

THE VARSITY

A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.

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FROM HEINE.

I.

"Du Lilje meiner Liebe."

Thou lily of my love that stands
And dreameth in the brook,
What dost thou, sighing "Woe is me"?
Why, Sweet, so troubled look?

"Let be thy kiss and caressing,
Thou light o' love, let be!
I know full well that Cousin Rose
Has won thy heart from me."

II.

"Wie kannst du ruhig schlafen?"

How canst thou sleep so calmly,
And know I live in pain?
The old rage comes and masters me
And then I break my chain.

Dost know the wild old ballad
How once at midnight deep
A lover dead his maiden fetched
With him in grave to sleep?

Be sure of this, sweet maiden,
So winsome and fair to see,
That I am living and stronger far
Than all the Dead may be.

BOHEMIEN.

A CANADIAN LITERATURE.

The recent publication in Canada of two books which may be said to come within the category of pure literature; the blare of trumpets which heralded in *Tecumseh*, the echoes of which are still in the air; and the praise lately bestowed by Lord Tennyson upon an older Canadian novel, *Le Chien D'Or*, are sufficient to draw the attention of the thoughtful to a consideration of the development of literary taste and literary production in this country. The signs of activity in the Canadian field of letters are perhaps greater than ever before, and are at least of sufficient importance to attract the notice of the ordinary reading public. Mr. Adam and Miss Wetherald promise us another book; several new weeklies have lately appeared, and a monthly magazine has been talked of for some time. It is not within the province of this article to discuss the merits of any of the books or periodicals mentioned, nor yet to investigate the probable amount of favour with which any of them have been received. The important fact is, that the literary spirit is abroad, and is seeking to make its voice heard. Let us hope that the voice is not crying in the wilderness.

It is worthy of note that almost all favourable press notices and reviews of late books lay stress on the fact that they are Canadian—the work of Canadian writers, published in Canada. Further, it is the fashion at present to insist on the encouragement of home productions because they are Canadian. We are told to "foster the old and to encourage the

new." This is excellent advice if it has the single object in view of securing a fair and sufficiently wide consideration for the works of Canadian authors. There can be no possible objection to pushing, in every legitimate way, the sale of Canadian books in the field of pure literature. But it is to be feared that this is not all that is meant when we are adjured to foster home productions. Of late years much has been said in our small world of letters about the absence of the literary spirit, and the total lack of a Canadian Literature. That there is no such thing as a Canadian Literature is most true, whatever possibilities there are for the future to deal with. So that when this *status quo* is brought prominently before our notice, and we are, at the same time, urged to patronize every attempt at literary production that is made, to judge it as Canadian work, from a Canadian standpoint, that is, not by an absolute, but by a relative standard of criticism, and to preserve it as the amateurish works of Canadian painters are preserved in our picture galleries—all these things mean something more than a strong recommendation to buy the books and read them. They mean the setting up of a standard—a standard for the reading public, and, what is more important, a standard for the Canadian writer. This would lead him to keep before his mind, as a matter of the first importance, the necessity of writing for Canadian readers and of making his work distinctively Canadian in purpose and tone. Anyone wishing to become known in the world of letters, and yet to send forth his productions from his native place, would seek to become known as a Canadian author, and would make his work bear evidence of his claim to that title. The result would be a localization of all productions in the realm of pure literature. Writers would strive after this, and the criticism of the day would judge their works, to a very great extent, by that standard.

Under existing circumstances of Canadian life, in view of the paucity of our population and its comparatively slow growth, and in view, still further, that, with the majority, it is, and will be for long, a struggle for pecuniary competence, it is almost impossible that within a measurable distance of time a distinctively Canadian Literature should arise. There is no *stuff*, no *ὄλη*, whence the genius might issue forth. True there is the French-Canadian stock of historical and legendary lore; but that is not enough on which to build hopes of a national literature. Besides, it will probably find expression in its own language, which is foreign in spirit to ours. But, grant the circumstances changed in some respects; suppose our population increased thirty fold, with a corresponding increase of wealth. If that were the case, literary life would soon display vast enterprise, as we may judge from what has happened in the neighboring Republic. Supposing that were so, how would this literary activity display itself in Canada, if those who guided it had in view the highest interests of literature and served it with a single eye? May we not venture to think that under these most favourable circumstances this literary activity would not devote itself to the creation of a purely Canadian Literature, but would aim at something higher and greater?

It is to be remembered that literature depends upon language; not altogether, it is true; but to such an extent as to render other factors, when compared with it, of somewhat small importance. Now, any literature of ours, to be permanently good and great, must express the genius and power of the English language. And to do this it must be comprehensive; it must embrace the universal in art; it must make use of the best that has been thought and done by the English-speaking race in all ages. It must express the deepest philosophy, the

loftiest imagination, the noblest appreciation of nature, the grandest portrayal of the human and the divinest conception of the infinite. This is the universal in art, and a literature will be great in proportion as it is imbued with this spirit of the universal. Of this, local colouring will form but a small part, and it will be properly subordinated. If a really great writer were to arise among us he would make use, perhaps a magnificent use, of materials found ready to hand; but the greatness of his work would be but little enhanced by their presence; his work would be great primarily to the English-speaking race, and then to us as Canadians. It is in this way that Shakespeare is great—perhaps unapproachable. It may be objected that we cannot hope to produce a Shakespeare. Probably not; but that does not alter the fact that we must aim at the very best; we must try all things—and that by the one standard of the universal in art—and keep that which is good. In this way only will real progress towards the highest be made.

It may be asked: How are we to know that progress is being made, and that our literature, or, rather, our contributions to English literature, are attaining to a measure of greatness? The answer may perhaps be found in a pithy sentence of one who has claims to eminence as a writer, and who is a keen judge of the great and beautiful in literature: "The thing to do with the book of Isaiah is to enjoy it." Enjoyment, then, is the final test by which a work is to be judged. Not individual enjoyment. The apothegm cannot mean that each enjoy Isaiah after his own fashion, because his own fashion is almost sure to be wrong. The individual nature is not fully developed; many faculties in it are undeveloped; one or two, perhaps, are of abnormal growth. The sentence might be paraphrased thus: "Isaiah is great, great for all time, great for the universal mind of man. Let it be your study to attain to enjoyment of him; not because he was great to little Israel; not because he was the high priest of a national literature; but because he was inspired with the power and beauty of the universal in art, and can thus appeal to what is universally good and fine in human nature."

The conclusion seems to be that if we are to strive after the highest, by which means alone our attainment can be progressively good, we must give up the cry for a purely Canadian Literature. We are a small and scattered portion of the great English-speaking race, who find ourselves in a somewhat anomalous position in this corner of the world. If we are to become illustrious, it must result from communion with the illustrious. If we are to produce a Shakespeare or an Isaiah, we must first learn to enjoy him, and there is much to be done in this respect. "The thing to do with the book of Isaiah is to enjoy it." When we have become imbued with the spirit of the universal, our Isaiah will appear.

J. O. MILLER.

"H TAN H EIII TAS."

O Sparta mater, quæ sobolis memor
Sedes sub umbra Taygeti sacra,
Servasque demisso ruinas
Vertice, compositamque vallem!

Mater virorum! si Niobe velut
Natis superstes, tu lacrymis adhuc
Sedes Lacænarum sepultas,
Si pueros taciturna quæris:

Paullum relicto munere lugubri,
Dic, cur sacrantis nec citharæ melos,
Nec marmor insculptum prioris
Urbis amat celebrare laudes.

Atqui tuorum non aliter nitet
Virtute nomen, (sic placuit Deis,
Nam nulla Musarum severos
Ausit inire lares Lycurgi.)

Quam si superbe sub statuis nimis
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiaca manu;
Raptimve per ripas sonantes
Pindarico trepidaret amne.

Fertur refixum mascula filio
Dedisse scutum, dum juvenis rosas
Sororis e suavi labello
Corripit, et memorans duella,

"I quo locorum Gloria te vocat!
Hoc ferto victor"—non muliebribus
Dixisse lamentis Lacæna—
"Vel mihi te, puer, hoc reducat!"

His, his juvenus docta parentibus
Dejecit hostes plus vice simplici,
Domosque Persarum catervis
Eripuit, patriamque letho.

Hac arte vicit semianimus truci
Campo superstes, qui sibi, luridæ
Par nubis, e cæsis resurgens,
Scripsit ovans sanie tropæum.

Testis Platææ, quid Lacedæmonis
Possent phalanges, Bactria cum mainax
Versæque Medorum cohortes
Præcipites petiere campos!

En! surgit Cæta, et sorte superbiens
Spargit sepulcrum rore Leonidæ;
Matresque testantur beatas
Thermopylæ tumulis trecentis.

Quæ vallis aut qui mons Scythicæ nivis
Ignarus urbis, quæ sine mœnibus
Defendit et sedes et aras
Cæbalæ, veteremque famam?

Quod si Lycurgo conticuit lyra,
Dudum tacentes nec retinet modos
Beatus Eurotas sub antro
Quos coluit, meditante Phœbo;

Saltem volenti des mihi, Pieri,
Flores Lacænis nectere, te, precor,
Ducente lustratas per oras
Montis oliviferi sequentem.

W. H. C. KERR.

OUR VISITOR.

Now, in the first place, we would have all men know that we, THE VARSITY, conceit ourselves that we are rather apt at turning off a sonnet to our mistress' eyebrow, when we are feeling pretty well. And certainly if at any time we should, with any deference to what is the proper thing, feel in a mood to take down the rhyming dictionary from behind the pile of exchanges, it ought to have been that same night—for it was nigh the day consecrated to the good Bishop Valentine.

In fact some one was reaching for the rhyming dictionary when our visitor entered. He was clad in black, and his eyes gleamed wildly, to the manifest perturbation of the VARSITY owl.

It is needless to recount what happened after his entrance. Everybody knows what these mysterious men in black do when they come into sanctums, sighing and groaning. They generally leave manuscripts of great interest and value. Their coming into the sanctum is an old stage trick in college journalism. It is sometimes a merry device. These are some of the scraps our visitor left with us:—

TO PR-S-D-NT D-N-L W-LS-N.

May all that you hold dear on earth unite
To cheer the chastened twilight of thy life with light.

TO PR-F-SS-R Y-NG.

Thy white-haired age, revered and loved by youth,
Thy voice the voice of Wisdom and of Truth!

TO PR-F-SS-R CH PM-N.

You need not worry o'er a speech
When College boys do you invite
To Dinners; you can always spout
So *a propos*, on *Apatite*!

TO PR-F-SS-R H-TT-N.

[*Preadmonish th the shade of Flaccus, of his pleasant, dainty poems, that they be not made grievous and distressing, an offence to Freshmen and a cause of stumbling to their feet.*]

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus
Non eget, Maurice, jaculis neque arcu.

TO PR-F-SS-R J-M-S L-D-N.

Now that you're across the sea,
We hope you'll get your Ph. D.

TO PR-F-SS-R R. R-MS-Y WR-G.T.

Your "frog's leg" hath its duty done
In Methodist Conventions,
To make the tongues of Christians wag
'Gainst Science's pretensions.

TO P-R-F-SS-R W. H. P-KE.

The Yankees they are after fish
That should belong to us;
Whate'er may hap, we'll keep our P-ke,
Or else there'll be a fuss.

TO A C-RT-N CL-SS-CL L-CT-R-R.

(Roun-dale.)

Pr-f-ss-r D-le, thou sittest in thy chair,
As sits the county judge, and hears the tale
Of wordy litigants and judgment fair,

Pr-f-ss-r D-le
Pronounces upon all. Beneath thy care
The classics flourish; ever of avail
Is all thy scholarship and culture rare.

Thou never art a critic flat and stale,
Thou never hast a learned ponderous air,
But none the less art learned. To thee all hail,
Pr-f-ss-r D-le!

TO DR. W. H. ELL-S.

You surely have, if signs are true,
An excellent digestion;
So many "insides" you turn out,
At the Coroner's suggestion.

TO PR-F-SS-R J-HN G-LB TH.

The "breaking strain" of girders, and
Of bridges' other parts
You tell with ease; but can you tell
The "breaking strain" of hearts!

TO MR. B-K-R.

Let Observation, with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru,
And then let Observation, if she can,
Kindly point out to us a better man
Than meets her gaze when with respectful mien
She looks upon his reverence, the Dean.

TO THE L-CT-R-R IN ENGL SH.

I hold it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That he who hears you lecture owns
You lecture on all sorts of things.
But then I hold it petty spite
In him who sings to one clear harp,
That he should pause, and merely carp,
"You find no favour in his sight."

Since you yourself, the more to please
The ears of all the years that come
And seat them at your feet, do strum
Your good guitar in many keys.

TO THE L-RD H-GH EX-C-T-N-R.

Now what's the matter, O my festive Muse,
With granting sterling worth its tuneful dues?
Honours avail man naught when life is done;
But worth invariably takes the bun.
Arouse thee, then, and set thyself to hymn
The glories and the praises of MCK-M!

TO MR. J-HN SQ-A-R.

Est ce que vrai, ce que j'entend, mon ami,
Que vous êtes marié, Monsieur Jean?
Vous avez fait beaucoup de bon,
En ce cas, vous avez fait très bien!

TO MR. W. J. L -D-N.

Down in the vaults, where no beam
Lightens the gloom,
Through a long pipe comes the steam
From a small room.
Into the quad the steam gets,
(Skilful the plumber,
Where they rig lawn tennis nets,
When June's a new-comer.
In the small room all can see,—
That's all who care to—
The new "School of Technology,"
Quite an affair, too.
The faculty's you, they say,
You do the schoolin'
Down where no sunbeams play;
The students are B-l-l-n.

TO THE OR-NT-L L-CT-R R.

"You read the book, my pretty Vivien!
O ay, it is but twenty pages long,
But every page having an ample marge,
And every marge enclosing in the midst
A square of text that looks a little blot,
The text no larger than the limbs of fleas;
And every square of text an awful charm,
Writ in a language that has long gone by.
So long that mountains have arisen since,
With cities on their flanks—you read the book!
And every margin scribbled, crost and crammed
With comment, densest condensation."

Merlin spoke in the far, lone land—
In the wild woods of Broceliande;

With her slim, lithe grace, gentle and sweet,
The wily Vivien lay at his feet;

Hiding her purposes by her smiles,
Pleasing his mood with her playful wiles—

The maiden and the mighty mage,
Golden youth and bearded age!

"Dotard!" she thought in her own false heart,
"Read it, indeed—," still playing her part.

"Ay," she thought, "how the old fool is wordy!
Read it? I'll carry it to MCC-RDY!"

FOR THE L-DY UND-RGR-D--T-S.

When the wintry day has fled,
With one sudden gleam of red,
And the cold grey night is nigher,
Elsie, sitting by the fire,
How the firelight ripples in
And out the dimples of your chin;
How your pale, sweet face now seems
To snare the flickering ruddy gleams!
Your smiling lips—all careless they
Where little shadows stir and play—
What answers are they fancying,
To all the busy chattering
Of the small voices in the fire?
With what shy, half-told desire,
Elsie, in the pleasant gloom
Of the shadows in the room,
Do you weave your twilight dreams,
Snaring all the flickering gleams,
Till upon your cheek, my sweet,
Blush and happy firelight meet?

NOS MORITURI.

When gold-lined crocus-cups are brimmed with dew,
When tulips blow, and when the sky is blue
Over the fields where wild flowers mark the way,
Trodden by Spring's sweet feet, in the month of May;
When eke the lark's glad heart bursts out in song—
When all the world, not knowing any wrong,
Bares its broad breast to heaven: then we hear
Sad undertones of woe, grieving the ear,
Borne to us through the sunshine, on the breeze,
Yearning through all the whisperings of the trees,
"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which sweeps us all into the Hall again."

THE VARSITY.

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Contributions when not accepted will be returned if accompanied with a stamp for that purpose.

We are fond of congratulating ourselves on the fact that Toronto is the centre of cultivation in Ontario. A University character is imparted to the city by the presence of the chief seats of learning; the leading newspapers and periodicals attract the ablest of the literary profession who care to make Canada their home, and the Bar absorbs the legal strength of the Province. Toronto can boast of a community selected for acquirements in special departments and possessed of a general culture that is only found in this newer world in large centres. It is curious, therefore, that the average of candidates put forward by political parties, should be so poor. There are two conceivable explanations and the actual cause is perhaps given in the two combined. It is no doubt true that an educated man is extremely averse to stepping into the somewhat dirty arena of Canadian politics, to be obsequious to this element, to adopt the views of that section against his own convictions, to have his utterance gagged, to find his freedom checked—for he must be guided by the party men, in whose hands he has placed himself. The machine is by no means congenial to the educated man. But, on the other hand, neither is such acceptable to the machine. There is to-day a remarkable jealousy and distrust of educated men by the regular rank and file of political organizations. They are regarded as too nice in their notions and too independent in their criticisms to be used as counters in the political game. It is observed that he is not enthusiastic at the word of command, that he will not destroy the future for proximate benefit, that he is deliberate in pronouncing questions which are of such magnitude and difficulty that it is preferable to trust largely to time and experience for their solution. That such attitude is taken against University men, we need not mention the plank in the Labor Platform asking for the disendowment of our University and that the funds be used to strengthen the secondary schools—how?—by providing the working man's children with free books. In other words, it is proposed to destroy all vigour of thought and all intellectual progress in Ontario, to make paupers of the industrial class. Such schemes find their explanation in a dangerous socialistic spirit that is perverting the minds of certain classes—finding vent in plans to reduce the community to one dead level, not merely in respect to property but likewise with respect to education and intelligence.

In this and the preceding number some very practical letters have touched upon a question of real interest and importance to University students. The subject of Athletics has occupied the attention of students and others during the current academic year in no small degree. During the season just closed, the various sporting organizations made a most creditable showing, and developed an athletic spirit which it is to be hoped will have a practical result in some permanent form. But in the meantime, our correspondents call attention to existing and very pressing needs. One of them refers to the lack of proper apparatus for use by those who patronize the gymnasium, and offers some practical suggestions for the improvement of the present building and apparatus. There can be no doubt that a proper gymnasium, with systematic instruction in athletic exercises, in theory and practice, would nourish and increase that feeling of sociability and college spirit which are so essential to the success of amateur athletic or-

ganizations, especially during that period of the year in which the active pursuit of outdoor exercises is not possible. Our correspondent this week points out a fact which is certainly a very strange one in connection with College athletics. While there are regularly organized clubs for the pursuit of all sorts of athletic games, such as football, cricket and the like, there is no club which devotes itself solely to the pursuit of general gymnastic exercises. This is surely a most illogical and anomalous state of affairs. Whilst the members of the various clubs get exercise through the practice of their favorite sports, throughout the regular season, during the winter months, even the most ardent sports, as well as those who cannot take an active part in athletic games, have no organization by means of which they can keep in practice and develop themselves physically as well as intellectually. The great need is a Gymnasium Club, which shall afford regular instruction in general athletics for sports and non-sports alike, and shall take hold of the athletic element amongst the students, furnishing them with appropriate means for physical culture, which is just as necessary to complete development as any amount of intellectual exertion.

Of late attention has been drawn to a fact which is undoubtedly becoming more true each day. It is this—that the ranks of journalism are being recruited from a better class than they were formerly. This class, we take it, is the one made up of college men. That a large number of college graduates enter upon a journalistic career each year is undeniably true. This is the case in the United States, more so than in Canada. The large constituency in the neighboring Republic, and the large staff now necessary to the proper carrying on of a successful journal there, renders it profitable to enter upon the profession of journalistic literature. Most literary men begin their careers as writers upon the daily and periodical press of the country, and serve a useful and necessary, if a severe and, sometimes, ill-rewarded apprenticeship. That the profession of a journalist is now recognized as an honorable and worthy one is admitted without question. That it is so regarded, is, to some extent, due to the superior character of those who now are engaged in it, and those who are preparing to enter its ranks. The idea that anybody can run a paper who has brass and push as his only credentials is fast being relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. Nowadays, the conductor of a journal and his assistants have to be men of culture and education. The demands of the profession are exacting, and are increasing daily. The different departments have to be presided over by men specially trained for the work. The day is long past, never to return, when one man can combine in himself the qualities necessary to a successful manager, leader-writer, city editor, reviewer, proof-reader and "devil." There can be no *Pooh Bah's* in the journalistic world. *Que cum ita sint, o judices*, it is necessary that the special class from which the future journalists of this country are to be drawn, should receive some general and special training for their work. Such work would be pleasant and useful to those who intend to enter upon the active practice of journalism as a profession, whilst its pursuance would not interfere with, but would rather facilitate, general college work. The gain to the profession as a result of having trained and cultured men drawn to its ranks would be incalculable, and could not fail to elevate the tone of the public press of to-day.

Some of our American College Exchanges are calling attention to the necessity that exists for some systematic instruction in the elements and preliminaries of the profession, and suggest a course of lectures in, or the establishment of a regular chair of, journalism. Whilst the latter scheme might be impracticable, there appears to be no good reason why lectures upon the Ethics of Journalism, and upon the general conduct of practical journalistic work, could not be delivered by those who have actively followed that profession. Some of our contemporaries also allude to the fact that College authorities do not recognize the work done by the editors of College papers as a part equivalent for regular scholastic studies. There is some ground for the complaint. The work done by College journals and those who manage them, is, as one of our most valued exchanges, the O. S. U. *Lantern*, points

out, "not outside work which the editors are taking upon themselves to satisfy some personal desires; but that it is work done in the interest of the University; that it has its educational value." The *Lantern* then goes on to say that it does not mean that College newspaper work should "have a place in the curriculum, but that it should receive some recognition." As our contemporary points out, students go to a College "primarily to get the value of the College work as it is laid out by the Professors;" but that they also come "to get whatever else there is of educational value, such as no amount of regular College work can afford." We are not desirous of having any peculiar privileges as editors, but we think that some arrangement might be made whereby the work done on this paper might, without serious detriment to College work or discipline, be acknowledged in some practical way by the Faculty. Our position is the same as that of our contemporary. The College Faculties do not wish to stop the College papers, and the papers do not want College work to stop. But surely there is some *modus vivendi* possible, by means of which both may go on without detriment to either.

A WOULD-BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In reading the life of Malone, the Shakespearian critic, recently, we were amused by stumbling on the following notice of a would-be Governor-General of Canada. Wilkes, the famous Demagogue, while carrying on the *North Briton*, when dining one day with Mr. Rigby, told him he was a ruined man. "His principal object in writing was, he said, to procure himself a place, and that he should be particularly pleased with one that should remove him from the clamour and importunity of his creditors. He mentioned the office of Governor-General of Canada, and requested Mr. Rigby's good offices with the Duke of Bedford, so as to prevail on that nobleman to apply to Lord Bute for the place." The story goes on to state that, to make sure that the hostile attacks on the Government should thereby be brought summarily to an end, he would make Churchill his chaplain, and Lloyd his secretary, and so carry off the whole hostile force with him to Canada! It is paralleled, in the narrative, to the purposed departure of Hampden and Cromwell to America in Charles I.'s reign. The appearance of the trio at Government House, in the old days, when Lower Canada was still occupied by the generation of the Conquest; and Western Canada was being taken possession of by the U.E. Loyalists might have wrought some curious changes on Canadian History. That such an appointment was aimed at as a solution of the famous troubles at home in the early days of George III. and of Lord Bute, is worth recalling to our students of British and Canadian History now.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
No notice will be taken of unsigned contributions.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS:—Permit me to lay before your numerous readers a few remarks in favour of the University gymnastics.

Education has, very properly, been defined to be that which comprehends all the means which contribute to the development and cultivation of the various physical, intellectual and moral faculties. I would here desire to deal specially with the physical element of University education.

While the out-door sports carried on under the auspices of the Football, Cricket, and Lawn Tennis Clubs, etc., are deservedly popular and flourishing, such does not seem to be the case with those sports more immediately appertaining to the gymnasium. The exercises that should be included in the University gymnastic course consist of fencing, boxing, single-stick, horizontal and paral-

lel bars, flying rings, trapeze, fives, etc.; therefore it cannot be said that collectively they lack the charm of variety.

For the out-door sports there are several clubs; for the gymnasium, not one. Included in the former are two football clubs, the Rugby and the Association. The members belonging to them find in their practice the necessary associated mental and physical stimulus that makes them so intensely attractive to the participant. In the gymnasium, fencing and boxing will be found to have the same attractive qualities.

The noble game of cricket has its different features of bowling, batting, wicket-keeping, fielding, etc.—combinations that require the use of the physical and mental faculties and thereby make it attractive to those engaged in it.

In the various exercises on the different kinds of fixed apparatus in the gymnasium, feats of intelligent daring requiring judgment, accurate measurement by the eye, and immediate execution by the muscles under the direction of the mind; other feats of skilful intricacy, agility, and grace; and those of wonderful strength or prolonged endurance, evidently have the necessary stimulus above mentioned.

In the out-door sports, lawn-tennis has its coterie, and in the gymnasium Fives has its devotees, both having the same attractive stimulus. So that, considered separately, the sports of the gymnasium have at least as much to recommend them as the out-door sports. They have also this advantage, that they are adapted to every season of the year and all states of the weather, but more especially to those days and seasons when the out-door sports cannot be practised, or only carried on at great inconvenience.

Then if, collectively and separately, the sports practised inside the gymnasium are at least equal to those carried on outside in the qualities that make the latter so successful, why is it that the former are almost entirely ignored? There are several reasons, some of which I shall enumerate:—

1. Many of the exercises are more complicated and intricate, several of them requiring to be commenced at quite an early age.

2. The pupils have not been graded in the exercises in the schools and colleges, nor have examinations been held, consequently students on commencing their University career are not up to the standard that should be required at that stage.

3. The exercises demand teachers, yet none have been employed, or if they have they are probably unskilled persons (that is, they are not all-round gymnasts), and hence it has come to pass that gymnastic exercises receive comparatively so little attention.

4. The want of a sufficiently commodious gymnasium.

5. This last that I shall mention is one of great present importance to the physical culture department of the University; the one that, outside of those before mentioned, enables each of the out-door sports to exist in a flourishing condition and without which they would almost cease. It is this: There is no gymnastic club, and therefore the gymnastic sports are deficient in the necessary *esprit de corps*. I would therefore suggest that such a club be formed.

There are some who prefer the exercise of the gymnasium; others, no doubt, who, though preferring the out-door sports, cannot, from one cause or another, take part in them and have to decide between the gymnasium sports or none. Both of these classes should unite in forming a gymnastic club in connection with the General Athletic Association, which is, I believe, about to be formed, and on the same basis as the other clubs composing it. I am sure this arrangement would be not only of incalculable value to its own members but also of great service to the other clubs forming the General Athletic Association.

At present the tendency of the outside clubs is to estimate the gymnasium and gymnastic exercises, not for their own intrinsic merits but for the value they have in aiding their own peculiar sport. Now, by forming the club that I have suggested, while the value they would be to the other clubs would be increased, their own intrinsic value as a means of physical exercise would at once become apparent in a way that could not fail to add fresh lustre to the Physical Culture department of the University

E. B. HOUGHTON.

DR. WALLACE'S LECTURES.

To the Editors of THE VARSITY.

SIRS:—It is to be hoped that Mr. Wallace will have no reason to complain of his reception by the students' body. Mr. Wallace is so eminent in his special department that it is a privilege to hear him. But unless the lectures are brought prominently under the notice of undergraduates, they are apt to neglect them in the general hurry of the term. I would suggest that the officers of the Canadian Institute make arrangements to have the various classes thoroughly canvassed in order to distribute as many tickets as possible.

SCIENCE.

ROUND THE TABLE.

The attention of our impecunious rhymsters has no doubt been drawn to the prizes offered by the *Week* for verse and prose on the jubilee. Ostensibly to foster and encourage a home product in literature, the main design, no doubt, is to advertise the esteemed periodical which is so lavish of its bounty. For surely the journal founded by Prof. Goldwin Smith, the seer who predicts our extinction in the giant embrace of the Southern Republic, has not so lost all its traditions as to hunt the chimera of Imperial Federation! Loyalty to a sovereign implies a personal sentiment to a reigning house. It is extremely doubtful if the native-born Canadian has enough of that superfluity to "go round," as the term is used at church festivals, all the scions of the line of Guelph that were, are, and ever will be born in the imperial purple. The personal bond is too slight to bridge the wide Atlantic and unite Canada and England in a harmonic whole. And, speaking modestly but firmly, I for one am content to plod along without the governing tackle of a full-blown Imperial Federationist.

* * *

But I have got away from the point. What is the actual result of this bonusing system of producing poetry? If it is true that poetry is the highest expression of all that is beautiful and hopeful and earnest in man, the interpreter of his strongest emotion, why dignify the cold-blooded rhetoric on a set theme with its sacred name? Prize poems are, as a rule, very unsatisfactory reading, however good as an exercise in form. The advocates of this plan point out that Tennyson, when a pensive undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, tried his young powers on a forbidding theme—"Timbuctoo"—the subject for the Chancellor's prize in 1829. They forget to add that the poem, though deemed worthy of reward by a grave and learned university, has not found a place as yet in Tennyson's collected works.

* * *

It is interesting to learn that Thackeray appeared for the first time in a small literary way on the same occasion. A college paper, with the prophetic title of *The Snob*, then circulated the soulful effusions of the undergraduates of Cambridge. Therein Thackeray published some burlesque lines on the subject of the prize competition. There has come down to us the first four and last four lines, which I'll quote as an early sample of Thackeray's humour:—

"In Africa—a quarter of the world—
Men's skins are black; their hair is crisped and curled;
And somewhere there, unknown to public view,
A mighty city lies, called Timbuctoo.

I see her tribes the hill of glory mount,
And sell their sugars on their own account;
While round her throne the prostrate nations come,
Sue for her rice, and barter for her rum."

* * *

A drive at one's hobby is not soon forgotten. The *Table*, in quite a paternal way, stirred up our enthusiastic friends, the spelling reformers. They protested vigorously at the time, and then there succeeded a profound calm. Thereby was the offending member of the *Table* lulled into a false security, for an active and vigilant foe was in ambush lurking for his scalp. Reinforced by an article in the "Popular Science Monthly," he came on confident of victory.

It is noteworthy that scientists, except in rare instances, are regular Maoris in matters of taste; so their testimony goes for nought. Again, many schemes can be urged on strictly scientific grounds, and yet not be remotely practicable to the community. A Spartan ordinance for removing weak and deformed children would tend to improve the physique of the race, and therefore may be advocated, with what chance of success it is unnecessary to say. It has been discussed whether it is not better to permit all predisposed to drunkenness to kill themselves that way as soon as possible, than to throw hindrances in the way. That there are scientific reasons for a change is not conclusive. None but a visionary would devote himself to the herculean task of persuading society to such reforms.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

All reports from Societies must reach us by noon on Thursday to ensure insertion.

The Literary and Scientific Society met in Moss Hall, Friday evening. Owing to a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, the large majority of the members were not present at 7.30 p.m., and the chair could not advisedly be taken till some time later, about 8 p.m. Vice-President Ferguson occupied the chair,

Corresponding Secretary Redden read a communication from Knox College, proposing an Intercollegiate Debate. Messrs. J. A. Garvin, H. A. Aikens and F. A. C. Redden were appointed to make arrangements to meet the representatives of Knox College as soon as possible.

Mr. Des Barres read an essay on the Prohibition movement. Being distinctly read, and containing well-selected facts and clear arguments put in a forcible style, everyone appreciated it. He confessed the Scott Act was a failure, Halton reports notwithstanding. Government did not enforce it. Mr. Blake was styled the "leading Prohibitionist" of Canada. The "leading daily," the *Mail*, had been lately converted to Prohibition views. The essayist gave the ballots polled in the United States by the four Prohibition Candidates for Presidency, showing an increase of from 5,000 to over 100,000. Mr. Gustafson, an American journalist, in order to fit himself to write a standard work on the Liquor Traffic, had read upwards of 3,000 volumes and become thereby an unhesitating and enthusiastic prohibitionist. Despite Mr. Blake's opinion to the contrary, Mr. Des Barres believes the time is fully ripe for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law.

The debate was on the question "Resolved that the present Fisheries dispute will tend towards the severance of British connection."

Mr. H. Stone, for the affirmative, said that the present dispute would show that the British Parliament had too much work on their hands, and were, besides, too little interested and informed in Canadian affairs to give Canadian questions and difficulties due consideration. Independent Canada would get fairer treaties. British Ambassadors assented too readily to sacrifices of her territory. All past treaties with the United States had been unjust to Canada. It was a libel on a civilized nation like the States, to say they would force us to take terms which their agents or arbitrators could not show the justice of.

Mr. King said, "I beg to second the motion."

The Vice-President ruled that, if the seconder of a motion limited his words to the utterance of this formal phrase, he should have the privilege of reserving his speech till a later period of the debate. He gave Parliamentary precedent for the basis of his so ruling.

Mr. J. W. Garvin then opened the debate for the negative. Like Mr. Stone, he gave a historical review of the Fisheries trouble. American vessels could avail themselves of our coast, (1) to obtain shelter, (2) to effect repairs, (3) to get supply of water, (4) to purchase wood. They were to use our coast for no other purpose whatsoever, according to the treaty of 1818. He gave six of the offences against this act which had led to the seizure of American vessels. He said "Canada, without Britain at her back, could not resist United States aggression." The Ashburton treaty did Canada justice.

Mr. King followed. Every new privilege Canada obtained from the Imperial Government was a step towards autonomy and the severance of British connection. We should make our own commercial treaties. If we had had an Ambassador at Washington, the present wretched dispute would have been anticipated, and prevented by arbitration before the expiration of the treaty. The Lord High "Emigration Agent" in England was less of a plenipotentiary than a drummer for Canada.

Mr. Prendergast moved that the original motion should be amended by the addition of the words "and to a union with the United States." He said that Nova Scotia was commercially connected with the North Eastern States, Ontario with New York and British Columbia with the Pacific States. We were identical in language, race and institutions with the Americans. There were no physical barriers between the two nations.

Mr. Harkness seconded the amendment.

Mr. MacNab said that when England, occupied with Home Rule agitation and Eastern diplomacy, had already shown her interest in the present dispute, she could not be charged with neglect of her colonies. Great Britain had settled the treaty with United States so favorably for Canadian interests, that Americans were complaining of its injustice. Mr. Macnab's first speech gave promise of many an interesting talk from him before graduation.

Mr. T. M. Harrison said that the assistance the National Policy gave to the farmers of the North West would be lost by annexation. The commercial men of Canada were opposed to union with the United States.

Mr. Maclean was decidedly of opinion that a union with the United States must be Canada's destiny. England gave no at-

attention to Colonial affairs. The Anti-Jingo party in England, with such men as Churchill and Chamberlain in its ranks, would refuse to go into an enormous American War for Canadian grievances. A customs line between Ontario and Quebec is as justifiable as one between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Ralph Ross criticised arguments for the negative, and said that, as he favored Independence, he regretted the present dispute, which seemed to threaten a closer and burdensome connection with the United Kingdom. Space will not permit a review of the able arguments of either Mr. Ross or Mr. Colin Fraser, who spoke clearly and coolly for the negative, concluding the debate at a late hour.

The Vice-President put the amendment and the original motion to the vote of the meeting. The majority of the members were of a contrary opinion to both.

After a few words of commendation to the essayists and the announcement that whenever a quorum was present at 7.30 p.m., the meeting would be called to order at that hour, the Chairman declared the Society adjourned.

As considerable time is wasted through unpunctuality, members are requested to be in their seats at 7.25 p.m. at future meetings.

It is to be regretted that the Society, having hired an instrument, should through any cause be without some music at each meeting.

Monday afternoon an "open meeting" of the Temperance League was held, Dr. Wilson presiding. The Hon. Lou. Beauchamp, of Ohio, well known to all interested in the temperance cause, spoke eloquently on that question with which his sympathies are so thoroughly enlisted. Launching at once into the realities of a life of intemperance and vice, he related a little of his own very varied experience—his strongest appeal, perhaps, to thinking men in favour of a temperate life. "This is the age of the young man"; an age characterized by the spirit of "Git thar, Eli!" as the Americans say. The privileges of education the youth of the day possesses are wonderfully in advance of those of but a comparatively few years ago. The temptations attending the young man of education are accordingly greater. Hence the need of increased vigilance on the part of the man himself, and on the part of society over the individual. "Young man, do not touch the glass!" "But I only drink now and then." Ah, yes; but the trouble is, "you drink so much more now than then." Mr. Beauchamp repeatedly remarks of the social glass, or of the first glass, "There's danger in it; there is danger in it," and as he relates the story of the lives of many promising young fellows, of many whose names are illustrious, one cannot but realize the force of what he says. The story of his own life as he relates it himself, and as it is known to many hitherto, is strikingly illustrative of the degrading effects of vice in all its forms on even the most gifted. At the same time he is in himself a noble illustration of a reformed life. The licensing system was put in such a light as to show its imperfections. Suppose you shut up half the saloons in the city, unless you stop half the appetites for strong drink what advantage is gained? None whatever. A man can get drunk in one saloon as well as in a dozen. Let not society palliate its conscience by thinking that the saloon-keeper is alone responsible for the misery occasioned by the liquor he sells over the bar. He is licensed to sell that liquor by the united vote of the community. For a paltry tax a government becomes responsible for all the iniquitous influence of strong drink, making the saloon-keeper its instrument.

After thanking the speaker for the favour he had conferred on the League by addressing them on the occasion, Dr. Wilson followed up Mr. Beauchamp's closing remarks of exhortation to the students to have a high and ambitious aim in life by an earnest appeal to all present to preserve a personal purity of thought and act, and to support the principles of the White Cross Army.

Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S., the eminent English naturalist and traveller, will deliver two lectures in Convocation Hall, under the joint auspices of University College and the Canadian Institute, as follows:—*Thursday, March 10th*—The Darwinian Theory; and *Friday, March 11th*—Origin and Uses of Colour in Nature. Tickets are 75 cents for single lecture, or \$1 for the two, and may be had from Professor Wright, University College; Mr. James Bain, jr., Public Library, and from the Assistant Secretary at the Canadian Institute.

The Kingston *Daily Whig*, of Saturday evening, Feb. 5th, has the following item:—"The inter-collegiate debate is fixed for Friday next, at Kingston. The debate is: 'Resolved that it is desirable to secure the unity of the British Empire, and in order to do that, some form of federation or alliance to defend common rights, secure common interests, and discharge common duties is requisite sooner or later.' Queen's takes the affirmative, being represented by Messrs. A. Gardier and Rattray. Toronto sends Messrs. Ferguson and Atcheson, one of whom is spoken of as the 'Nestor' of Wycliffe College; but no matter what these men may be, Queen's will not be put to shame. The *Mail* says exception is taken to a graduate being placed on what was to be an undergraduate's de-

bate. *This is a mistake.* Toronto's challenge was sent to the Alma Mater Society of Queen's, and if they think strange of graduates being in attendance, they must remember that our best men do not leave Canada to complete their education, as was so often hinted during confederation discussions."

The Mathematical and Physical Society met on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8th, the President in the chair. Mr. T. R. Rosebrugh read a very carefully prepared paper on Forms of Energy in Electric Circuits. He explained the chemical action of the Grove cell, and the manner in which the current is developed, and, after finding an expression for the amount of energy, he showed that the energy in the electric current from a dynamo is of the same form as that from a chemical cell. Messrs. Stafford and McKendrick then exhibited some very interesting forms of vacuum tubes, after which problems were solved by several members of the Society.

At McMaster Hall, Friday evening last, the *Cos Ingeniorum* literary society, whose members are all University men, held their second public meeting. After the opening prayer, Miss Kerr played a piano solo with great taste and expression, and was heartily applauded. A vocal solo, "The Old Organist," was well rendered by Mr. Sims Richards. An essay by Mr. E. O. Sliter, on "Socrates" then followed. The theme was very gracefully and comprehensively handled. Socrates' place in the realm of philosophy was lucidly shown; and his character and life were interestingly traced. The essay closed with an able description of the Socratic system. Miss Ethel Woods and Mr. Sims Richards delighted the audience with a vocal duet. Then came the debate on the value of Metaphysics and Classics in the College course. Messrs. G. Cross and J. H. Hunter successfully supported the study of Metaphysics, and Messrs. S. J. Farmer and Weisbrod that of Classics. The interest throughout the debate was intense. After a rousing chorus, Mr. Sliter, the President of the Society, expressed thanks to the kind musical friends, and to Pastor Denovan for his able presence in the chair. The meeting then dispersed. Mrs. Macvicar has returned from a visit to her daughter in Brooklyn.—President Castle highly pleased the students this week by an announcement to the effect that a visit to the College was shortly expected from the celebrated Biblical scholar and editor, Dr. Schaff.

The regular weekly meeting of the Historical and Political Science Association was held in McMillan's Hall, Feb. 10, at 4.15 p.m.; President Houston in the chair. After the usual business meeting Mr. Garvin read a paper on The Wages Theory, with special reference to what determines the rate of wages. Two theories were explained and discussed. First: The Wages Fund theory held by Mill, Fawcett, Cairns and others; of the aggregate capital invested, a certain portion not within the discretion of capitalists must be devoted to the wages of labourers—the wages fund; the rate of wages is, then, determined by the ratio of the number of labourers to the amount of the wages fund; hence, by a natural inflexible law, with the increase of population the rate of wages must constantly tend to a minimum; the only remedy is a restraint on the increase of population beyond a corresponding increase in capital. Second: The theory held by Walker, George, and others, that it is not the amount of capital previously saved, but the prospect of profit in production which leads an employer to hire labourers. Labour is mostly sustained by contemporaneous production. The real wages of the labourer is not the amount paid to him by the employer, but the amount of commodities which the labourer can obtain as his share in the quantity produced; hence, an increase in population tends to better the labourer's condition. The causes which regulate wages, according to Adam Smith, were mentioned, and the influence of trade monopolies indicated. The discussion which followed favoured the first theory. The subject for the next meeting is "Federation," to be discussed by Wm. Houston, M.A., and Mr. Stratton.

The Knox College Metaphysical and Literary Society held its sixtieth public meeting in Convocation Hall, on Friday, the 4th, at 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., was chairman. The Glee Club sang three pieces, the first one not being so well rendered as the other two. The essay on William Pitt, one of England's greatest statesmen, was admirably written and well received. Messrs. Gordon and Conning in their duet, "O Wer't Thou in the Cauld Blast," quite came up to expectations, and Mr. James Argo read "The Life-boat" in good style. The question at issue in the debate was whether art has had a beneficial effect upon moral and religious life. Messrs. W. P. McKenzie, B.A., and J. J. Elliott, B.A., argued for the affirmative, and J. McD. Duncan, B.A., of Moss Hall fame, for the negative, his colleague, Mr. A. Manson, not feeling able for the fray. Though Mr. Duncan's speech was unusually good both as to matter and style, the chairman decided in favour of the affirmative, which decision would probably have been the other way if Mr. Duncan had had a good supporter.

There was a larger number present than there was accommodation for, and it is to be hoped that the College authorities will see fit either to extend the old or build a new Convocation Hall.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—The usual weekly meeting, one day late, was held on Tuesday afternoon; attendance small; Mr. Stein in the chair in absence of Mr. A. H. Young, president. A communication was received from the Historical and Political Science Club, asking if a debate could not be arranged between that society and the M. L. C. Mr. Boulton and Mr. Stein were appointed a committee to confer with the H. P. S. A., relative to the arrangement of a debate. Mr. J. Ferguson moved, Mr. King seconded, that Mr. Waldron and Mr. Hodges be appointed debaters in case a debate be arranged. A communication was also received from the Temperance League, expressing thanks to the M. L. C. for their kindness in postponing the weekly meeting of the club from Monday to Tuesday in order not to interfere with the League's "open meeting." The programme: Mr. W. C. Ferguson read an essay on the "Holy Grail," of J. Russell Lowell, whose works were the subject of the evening. Mr. Stein gave a selection from the Bigelow Papers. Miss M. Robertson followed with an essay on the Bigelow Papers, written in her usual terse and interesting style, and read with éclat. Mr. Hardy then read an essay on the life of Lowell, also dealing generally with the author's works.

"K" COMPANY.—The enthusiastic meeting of the Company was held at the University on Monday afternoon, with about twenty-five members present. The Concert Committee reported a balance of \$57.90, from the proceeds of the Concert held last fall. This amount is to go towards decorating the Company armoury. Mr. Gunther reported that the amount to the Company's credit after all expenses had been paid was \$206.

Privates McLaren and Elliott were appointed auditors of the Company's accounts. After some discussion it was decided to have a photograph taken of the Company this year instead of having a dinner; the expense to be met out of the Company fund. It was moved by Sergt. Levesconte, seconded by Sergt. Hamilton, and carried unanimously, "That the thanks of the Company be tendered to those professors and others connected with the University who so kindly contributed to the Prize Fund for last Fall's rifle match, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey them through the columns of THE VARSITY.

A "White Cross Army," consisting of eighteen members, has been organized at the University of the city of New York. The objects of the society are, the promotion of personal purity among young men, the elevation of public opinion regarding the question of personal purity, and the maintenance of the same standard among men and women. A committee is entrusted with the management of the Association. All young men over sixteen are eligible to membership.

The General Conversazione Committee met on Wednesday afternoon in Moss Hall. Attendance was very small. No business of any account was done, owing mainly to the fact that sub-committees failed to report. Each committee should be able to present a report of work done next week.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The young ladies at Cornell are said to surpass in scholarship the male students.—*Yale News.*

Justin McCarthy lectured to a large audience last week at Ann Arbor on the "Cause of Ireland."

The California State University pay their President a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum.

After a lapse of over twelve years, women have again been admitted to the Medical College of Edinburgh.

The fourth annual convention of the Modern Language Association of America was held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Dec. 29-31.

The seventeen universities of Italy have been declared open to women, and Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark have joined the procession.

Yale makes the attendance of the Freshman at the gymnasium compulsory. Vanderbilt compels all Literary students to attend the gymnasium three hours of every week.

It is given on good authority that in the United States every 200th man takes a college course; in Germany, every 213; in England, every 500th; and in Scotland, every 615.

Oxford University has an attendance of 3,000 students. The Library contains 375,000 volumes, among which are some of the most celebrated books and manuscripts in the world.

Johns Hopkins University bestows twenty fellowships per annum on graduates of that University who propose to devote their lives to special branches of science or literature. The holder of such a fellowship is exempt from tuition and receives \$500 yearly.

At a recent meeting of the Sheff. Freshmen the class cane was finally decided upon. The head is of sterling silver embossed with oxidized raised flowers. At one end will be engraved "Yale, '89, S.," and on the top the name of the owner. The stick is of light colored English hazel.—*Daily Crimson.*

THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. AT DALHOUSIE.—This Association, started in the session of 1884-85, still maintains its position of no small importance among the students. Although we are unable to show a membership list composed of the majority of the students of the University, still the number is very respectable and by no means discouraging. Mr. Sutherland announced his success in obtaining a sufficient number of members for carrying on a *Bible Training Class* Sabbath afternoons.

The *Yale News* says of Cornell co-education: "There have lately been some remarkably fierce feuds raised between the sophomore and freshman classes of the Northwestern university, which is a co-educational institution. It was begun by the sophomores locking the freshmen up and keeping them away from their class sleigh-ride and banquet. Several rushes of the male members of the classes took place after this, and among the female portion a lively hair-pulling contest was inaugurated. Last Thursday afternoon the freshmen retaliated by capturing several sophomores just as the entire class was about to start on a sleigh-ride. The police interfered and rescued the sophomores. The class then drove to the place where they were to hold their banquet, but found it surrounded by such a crowd of freshmen that they were afraid to alight. The result of the whole affair is that several men are to be expelled by the Faculty."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE VARSITY is conducted by undergraduates of the University of Toronto, and will appear every Saturday of the academic year. It aims at being the exponent of the views of the University public and will always seek the highest interests of our University. The Literary Department will, as heretofore, be a main feature. The news columns are full and accurate, containing reports of all meetings of interest to its readers.

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Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to cope in part the Brand Name of the "Richmond Straight Cut." Now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original Straight Cut Brand is the Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

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DI-VARSITIES.

FATE.

When I was Fresh, I thought it neat
To steal the highway signs;
To unhinge gates was quite a feat,
And as for railroad lines,
I always tried my way to beat.
One awful night
Policemen came—

The *Parcae* have no means of flight,
But they get there all the same.

As Sophomore I loved one maid,
And flirted with another;
Towards Madge the lover's part I played,
To Molly was a "brother,"—

Until some fiend the fact betrayed.
And now Madge clings
To another manly frame—

The *Parcae* surely have no wings,
But they get there all the same.

As Junior I took Chemistry,
And took it with a will,
Upon a 'roller-crib,' you see
And knew I'd fill the bill
When the Exam. was sprung on me.
At the examination

The Prof. quite near me came
The *Parcae* seem to have no means of
aerial navigation,
But they get there all the same.

My fortunes, in my Senior year.
I thought I would retrieve;
And once I slipped—'twas rather queer—
Four aces up my sleeve,
And forged ahead without a fear.
I really had no notion
Till t'other fellow came
With a straight
Flush—

—Tuftonian.

Now, however, I have concluded that the
Parcae, though they have no flapperses
nor bellowses, nor parachutes, nor propellers,
nor balloons, nor any visible paraphernalia
of atmospheric locomotion,
They get there all the same,
With a great
Rush!

Puck's Aldermanic Mother Goose:

Sing a song of bribery, a pocket full of ball,
Sixteen crooked Aldermen will have to go to
jail;
Every one is guilty, as plain as plain can be.
Isn't it a shameful sight for honest men to
see?

Needles and pins, needles and pins;
When an Alderman's crooked his trouble
begins.

Ding dong bell, Jachne's in the well,
Who put him in? Mister Martine.

Hey diddle doodle, the Aldermen's boodle;
Their trials are coming quick;
The lawyers laugh to see the fun,
But it makes the Aldermen sick.

Jake and Jim went up the hill
To bribe the city fathers.
Jim fell down and broke his crown,
And Jake will soon come after.

Old Jake Sharpe was a crooked old soul,
And a crooked old soul was he,
And he built a railroad up Broadway,
And he did it by briber-ee.

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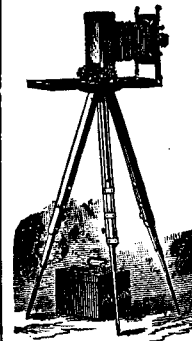
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