.

Were a great many ladies present, and their bright and vari ed costumes did much to enhance the beauty of the scene. Shortly after two o'clock the two not outs took their places at the wickets. They were both playing steadily, and the Score slowly crept up to 52, when Rogers was caught by Boulthee in the slips. Douglas succeeded him, and he and Wadsworth kept the field very busy. When the score Was at eight-eight Douglas was given out, l.b.w., after having put together eighteen in capital style ; five for eightyeight. Jones now partnered Wadsworth, and the score rapidly increased to 122 , when Wiadsworth was given out l.b.w. He had made sixty-four by faultess cricket and hard hitting, and had given a splendid exhibition of all round play. Camplell was the next batsman, and the bext wicket to fall, not, however, before he had made eleven very neatly. King followed Campbell, and also got into doubles, making twelve. Little and Bell were the next men in, but they added very little to the score. Bedford-Jones was the last man to get out, he having made six. The total score was 146 , which, considering the ${ }^{8 l}$ lowness of the wicket, was an exceedingly creditable one. After. the customary interval between imings the Vowsity captain sent in Counsell and Moss to face the bowling of Rogers and Wadsworth. Both batsmen played very cautiously, and were in a long time before they were ${ }^{\text {sepparated. Counsell's wicket was the first to fall, he being }}$ Tun out after he had made four by careful cricket. White joined Moss, and the runs came in singles. When the ${ }^{\text {score was at nine Moss.was clean bowled out by Rogers, }}$ Whalso having made four. McMaster then joined White, Who, however, was disposed of in the next over, having mode five runs. McMaster played by far the best innings for his side. His playing was faultless. The only chance $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{e}}$ gave was the one by which he got out. He and ' ${ }^{\text {Brataee }}$ ran the score up from sixteen to thirty-five. The comity captain took McMaster's place, and the runs were coming quickly, when Boultbee was caught out on an easy he was in the slips. Bond hit hard for his runs, and before ing was disposed of had put together eleven. Of the remainhe batsmen Anderson was the only one to do anything, making six. The whole innings amounted to fifty-five.
Trinity being ahead ninety-four runs on the first innings, left torsity was obliged to follow on. Only a short time was Moss to play, and no wickets fell before the call of time, a oss and Gwyn carrying their bats, having made eleven six respectively.
The record since 1880 now stands thus: Trinity has won ten matches and 'Varsity two, and three matches have
been drawn en drawn.
Wespasworth and Rogers bowled well for Trinity, getting ${ }^{\text {respapectively five for eighteen and three for nineteen. For }}$
$t_{\text {wo }}$ arsity Kingston had the best bowling average, it being wickets for seven runs.
The following are the scores:
trinity.


| varsity. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1st Innings. | Sud Innings. |
| Counsell, run out .......... 4 | 4 |
| Moss, b Rogers........ . . 4 | 4 not out |
| White, $b$ Wadsworth ..... 5 |  |
| McMaster, © Douglas.... 14 |  |
| Chewett, $b$ Douglas. . . . . . . 0 |  |
| Boultbee, c King........ . 6 |  |
| Bond (capt, ), b Rogers.. .. 11 |  |
| Robertson, © King..... ... 0 |  |
| Kingstone, b Wadsworth.. 0 |  |
| Andersom, $b$ Wadsworth.. 6 |  |
| Gwyn, notout............ 1 | 1 not out . . . . ............ 6 |
| Extras ... ............. 4 | 4 Extras.. .............. 5 |
| Total........... ...... 50.5 | Total...... ........ 22 |

The Second XI. has not been so fortunate as the First so far this season. Five matches have been played, three lost, two won. East Toronto beat them by 12 runs. The Now Fort term has administered two defeats. In the first match the score was 97 to 28 . In the second it was much closer, 52 to 43.

On May 23 rd the second team journeyed to St. Catherines and played the team of Bishop Ridley College. This match resulted in a somewhat hollow victory for Trinity's Second, as the following score will show :

## Bishop Ridlcy College. <br> 1st Innings.




Total.

## Trinity Second XI.

|  | s |
| :---: | :---: |
| King | Mackenzie... b. . Marks.... 11 |
| Douglas | Benson ....... .... ....... 28 |
| O'Reilly . . . . . . . . .c and | Benson ... ................ 4 |
| Cattanach | Benson |
| E. G. Osler.....e and | Williams ................. 18 |
| Johnson. | Hills..... b. . Williams. . . 14 |
| Wilkie. | Miller...... . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 |
| Wadsworth | Miller...... . ............ . . 3 |
| Mockridge, J. O. H. | not out |
| Warren. | White...b. . Williams. . 0 |
| Extras |  |
|  | 83 |

The Second XI. defeated Toronto University's Second
on the Campus on May 30 th by 7 wickets. No heary scoring was done, as will be seen from the score appended



Trinity.

| Bell, c Levy, b Jennings. . . . . . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| King, b Jennings . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 lbw, b Craig . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |
| Douglas, b King. . . | 1 not out. . . . |
| O'Reilly, $b$ Jennings. | 9 b Craig. |
| Cattanach, b Jennings | 0 not out |
| Campbell, b King. | 6 |
| Osler, E. G., c Craig, b King. | 9 |
| Johnson, c King, b Jennings. . . | 0 |
| Martin, b Craig. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 |
| Wilkie, b King. | 2 |
| Wadsworth, not out | 4 |
| Extras . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 | 5 |
| Total. |  |
|  | Total for 3 wickets. . . . 21 |

'There are many problems in life to which solutions are not found all in a moment, and some of these show themselves even in the every day routine of student life.
At present many wear puzzled countenances trying to ascertain on what principle of selection the First XI. is made up. Is it always on the merit of one's batting or bowling ability? We venture to doubt it, judging from the achievements of some who have been manifestly shelved. How, then, is it? It looks at times as if the essential point in a candidate is ability to play baseball, or general bonhomie, or membership in "de gang." Elucidation of this puzzle by those who are in the swim would
be welcomed by many.

## DPersonal.

Mr. Arthur Gammack, M.A., a graduate in Honor Classics is, we believe, to be ordained by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, on June 6th.

Mr. H. B. Gwyn, B.A., paid us a short visit at the time of the Queen's Birthday. Holland Landing apparently agrees with him.

Mr. (i. P. MacDonali, '96, has been confined to his house for some three or four weeks, suffering from a severe cold : but we hear good accounts of his progress towards recovery.

We are glad to be able to announce at last that Mr . H. C. Osborne, '95-the popular "hustler"-Editor of Sports, etc., is convalescent. He has had a long and serious illness-but we hope that next term will find him in his old place, with renewed strength for the fulfilment of his many offices.

His Excellency the Govenor-General of Canada will today (Friday, June 15th), lay the Corner Stone of the new East Wing and Gymnasium. After this important function, which will probably be witnessed by many hundreds of people, an address will be presented to His Excellency in Convocation Hall.

We are asked by the Athletic. Association to give publicity to the fact that the Banjo Club has given as a contribution to its funds the sum of fifty dollars-and the Executive wishes to thank heartily the officers and members of the club for its substantial proof of the interest shown for sports.

Ir is with sincere regret that we announce that Mr. C. S. MacInnes, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer in Classics has remained by his original intention of holding the office for one year only. Despite the earnest solicitations of the authorities he will leave us with the term, and will enter the offices of Messrs. Bruce, Burton \& Bruce, of Hamilton, as a student-at-law. During Mr. MacInnes' short tenure of office he has made himself popular with the men, and has shown good abilities as a lecturer. He will be greatly missed and his place hard to fill. For his success in his chosen career he will always have the very best wishes of The Review, the Faculty, and the students of Trinity.

## A GREAT SUCCESS.

Trim vest pocket dictionary published this year, by the Practical Text Book Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is pronounced by everyone who has seen it a great success. It gives the spelling, pronunciation, syllable divisions, defiinitions, etc., of 33,000 words, and general information. Price, indexed and bound in Morocco, 50 cents. The publishers desire an agent in each school and town.
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[^0]:    Sawyer Abroad. By Mark Twain. (Chatto and Windus. 3s. 6d.)

