

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

Vol. VIII.

University of Toronto, Feb 11, 1888.

No. 12.

"FULL FATHOM FIVE."

"Lay my body on the sand  
Far beneath the troubled sea,  
There amid a fairy band  
Of kind mermaids nursing me,  
Shall my body fade away  
In a strange and sweet delay.

"While the waves above me roll  
God-like anthems to all time,  
I shall hear them gently dole  
But a melody of rhyme;—  
All the music of the deep  
Singing but to soothe my sleep.

"When some lordly ship is drowned  
Close beside my dwelling,  
All the mermaids gathering round,  
All the sweet bells knelling,  
Give her welcome to a tomb  
Underneath the crested foam.

"And I welcome to my den,  
From the toiling waves of life,  
From the busy haunts of men  
Where resounds eternal strife,  
One more comrade to the grave  
Of the friendly lipping wave."

V.

SIR HENRY MAINE.

All who take any interest in the science of law will learn, with regret, of the death of this eminent jurist, at the comparatively early age of sixty-six. For twenty years, or more, his name has been familiar to University students as the author of "Ancient Law," but those who know him only by reading this well-known work can form but a very inadequate idea of the place he really fills in the history of legal and political science. He is the only Englishman, since Bentham, who has made any substantial contribution to this department of human thought, and, in point of value, his work far transcends that of any foreign jurist since Savigny. He was not the founder of the historical school of jurists, but his induction took a wider sweep than that of any other thinker, and his conclusions are correspondingly more valuable. He had the additional merit of being able to make a difficult subject apparently easy and undoubtedly interesting—a fact which tends to lessen, rather than enhance, his reputation as a thinker with those who mistake obscurity for profundity.

Sir Henry Maine's success was due partly to the possession of genius akin to that which is a characteristic of all great scientists, whether in the field of physics or in that of sociology, and partly to the peculiar training which he received during his University career, his career as a teacher of jurisprudence at Cambridge, Oxford and the Middle Temple, and his experience in Calcutta as a member of the East Indian Government. After graduating, with distinction, as a classical and mathematical scholar, he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in Cambridge, at the age of twenty-five. Three years later, he was called to the bar, and in 1854 he resigned his pro-

fessorship to lecture on jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. "Ancient Law," his first great work, was published in 1861, and in 1862 he began his seven-year term of office in India. One of the fruits of his residence in that country was the delivery at Oxford, in 1871, of his lecture on "Village Communities in the East and West." He was then, and until 1878, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, and he resigned this position to assume the Mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, an office to which he had been, by the Fellows, unanimously elected. During his professorship at Oxford he delivered, in 1874, a series of lectures on "The Early History of Institutions," taking occasion from the recent publication of the translation of some of the "Ancient Laws of Ireland," and especially the "Brehon Law." The translators and editors of that work, which lies before me as I write, were Dr. O'Donovan, Dr. O'Curry, Dr. O'Mahony and other eminent Celtic scholars, and with the promptitude of one who had a true insight into the value of these long obsolete laws, Sir Henry Maine at once made use of them as a means of widening the basis of his induction and testing the correctness of his conclusions. During his Oxford incumbency he delivered other lectures on various topics connected with the origin and development of legal and political conceptions and institutions, and some of these he collected and published in 1883, under the title of "Early Law and Custom." His last volume appeared in 1886, entitled "Popular Government." It is an application of the historical method to the investigation of the phenomena of modern "Democracy," and though the scientific value of the work is less than that of some of his previous productions, it is inferior to none of them in grasp of thought, wealth of erudition, or felicity of exposition and statement.

In my humble opinion Maine's greatest work is one to which the attention of students in the University has never been called, his "Village Communities." The investigations of Von Maurer had established "the close correspondence between the early history of Teutonic property and the proprietary enjoyment in the Germany of our own day," and Nasse had, by his still more recent labours, brought to light the fact that "collective Teutonic property" had left on the sociological system of England, traces which even the feudal system had failed to eradicate. Great as was the service rendered to political science by these applications of the historical or comparative method, it was left to Sir Henry Maine to discern and establish the virtual identity of the old Teutonic and the modern Slavonic village community with that of Hindostan, and, in this way, to throw a flood of light on the origin of those legal and political institutions which are at once the highest triumphs of human civilization, and the most difficult subjects of scientific investigation. From that time the "Village Community" was not "Teutonic," or "Slavonic," but "Aryan"; and if, as the result of a still wider generalization, we can say that it is Semitic as well as Aryan, we can reach such a conclusion only by travelling in the direction pointed out by Sir Henry Maine, and using his method to light us by the way.

One of the best tests of originality in a thinker is his ability to create a school of thought, and Sir Henry Maine is, as indisputably as Darwin, the founder of such a school. Amongst his disciples may be mentioned such writers as Seebohm, who has investigated the old English township; Gomme, who has performed a similar service for the old

English folk-moot; McLennan, who has thrown much valuable light on the early history of marriage; Morgan, who has personally inquired into the social customs of the North American Indians; Sir John Phear, who has minutely described the Aryan village in India and Ceylon; Professor Hearn, who has carried us behind the Aryan community to the Aryan household; and a contemporary group of active explorers in the United States, who have placed in our hands the means of tracing the historical connection between our modern municipal township and village in Ontario and the Aryan household held together in pre-historic times by the bond of ancestor-worship. It is given to few men to completely revolutionize the views of a generation of scholars, but this Maine has done. And his influence will not die with him. He expresses the opinion in one of his books that, in the light of the village community system, the law of real property in England, hitherto explained by reference to feudal institutions and customs, will have to be re-written. It is equally safe to predict that the discovery of the same old system will have an important influence on future land tenure legislation. The demand of the English agricultural labourer for "three acres and a cow" is not one suggested to him by modern demagogues; it is a survival of the old practice of allotment, which was an essential feature of village community tenure of land. And, in much the same way, we must explain the deeply settled conviction in the minds of the tenants in Ireland, and of the crofters in Scotland, that they have a title to the soil older and more incontrovertible than any conferred on them by modern Acts of Parliament.

I would like, in conclusion, to express my deep gratitude to Sir Henry Maine for many hours of pleasant reading. I know of no books of scientific worth that are so deeply interesting as his. His "Popular Government," which is deeply tinged with a pessimism that is certainly not out of harmony with the culture of the day, should be read with John Morley's critique as an antidote, just as the reader of Brutus' "Reflections" finds it beneficial to peruse Mackintosh's "Vindiciae Gallicae" as a tonic.

WM. HOUSTON.

#### THE ANGELUS.

From the old belfrey, rude and low;  
The Angelus sounds, sweet and slow.

Its soft notes thrill the evening air,—  
A call to peace, a rest from care.

And weary reapers in the field  
One moment pause, a thought to yield

To heaven, whose distant glories seem  
Too oft the shadow of a dream.

The busy housewife at her loom  
Closes her eyes, and through the room

Comes the patter of tiny feet, the crow  
Of the babe that died long years ago.

And children loitering in the lanes,  
Linking long dandelion chains

Drop their golden stores and reverent-wise  
Fold sun-burned hands and raise their eyes.

Then with laugh and shout they scamper home  
Untouched with gloom their good thoughts come.

The prisoner restless in his cell,  
Had cursed his fate, but the voice of the bell

Steals thro' the bars; once more he sees  
A lowly cottage beneath the trees.

His mother at the doorway stands  
Shading her eyes, with trembling hands.

(The hands so worn, the eyes so dim,  
With toil and grief and care for him).

Again the gate slams in sullen wrath  
And his noisy steps come up the path.

He hears her welcome, his rough reply  
And sees her turn with a patient sigh.

Then he bows his head in the lonely cell,  
And weeps for the mother that loved him well.

The moment's pause has come and gone,  
The reapers to their toil move on.

The mother hastens with her task,  
For living children her guidance ask.

But oh, not lost, is the hush, the prayer,  
For an angel descending unaware

Has touched each heart with healing balm,  
And toil is lighter, and sorrow calm;

For peace has fallen from highest heaven,  
As dew on the thirsty flowers at even.

KATE WILLSON.

#### THE STRANGE CASE(S) OF DR. J. KILL-W-N AND MR. HIDE-C-N.

Scene I.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Prof. C—n (loq.)—Be good enough, Doctor, to tell me the exact spot in which you found this fossil.

Dr. W—n.—Certainly—I spent part of the long vacation in the North-West Territories, and going over the battlefield of Batoche, I found this specimen on the banks of the Saskatchewan. Thinking it might be of some interest, I sent it to you.

Prof. C—n.—You will excuse my questioning you so closely, when I have explained. Believe me, I am about to shake the scientific world with a palæontological thunderbolt. Listen—I, too, have been travelling this vacation. Me, the historic Nile, mother of the ancient and desiccated Arab Sheik, the antiquated Egyptian buffalo and other fine old ruins, invited. In the bank of the river near Wady Halfa, and almost buried in the sand, I found, strange to say, an exact counter-part of the fossil you sent me. See—they are ridiculously alike. (The Professor here produces two articles, in shape something like the case of a pair of large opera glasses, with dimensions about as follows:—Height, 8 inches, breadth at top, 6 inches, at bottom, 4 inches, and 2 inches thick; both articles are covered with an incrustation).

Dr. W—n.—Well, yes. But what about the palæontological thunderbolt.

Prof. C—n.—Don't you see? The Saskatchewan, the Nile, Canada, Egypt, the New World, the Old. If, after a thorough examination, I can establish the fact that the fossils are similar, I prove that the new world (so called) and the old are . . . twins. Yes, twins, bearing the same geological strawberry mark.

Dr. W—n.—Great Scott! I me mea-mean, Me Hercule! Do you know that I have always felt, in my own mind, that the car-loads of alleged dried buffalo bones, shipped from the North-west Territories, were the skeletons of by-gone bipeds, with heads, no doubt, abnormally developed, but this might be explained by the fact that northern people often indulge freely in alcoholic stimulants. We know, too, that in later days, the lightest wine of the descendants of these peoples was the Hudson's Bay Rum, which is reported to have been so strong that it was used as a means of defence, taking the place of powder magazines and trains. The savage hordes were fully convinced that the "Evil Spirit" was with the whites. Excuse this historical digression.

To strengthen your case I might mention that the skulls of these skeletons also resemble, especially in thickness, those of the Nubians, now living in Upper Egypt.

Prof. C—n.—Yes. The Aborigines of the North-West Territories can bask, with complacent pride, under a loftier and more generous genealogical tree than those "whose families came over with the Conqueror," or those whose ancestors were "raised" for sheep-lifting on Scotia's "knowe-heads."

Dr. W—n.—But, I say, C—n. These specimens are found very near the surface, in quite a recent formation, without any traces of igneous rocks or faults in the strata, to show that they had been shot up from the kitchen below. It might be a scientific miscarriage, of course, but one would think that geologists would have noticed them before.

Prof. C—n.—My dear sir, I rest my case on the fact of their having been found near the surface. Geologists are confessedly, as they should be, men who look only below the surface. They have been for centuries peering into the bowels of the earth. They diagnose nature constitutionally by working upon her insides, and do not, quack-like, treat her irruptions through her epidermis. But I am going to prove to them that they may carry this very good rule too far. It has exceptions. Even science is sometimes short sighted. Astronomers, you know, often see on the sun spots which are only flies on the object glass of the telescope. These specimens are entirely new and this gives me hope.

Dr. W—n.—Enough. I am satisfied. *Exegi monumentum are perennias.*

Prof. C—n.—*Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira nec. . .* But we must not go too fast. We have to convince a stubborn world. Now, to work up the evidence.

Dr. W—n.—We might call in P—e and his blow-pipe and H—n, in case there are old inscriptions to be deciphered.

Prof. C—n.—Yes, and B—r, also. The angles of these specimens may have the same symbolic value, mathematically and astronomically considered, as that miracle in stone, the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

Dr. W—n.—We might also invite—

Prof. C—n.—But stop, we must have enough glory to go around.

Scene II.—LABORATORY OF A SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

(Examination of the fossils. The Professoriate in its shirt sleeves, with its face very red, and streaming with perspiration, little streams from the fountain of learning.)

Prof. H—n.—Might be the amphora of a Cæsar. Yet not unlike the modern "square-face."

Prof. B—r.—Except that its rhomboidal proportions are not mathematically true.

Prof. P—e.—Something like a trilobite, gone to beef.

Dr. W—n.—Or the flipper of an Ichtyosaurus.

Prof. C—n.—Nonsense, gentlemen. Unlike anything I know of. Quite new. Quite new.

(Blowpipe application, etc, etc. Part of the incrustation falls off, revealing a shining substance and the inscription

ARM . . . CAN . . . HIC . . . AGO . . . ILL.)

Prof. P—e.—Argentiferous. No, Cassiteritic precipitate.

Prof. C—n.—Lustre, metallic. No cleavage. Hardness No. 6 (see my table) streak . . . . .

Prof. B—r.—Streak. Streak of luck. (After a few minutes' work, the whole incrustation drops off, leaving a tin box of shape mentioned above.)

Dr. W—n.—Very modern in appearance.

Prof. C—n.—Why, Doctor, do you call that inscription modern? Now, H—n, take your innings.

Prof. H—n (reading).—ARM . . . CAN . . . HIC . . . ILL. ARM . . . ARMA VIRUMQUE . . .

Omnes.—Rats.

Prof. H—n (again reading).—CAN . . . CAN . . . HIC . . . AGO. I can't; here's a go.

Omnes.—No. No. Too free. Won't pass.

Dr. W—n.—Do you think it's old Latin, H—n?

Prof. H—n.—Must be. Very old. Decidedly old. It's so feeble and halting.

Prof. C—n.—But this is only part of the inscription, the remainder of the papyrus might be adhering to the inside of the incrustation.

(Examination of the shell—Result successful.

The full inscription reads . . . . .  
ARMOURS . . CANNED . . BEEF . . CHICAGO  
ILLINOIS.)

Tableau.

Prof. B—r.—(laughing immoderately) I see it all now.  
Prof. C—n.—So do we, Sir, but this laughter is unseemly.

Prof. B—r.—Sorry . . but . . Ha! ha! ha! Can't . . He! he! he! help't Ho! ho! ho! . . oh! (pulls himself together). Gentlemen, let me explain. You remember the North-west rebellion, of course. My old company "K" Q. O. Rifles was through it. On returning home they brought with them several of these "fossils," containing the best of preserved meat. This enterprising American cousin furnished the expeditionary forces with this canned meat. Hence the "find" at Batoche.

Prof. C—n.—But . . the Nile.

Prof. B—r.—Now, as to the discovery on the Nile. One of our men, who was with the Canadian Contingent of the Gordon Relief Expedition in Egypt, told me that, throughout the whole campaign, the troops lived on the same canned meat. The same spirit of enterprise, which advertises St. Jacob's Oil on the pyramids of Egypt, had made it possible for a western firm to supply with their canned meat the whole British army of occupation, in Egypt, for seven months (three rounds per day to every man). The banks of the Nile and of the Saskatchewan are alike strewn with these cans, so that future generations of geologists may make the same mistake.

In all charity let us hope they may.

Prof. C—n.—*Ex "Nilo" nihil Fit.*

LXXXII.

"LUX LUCET IN TENEBRIS."

I sat by a winter-window  
As the tempest hurried by,  
And gazed o'er distant farmland  
Beneath a snow-charged sky.

And doubts arose within me,  
Dark doubts I could not still,  
Asking—Is life such tumult,  
'Confusion, changeful, chill?

Are men, like these driven snow-flakes,  
But motes in a storm sublime,  
Mingling a moment madly,  
Swept off by the blasts of time?

Then the early gloom of evening  
Stole on over snow-swept hills,  
Like despair o'er a troubled spirit  
That scarce knows what it wills.

So Joy seemed wrapt in shadow  
In a closing night of wrong,  
And Hope from the earth seemed vanished  
In a heart that had hoped so long.

But far through the dark, wild-tossing,  
A night lamp shot its beam,  
And broke that spell of sadness,  
And its pessimistic dream.

For thus through disappointment  
To have missed our hopes' bright goal,  
And the shades of this human tempest,  
Shines a sympathetic soul.

ALU.

## THE VARSITY.

THE VARSITY is published in the University of Toronto every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$2.00, payable before the end of January, and may be forwarded to THE TREASURER, J. S. JOHNSTON, University College. Applications respecting advertisements should be made to W. PRENDERGAST, Business Manager.

Subscribers are requested to notify the Treasurer immediately, in writing, of any irregularity in delivery.

Copies of THE VARSITY may be obtained every Saturday at McAlinsh & Ellis's, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets; at J. P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge Street; and at Alex. Brown's, cor. Yonge and Carlton Sts.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITORS, University College, Toronto, and must be in on Wednesday of each week.

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

### THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSIONS.

As intimated in last week's issue of THE VARSITY, we have arranged for a series of articles on the University and the Professions. The publication of the series will probably be commenced next week. The articles will deal with the following professions: Law, Medicine, Theology, Journalism, Teaching, and Engineering. Mr. Thomas Hodgins, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., Master-in-Ordinary, will write on Law; P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, on Medicine; Principal Sheraton, D.D., of Wycliffe College, on Theology; W. G. Eakins, M.A., of *The Mail*, will describe Journalism; John Seath, B.A., High School Inspector, will write on the Teaching Profession, and John Galbraith, M.A., C.E., will probably write on Engineering. Next week's VARSITY will contain the first part of a poem, "Dryburgh Abbey," which lovers of Scott will doubtless appreciate.

### NATIONAL OR PROVINCIAL?

There is a great deal of truth in the remark made by Mr. Steen in his essay on "Daniel Webster," and emphasized by the President of the Literary Society the other evening, to the effect that the study of American history is too much neglected now-a-days. In using the term "American" one is apt to be misunderstood, since the word is popularly used as applying exclusively to the inhabitants of the United States. Though we are not ashamed of our birthright as Canadians, nor tired of our connection with the British Empire, yet the distinction continually being drawn between Canadians and Americans is apt to be emphasized too much, and is prone to produce a provincialism and antagonism of feeling which should be very carefully guarded against. All the inhabitants of this northern continent have a right to be called Americans, and in so far as history concerns itself with America at all it may, not inappropriately, be called American history. We are too much inclined to forget, or else we wilfully refuse to remember, that Canadians and Americans are of the same ancestral stock, of the same Anglo-Saxon origin, have a common language, and if not a common destiny, commercially or politically, should be allies not enemies, friends not foes. The social problems which perplex the people of the United States are the same which we in Canada must face and must solve with equal courage and determination. Thus it is that the history of Canada and the United States has been, must be so similar in character, though it may be diverse in detail. And thus it is that the truly great men of Canada or of the United States belong in reality to neither country, but to the great Anglo-Saxon confederacy of this continent. Whatever is noble in the history of the one or the other, whatever has made or makes for liberty and enlightenment, whoever has a title to the respect and honour of his fellow-countrymen, no matter on which side of the forty-ninth parallel he may dwell, are all alike common objects for patriotic pride and are all alike worthy of imitation and of being kept in national remembrance. Truly great men are citizens of no nationality, but of all, and while they may be the peculiar glory

of one nationality, belong to the world. Therefore, whether we study the history of Washington or Champlain, of Lincoln or Joseph Howe, we lose sight of the immediate surroundings of the man, and concern ourselves with his character, the great movements he was engaged in, and the good which he accomplished. An intelligent study of American history, with a due regard to the local details peculiar to Canada and the United States, should have a prominent place in the curricula of our educational institutions, but to our shame be it said it finds really no place there at all. It is, if taught at all, done most indifferently in the public schools, and in our universities and colleges is altogether lost sight of. No wonder we are in danger of becoming provincial, and sectional, and narrow, when in the national university of Ontario not a single lecture is given, not a single text-book is prescribed, in American history!

### THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The joint committee of the Senate and the Law Society presented a report to the University Senate on Thursday night which seems to place the scheme in a practicable and attainable shape. For the benefit of our readers we recapitulate the principal portions of the report. 1. The Law Society and the Senate are to have joint control of the Faculty, entrance into which will be obtained by passing a preliminary examination. 2. The course in Law will extend over four years, and students will be required to attend lectures during that period, and pass all the usual examinations before proceeding to the degree of LL.B. 3. The first two years of the course are to be strictly confined to university work, the student being absolved, during that time, from articles. The last two years' work, however, is to be taken in conjunction with practical work as an articled clerk in a law office. 4. Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of having attended lectures, passed all examinations, and of having served two years under articles, the candidate, upon receiving his degree of Bachelor of Law, will thereupon be entitled, upon payment of fees, to be licensed by the Law Society as a barrister and solicitor. Candidates, however, who present their LL.B. diploma without having served two years under articles will only be admitted to practise as barristers. 5. The University will appoint the examiners, prescribe the curriculum, and receive the fees for the first two years; the Law Society will have the same privileges for the two final years. 6. The joint committee to be charged with the management of the Faculty is to be composed of nine members, four to be chosen by the Senate and five by the Law Society, annually in May. Each body shall fill vacancies as they occur, and the committee shall appoint its own chairman. 7. The University is to provide for and maintain a course of practical instruction in Jurisprudence—having regard to Civil Law, Constitutional Law and History, and International Law. These are the sub-departments which are to be required of the new Professor of Political Economy, so that upon his appointment the University will be in a position to discharge its share of the practical work of the new Faculty. From the above it will be seen, that while there are points open to discussion, the report is satisfactory and encouraging. A practical teaching Faculty of Law will greatly strengthen the University, and the arrangements made with the Law Society will tend to attract students to take a university course, and will render possible the joint pursuit of a university and strictly professional training in Law—a thing much to be desired.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The author of the article on this subject in the November *Contemporary*, is Professor William Garnett, D.C.L., Principal of the Durham Science College at Newcastle. Last week we briefly reviewed his summary of the University Extension Scheme. This week, as we promised, we shall follow him more into detail. He contends that if "the University Extension Scheme is to do the highest work open to it, it must, before long, lead to the formation of permanent institutions in the great towns, to serve as centres for the further development of its work." In fact, the idea is to gradu-

ally establish local university colleges, with a permanent staff of university men as professors, in the large towns which shall be in a position to furnish definite and systematic instruction for those who wish to prepare for future work. The university extension lecture course need not interfere with that of the permanent college, but by throwing open its lecture-rooms and laboratories to those who can only take the short course, may be subsequently benefitted by the attracting of many such, "who may be expected to continue their studies at the ordinary classes of the college."

Professor Garnett indicates the place in the educational system which these local university colleges might occupy, and shows that, notwithstanding the existence of the governmental science classes, there is a special work, in the department of Science, which these colleges might undertake. In England there is State-aided systems of primary education. Not more than ten per cent., apparently, of the school children ever pass beyond this stage in their education which terminates at the fourth, fifth, or sixth standard. It is true indeed, that there are "evening continuation schools," but our author points out that it is the custom in too many of these evening schools to do little more than repeat the lessons the children have been taught in the day-schools; this, he says, "is necessitated by the system on which the grant for the evening schools is administered." From the day and evening schools—for they are apparently almost identical in the extent of their curriculum—the pupil passes to the Government Science Class in which he may learn, systematically, some selected subjects bearing upon his daily occupation. And now comes the great distinction between the work of the Science School and the University College. In the former the teacher is compelled by the system and the necessities of the cases "to take his class over nearly the whole range of the subject in the course of about thirty lectures," and consequently, as Professor Garnett points out, it is impossible for the teacher either to do his best work, or to enter very fully into any one branch of his subject. On the other hand the University College lecturer may "select a portion of a subject on which he is specially qualified to lecture, or which is particularly needed by his class." Thus the lecturer may make his pupils masters of a certain portion of his subject, and those who desire to study, theoretically and practically, some particular branch of a subject can do so at the University College, whereas they could have no chance of so doing at the Government Science Class. Again, in the case of the Science Class, the Government grant is doled out on the vicious system of "payment by results," which most effectually prevents thorough or systematic instruction being given, and encourages superficiality and shallowness, whereas, in the University College, no such system being in vogue, the highest and best work is encouraged for its own sake.

Professor Garnett then goes on to consider the university college in its relation to technical education. He, however, places some value upon instruction in what are sometimes called in the calendars of ladies' schools, "extras," viz.: music and fine art, and says that the instruction given in the university college should not be limited merely to technology and science, but should include literature, music, and fine art, and should provide a complete "university education adapted to the tastes and requirements of all comers." The distinction between scientific education and technical instruction is very well put thus: All scientific teaching may be regarded as technical education; but, in the restricted sense of the term, technical education implies the teaching of the principles and methods which belong specially to one profession, or industry, or group of industries." Left to themselves the university colleges could accomplish but little, owing to the distrust with which employers and workmen regard the kind of instruction therein offered in technical subjects, from the fact that, as our author says, the pure educationist, however well qualified for his task, could not secure the confidence of the working classes. On the other hand, the technical schools would enhance the value of the instruction in that branch of education by an alliance with the colleges, and would reap much benefit by their intimate association with some establishment of general and scientific education. What the university college would naturally lack on its technical code it would thus

gain by the union, and the technical schools, on the other hand, would have their scientific side immensely strengthened. Thus a great waste of power would be saved and much mutual benefit reaped by both.

In order that public confidence should be thoroughly satisfied, that the teaching provided in the University College was such as would prove of real practical value to the students, Professor Garnett suggests the formation of a technical committee of practical tradesmen to superintend the technical instruction, with power to nominate the special technical teachers, and taking direct supervision of any practical work which might arise in connection with this branch of education. There are good reasons for this proposal, some of which our author very pertinently mentions. In the first place, the technical instruction is not begun soon enough, and even where this objection does not hold, the teachers are not competent; in the second place, "the language of the schools is different from that of real life, and our text-books, and too often our lectures, are couched in this foreign language. . . . This leads the artisan mind to suppose that the science taught exists only on paper, and has no practical bearings." These defects could be remedied, as Professor Garnett points out, by beginning technical instruction in the primary schools with professional teachers, and by securing the best specialists obtainable for the technical work of the University College.

At present in England there is what may be called a fairly complete system of higher education in active operation. Local University Colleges are to be found at Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Southampton. From statistics which our author has gathered together we learn that within a radius of twenty miles by rail of these colleges there is a population of eleven-and-a-half millions. The number of students attending the classes of these colleges amounts in round numbers, to about ten thousand. The condition of some of these colleges is very precarious, financially, and indeed all appear to suffer deficiency of endowment and income. A strong plea is made by Professor Garnett for Government aid, and he points out that the Government aid to higher education is but £355,000, of which £300,000 goes to the Science and Art Department, private enterprise having to provide the rest. Professor Garnett estimates that about £60,000 per annum "would suffice to create a nearly complete system of University teaching for the whole country."

In connection with what has been said in these columns often and often in reference to the true character of university training, it is interesting to hear what Professor Garnett has to say—particularly when it is remembered that, in his position as Principal of the Durham Science College at Newcastle, he might be said to represent the practical rather than the scholastic side of university education. He insists that the special feature of university training should be "to provide *education* as distinguished from mere *information*." He then goes on to say: "Those who desire that students should simply be taught facts and methods, who wish to make the college a mere technical school even in its departments of pure science, will be able to find sufficiently good teachers without drawing on the resources of the universities. It is indeed seldom that the university man is an encyclopædia of facts and figures; rather, he is one who has thought deeply on his special branch of study and made it his own from its very foundations. He has acquired the truly scientific spirit, and regards all things from the standpoint thus gained. It is the raising of the student to the same platform as the teacher, the placing him in a position to acquire further knowledge by himself in the best possible way—in fact, nothing short of his intellectual regeneration—that constitutes the essential characteristic of university teaching, and, if this is absent, call the institution what you will, but not a university college."

The *Vanderbilt Observer*, from Nashville, Tennessee, has adopted a new form with the new year, and has taken on more of the character of a magazine than before. The *Observer* is well edited and contains in addition a good alumni department.

## ROUND THE TABLE.

Varsity readers are promised a number of papers by University men on their respective professions. The list of contributors includes successful men in the callings usually grouped as professions, and their experience must be valuable. The Table cannot help thinking, however, that in this experience meeting of ours we should also hear from the back benches. For the elements that make towards success are not so very different whatever occupation we select. Indeed, in the majority of instances the successful man would have been equally successful in any other business. And there is the further disturbing quantity that he is too apt to lend his picture a rosy appearance, the reflection of his own content. Before putting our own strength to the proof we should like to learn from this one's lips what obstacle it was he met and failed to overcome; from that other—how he found himself chained as yoke-fellow to uncongenial toil; how in this vocation good fellowship was the rock on which I shattered my abilities and lost my future. Books of good advice have been written on the choice of a profession with little other result than to confirm the reader in his own good opinion of his qualifications and chance of success.

When the Table had reached this point in its moralizing, the voice of the oldest resident was heard claiming attention. It should be premised that *his* success in life has not been what the world calls material. A man of law, he has achieved a livelihood, not riches, though his voice never stirs the echoes of our courts; for the rest he is satisfied to practise the kindly virtues of friendship, and enjoy the society of his books. So much by way of parenthesis. "Like a good many others my senior year was largely spent in forecasting the future. Following the swarm I precipitated myself into law. I did not know what was before me. I remember well the feeling of loneliness that came over me as I trudged along the streets to present my sheepskin to the Benchers. It had never before occurred to me in just the same way that I was of no particular importance to the world I was entering. Scores of people hustled past me intent on their own good business and I almost despaired of ever finding my niche. I was glad to have that testamur with me at that moment; it was the only tangible result of a youth spent among books. It was comforting to touch that when the nicely worded axioms about the superiority of a University man had somehow or another for me slipped all meaning. But these confessions of a young graduate cannot interest you. You know my life. Briefly then, I can say with sincerity, that I have not regretted my resolution. I think that I am a stronger and better man to-day than if I had laid aside all the pursuits that had occupied my student days to lighten myself for the race whose prize is material prosperity. We can purchase wealth and position at too dear a price."

A curiosity in its way is a number of the Anarchist paper *Lucifer*, published at Valley Falls, Kansas. Much has been said of late of the objects and character of the Anarchist Propaganda. We extract a few paragraphs; comment is unnecessary. Of course these singular people must have a new chronology. Hear themselves:—

"We date from the first of January, 1601. This era is called the Era of Man (E.M.) to distinguish it from the theological epoch that preceded it."

The leading article is by a *J. Wm. Lloyd*, and is entitled **VENGEANCE**, an open letter to the Communist-Anarchists of Chicago. The opening lines read:—

"At the mouth of the tomb, in the very presence of your murdered dead, your hearts swelling with alternating emotions of joy and gloom, of glory and regret, of pride and pain, the echoes of those noble dying words still throbbing in your ears, you, the Communist-Anarchists of Chicago, found yourselves face to face with the stern question:

"What now! Men of Anarchy, will you have revenge?" And in voices loud or low, firmly, sternly, solemnly, you took the awful oath: "We will!"

This is a blood-curdling introduction, but, alas, the continuation is tame. The writer preaches the safer way of the propagandist:—For:

"The assassin can strike but once; and that blow, statistics show, is usually a failure, and that blow kills him. There is too much good stuff in the assassin for him to be wasted in that way. He is worth too much as a teacher and agitator of quiet radical revolution to throw away his life trying to pick *one* of the pimples of the social disease."

Our valiant, therefore, suggests that the ground should be thoroughly seeded down with their literature, then make the attempt with some probability of success.

The leading tenets of the new creed are thus tersely expressed:

"Anarchism implies No Chiefs, No Rulers—*An*, No, and *Archon*, a Chief, a Ruler.

No Chiefs, no Rulers, implies Liberty for All.

Liberty for all means Justice and Equality for all, since if all be free justice and equality will be denied to none.

Therefore, Anarchism means Liberty, Justice and Equality for All."

The chief advertising matter is a list of publications to be procured from the office of *Lucifer*. The alluring information is given that some of these are not permitted to pass through the U. S. mails.

"An Open Letter. Common Sense on the Sexual Question. H. W. Boozer.

Bible Morals—Twenty Crimes and Vices Sanctioned by Scripture. Don't fail to get this.

The Darwins, A Radical Romance; by Elmina D. Slenker.

Open Letter to Jesus Christ; D. M. Bennett.

St. Matthew on Trial for Forgery.

Cupid's Yokes; by E. H. Heywood.

Comic Bible Sketches, Filled with Cartoons and Caricatures."

But enough of this disgusting collection. Miss or Mrs. Elmina D. Slenker favours her readers with a letter in this number of *Lucifer*. This lady is delightfully frank in the account of her labours.

It is not quite correct to conclude, from the fact of such trash being printed and circulated, that in this day and generation the quality of men's minds has suffered a sensible deterioration. We must recollect that to make the public our confidant is now a comparatively inexpensive luxury. There is a higher average of intelligence to-day than ever before. It is one of the accidents of the diffusion of knowledge that the outpourings of a diseased mind obtain easy access to the general reader. Instead of regretting the publicity given to the crazy theories of every crack-brained enthusiast, we should regard it as a wholesome indication of the general vigour of thought, that no considerable proportion of the people are misled.

The Table recollects a happy little sketch that appeared in one of our humorous papers. One seedy looking customer remarks to another: "Mein frent, I shame myself for that holy banner of communism. If dose college students do not us choin we vill all be up the spout ge-gonen."

The New York *Independent* bewails the character of the "Literary Notes" sent around by publishers, which, if the editor be a conscientious man, he will have to doctor, to eliminate, to score with the blue pencil, and otherwise bring within the limits of truth-non-committal. Our contemporary feelingly observes:—"The item that the provincial press will print as it stands, wholesale and in all its inexpedient diffuseness, is still, like the poor, always with us." The *Independent* is watching for the literary millennium.

HH.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

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

## EXCHANGE NOTES

The *Illustrated London News* for January 28th, continues its sketches of continental armies, that represented in this week's number being the Austro-Hungarian. There are illustrated sketches of some street characters of San Remo, a cricket match at Mandalay, (Burmah), winter in Canada, burning of the Bolton Theatre, and the Gordon Memorial Home, Portsmouth. There are some fine views of "Ockwells," Berks, an old mediaeval mansion, a full page picture entitled "The Scapegrace," and also some random sketches of the Charing Cross Parliament. William Black's delightful little story is continued, and is most appropriately illustrated. James Payn, the novelist, has apparently taken G. A. Sala's position on the staff of the *News*, and conducts a department called "Our Note Book."

The *Athenaeum* is a bi-weekly which comes from the West Virginia University. We cannot discover the name of any lady in the list of the staff, but the editorial on "Matrimony" is written with so much feeling and from the woman's standpoint as almost to denote it as being the work of a co-ed.

The chief fault which is manifest in the *College Index*, from Kalamazoo, is the small amount of space devoted to literature. In a monthly paper surely the editors should be able to secure more than three literary contributions, which are all that appear in the number for January. This same defect is what is chiefly noticeable in a great many of our monthly exchanges.

The Board of Trustees of McMaster University has decided to call a meeting of the Baptist Convention at Guelph, on March 27, to discuss and decide the question whether McMaster University shall remain independent or federate with the University of Toronto. The location of the institution will also be decided.

The Modern Language Club, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolution in reference to the death of the late H. de S. Miller, of the class of '91, and a former member of the Club:—  
"Resolved, that the members of the Modern Language Club of University College, having heard with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. H. de S. Miller, a member of this society, record their deep regret at the loss of one of our members; and that we express our sympathy with his relatives in their sad bereavement."

**GLEE CLUB.**—It is several years since the Glee Club has been in such a flourishing and active condition as it is at present. The practices are very largely attended, and Mr. Schuch's popularity as a College chorus-leader increases at every practice. The special practices have been well attended, and have produced gratifying results. The *Conversazione* week always means hard work for the Club, and this year it meant some special work, on account of the prominence given the Club on the programme on Friday night last, and the introduction of an orchestra to aid the Club.  
At a meeting of the Club, held some time ago, the vacancy in the office of secretary was filled by the election of Mr. E. A. Hardy, and at the meeting of Friday, February 10th, Mr. J. D. Graham was elected as a member of the committee to represent the Fourth Year. The committee have worked faithfully this year, and to them is largely due the success and popularity that has attended the Club, which can claim to be one of the best institutions in the Varsity to promote the so-much desired *esprit de corps*.

"Commercial Union" was debated at the last meeting of the Literary Society. Mr. J. A. Starling supported the affirmative of the following resolution: "That the existing system of high tariff between the United States and Canada is detrimental to the latter country." One of the chief arguments brought forward on the affirmative side by Mr. J. A. Sparling was that the general good of the country should be considered first, rather than that of any one special class—as, for instance, the manufacturing interest. Under the operation of unrestricted reciprocity this class would probably suffer, and their

numbers would be decreased, but those who were strong enough to compete with the manufacturers of the United States would have a much larger constituency, and their business would be largely increased in value. Mr. J. S. Johnston led on the negative, maintaining that Commercial Union would practically make Canada the slaughter market for American manufactured goods, that it would be practically the first step towards annexation. A. T. Hunter also supported the negative, and the question was adjourned for two weeks.

The large lecture-room of Trinity Medical College was filled to overflowing on Saturday night last with the students and friends of the three medical colleges of the city. The occasion was the second public meeting of the Student's Temperance League, and those interested in the movement were more than gratified at its success. After a few well-chosen remarks by President W. Harley Smith, B.A., the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Elm street Methodist Church, and by Rev. Mr. Longley, of Central Methodist Church. Both were very pleased at the result of the temperance movement among the students of the city. Mr. Longley thought that when medical students formed themselves into such an organization the millenium could not be far off. The members of the league would not only reap much benefit themselves but would have a powerful influence upon the community at large. The strength of the movement was its unpopularity, and those men who have the courage to face opposition now will be all the better prepared for the heavier trials of a physician's life. Mr. J. W. Bengough appeared in "Marks and Remarks," particularly "Marks," and kept the large audience laughing continually at the strokes of his crayon. Drs. Geikie and Reeve made a few remarks and the musical part of the programme was well sustained by Mrs. Blight, Messrs. Mundie, Bennett, Fothergill and Downes. The meeting closed with appropriate remarks by the Honorary President, Dr. N. A. Powell.

Mr. H. R. H. Kenner, '88, is teaching at Listowel.

I. E. Martin, '86, is in the Auditor-General's Department, Ottawa.

S. H. Bradford, '87, passed his Second Intermediate with honours.

Walter Barwick, '73, is the Treasurer of the York County Law Association.

An intercollegiate debate with Queen's to take place on the 24th inst., is talked of.

G. I. Cochran, of the class of '87, has passed his barrister and solicitor examinations.

H. L. Dunn, '82, is in partnership with C. and H. D. Gamble, barristers, of this city.

Charles F. Durand, B.A., '84, M.D., '86, is practising his profession in New Durham, Ontario.

Edmund J. Bristol, '83, is junior partner in the legal firm of Howland, Arnoldi and Bristol.

J. B. Holden, of the class of '87, took the second scholarship at the First Intermediate Law examination.

Gordon Waldron, '88, has been elected President of the Modern Language Club, *vice* F. McLeay, left limits.

"Not a pair of whiskers on the whole committee; even the President's face is innocent," remarked an undergraduate as he studied the bearded portraits of former officers of the Literary Society.

The second edition of the Song Book, 1000 cloth, and 1000 paper, is being subscribed for very extensively by the trade and the public. Kingston has ordered 100 copies, and a local city firm has taken 200. A special edition for the English market is talked of.

The many friends of Dr. Richard Zimmerman will be much grieved to hear of his sudden death, which occurred on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., at his late residence on Church street. He was well-known to a large number of our citizens as one of the most brilliant young physicians who ever settled in Toronto. During his college course in the Toronto School of Medicine, and at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, he surpassed all his com-

petitors. He commenced practice in Toronto in 1874, and for a time his prospects were very bright. He soon obtained important positions in the Toronto School of Medicine and the Toronto General Hospital. Failing health, however, compelled him to relinquish these, and interfered materially with his success in practice. He was the second son of Mr. Zimmerman, the great banker and railway king, who was killed at the Desjardins canal accident in 1857. He was the last surviving male member of the Zimmerman family, and leaves a young widow to mourn with his many friends his sad death.

#### GENERAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Marvin R. Vincent has been installed in the chair of Sacred Literature, in the Union Theological Seminary.

The bequest of Mr. William Hilton of \$50,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, was for the benefit of the theological seminary.

Professor Laughlin, of Harvard, the editor of Mill's "Political Economy," on this side of the water, is going to start for the Bahamas, where he will stay until next March, when he will go into business in New York city.

It is stated that Prof. Harrison E. Webster, of Rochester University, has been elected to and accepted the presidency of Union College, Schenectady, and that announcement of the fact will be made the last of this month.

The height of absurdity in the honorary-degree-conferring craze has been reached in the case of U. S. Secretary of State Bayard. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on him successively by Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth!

Dr. W. H. Ryder, pastor of the Congregational church, has been called to the Associate Professorship of Sacred Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary. Dr. Ryder is as yet undecided whether he will accept the position.

David Masson, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture in that city recently, in the course of which he characterized Ignatius Donnelly's Shakespearian cryptogram as miserable drivel and a tissue of arithmetic puzzles which would be hissed at in Bedlam.

In answer to the question, "Why has Harvard so poor a reputation in the country at large," President Eliot said that, in his opinion, it was largely owing to religious grounds. Forty years ago Harvard was a sectarian college belonging to the Unitarians, who were then greatly disliked by other denominations. Although Harvard is no longer sectarian, religious hatred still makes men ready to believe anything bad which may be said of it, while they refuse to credit any representations to the contrary. Then, too, we have more rich men's sons here than any other college possesses, and rich men's sons are, as a rule, wild and extravagant, and by their actions tend to bring the whole college into disrepute. The chief reason, however, for our "bad eminence" is the readiness which the newspapers show to discredit all colleges, and Harvard, as the largest, gets the greatest share. There is a natural hostility between college-bred men and those who are "self-made," to which class belong the majority of journalists, and this enmity expends itself in spreading false rumours and injurious statements. The only thing that we can do is to live down this bad reputation by conducting ourselves properly as students and as graduates, and by spreading a knowledge of the true state of things whenever there is a chance. This way is already being taken, and we may be confident that we shall yet succeed completely.

#### Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was held in the new building on Yonge Street, last week. Among others were present a number of students representing the different colleges. A reception was tendered to these by the University College Y. M. C. A., in which to welcome them and give them an opportunity of viewing the fine building we have. Our president addressed words of welcome, after which the president of our college spoke on "The necessity of young men living a pure, upright, and honest life." Short addresses were then given by one from each of the colleges. Mr. Oland, of the International Committee, spoke a few words to the students. In the evening, all were welcomed by Hon. John Macdonald in the gymnasium of the Yonge Street building, the large hall being taken up, and the other hall being too small. On Friday, a number of papers were read that were inter-

esting to the college men, one by John Macdougall, B.A., of McGill College, on "The relation of Y. M. C. A. to College Life," which showed the importance of Y. M. C. A. men being thoroughly college men, and able to take part in all active duties of college life. Dr. Kellogg gave a missionary Bible reading on "Signs of the Times," one of the courses being given in University College Y. M. C. A., showing the great openings for doing missionary work, and spoke of the awakening among the Jews as foreshadowing their return to the land of Palestine.

Saturday, a paper was read by T. B. Scott, of Queen's College, on "Extension of College Y. M. C. A. work," showing how we may help in the foreign work by correspondence, and by supporting secretaries for the work in other lands, and spoke of the advantages derived from correspondence with one another. In the discussion on this letter, it was suggested that a monthly letter be started to go the round of the Colleges, and in this only one branch of work be dealt with.

On Sunday, the day was begun by consecration, and all present felt the benefit that comes from such a meeting. There were several regular and evangelistic meetings held during the day, and in the evening, at 8.30, the delegates met for the last time, Mr. Hall of New York, presiding. In addressing them he gave two questions: What is the duty of the Y.M.C.A.? The duty of the Y. M. C. A. is work for young men by young men. What relation does the Y. M. C. A. bear to the churches? That of auxiliary.

Then a large number of the delegates spoke on what had impressed them most during the convention, and at the close all joined hands and sang "Blessed be the tie that binds," each one feeling how close that tie was which would ever bind them together as worker for one Master.

#### PROFESSOR WANTED.

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#### 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.

#### CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

"Full Fathom Five." V.  
Sir Henry Maine. WM. HOUSTON.  
The Angelus. KATE WILLSON.  
The Strange Cases of Dr. J. Kill W—N and  
Mr. Hide-C—N. LXXXII.  
"Lux Lucet in Tenebris." ALU.

Topics of the Hour.  
The University and the Professions.  
National or Provincial?  
The Faculty of Law.  
University Education for the People.

Round the Table.

University and College News.  
Exchange Notes. College News. Y. M. C. A. News.

Di-Varsities.

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with Toronto University and other colleges.

looked up with laughing eyes when Eli Perkins arose and said:

Diogenes, my young friends—he's dead now (laughter)—alas, he's gone from us! (laughter). Diogenes I say was a fool to spend his time looking for an honest man when Greece was full of honest women, waiting as you are now waiting, to be discovered (laughter). How much wiser are our young men of to-day. They are not bachelors like Diogenes. They look for honest women, without a lantern, and find them too (laughter). Diogenes was a cynic. He looked on the dark side. He looked for men (laughter). Imagine, young ladies, Diogenes getting married and then taking a beautiful Vassar College bride into a tub to spend the honey-moon. No, Diogenes was a mean man. He hated girls. He hated anything good and bright. He scandalized his neighbours. He was a hater, Diogenes was—not a lover (groans). He used to beg money from handsome Alcibiades and then go down to his tub by the seashore and laugh a sinister laugh as he ate his old dried fish.

When the lovely Mrs. Alcibiades gave her party—on the Fifth He-avenue of Athens, old Diogenes went down by the market and scandalized her guests. He said he wouldn't have gone if he had been invited. O, no! But you will always notice, in reading the old Greek, that, whenever any one gave this old rascal Diogenes a dried fish, or even smiled at him—he purred like a theatrical critic.

And now, my dear young ladies, who are soon to go out into the world, have lovers, dance the German, wear point lace and rich brocaded silk—who hope to dance the round dances in this world and play on a harp in the next (laughter)—let me say a good word for nice, well-dressed fellows—for nice clothes generally.

When you get married—young ladies,

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take a proud, well-dressed man. I say  
a well-dressed man because a well-dressed  
man generally does everything well  
(applause).

Dr. Holmes says: "It takes a man of  
wit and pride to wear a well-fitting suit  
of clothes. Wellington said his dandy  
officers were his best officers. There was  
a dash of dandyism about all the great  
heroes of Greece and Rome. There  
were 'swells' in those days as well as  
now."

Alcibiades, the "curled son of Clinias,"  
was the nobbiest boy in Greece. Aris-  
totle, the great Philosopher, was the  
swellest fellow on the Fifth He-avenue of  
Athens. Marcus Antonius was a dandy,  
and so were Sir Humphry Davy and  
Lord Palmerston.

Brummel, d'Oorsey and Byron! What  
officers they would have made. Too  
proud to run, their swords would have  
frightened a dozen plebeians whose pride  
is in money and dusty tenant-houses.  
(Applause).

Sherman and Sheridan are proud as  
Lucifer at heart—and so were Meade and  
Hancock. They never ran while a man  
was left to see them fight. (Sensation).

Pride makes politeness—makes schools  
—Central Parks and Young Men's Chris-  
tian Associations—makes a man treat  
his wife well—before people (laughter),  
dress her up in rich pongee and camel's  
hair—and makes him hate paper collars,  
dyed moustaches, enamelled faces and  
deception generally (applause). A splen-  
did pride made Mathew Vassar build  
this beautiful college. (Sensation).

Pride, my dear young ladies, is not  
vanity. Pride has backbone. It will  
fight, while vanity is a coward and will  
sneak in from the ranks of a dress-parade,  
just to save his good clothes.

A vain gambler will stand all day, in  
front of the Hoffman House, just to show  
his flashy clothes and brass watch chain.  
If he had a speck of decent manly pride,  
he would sneak away and hide himself.  
(Applause).

The proud man, I say, my dear young  
ladies, who wears a nice coat himself,  
will be sure to give his wife point lace,  
and ten button gloves, (hear, hear)—and  
—if any one insults her his proud blood  
will be up—his amber kids will become  
steel cuffed gauntlets—and his white  
vest will take on all the splendours of a  
glittering breast-plate.

He will fight for you and love you too!  
(Great Applause).—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*  
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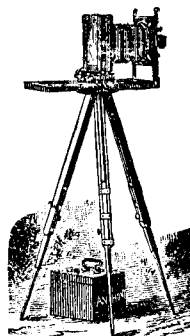
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