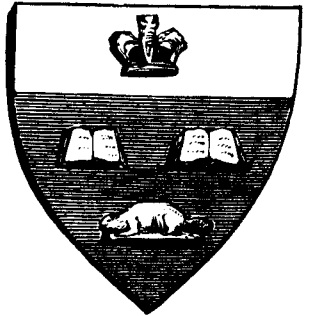
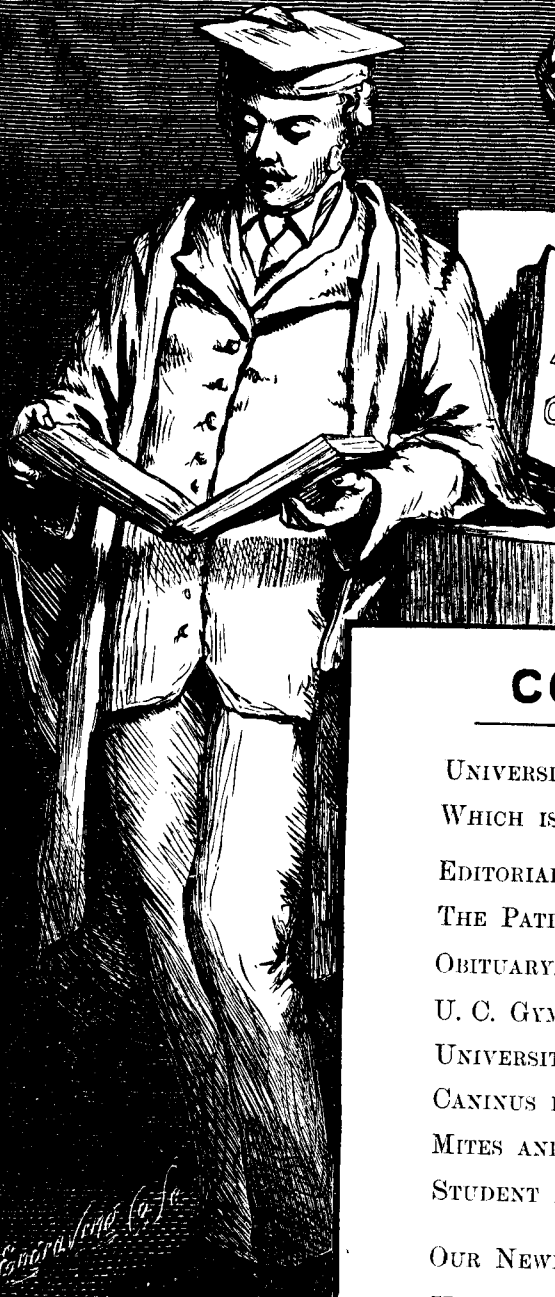


# THE WARSTICY



## CONTENTS.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

WHICH IS BEST?

By M. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

OBITUARY.

U. C. GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

CANINUS ET VULPINUS.

MITES AND BITES.

STUDENT NIHILISTS.

By S. R.

OUR NEWLY AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

PRIZE ESSAY ON POLICEMEN.

Toronto, - - April 9, 1881.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that they must send in their names, accompanied by certificates of age and character, to this Department on or before the 30th of April, 1881. The examination takes place

ON MONDAY, THE 20th JUNE, 1881.

Copies of the list of subjects in which candidates will be examined for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively can be obtained on application to the Department.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,  
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, February 18th, 1881.

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# THE ' VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 1. No. 25

April 9, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

## THE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

It is satisfactory to note the interest which is taken by a large number of the graduates in the pending election of three members of the University Senate. Whatever may be the motive which induces any *alumnus* to interest himself in his *Alma Mater*, the fact that he does so interest himself is matter for felicitation. For this reason Convocation acted wisely some months ago in declining to adopt the recommendation of its Committee on Legislation, looking to triennial instead of annual elections to the Senate. Many graduates would, to all appearance, forget their connexion with the University were they not reminded of it once a year by the circulars sent out by candidates for their suffrages.

The Legislature took a long step last session in the right direction when it admitted Bachelors of Arts and Science to membership in Convocation without any period of probation. What is most wanted now for the University is to get rid of the apathy which acts as an incubus on the large body known as "Convocation," and the best way to effect this is to secure the infusion of young as well as new blood. Graduates fresh from examination, and still bright from friction with others in the college class room and Literary Society meetings, are the best possible material out of which to form an active corporation. Convocation should show the Senate the way in all university legislation, and if the young graduates will only do what they can to establish this natural and beneficial relationship between the two bodies, there will be less reason for Convocation hereafter to complain of want of harmony between it and the Senate.

The only candidates whose names have yet been made public in connexion with the present election are T. W. Taylor, LL.B., L. McFarlane, M.B., W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., and I. B. McQuesten, M.A. The first two are candidates for re-election, the last two are new men. The only one of the four who does not reside in Toronto is Mr. McQuesten, whose residence is in Hamilton. Whatever the result of the contest this year, there will be three good men sent to represent Convocation on the Senate.

## WHICH IS THE BEST?

There are two prevalent university types in Canada, to one or other of which each institution conforms. The one may be described as a college conferring degrees on its own students, or a university training its own graduates according as it is viewed from the teaching or the examining side. The other is a university pure and simple, having nothing to do with the work of teaching, and confining its efforts to examining candidates for degrees who have been taught in affiliated colleges, or who may never have attended college at all.

To the first of these types belong all the universities in Nova Scotia except the University of Halifax, the University of New Brunswick, all the Universities of Quebec, and all the Universities of Ontario, except the University of Toronto. To the latter belong—putting them in chronological order—the Universities of Toronto, Halifax, and Manitoba. These three institutions are avowedly modelled on the University of London, which has no teaching faculty, and which examines candidates irrespective of whether they have ever attended any college or not. What is enacted there is a certain amount of scholarship as ascertained by written examinations, whenever and wherever the candidates may have acquired the necessary knowledge of a literary and scientific character. What is required in universities like Edinburgh, Queen's,

or Victoria, is that the candidate shall, as a *conditio sine qua non*, have attended lectures in the college which examines him for a degree.

There has been much controversy as to which of these university types is the best and most useful. London University was created in England to supply a felt want, namely, that of an institution which should be in a position to grant degrees to certain colleges in England, including Owen's College, which had no university powers of their own and were unable to get them. Its degrees admittedly hold a high value on the academical exchange. They are eagerly sought after, and are second in prestige to none in the world. But there has been a complaint that by having one university to examine all the students from various colleges, the tendency is to reduce all the teaching in these colleges to a dead level uniformity, and discourage originality on the part of individual professors in their own departments. This and other motives operated to induce Owen's College to ask university powers for itself, a request which has not yet been granted, though the agitation has led to the establishment of a new university more closely analogous to London than to Edinburgh. This is the Victoria University, which is intended, like London, to confer degrees on students from different affiliated colleges, while, unlike London, it requires attendance on the lectures of some college of recognized standing.

The controversy over university types has broken out recently in Nova Scotia, with special reference to the condition of matters in that Province. Five years ago the Legislature, with a view to promoting higher education, established the University of Halifax, a purely degree-conferring institution, the object being to provide a common standard which the other six universities might accept, and to which they might eventually subject their students. Discouraged by want of success in this direction, and influenced by denominational pressure, the Legislature seems to be about to abolish the University of Halifax and restore, or rather continue, the grants to the denominational colleges, each of which has university powers. To discuss the question of State aid is beyond the scope of this paper, the object being merely to call attention to a controversy which may yet have to be participated in nearer home. There are many educationists in Nova Scotia who contend that the degree-conferring college is the most useful kind of university, but the ablest exponents of this view are Prof. Macgregor, of Dalhousie College, and Prof. Schurman, of Acadia College, both of whom have written letters on the subject to the daily papers, and both of whom are alumni of London University. They both allege that the theory of that University is very defective, and that in practice the operation of the system is increasingly pernicious. They point, by way of proof, to the restiveness which led the faculty of Owen's College to seek university powers of its own, and to a growing feeling of irksomeness amongst the professors of University College, London, under the restraints imposed upon them.

There is no use of concealing the fact that a somewhat similar feeling is to be met with in and about University College, Toronto, and beyond all question that feeling would have been far stronger by this time than it is had the practice not been so constant of appointing University College professors as examiners in the University of Toronto. This is clearly a subject on which it is unsafe and useless to dogmatize. For this reason I regret the tone of the letters by Professors Macgregor and Schurman, able as they are. When they assume to speak from their own knowledge, they leave themselves open to the objection that their experience has been limited and their knowledge equally so. When they

urge the objections made by the teachers in University College, London, they leave themselves open to the rejoinder that the professors of that and of Owen's College have been as distinguished for original research as those of any of the British Colleges. As a matter of fact, what is best in each particular case must be determined by the particular circumstances, and the arguments of Professors Macgregor and Schurman have not convinced me that Nova Scotia would be acting wisely in abolishing the University of Halifax, much less that it would be a good thing to reduce Toronto University either in theory or practice to the condition of a mere appendage to University College. So far am I from holding this view, that I would be glad, in order that the system might have a fair trial, to see all the examiners appointed from the ranks of scholars who are not teachers in any college; provided always that good men could be found, which is at present problematical. But to discuss this last point fully is beyond the range of a paper intended merely to direct attention to the fact that there is at least one great question on which the graduates of Toronto University will yet have to think and perhaps take action.

M. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

'WRITING for posterity,' says Boucicault, 'is like life insurance—a speculation in which you have to die to realize.' Yet when a man is bold enough to say openly that he prefers the good opinion of his contemporaries to that of posterity, he is pretty sure to be thought brutal by those same contemporaries. A curious generosity this, for which the world never gets credit from itself, and which shows itself once more in the popular phrase, 'the good old times,' idolatry of Greek torsos, and hat-doffing to the 'old masters' generally. But, after all, no picture of starvation laying up for itself plaudits in posterity is of the kind to make most of us care to exchange our vulgar bellyful for it. Look on this sketch of Bagehot's, with its evident loving preference for the 'succeeding age.' 'Both Wordsworth and Lord Jeffrey have received their rewards. The one had his own generation, the laughter of men, the applause of drawing-rooms; the other, a succeeding age, the fond enthusiasm of secret students, the lonely rapture of lonely minds.' It is all very well to exclaim, 'Ah, but think, the happiness of the thought that future epochs will resound with your name!' But future epochs will be present epochs some time; and, like the present, capricious. Success in posterity is a good deal like success in life, in its dependence on chance. We all know and envy Sydney Smith; and Samuel Rogers says: 'Witty as Smith was, I have seen him at my own house absolutely overpowered by the superior facetiousness of William Bankes.' Yet who in this generation ever heard of William Bankes?

MR. BLAKE, when in Montreal, found time to make an address at McGill College, full of interest and good maxims, and animated by an apparent appreciation of the difficulties and terrors of students. It was thoroughly practical, as such an address ought to be. We have the ever-memorable, now almost sacred, example of Carlyle in his Edinburgh address. Carlyle's advice was more general; Mr. Blake's, chiefly professional. He repeated his views on the value of breadth and culture in a professional career. He regretted that Ontario was unable to offer the same kind of legal tuition that the Law School of McGill affords the eastern province, and recommended the general study of jurisprudence, even to non-lawyers. After touching on the wide topic of legal ethics, he gave some advice in regard to preparing an address, emphasizing good classification, and warning his hearers against 'overloading the memory with phrases,' speaking with nothing to say, and when you have said your say. After reading such speeches as Mr. Blake's are when away from home, one can hardly help feeling a little sorry that his official addresses in his own University must unavoidably be statistical.

WE have all to thank Mr. Pringle of Napanee for his pamphlet on Ingersollism, and also the benevolent Freethinker who made possible its publication. The book is entertaining, even if not likely to do much good, at all events immediately, to the cause in which it speaks. The fact is, only those read such a book in a fair spirit who have some leaning to the doctrine set forth.

'VARSITY MEN.—We are very sorry to learn that Mr. McKee ('72, Silver Medalist in Metaphysics) has, on account of his health, been compelled to resign his position as a teacher in the Woodstock Institute.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF SENATE.

The following statement has been handed to us for publication. It has been compiled, we are informed, from the returns to the Local House, made under the direction of the University Act by the Registrar. The Senate being a representative body, the attendance of its members is a fair subject of inquiry; and at this juncture, when we are on the eve of an election, the information thus given will be of use as an assistance towards forming a proper opinion—two of the outgoing candidates applying to be re-elected and a new candidate appearing under the protection of the third outgoing candidate, who retires:

NAME.	Capacity in which Member Attends.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	No. of Meetings Attended by each Senator.	REMARKS.
		23	12	16	21		
C. S. Gzowski, C.E.	Crown.....	2	none	none	none	2	Reappoint'd, '77, again, 1880, '78
D. Wilson.....	"	18	7	13	17	55	Reappointed, '78
Rev. Mr. Macdonell.	"	12	none	3	1	16	"
Judge Patterson.....	"	1	none	none	3	4	"
Hon. Wm. McMaster	"	3	none	1	6	10	Reappointed, '79
Judge Gwynne.....	"	6	none	none	none	6	"
Mr. McMahan, Q.C.	"	1	none	none	none	1	Appointed, 1877, Reappointed, '80
Rev. Mr. Caven.....	"			2	2	2	Appointed, 1880
Hon. Edward Blake..	Chancellor			2	1	3	Re-elected, May, 1879.
Hon. Thos. Moss.....	Vice-Chan.	21	11	12	4	48	
Prof. Croft.....	Ex-Vice-Chancellor	9	6	3	10	28	
Mr. Langton.....	"		1	11	15	27	
Judge Morrison.....	Ex-Chan...	4	none	1	none	5	
Dr. L. W. Smith.....	Ex-Vice-Chancellor	1	none	1	6	8	
Hon. A. Crooks.....	Chancellor						
Dr. McCaul.....	Minister of Education.			1		1	
Dr. McCaul.....	Ex-Vice-Chancellor		1			1	
Principal Cockburn..	U. C. Coll.	20	3	6	8	37	
Prof. Chapman.....	Univ. Coll.	1	not in office			1	Term ended, '77.
" Kingston.....	"	1	not in office			1	"
" Wright.....	"	6	9	n't in office		15	Ended May, '79.
" Young.....	"	6	2	n't in office		8	"
" Buckland.....	"	n't in office		5	10	15	"
Mr. Pearman.....	"	n't in office		3	17	20	"
Dr. Fyfe.....	Woodstock	3				3	
Prof. Wells.....	"	not in office			7	7	
Dr. Tassie.....	High Sch's	1	not in office			1	Term expired, '77
Mr. MacMurchy.....	"	10	8	12	18	48	
T. Hodgins.....	Law Soc'y.	4	3	7	1	15	Res'd early in '80
Mr. Crickmore.....	"	not in office			6	6	Appointed, 1880.
Dr. Aikins.....	Toronto Sch. Med.	8	3	2	5	18	
Dr. Fulton.....	Trinity Med. Sch.	2	6	12	13	33	
Dr. Ogden.....	Toronto Sch. Med. Elected	not in office			2	2	
W. Mulock.....	"	14	7	7	15	43	Re-elected, 1877.
Judge Boyd.....	"	13	9	2	10	34	" 1877.
Dr. Oldwright.....	"	20	6	8	18	52	" 1877.
J. M. Gibson.....	"	6	3	4	8	21	" 1878.
Dr. Richardson.....	"	3	2	3	11	19	" 1878.
Dr. McLellan.....	"	3	not in office			3	
Prof. Loudon.....	"	20	10	7	17	54	" 1879.
Dr. Thorburn.....	"	9	5	4	4	22	" 1879.
T. Kirkland.....	"	11	not in office			11	
J. Fisher.....	"	2	none	none	none	2	
A. F. Campbell.....	"	10	5	none	3	18	" 1880.
T. W. Taylor.....	"	20	7	11	6	44	Elected, 1876.
Dr. McFarlane.....	"	9	3	4	7	23	" 1876.
Rev. Dr. MacNish....	"	none	none	none	none		" 1876.
S. Woods.....	"	none	1	1	none	2	Elected, 1877—
J. Bethune.....	"	n't in office					Re-elected, 1880.
Dr. Graham.....	"	office	1	none	none	1	Elected, 1878.
J. King.....	"	n't in office		6	9	15	" 1879.
		not in office			7	7	" 1880.

The names of the following Crown Senators do not appear in the minutes as having attended meetings: Mr. John McKeown (term ending, 1877), Mr. John Macdonald (re-appointed, 1877, again, 1880), Hon. George Brown (re-appointed, 1879), Hon. M. Cameron (appointed, 1879).

Mr. Patton's name is not mentioned in the minutes as attending, although an *ex officio* member.

## OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

IN the series, 'English Philosophers,' *Adam Smith* is by Mr. Farrer. The delicate irony of the biographer receives a fair illustration in the following sentence: "It is said, that after a disappointment in early life, Adam Smith gave up all thought of marriage; but if he thus failed of the happiest condition of life, it is equally true that he was spared the greatest sorrows of human existence, and a number of minor troubles and anxieties." The airy lightness of the chains of wedlock is supposed to be inferred from ninety-nine novels out of a hundred, and it is too bad that the novelist implicitly denies the inference. His tale always ends when the hero or heroine gets married, which betrays the author's opinion that he, after recording the touching incidents of ante-nuptial bliss, has treated of the better part of life. The part which follows is apparently considered too dreary and monotonous to be assimilated to the taste of the most patient reader. This silent and almost universal confirmation by works of fiction of Mr. Farrer's view receives a most thorough support from conclusions drawn from the study of the social history of the times. It has been remarked that the early loves of a former day were attributable to the comfortable tone of mental idleness which so largely pervaded life; while the new generation, having very little time unoccupied and many interests of greater importance, has adopted the very practical, if not very sentimental, view that matrimony is advisable only so far as it is a help towards the goal of one's aspirations. Otherwise marriage is a dead weight upon ambition, and keeps a man down in a 'mediocrity of respectability.' However ethereally love may comport itself, it is short-lived, and if succeeded by the enforced routine of domestic existence, causes—to borrow an oriental metaphor—the wings of the soul to droop.

\* \* \*

APPROPRIATE MOTTOES. For a money lender: 'Advance with courage.'

For a banker: 'Honorantes me honorabo.'

For an undertaker: 'Post funera virtus.'

For an actor: 'Spectemur agendo.'

For a lawyer: 'Deeds, not words.'

For a distiller: 'Stimulat sed ornat.'

For a cash tradesman: 'Ready, aye ready.'

For a credit tradesman: 'Confido.'

\* \* \*

'No, sir,' said the glove-seller to Spot; 'I could give you a smaller pair, but to sell you anything below fourteens, well-stretched, would render me liable under the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals.'

\* \* \*

THOSE who believe that the world owes them a living don't stop to consider how many bad debts the old globe has to shoulder.

\* \* \*

It may be well to state, for the information of amateur artists, that plaster casts of royal personages are not made of court plaster.

\* \* \*

'TAKE me to see some places of interest,' she said. And, of course, he took her the round of the money-lenders' offices.

\* \* \*

THERE is nothing like being accurate in one's statements. After a poor fellow had been run over and killed by a locomotive—a very bad motive for going out of the world, by the way—a paper announcing the fact said that the man was very unlucky, for he had met with a similar accident only a few months before.

\* \* \*

If there is one thing I dislike it is ingratitude. Imagine the feelings of our staff when we heard that Spot had given a dinner to sixty of their myrmidons and not invited us. To quote the report: 'The dinner was of a liberal description, and after the removal of the cloth the loving cup was passed round, followed by the customary loyal toasts, when that of "The Firm" was proposed and received with the greatest enthusiasm. The remainder of the evening was interspersed with songs, recitations, &c.' Spot is acquainted—ay, well acquainted—with every one of us, and has been for months, and, what is more, is likely to be, and yet when it comes to loving cups and gorging we are left out in the cold. Shame! shame! We are almost inclined to cut our connexion with Spot.

\* \* \*

THE Scotch are a practical people. One day at a meeting of the parishioners of Fearn, Ross-shire, a clergyman—not famed for the number of his congregation—asked that certain repairs should be made in his church, which was very cold. The chairman informed the minister that the best way to warm the kirk was to have it better filled.



## MITES AND BITES.

How doth the little lazy fresh-  
 Man work each night and day ;  
 Now cramming up his little books  
 Against the fifth of May !

THE bones of Tecumseth, which were to have been buried alongside of General Brock, who was killed in the same year, have been proved by Dr. Wilson to have belonged to deer dogs and other carnivores and ungulates, and have been placed by him in the archæological museum.

THE Resident butter still continues up to the usual standard of strength.

*On dit*, that at the next meeting of 'The Conspirators' the committee will lay some matters of importance before the Club. Quite a number of congratulatory communications have been received from similar associations in other universities during the past month.

IF any one wants to know what a sell means, ask the man who went Gleelessly to Brantford last Saturday.

THE battalion drill of the Queen's Own Rifles began last Wednesday night.

THE new College chorus can be had for five cents.

THE Gymnasium will be open after this from nine till half past six.

PROFESSOR LOUDON was so ill during the latter part of last and the early part of this week as to be unable to lecture.

THE statement by the *Globe* that Mr. White is buried at his house is wrong ; but that he is an old landmark gone is partially right. He is buried at the top of Bleeker Street, and part of him is in Dr. Wilson's osteological collection. Peace to his manes.

Six files of K Company's full privates turned out to drill on Wednesday night. The whole forty-five, however, wish to go to Kingston on the 24th of May.

KNOX COLLEGE Convocation was held last Wednesday.

They had voted the Kingsford ticket straight ;  
 Though why was beyond their knowledge ;  
 And interspersed the various votes  
 With a trip 'twixt the Hall and the College.

Poor fellows, played out by those frequent walks,  
 When for Councillors fine they voted ;  
 They cared not a cent which way things went,  
 So their general mein denoted.

Leaving the College for the sixteenth time,  
 With their hats banged in in a wrangle ;  
 Instead of taking the door to the left  
 They wandered out in the quadrangle.

Tired out with the fight, they'd had enough ;  
 As chuck full of s-port as was Nero ;  
 They laid their squemosals upon the grass :  
 The thermometer six below zero.

Next morn when the sun rose up in the east,  
 For its rays they had quite an affinity ;  
 And by way of exertion the two took a walk,  
 To the medical school yeleft Trinity.

K. K. K.—The bellicose Third Year man of the classical persuasion, who blackens an eye between each hexameter, must restrain his pugilistic impulses, or ——. *Societas ad Initiandos Tyrones.*

WHERE the Resident of late  
 Did so sweetly hibernate  
 Is seen once more the ruined, faded umber-  
 Ella, which he quickly grabbeth,  
 On the drizzly, vernal Sabbath,  
 And away he strides to view the swollen Humber.

Doug says if he gets his degree this year he will buy a B. A. gown out of the surplus fund of St. George's choir.

If one can believe newspapers, the Glee Club concert in Brantford was a success; if, too, appreciation means success. This from the *Expositor*: "The audience was a thoroughly sympathetic one, and the pieces rendered elicited rapturous applause. Some of the selections were really worthy of encores, but no discrimination was made by some enthusiastic admirers, and the Club manifested good sense by ignoring the senseless demands. The singers numbered somewhere between thirty and forty, and, although this was their first public appearance, they afforded a pleasant evening of hearty and genuine amusement." The supper of the Alumni Association, also, was appreciated in turn by the gleemen. "Abundance of flesh and sweet wine" was hardly the bill of fare, but the sweet singers rivalled any Homeric heroes in capacity for wild turkey and good beer. Of these there was abundance, as of hearty welcome and classical quotations. Mr. Torrington made the speech of the evening: so good that it seemed almost a pity that he would confine himself to that mysterious drink, "wattells." The serenade—that was not a success. Official bobbies—*vide* extract from *Sporting Times*—refused to believe that the Esculapian mayor had taken Orpheus under his patronage, and unfeelingly choked him off. The moonlight gave an exciting view of the night caps behind those forbidden panes.

### STUDENT NIHILISTS.

*Hotspur*. "By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap  
To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon."

So Alexander II. of Russia is dead. The secret enemies of his dynasty have succeeded at last in carrying out their schemes of assassination, and have thereby removed one who, although perhaps having great faults as a private man, was at least a good Czar. He is succeeded by his son under the title of Alexander III., and if all accounts be true, the revolutionists have got a master whose little finger promises to be thicker than his father's thigh. The perpetrators of the deed—a woman among the number—lauded by few, stigmatized by many, are captured and put to horrible tortures to wring from them confessions of their plots and the ramifications of their society.

From our standpoint, far distant from the theatre of action, we can look calmly on at the present phase of Russian revolutionary history and see all, through the medium of the press, as a battle in a plain can be seen from a high hill through the medium of the far-reaching field glass. Both sides we can see, and sympathize with the good that is in them while we equally condemn the evil; but in this land of freedom there must be in the minds of thinking individuals, whose hearts are large enough for the reception of interests other than their own, a hope and trust that the bloody purging which Russia is at present undergoing may present her to Europe in the near future clean and pure and free, with all the old remnants of her semi-barbaric system wiped off—a nation civilized, enlightened, consolidated, governed by electoral assemblies, and fitted to push forward in the foremost rank of nations till western civilization and Christianity encircle the globe.

The Nihilist, as we see him through newspaper reports from Russian governmental sources, is a social firebrand, an evil plotter, whose hope is to snatch some booty from the ruin of his country—a wolf for whom no mercy should be reserved in case of capture. There may be these—there probably are; but there just as surely are others who have a definite object in view in their attempted overturning of their monarch's throne: the establishment of a liberal, popular and enlightened government; and among these no doubt are the students of the universities whom we hear of from time to time as breaking out into the open revolution, and whose end is a violent death or Siberia.

How does it come about that these young men, the sons, as a rule, of patricians, should be thus ready to waive their own interests and stand up in the battle for liberty against the crushing power of the head of their order? Poor fellows! How can it be otherwise with young and puerous minds? They look at home and see the peasants ground to earth by taxation that their production cannot support, miserable, ill-clad, worse housed and still worse fed; brutally ignorant and superstitious, tied down to their present mode of living by the power of priest-craft, and chained to the servitude of the Czar by bonds all the more durable because they are not seen, believing Russia to be the first and finest country in the world, and their monarch their kind father, who can in nowise err, the defender of their faith and the preserver of their holy country; bending their backs to the burdens imposed on them, and accepting the evils because they have never seen the good which could replace them. They look abroad and see the same class among other nations happy, contented, enlightened, free and prosperous, possessing good homes where they dwell in safety, with none to molest them.

Education brings a craving for freedom which no considerations of personal safety can suffice to keep inactive. Great poets speak to them from out their never-dying volumes, and their theme is—freedom. Their heroes all strive for it against overwhelming odds, and either

obtain it or go down to the grave, leaving a noble name that arms a hundred in their cause where before there was but one. Their minds grow—their souls expand—they stand up free in thought—they long to rescue their country and to make it like the other happier Christian States. They are no beasts of burden to bend them to the yoke merely because their fathers bore it—their minds are the minds of freemen, and they will be free. Ah! they rise—they strive—they fall—poor fellows! And—after that, sharp death or intolerable exile. And we hear that some more of the terrible Nihilists are captured.

It is easy for a writer, sitting at his desk in the bosom of a peaceful country thousands of miles away, to pass judgment on the revolutionists and regicides, and pronounce them the "foul offscourings of the realm," "rats that creep out at night to work their mischiefs;" and this is done as a rule. We always look with distrust on any innovation; it is a consequence of the conservative tendencies of our minds. Call them by what name you will, Russia is in need of reformers. Looked at from any point of view, you will see her to be in an evil case; her halls of justice notoriously corrupt, her common people miserable, her nobles petty tyrants, and her king the greatest tyrant of them all. Though the press of the land be muzzled that of the adjoining countries is not, and men think—and think.

How long will all this last? Not long, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the nation. Liberty will and must triumph in the end. But how? No one knows. It may be by the growth of secret societies; it may be by the effort of some great man. A rumbling as of the downfall of a throne is in the air; a great victim has fallen, and others will follow. And the end is not yet. But the time will come when the people of Russia will bless and honor the young sons who dared to attempt to win freedom for her.

S. R.

### OUR NEWLY AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

The history of this institution is the plain prosaic tale, which may be told of many of its kind that rose from poverty and insignificance, unaided by powerful patronage. In 1852 five French gentlemen, under the leadership of Rev. Father Soulerin, late Superior-General of the Basilians, started the college in a house opposite the place where the Metropolitan Church now stands. A year later they removed to St. Vincent's chapel, the present episcopal palace, and in 1856 the foundation-stone of St. Michael's College proper was laid by Bishop Charbonnell. The difficulties with which the founders of the institution fought were neither few nor unimportant. Their numbers were small, and they were strangers in the country, some of them unacquainted with the language, and the majority young and untried men. Their work stands to-day a monument to the patience, self-denial and determination with which they labored.

The college stands on a rising ground east of the Park, and not far from the University Buildings. The situation is a fair one, although the grounds are not as extensive as could be wished, a broad green in front of the buildings, and a large recreation-ground at the rear, making up the whole extent of available land. The church and college are built in the simplest style of Gothic architecture, and present a quaint and pleasing appearance; but the latest addition, built some years back, is a square modern edifice, less picturesque perhaps than convenient.

The hall for public exhibitions and the church are the most perfect and admirable parts of the college. The former has not its equal in any college on the continent, and the latter, though not possessing special magnificence, is certainly the most tasteful in the city. The music of the services is of a high order, and the imposing ritual of the Church is carried out with splendor. The number of students, the large sanctuary, and the possession of a complete set of rich vestments, enable the college authorities to do this more easily than it can be done elsewhere in the province.

The present superior, Very Rev. Father Vincent, is one of the little band which formed the faculty of St. Michael's twenty-eight years ago. He now stands at the head of a body of men, young, accomplished, and eager to do their best in the cause of education. Under them much has been already done. With other institutions of the same grade and character, the college compares very favorably. Classics, Mathematics and English, are taught with a thoroughness and a success to be appreciated only by those who understand the peculiar difficulties with which all Catholic colleges have to deal, and the careful and exact discipline in which the students are trained bears fruit rapidly. The regular course has been lengthened one year. With affiliation to the University, the college has taken another important step forward, and there exists among its friends a well-grounded hope that the sphere of its usefulness has been widened by this event. At any rate, it has opened up a new field of ambition for the earnest professors, in which they are prepared to display the same patience and devotedness which distinguished their predecessors.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

It is valuable to know a girl's view of a kiss. The girls of Harvard College take this one:—

'What is a kiss?  
A touch of the lip,  
A union of souls—  
A time to skip,  
For the old man is coming.'

Mrs. Stone distributed \$170,000 among ten unheard of colleges and universities in various parts of the United States, in January.

The chief article of fun in a good many college papers (as, too, in others) is the sharp answer of a conceited blue-stocking to a fellow who wants to be polite.

'Gymnasium' is an almost universal cry in exchanges. Glee Clubs are being numerously organized also.

The natural consequence of colleges being founded on a religious sectarian basis is the confusion of Ethics and Theology. Not only so, but even at Harvard the course in 'Ethics' includes Plutarch on the 'Delay of the Divinity in Punishing the Wicked.'

We have seen the feminine way of looking at a kiss. As might be expected, it is completely practical; yet it differs not essentially from the masculine. 'Kissing,' says the *Britoniam*, 'is very similar to seven up. He begs, and if she thinks she can make a point, she gives him one.'

The *Volante* remarks that every year appears a book setting forth somebody's 'secret of success in life.' If you have a cold you will get a recipe an hour. There have been whole editions of magazines, notably the *Princeton Review*, with a dozen articles and as many different views of the 'great want of the age,' and offers to supply it.

In Harvard a 'religious canvas' has been made with the following results: Episcopalians, 28.8 per cent.; Unitarians, 22.5; Orthodox Congregationalists, 17.6; Baptists, 4.3; Roman Catholics, 3.4; Presbyterians, 3; Swedenborgians, 2; Methodists, 1.6; Agnostics, Atheists, and Non-sectarians together, 13. Out of 1,009 seen, there were 27 Agnostics and 12 Atheists who had the boldness to say so. It would not be hard to believe that there were more who hadn't. At all events, that would be the way here.

The Annual Meeting of the University College Glee Club took place on Thursday, March 31st, and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, M. E. Pernet; President, Mr. Wishart; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Blake; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Elliot; Leader, Mr. H. B. Wright; Committee: Messrs. Wade, L. J. Clarke and Glass.

At a quarterly supper of the American students in Edinburgh, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend, Frederick W. Jarvis; therefore,

*Resolved*, that we, the American students in Edinburgh, express our deep regret at his untimely death, which so prematurely cut off a life that gave great promise of usefulness.

*Resolved*, that we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in their sore affliction.

*Resolved*, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and that a copy be also forwarded to the Canadian newspapers.

JOHN WADDELL,  
Chairman,

In behalf of the Canadian and United States students.  
WATERLOO HOTEL, EDINBURGH, March 18, 1881.

## A FRAGMENT.

Some gentle spirit must beget  
The dew-bead on the gossamer-net,  
The perfume of the violet.

Oh! hear ye not the nimble tread  
Of sea-nymphs when the green waves spread  
The crisp foam on the shingle-bed?

Well may we mourn the reverent dream  
That made the velvet wind to teem  
With gods, that breathed in Academe;

Heard voices in the rustling pine,  
Saw heavenly light in sparkling wine  
And felt in love a fire divine!

W. A. S.

## PRIZE ESSAY ON POLICEMEN.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

POLICEMEN is a superior class of mortals who walks slow and looks large. They generally comes from the country, and is chosen 'cos they is eddicated up to the knocker. When they comes from the country they is very poor, but in town they soon becomes rich, and gets gold watches and chains, and rings, and things; and when a policeman he walks out on a Sunday with his young 'ooman he is up to Dick, an' no mistake.

Policemen takes care of folks who is drunk, particklar they takes care of drunk folks' money and things, so as nobody can't steal 'em, which the folks who was drunk has no more trouble about 'em, seeing as how they never sees their money nor things no more. Not likely; not if the policemen knows it.

Policemen is called Bobbies, 'cos they bobs their heads when a harf brick it is thrown at 'em, and 'cos they never will receive bobs from anybody. No, never? Well, hardly ever. In course not. What do you think?

Policemen is also called Peelers, 'cos they soon peels the skin off your face with their trunchings, more 'specially if you happens not to be a-doin' of nothink; which what is a-actin' fair between man and man, and makes everybody alike. Quite so. *Et sketera*.

Policemen comes into the Police Court in the mornin', fit and well, and looks as if they would win a race some day—not a human race, which some policemen is most inhuman monstrosities in human shape. And can't they swear dreadful? 'Your wusshup, the defendant he were a-blazin' drunk, and intoxicated, and speechless, and a-using o' obscene language; which he were also sound asleep and insensible, and knocked me down twice, and danced an Irish jig on my prostrate and lifeless body.'

Then his wusshup he says to the policeman, says he, 'I doesn't recognise any marks 'o violence on your person.' Which the policeman he answers and says, 'Ah, your wusshupful lordship's rivrence, I'm Oirish, and my skin heals like greased litening. My brother Pat he had his leg knocked off at Donnybrook, and it grew on again in less nor a week.' And then his wusshup he says, 'You swear all you says is true?' And the Bobby he says, 'I'll swear any mortal thing.' Then little Louis Lewis he comes forrard and he says, 'You say you will swear as all you 'ave said are true; now, will you bet that it are?' 'No, bedad,' says the Peeler. Then he stands down, and the defendant he are found forty bob and costs; which it serves him right for bein' out o' his own wirtuous bed as late as nine o'clock at night. Father, dear father, come home, or you'll a-ketch of it hot, I tell you. But which father he can't come home, 'cos he's been run in and locked up by a policeman.

A policeman, when he is very tired doing nothink, which it is his duty to do so, he sees a child a-setting at his mother's door; and he seizes that child, and he carries it to the police-station, and he calls it a stray child. Then the mother she comes a-weepin' and a sobbin', and she thanks that good, kind, tender-hearted, feelin', fatherly Bobby for a-kidnappin' of her kid; which, she says, he will be rewarded hereafter. Let us hope so. Next day the child's father he steals harf-a-crown, and he offers it to that kind Christian Peeler; which he refuses to take it; and Sir Frederick Leighton he is sent for and ordered to paint a historical picter, entitled, 'Bobby refusin' the harf crown,' to be placed across the roadway in front of the *Sportin' Times* Office to regerlate the traffic. And the good Christian Bobby he are made a commissioner, and lives 'appy all his days.

Policemen likes cooks and cooks likes policemen, 'cos policemen protects cooks from burglars and noosepaper comps goin' home in the mornin' before daylight does appear; which it hasn't appeared for several days. Cooks give policemen cold mutton, which they tells their missuses the cat stole it; which the missuses believe the cooks—I dont' think.

Policemen likes strong drinks, but they never gets any, seein' as how it are agin the regerlations to give a Bobby anythink when he are on dooty. Which the Peeler would't take it if a publican offered it to him—over the left.

It is beautiful to see a policeman artistically a-scannin' of the graceful proportions of the Temple Bar griffin, while a boy is a breakin' off the base reliefs on the griffin's pedestal. It were ever thus in childhood's days. Policemen 'as heyes like 'awks, and aren't they nuts on street 'awkers?

In conclusion, if you was to ask me, I would say, Allus keep sweet wi' the Press and the Police. Amen. *Sporting Times*.



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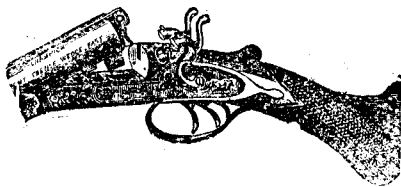
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