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TRINITY UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, MAY, 1896.

No. 5.

Irinity University Review.

Published in twelve monthly issues by Convocation and the Under-Rraduates in Arts and Medicine of Trinity University.

Subscription: One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Single numbers, fifteen cents. Copies maybe obtained from Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison, 76 King St. East, and Messrs. Vannevar & Co., 440 Yonge St. Rates for advertising can be obatined on application to the Manager, All subscriptions, remittances and business communications to be ad-

> J. G. CARTER TROOP, M.A., Manager, Trinity University, Toronto.

Literary contributions or items of personal interest are solicited from the students, alumni, and friends of the University. The names of the writers must be appended to their communications, but not necessarily for for Publication.

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Editorial Topics.

WE regret to chronicle the departure A LANDMARK from our midst of Mr. J. G. Carter GONE. Troop, who has gone to Montreal to assume the editorship of the Canadian

Journal of Commerce. Mr. Troop was for six years editor and business manager of this journal, and for the past two Jears has sustained his connection with the paper in the latter capacity. Whatever position The Review has been enabled to take among college journals has been entirely due to his untiring efforts, and whatever measure of approbation has been accorded the publication has been a tribulation. Troop was appointed editor of The Week, and the high literary tone and improved appearance of that periodical bear evidence to his editorial and administrative capacity. As a figure in College life Mr. Troop's absence will be noticeable indeed. The mantle of "Oldest Inhabitant" has recently adorned his shoulders and his departure has created a gap that will be hard to fill. At many a supper there has been no more welcome guest than "Dandy Pat" with his budget of songs, and our social functions will miss in him one of their brightest ornaments. During his connection one of their brightest ornaments. Treatitute's most course Mr. Troop was one of the Literary Institute's most efficient officers, and as a forceful debater and graceful afterdinner speaker he has always taken a high place. He was enabled to actively identify himself with Trinity for a longer time than the allotted span of the usual college life, because by special arrangement he occupied his rooms for a considerable period after graduation. This always gave him great pleasure, and we may safely say that the gain was all was also ours. Mr. Troop always stood as a bulwark of what is best in our College tradition, and many an institution owes its present pristine force and purity to the efforts of efforts of one who ever fought with all the weapons at his command against unwholesome innovations. deploring our own loss, we beg to felicitate Mr. Troop on herce and the publishers of the Journal of Commerce and Merce on the acquisition to their staff.

For long years the day observed of HAS TRINITY A Trinity was that of the Saints Simon

DAY. and Jude. Then she had her steeple-chases and then her Annual Supper.

Has the day been lost? Is it yet quite lost? Has she now a day at all? are all pertinent questions. The steeplechase still follows the Ravine, but, it appears, outshadowed by the more modern "College Sports," while the one great supper of the year, oft looked back at and sometimes forward to by our graduates, has become a University Dinner, though still depending for its success on student patronage, and at corporation's pleasure suffers from a shifting date. Little things give place to greater, and the Day seems on the point of being crowded out, and with it many a hallowing influence and pious sentiment, of either of which we cannot be too tenacious. Should a new and perhaps more suitable day be chosen, or should the present generation of Trinity's sons take steps to redeem the trend of recent years and to propitiate the departed Apostle and Martyr, are questions worthy of more than a passing thought. The faces change with years, the old halls even acquire new features, but good institutions should stand as the hills, and upon the present decision may perhaps depend even such sacrilege as an impious neglect of Father Episcopon.

INTER-COLLEG-IATE CRICKET.

THE enterprises which the Athletic Association has now under way require the firmest support of every member of the association and the heartiest co-

operation of all our friends. Unavoidable circumstances have left Trinity no option but to maintain single-handed the credit and honour of college cricket in Canada. The visit last year of an inter-collegiate eleven to the United States and the hearty reception which was accorded the Canadians was a bright earnest of manly rivalry and friendly intercourse, which could leave nothing to be desired. The prospect of many such meetings on the campus and the interchange of hospitality was a pleasurable prospect, and the impossibility of carrying out the scheme this year is to be sincerely regretted. Rather than allow so commendable an enterprise to lapse for even one season, Trinity is prepared to put an eleven in the field to meet an eleven of American college cricketers, trusting that other Canadian colleges will readily lend their aid to form a team worthy of representing cricket in our Canadian colleges. In the meantime our sister colleges will have time to consider the matter in all its bearings and it is the hope of the Review, voicing as it does, the unanimous opinion of Trinity sportsmen, that the true value of such friendly contests will become so apparent that when a meeting is called next season the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association will become a well established institution.

THE BISHOP OF NIAGARA.

THE recent election of the Rev. Canon Du Moulin to the Episcopal See of Niagara, an event which has called forth well merited approval from every

quarter, and the erection of the new Bishopric of Ottawa, cannot be viewed with indifference by any of those interested in Trinity's welfare. The Rev. Canon DuMoulin has shown already, in his position as member of Council, an interest in Trinity which should tend in his present exalted position to forward the progress which our Alma Mater has been making so notably in the last few years,

His position now left vacant among the nominees of the Bishop of Toronto will require to be filled, and at the same time Corporation will be increased by the addition of the Bishop of Ottawa, and the four nominees whom he is entitled to appoint. The names of the new members of Council are looked for with interest at a time when the progressive programme which is being energetically carried out by Convocation is is materially affected by any change which occurs in the governing body. We can understand the reluctance with which the parishoners of St. James' will see their rector depart for his new field of labour, and we appreciate the difficulty they will experience in again filling the position left vacant by the Bishop-elect of Niagara. The recent lenten mid-day services at St. James' have left on Toronto—Toronto religious and Toronto fashionable, for the Canon's sermons drew about his pulpit all sorts and conditions of men—an impression which will be a lasting monument of the convincing earnestness of purpose which is the source of Canon DuMoulin's energetic and successful ministry in this city. Not a few Trinity men visited the Cathedral and heard with interest the words of those sermons which, for forty days, directed at least in part, the thoughts of busy men and women as they went about their daily tasks. The REVIEW noted with pleasure the Canon's acceptance of the important position to which he is called and wishes for the Bishop of Niagara the same success which has crowned the efforts of the Rev. Canon DuMoulin.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMMON THINGS.

LEVELING

If leveling means reducing persons or things to an equality, it is a rare commodity, and as undesirable as it is rare; in fact it is generally desired most by those who want to have someone whom they feel to be above them reduced to their own level. Real equality does not exist either in this world or in the next; there are archangels now as well as angels; and what we call leveling is mostly superficial and temporary, as when we roll a pitch for cricket and before very long find the ground lumpy again and have to repeat the process for the next match. Death a leveller ?-yes sometimes, but are W. Shakespeare and Martin Tupper on a level? perish the thought! But there are various things which do reduce humanity to a great uniformity, which are marks of these democratic days. The principal of these is modern evening dress -male evening dress of course -which makes the Duke undistinguishable from his butler. How many a hostess, whose unnumbered guests fill her soul with apprehension lest she should pass over any unnoticed, has shaken hands cordially with the hired waiter! How many an irascible gentleman has uttered unparlimentary language, to himself if not aloud, when imperiously ordered to get an ice! When gentlemen wore silks and satins and many hued garments these little mistakes did not occur, but think how much more expensive it was. A common interest, when sufficiently absorbing, does certainly obliterate inequalities, because it makes people one in feeling; and genuine religion must have this result, but even here there are pews and chief seats in Synagogues. And just the same is the effect of common danger. Query, are bicycles a common danger? or only a common interest? But as for religion, more folk ride away from church on them of a Sunday than to church. Bicycles do level, sometimes literally, and usually metaphorically. It seems to be generally acknowledged that men as a whole look tough on them-and that is the ideal of your leveler, while the ladies—well, they look beautiful anywhere so of course they look beautiful there. Again, in good old days when men fought with swords and by skill and strength, the man of inches and pluck had a great deal more on his side than now when" villainous saltpetre" and a cheap revolver puts the best man's life into any one's hands who choose to commit murder cheaply. Nevertheless even in these cases the personal equation still must count for a good deal. There is but one plea were it does not where personality is set at nought and no distinctions are known, and if leveling is undesirable, this kind is no exception to the rule. Her Majesty and her Majesty's officials are responsible for it; and when you have lost your flowing locks and donned that neat striped suit marked with the broad arrow, and have become no longer William Sikes, gentleman at large, but simply No 346, you realize that you have reached a place were all are equal, though the equality is not combined with liberty. A properly organized system of communism might have the same result, as in W. Besant's novel "The Inner House."

Just at this time of the year, there is a terribly leveling process going on in Convocation Hall: people are being reduced to a state—let us hope it is not alarm; their names and indentities are reduced to mere numbers, their thoughts to paper. Unfortunately the leveling process stops there, and examiners a hard-hearted race, begin at once to draw invidious distinctions. The ideal thing would be that all should be placed of the highest level, in a list which should consist of a monotom of First Classes; but alas for the sad teaching of experience that in most departments this is unattainable!

JEAN BAPTISTE AND HIS LANGUAGE.

An article with the above mentioned title in the Aprinumber of the Contemporary Review gave us a good destroy think about. In recent years we have heard so much about the possibility of its being necessary at no distant date to fight the battle of the Plains of Abraham over again and other such wild talk, that it is positively refreshing to find Mr. Kennedy telling us at the outset that "The truth is, Jean Baptiste never did come to lodge in house: that is just our British way of putting it. We are nexed his shanty to our mansion, that was all." If we had been satisfied with that and had always acted in straightforward way and talked sanely, the Maniton question being left entirely out of the question, we should at the present time be on much more friendly terms with the "Canadians."

I well remember making a mistake in using the work Canadian in a shop in Quebec some years ago, although knew perfectly what the local signification of it was and It was a rainy morning and, having nothing better to I set forth to buy some photographic views of the which I have always by which I have always been fond of. On the same principle that you speak Gaelic to a Highlander, if you can, I sport French. Not being possessed of a very French face, is found some difficulty in getting the shopkeeper to use mother-tongue, for, as the article in the Contemporal points out, Jean Baptiste learns English for business poses. Finally I overcame his reluctance, however, and asked me if I was a G asked me if I was a Canadian. "Yes," was my answe"
"And, where do you live? Monsieur," was then asked
"In Toronto." I reid "Yes," was then asked. "In Toronto," I said. "You are a Canadian and live to Toronto!!" In confusion and embarrassment I had confess that I was an in the confess that I was a co confess that I was only an Anglo-Canadian—he wood have called me English. "But you speak French, and thought you Townsteen the speak of thought you Toronto people wanted to abolish our language. The Mail says you do." So I had to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and to defend my adopted the says you had beld and the says you had be city and hold up to execration the equal rights organ, at then was. After that we got on famously together, and a result. I have a more than the same than the a result, I have among the mementoes of my last visit Quebec a photograph of the last Huron chief at Lorente presented to me by the shopkeeper.

Of course, if I had been more sensitive or more ignorant I should have resented being taken for a Canadian, for

might have been a reflection upon my accent. The question of accent is also treated by Mr. Kennedy. He might have Put it in this way,—the difference between French of France, as they say, and French of Canada is one of vowel-Sounds and intonation mainly, and not of accent. We in Ontario think we speak good English, and that we have a Pleasing accent, but we find Englishmen and Yankees who hold the contrary opinion. In passing strictures upon Quebec rench, we may as well remember that Quebeckers may complain of our judgments with as good reason as we complain of that passed by the Englishmen and Yankees with better reason perhaps. Generally speaking, we make Our vowels flatter than the Englishman makes his, while the French-Canadian does the opposite—that is, he gives a fuller, rounder sound to them than the Frenchman does. Thus la is pronounced very much like our English word law, lait is pronounced almost like lat in English, oni almost like way, verset as if it were varsa, and so on. Rinal consonants are usually sounded, especially in the case of to or 'd.' A common, every-day example is found in the word froid which sounds a good deal like our English fret. This sound of 'oi' is Norman, and is one of the little things that go to prove that in language, at any rate, the reach-Canadian has not changed much during the last three hundred years or so. Students of French often notice that editions of Moliere and other dramatic writers of the seventeenth century have the imperfects and the conditional tenses ending in 'ois' instead of 'ais,' and yet the former had exactly the same sound as the latter now has. In vocabulary again, there are some points of difference. Old Words here and there are to be found which the Prenchman has dropped, but a similar thing is noticeable with the similar thing is noticeable. with reference to New England and those parts of Canada

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in which U.E. Loyalists are settled. Clever as it is used in such U.E. Loyalists are settled. Englishman. Buch districts is, I believe, unknown to an Englishman. But with the requirements of new conditions of life, such the lumber trade, for instance, entirely new words have grown up, as among ourselves. And, lastly, the language than it towards assimilation of English words even more than it does in France, and it is noteworthy how largely French has borrowed from English in the present century; teamer and candy are often heard in Quebec. There are some very un-French words and phrases made

by a literal translation from the English. One day, I the holes, I wanted to compliment an old French lady upon the beauty of her sunflowers, and used the word I was account of the sunflowers of the vainty tried to comprehend tylomed to, tournesol, but she vainly tried to comprehend and "Monsieur" with the and attered that very expressive word "Monsieur" with the thing inflection that makes the average Englishman think there at language and that English. there should be an universal language, and that English. only when I began to translate our word literally did I see the plane? seve.

Idling through the town, walking or going by stagebach to Montmorence through the historic old parish of Beau to Montmorenci through the mistoric out participation of the standown, with the roof-tops all tramping out to Sillery tops all ablaze in scarlet and gold, tramping out to Sillery and W. 1. Charles to the Jesuit miswill ablaze in scarlet and gold, tramping out of Wolfe's Cove or out the St. Charles to the Jesuit mison the community and Cartier's landing-place, or driving the community the community and the community the St. Louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places, owned for most louis Road past old French places. the St. Louis Road past old French places, be most part by "Englishmen" now, and in by the Ste. Charles before Toye Road with the whole valley of the St. Charles before he and the purple hills in the distance, or taking a most Protaic stroll amid the anything but sweet odours of St. Valier St., I saw all sorts and conditions of men, talked that the stroll amid the anything but sweet odours of St. the St., I saw all sorts and conditions of men, with them, and learned better than to look upon this North and hand had a nators is never written, Breton French as a patois. A patois is never written, but in this so-called patois many books have been written and this so-called patois many books have been french-ben aday songs sung, and so well sung that even Frenchnany songs sung, and so well sung that even done in

But the language is not the only interesting thing to be tound in the old city. The crooked streets seem to trans-

late you to another world, the gay, chattering throng, especially upon the terrace overlooking the river, of an evening make you forget there is anything like care or sorrow in the world. Yet, go to the market of a morning -not at ten or eleven as thrifty house-wives go here-but at six or seven, and see the women who have driven miles overnight in their two-wheeled carts, akin to the celebrated Red River carts, piled high with onions, carrots, and the like, and hear how they can and do bargain. See the lovely flowers, the loads of maple sugar in huge blocks big enough to make a comfortable seat, and all the other thousand and one things you can see only in a French market, and you will understand a little of the life of the place. Look into a church for early mass on your way home to breakfast and you will find out what is one of the chief features of the Canadian's life and character. If you can find it, let the church you choose be Notre Dame des Victoires, surrounded by shops and almost propped up by them so that you can hardly tell which is shop and which church till you enter. Stand just inside of the door and read the catalogue of victories won over the English when New France yet belonged to Old France and you will then understand a little of the feeling a conquered people entertains for its conquerors. And do not forget that this little church is, perhaps, the very oldest we have in Canada.

But I set out to talk of language, and should, therefore, not forget to mention the seminary or, as we are accustomed to call it, Laval University. If you are fortunate enough to manage it, get two or three hours in the library without a guide, unless one of the priests will accompany you, and see the treasures of books they have stored up there. Our library looks small beside it, and I was only sorry that the end of vacation made it impossible for me to avail myself of the privilege of taking out books which would have been granted me if I had been able to stay till the opening of term. Truer courtesy I never found anywhere, in fact the whole of this last visit more and more convinced me that if we but knew and understood the "Canadians" better we should get along much more comfortably together. Never did I turn homeward so reluctiantly from any place I have

ever visited.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Whether or not nature wished to protest against our gracious Sovereign Lady's appropriating a day other than the twenty-fourth, it is impossible to say, but it certainly seemed like it. The twenty-sixth was perfectly fine and, as a matter of course, so was the twentyfourth, but the day appointed by law was most uncertain. Fortunately the keeper of the "Queen's weather" managed to hold Jupiter Pluvius in submission until the match was over. It is also impossible to say positively whether the dampness at the beginning of the day affected the throats of our sweet singers so that that time honoured custom of singing from the terrace "God Save the Queen" was allowed to lapse. Perhaps the Head of College can explain. And the flag, where was it? Surely Trinity is no less loyal than of yore. The afternoon was very fine and many fair friends of Trinity were on the terrace interestedly watching the game. At times some faces were clouded, was it on account of disappointment at seeing so few of the Trinity stalwarts? For those who did stay to do the honours of the day there was nothing but pleasure. Professor and Mrs. Clark gave a tea in their own shady corner, and it is unnecessary to more than mention the names of Professor and Mrs. Clark as host and hostess to convey a notion of the enjoyable function in progress in the shadow of the chapel. Lemonade and ices were as usual to be had on the lawn. All too soon the happy day came to an end-almost at the time for drawing stumps—the pent up wrath of nature could no longer be restrained and the storm burst in fury,

Thus came to an end the celebration of the seventy seventh anniversary of Her Gracious Majesty, and may she long live to give us many more twenty-fourths. God save the Queen!

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

For some years past we Canadians have been like children, who, having a corner of garden given them for their very own, dig up their bulbs and roots every day or two in their impatience to see whether there are any signs of growth. Now and again we have discovered some signs and have broken out into a shrill chorus of delight at the presence of a Canadian Literature! Compared with English literature, or even American, ours is meagre enough, and if a native Canadian may safely say it, poor enough. But, looking out over the field of literary activity at the present time, things seem more hopeful for the future. We must remember, however, that in the life of the individual we do not expect more than promise in the child or youth, waiting for the fulfilment of the promise in the full vigour of the grown man. So with our young pationality. As a nation, or rather as part of a family making up a great nation, we are only in our childhood as yet. Indeed we have hardly begun to recognize the fact of our existence despite the twentynine years of Confederation. As time counts in the lives of nations, it was only the other day that the Dominion was born, and yet we talk most manfully of setting up in the world for ourselves in politics as well as in other things, forgetting that a partnership in an old and well-established concern is often better for a youngster than a new business. When once we have fairly settled for ourselves what the ideals are which we are to work toward, and when we have come to be something more than a mere collection of provinces, with conflicting and diverging interests, held together mainly by money considerations and an act of parliament, we may be capable of producing something worthy in the way of literature, given, of course, the necessary culture on the one hand and an appreciative taste for reading on the other.

What has just been said applies mainly to us who are of British descent, for it must never be forgotten that our French compatriots in Quebec have a considerable literature which surpasses ours not only in quantity, but in quality also. As is quite patent to any one who has eyes to see it, the French-Canadians, or, as they call themselves, the Canadians, do cherish national aspirations with all the warmth of their ardent natures and are constantly trying with all the perseverance and tenacity of purpose they are capable of to realize something of these aspirations. Add to this that the Frenchman on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other, is a stylist or nothing, and that in Canada he looks back to a past respectable as to time and glorious as to character, then we have some sort of explanation of the superiority of his literature as compared with our own.

But without carrying further the contrast between the literature of the one province and the other, suggested by the book before us, let us turn to "The Seats of the Mighty," the latest story of one of Trinity's sons, Mr. Gilbert Parker. To complete the title we should add—A Romance of Old Quebec. The time is the five or ten years immediately preceding the first battle of the Plains of Abraham, a good description of which is given together with an account of the advance of the English up the river, their taking up their position at the Falls of Montmorenci, the Isle of Orleans and Levis, their sailing past the citadel to Sillery, the discovery of the passage up the cliff from what is now Wolfe's Cove, the scaling of the same, and the surprisal of the French, who, thinking the city impregnable from that side, had left it almost undefended.

In the background we get a glimpse, but only a glimpse, of the gay social and military life of the time, which is painted with richness and wealth of colouring for us in Mr. Kirby's "The Golden Dog." The evil genius of the colony, Bigot, hovers over the scene with his attendant spirits, their baneful presence being felt, rather than seen, in the results of their lust, greed, dishonesty and duplicity. Thrice only does Bigot come out in full relief, once when he madly defies the hungry mob rioting over a burning granary in which the Grand Company stored up grain bought from the habitans at a fixed price and sold back to them at an exorbitant one; a second time when he causes the hero to sup with him and to receive an insult from Juste Duvarney, the brother of his lady love, and thus causes them to fight a duel; and finally at a ball at his own palace, the Intendance, in the course of which he and several other gentle men withdraw from the ballroom to the Chambre de la Joie, to play at cards. Watching them are Voban, a barber, who bears Bigot a grudge because he had ruined his sweetheart, Mathilde, and Madame Cournal, Bigot's mistress, whose husband in his half maudlin condition seems to have a nicer sense of honour than in his sober moments when avarice blinds him to his wife's conduct, and at last plays the man in that he sets upop her lover. At this same game of cards appears Montcalm, but, so far as the main interest of the book is concerned, he Wolfe, Saunders, and Vaudreuil are but of secondary import ance, though they are all painted with due regard for historic truth, and the incapacity of the last-named is fully revealed.

The chief figures in the picture are Robert Moray, a Scoto American, who had inherited a large fortune from his father and a friend of his father's, and had settled in Virginia, Tinoif Doltaire, a natural son of Louis le Bien-Aime and a favourite of Madame de la Pompadour, and Alixe Duvarney. Amons the papers belonging to his friend, Sir John Godric Moray found certain letters that compromised a lad of high rank and of great influence in France. Concerning these letters he had received strict charge from his dying and he was, therefore, careful to keep there secret. But Madame de la Pompadour wanted them and sent Doltaire to America to get them by fair means or foul, so she might ruin the lady who had written them. Doltaire failed to get them by fair means and proceeded to try the other was In time Moray was sent as a hostage to Quebec with a promise that he should be exchanged at the first opportunity. Yes went by and the promise was not kept. Finally, when Bridge dock was defeated and his papers seized, it was found the Moray had sent plans of French forts to him, and he was trig as a spy and was imprisoned for a long time in a dark dungeof of the citadel.

During the years of his detention as a hostage our hero visited much at the house of the Seigneur Duvarney and fallen in love with his elder daughter, Alixe, a young girl ju verging upon womanhood, and wise beyond her years. Doltal saw that Moray's love was returned and made up his mind win Alixe from him. In this scheme he had race, religion country, position, influence, and personal attractiveness all his side, and besides, after he had taken his decision, More was constantly a prisoner. In spite of Doltaire's suit remained faithful to her unfortunate lover and even control to see him in his various prisons, for he did not remain in citadel always, but was moved now to the common jail, now the Chatage St. T. the Chateau St. Louis. In this latter place, the Governor residence, Moray and she were married, and on the day following the marrier. ing the marriage he managed to escape from prison and city, and joined the E city, and joined the English army after an exciting trip of the St. Lawrence and back again. To get his wife and to po to Wolfe that a means of entrance to the city from

existed Moray ventured back into Quebec at great peril to his life, only to see his marriage publicly annulled by the bishop, and his wife taken off by his father-in-law to the Convent of the Ursulines. He learned that Doltaire, who had a commission from la Pompadour to supersede both Bigot and Vaudreuil, intended to carry Alixe off from the convent the same night. Disguising himself as a soldier he joined Doltaire's party, and, through the connivance of the Mother Superior, he was enabled to watch Doltaire as he pressed his suit. Unluckily for himself, the latter, in pressing his suit, used words that reminded Alixe of her husband, and she stood firm, although for a moment she had wavered.

They all leave the convent when they hear of the Seigneur Duvarney's being wounded and two sisters go with Alixe for her Protection. The ladies are lodged at the Intendance, and Moray, still wearing his soldier's disguise, is ordered to guard their room and to let none but Doltaire out or in. Alixe recognizes him, Doltaire surprises them, Moray flies, leaving Doltaire wounded, and Alixe disappears with her father, so that, when the city is taken a few days afterward, she cannot be found. Mathilde, who, with Voban, has helped the lovers very much, tells him to go to the gray friar at the Valdoche Hills, and thither he goes to find she had told the truth, and that the friar was the clergyman who married him.

The story is told in the form of memoirs, hence it does not move as quickly as "The Golden Dog" does, but the sketching of the characters is well done and there are several dramatic incidents well treated. We have always understood that the war which transferred the dominion over New France to England was a woman's war, and in this story Mr. Parker has assigned reasons for the declaration of it.

If we may make the remark, we think the present story shows a decided advance upon those the author had published before it, and is to be compared with "The Trail of the Sword" none important particular, viz.: that in this one the Englishman wins the lady while in the latter it was the Frenchman, or, speaking as a Quebecker would speak, the Canadian. Though differing from them in treatment, and dealing with a period subsequent to that they deal with, "The Seats of the Mighty" well deserves to be placed at least on a level with "The Golden Dog," to which we have already referred, and Conan Doyle's "The Refugees." If Mr. Parker keeps on improving as he has done in the past, and if other writers emulate him, we shall begin to think we are emerging from the child stage of Canadian Literature.

SOME VIEWS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Our attention is every little while being called to the fact that Trinity College is "conducted on the model of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge," and at such times the thought is likely to arise, in how far is this the case. Our notice was directed the other day to "A lecture on present University Education delivered at Leeds," by Professor E. C. Clark of Cambridge, Which appeared in The Eagle of March, 1896. Believing that tendance, Examinations, Compulsory Subjects, Compulsory Attendance at Chapel and Morality and Religion, considered by not fail to interest a large number of our readers, we have taken the offer to give our readers from time to time further extracts from the same source.

Pleasure and sports would once have been reckoned among the accidental and questionable accompaniments of a University to be tolerated, if not amounting to any serious distraction work; scarcely to be recognized, certainly not directly

encouraged. Nous arons change tout cela—a change right enough, in proper measure: that it has gone somewhat too far is owing partly no doubt to our own authorities, but mainly to the opinion of a considerable portion of the British public. To "have a good time," in the phrase which we have adopted from the American language, seems to be, in the view of some parents, and a fortion among some of our undergraduates, the sole object with which the latter come to spend three of the best years of their lives at Oxford and Cambridge. A certain amount of moral serveillance is expected, or perhaps merely that the young gentlemen should be kept out of obvious mischief. As to intellectual improvement, absolute indifference is often, apparently, felt, and sometimes actually expressed. We are regarded, in fact, by those of whom I speak, as keeping an extremely comfortable, though rather expensive, Dame's School.

This somewhat limited view of a University's functions is, however, generally qualified by the wholesome admiration of the British public for pluck and activity. And I am glad to think that the class which, though intellectually inactive does devote itself vigorously to athletics is tending to swallow up the class of all-round idlers, I have but little to say of these last—the men who are neither reading men nor sportsmen, but simply, where their means will admit, men of pleasure. With the uses of such persons in the world at large I am not concerned: as to the University, while it is by no means clear what good they can get for themselves out of a residence there, it is almost certain that they will exercise a bad influence on others. The distinct duty of our authorities in the interest both of the University and the country is, in my opinion, to eliminate this class as much as possible.

Such an elimination can be done in part, and, of course, less pointedly, by automatic university regulations. but the duty must fall in the end upon college officials, and I question whethe it is at present performed with sufficient firmness.

Let us turn now, with relief, from the good-for-nothing to the sportsman, and the extremely important subject of athletics. This term "sportsman," in its University use, does not mean the same thing as it does on a race course. It is specially applied to the followers of manly exercises, and more particularly such as require, like cricket, boating and foot-ball, the common action of a number of individuals, such therefore as necessitate a certain amount of discipline, management and self-restraint. This is the class of sports that I have mainly in view when speaking of athletics—a subject on which I myself must confess to a considerable change of opinion.

To begin with, the new cult—for cult it may fairly be called—is a fait accompli. Whether they approve or not, most observers will admit that athletics now occupy the first place, of consideration and of estimate, with the majority of English boys brought up at public places of education. There are some significant words in of one of the memoranda of the Secondary Education Commissioners, where the author is speaking of the honour paid by his school-fellows to a scholar elect, "He ranks," says Mr. Wells," even with successful athletes.

And in this estimate our juniors are rather encouraged than otherwise, specially by many of their parents, generally by the public opinion of ordinary-Englishmen. John Bull pretty nearly says, by his conduct if not by his words: "Let my son grow up a manly young fellow, with some knowledge of the world, at his University, and I don't care much what he learns or unlearns." Nor can this external influence fail to operate in its turn upon professed educators themselves—upon masters and tutors and college authorities, whom you cannot expect to be heavensent guides, when they are after all your clients—clients of the British parent and the British public. And the ultimate effect, great at school, is increased at the university, in proportion to the diminished power of the educational authorities.

I can recall words of an old friend, who has been dead for a considerable number of years, and was by no means either a fool or a martinet, which would surprise the modern college tutors, alike by their sentiment and their strength, upon one of the most orthodox of athletic pursuits. "That devilish boating," was my friend's expression, he being a clergyman. "That devilish boating," was un peu trop fort even then: but I must confess to have myself started with a strong prejudice aganist the athletic cult, in which I have come frankly to recognize very real and considerable merits. Besides its physical advantages, it has, to my knowledge, had the effect of making our young University men, as a whole, more manly, more simple, more healthy-minded; it is undoubtedly discouraging to imposture and conceit or self-consciousness: it promotes public spirit and common action, and by bringing together men of different classes and creeds in voluntary union, it greatly improves them all.

I cannot extend the same praise to the mere spectators of athletics, put I think that this class, although it exists at our universities, is by no means so numerous there as elsewhere. And there are two parasitic growths to genuine sport, now forcing themselves a good deal upon the notice of the public at large, with which we have fortunately little to do. The persons who regard sports simply as events for betting on, are, I believe, but few at Oxford or Cambridge. And as to professionalism, though we may pay for it in the form of instructors and assistants, against whom no particular exception can be taken, it is necessarily unknown amongst ourselves.

One must admit that the pursuit of athletics, when carried to its present somewhat absorbing extent, rather shoulders out all intellectual aspirations which do not happen to be particularly vigorous; it tends to stop reading, or to reduce it to the scrappy acquisitions of the ordinary over-occupied man of business in late life: it even produces, in some cases, a cynicism with regard to study in general, which is not lessened by certain faulty methods of University examination. Lastly its beneficial moral effects depend a good deal upon the social sanctions, the general atmosphere and environment of the University itself. The athlete pure and simple coming out into the open world is, better prepared than a boy from a French lycee turned loose as an etudiant upon Paris. Still he has his temptations to face, like all of us, and it is sometimes possible that his liability to these may have been enhanced rather than diminished by his previous training. Many of you, no doubt, have read Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife." The picture of the hero, if I may call him so, is much overdrawn: but it does seem to contain a shade of truth.

The upshot of all this is that, in my opinion, University or College authorities could and should do rather more than they actually do at present, for their rank and file, to qualify or supplement the great bent of our young England towards a predominantly physical education.

CONVOCATION NOTES.

We regret that in our last issue a mistake was made in this column in speaking of the late Canon Logan. On referring to the records kept by the Registrar, we find that the deceased was a student at the Cobourg Divinity School, and was admitted by a grace of Convocation to the degree of B.A. Dec. 19th, 1861, and to the degree of M.A. Dec. 18th, 1862. In the list for 1861 we notice, besides Canon Logan's name, those of T.W. Allen, G. A. Anderson, G. I. Armstrong, Henry Brent, G. A. Bull, H. E. Plees, A. R. Stimson, John Wilson and J. B. Worrell, at least three of whom are still living.

The Executive Committee met on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., in the Registrar's room. There were present the Chair-

man, the Provost, the Registrar, the Dean, the Clerk, Professors Cayley and Mackenzie, the Reverend J.S. Broughall, and Messrs. Kirwan Martin, Pottenger, and Young. It was decided to hold meetings hereafter on the third Tuesday in each month at the call of the Clerk.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were elected associate members of Convocation: Messrs. F. A. P. Chadwick, B.A., W. G. Swayne and J. F. Rounthwaite.

Lecture Committee.—The Convener reported the deliverance of lectures as chronicled in the last number of The Review, and the promise of a list of members of St. Thomas' Church who would likely become interested in Convocation if they were asked. It was suggested that steps be taken to get similar lists from other parishes and to arrange for sermons on Religious Education, with special reference to Trinity, to be preached in other churches just in the same way as the Provost and Professor Clark preached in St. Thomas' a few weeks ago.

Delegates to the Ontario Synod.—The Provost and the Clerk were appointed to address the evening meeting which is always held in the interests of Trinity on the Wednesday of the week in which the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario meets. The meeting this year will be held on July 8th. The general opinion seemed to be that, wherever it is practicable, it would be well to have similar meetings during Synod week, so that an account might be given to the members of the various Synods of what is really their own University, for it must never be forgotten that the bishops are, in virtue of their office, members of Corporation and have each the right to nominate four other members of that body.

Circulars.—The Clerk laid on the table copies of the revised matriculation circular, and reported upon the Convocation circular. The Convener of the Advertising Committee reported that the matriculation circular had been distributed among the pupils of various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes to the number of thirty-seven in all. It was agreed that the legal members of the committee, the Chairman, Messrs. Harman, Martin, Symons, Davidson, MacInnes, and Pottenger should draw up a circular about the law course for distribution in October among the students at law in attendance at the Ontario Law School.

Year Book.—A full report on the publication of a year book under the auspices of Convocation was presented by Professor Mackenzie. After a very full discussion it was moved by the Dean, seconded by the Clerk, that a year book not exceeding * hundred and fifty pages be published, the edition to consist of five hundred copies. This motion was unanimously carried and the Publication and Advertising Committee was instructed to elect an editor-in-chief and to take full charge of the matter. It is estimated that if half the copies ordered are sold at fifty cents each, the money realized will pay the cost of publishing, for it is not intended that Convocation shall be out of pocket through the venture. The remaining copies can easily be disposed of by exchanging with other colleges, etc. As it is intended that the book shall be, as far as possible, a complete record of every thing worth chronicling in the college year, the actual work of publication will be done during the long vacation and the book will be ready for distribution at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Besides a chronicle of the year's events there will be history and description of the University and of the College buildings, accompanied by cuts if possible. Lists of graduates and former dons will be given, together with everything that can properly be classed under the heading of College notes. And, though the book is to be a college, and not a university, affair, S. Hilda's will not be forgotten. Already there have been copies enough bespoken in College to make it seem highly probable that there will be no difficulty in making the publication tion a success in every way. At an early date the committee

will meet again, and then it will take steps toward securing the co-operation of graduates and undergraduates in what may fairly be termed an important undertaking.

College Chronicle.

CRICKET.

The cricket season so far has been in every way eminently satisfactory. Five matches have been played of which four have been won, viz.: Rosedale, Parkdale, Upper Canada College and Trinity College School. (One match against Rosedale was lost by the narrow margin of four runs.

Our first game was played on Saturday May 9th, against Rosedale. We lost the toss and Rosedale went to bat, but owing to first-class bowling on the part of Cooper and Fleet (Pro.) they were dismissed for the small total of thirty-three. 'Mockridge and Bell opened Trinity's innings. Bell batted patiently for fourteen runs and when out was replaced by Southam, who, after making eight, gave way to Cooper. Mockridge during this time had been scoring very fast by hard hitting all around the wicket. He was at last caught and bowled by Lyon for a well-played sixty-four. Cooper not out thirteen and White not out one completed our innings, 105 for four wickets. Cooper bowled well, getting six wickets for ten runs.

On May 9th our old-time oppponents, Parkdale, met us on the campus. We were again unlucky enough to lose the toss, and Parkdale chose to bat first. De la Fosse and Sterling were the only two to make a stand, compiling forty-two between them. Parkdale's total number of runs only amounted to seventy-seven, a score which seemed an apparently easy task for us to beat. When, however, eight wickets had fallen for seventy-five runs, a different appearance was put on the game, but Fleet, with a well-played thirty-three, Campbell with twenty-eight, and Broughall with not out thirteen pulled the game out of the fire by a goodly margin of sixty-three runs.

The game with Rosedale, played May 16th, proved disastrous to us, and the least said about our playing on that afternoon the better. Rosedale were got rid of for the ridiculously small total of fifty-nine runs, mainly owing to good trundling on the part of Wadsworth. We were dismissed for fifty-five, Cooper and Wadsworth getting sixteen and fourteen respectively. Three of our men were put out 1.b.w. We signalized this defeat by driving home in a four-in-hand and the general concensus of opinion was that something must have been rotten in the state of Denmark when we were not able to beat a total fifty-nine.

On the 19th we met Upper Canada College on the Campus. This was the first time for three years that we have scored over 200 runs in one innings. U.C.C. in their first innings only succeeded in getting sixty runs. To this we responded with Cooper, Mr. Bedford Jones also made good scores. After the game Mr. Young entertained both teams at a very enjoyable given in the Dons' garden.

On the next day we journeyed to Port Hope and it was a creat treat to play a game on a really first-class wicket. T. C. S. wickets, when stumps were drawn. Cooper made sixty-three in very good form.

Our annual game with Hamilton resulted in a very close and exciting match. For the first time this year we won the toss and elected to bat, making 126 runs, Senkler getting forty-five

by good batting. Southam, Cooper and Bell also did good work for eighteen, twenty-three and seventeen respectively. Hamilton in their venture had scored 104 for six wickets, but good bowling by Wadsworth dismissed them for 111 runs, Trinity thus winning by fifteen runs. D'Arcy Martin distinguished himself for Hamilton, getting forty-four, not out.

The Toronto game proved disastrous to us. On a very wet wicket we scored seventy-seven runs, Wadsworth contributing the large majority. Toronto topped this total by about fifty runs. This was our last match until after the exams. and the next game will not be played until towards the end of June.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CRICKET MATCH.

Matters are progressing very slowly in regard to the Intercollegiate cricket match. No word has been received from Goodman, the President of the U. S. Association. Communications have been received, however, from P. H. Clark, Captain of the Harvard eleven, stating that in case the game with the combined teams falls through that Harvard will very likely be able to come up here about the last of July or first of June and play us. It is greatly to be desired that this project will not fall through, not only from the pleasure to be derived in playing Harvard, but from the great impetus that the game would give to college cricket in Canada.

ATHLETIC CONCERT.

We are glad to be able to announce that the athletic concert held on May 7th was a financial success, thirty-five dollars being cleared over and above expenses. This will do much to help to pull the Association out of debt, and the thanks of the Executive are due to those who helped to contribute to the success of the affair by their sale of tickets.

THE ORDINATION SERVICES,

The ordination services on May 31st attracted a number of undergraduates to S. Alban's Cathedral there to swell the crowd which literally filled the building to overflowing, and which had assembled to participate in the solemn and impressive service. The Provost of Trinity University delivered the exhortation from the words: "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you."-S. John XX, 21. The Provost dwelt upon the importance and high privileges of the offices to which the candidates were called and most impressively laid stress upon the serious responsibilities which they were about to assume in becoming deacons and priests. After the reading of the first lesson the Rev. A. J. Broughall presented the candidates for Deacons' orders to the Bishop, among whom were: Messrs. C. A. Seager, B.A., H. B. Gwyn, B.A., and A. M. Rutherford. Mr. Seager read the Gospel for the day and the cadidates for the Order of Priesthood were then presented. Messrs. G. Card, B.A., A. S. Madill, B.A., and W. L. Baynes Reed, Lic. Th., were the candidates from Trinity presented to the Bishop. The service throughout was very impressive. The music was exceptionally good, and the service was sung by Rev. John Mockridge. The clergy who assisted at the ordination were the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. Canon Sheraton and Rev. John Mockridge.

CONCERT.

About two hundred people assembled in Convocation Hall on Thursday evening, May 7th, and enjoyed a pleasant concert given under the auspices of the Athletic Association. The excellent programme seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed, and the opening number, Miss Scott's rendering of The Carnival, immediately called forth a demand for an encore, to which Miss Scott graciously responded with The Fairies. The Dean then ascended the platform, "not with the intention of delivering a lecture," but to read some selections from Sheridan's comedy,

"The Rivals." Mrs. Malaprop, I think, won the interest of the audience and her ideas on the education of young ladies were heartily applauded at least by "the disagreeable man." Mr. C.W. Bell, '96, then entertained the audience thoroughly for a short time by his very clever conjuring, and aroused the curiosity of some of the spectators, who would "so like to know" how the tricks were performed. Miss Scott so pleasingly filled the next number that the request for an encore was repeated, and when Miss Scott again appears on a Trinity programme her reception promises to be a hearty one. When the concert was over several supper parties assembled and passed out of Convocation Hall to various dens, there to spend a pleasant half hour before returning to town.

COLLEGE CUTS.

The concert on May 7th, was financially a success, although not nearly so great a one as was fairly to be expected. Everyone in College knows the obligation under which Trinity lies to the American colleges with whom several cricket matches were played last summer, and it is now no secret that upon our Athletic Association will fall the onus of Canadian Inter-Collegiate cricket this season. In view of this fact the men should have made a greater effort to assist the Association in collecting the funds necessary to entertain the American cricketers whose hospitality and kindness was shown last season to heartily to the Inter-Collegiate eleven which visited the United States.

There's a place for lazy students down below, Where they spend their days in misery and woe.

Where the bums who never work And the men who funk and shirk

And the starred, and ploughed, and plucked, are doomed to go.

Their lot's the worst that's known to fiend or man,

They're forever writing, writing an exam, They're weary. jaded, scared,

For they're never quite prepared, It's one long, eternal, everlasting cram.

They receive no credit there for what they do, Ever reading, studying, writing, --never through—

Full of trouble, fear, and sorrow Always plugging for the morrow,

But the morrow brings no hope or rest in view.

Oh my fellows, friends, and freshmen, heed the fate

Of the men who leave their work till far to late, Never put off until May

Never put off until May Work of an October day,

Or you'll find yourself inside Gehenna's gate.

We had been discussing the Dolly Dialogues, more particularly "The House Opposite."

"Oh! do tell me who it is at Trinity whose name begins with Mac.," smiled my friend the other evening after we had piled the cards together carefully. "Particulars," I suggested. A careful consideration of the puzzle propounded would lead to the conclusion that my friend was a young lady. The conclusion would not be wrong. "He was very dark and," after a pause, "rather good looking. We saw him on the train, you know. He came in, and as there was no other vacant place he sat down beside me." "I hope he apologised," I ventured. "Very humbly," with a smile, "and he was so very English." I smiled. "He got in——?" I queried. "Oh! who was it? do tell me." "Did you talk to him?" I asked. I thought I noticed a slight coolness for a moment. I may have been mistaken. I tried again. "But of course there were your friends." "Oh! the girls were across the aisle and just giggled. They looked

over every little while and smiled." "And—," I suggested. Well I smiled too. And then a friend of his came in at London,—it was London, I think. He was rery plain." I smiled again. "Then Mac. said he would bet a quarter that they would meet 'Duke' at the Station." For some unaccountable reason the offer was n't accepted, and they both seemed rather sad. I learned this afterwards. "Where shall we go, I'm nearly starved," said Mac. The plain friend suggested a well known place on King St. but MacConkey's won, and they decided on 'oysters." "You should have seen how they brightened up." continued my friend, the dark ones face became quite round. Then the man came for the checks and they said Trinity and we said—, "but The Review has special rates for advertising well-known and very select young ladies' schools," and then we all laughed. It was very funny, and my friend was all smiles. "Now please tell me who they were." We did finally, and said "Mr. Mac— and Mr. Cali—n," and our friends hurried into their wraps to get in before half past nine. But they were late.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. A. Anderson, M.A., is taking duty at Pickering.

Mr. F. A. P. Chadwick, B.A., is located in Arthur in charge of the parish.

Rev. Professor Worrell, Royal Military College, lunched in hall on the 4th ult. Prof. Worrell is this year examiner in English and History.

Mr. C. A. Seager, B.A., fills the position of curate at S. Thomas' during long vacation. His friends in residence are occasionally favoured with a visit.

Five townships form the parish over which Mr. J. H. Mac-Gill, M.A., has charge, with headquarters at Minden. His friends have received cheerful reports of the work he has in hand.

On the occasion of the annual cricket match with U.C.C. Mr. Young gave an enjoyable afternoon tea in the Don's garden. The weather was exceptionally pleasant, and among the many visitors who had come to watch the match the bright blazers of the cricketers were to be seen passing to and from Among many others Dr. Parkin and Mr. Martland were the honoured guests.

The many friends of Rev. Canon Mills, D.D., Montreal, who recently sent his resignation to the churchwardens of Trinity Church, will be pleased to hear that the reverend gentleman has been appointed Archdeacon of S. Andrew's, by His Lordship Bishop Bond. Canon Mills, who was formerly Rector of St. Johns, Que., has been for the past fourteen years rector of Trinity, during which time he has become very popular. Dr. Mills was appointed a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral twelve years ago.

Many friends of the Rev. Alick W. Mackenzie, B.A., will be glad to welcome the neat little prospectus which he has issued in connection with his school, "The Grove," at Lakefield, near Peterboro'. This long established and excellent boarding schools for younger boys will be remembered by several Trinity men who there received the grounding for their later college education, when the school was under Mr. Sparham Sheldrake's direction. "The Grove" is charmingly situated on Lake Katchawanooka, one of the chain of lakes in that district so well known to canoeists. We feel assured that under the new regime and Mr. Mackenzie's able management the school will sustain its high standing and flourish as of old.

"Bishop Hamilton has appointed Mr. Travers Lewis, of the Ottawa bar, to the office of Chancellor of the new diocese.

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appointment will be undoubtedly a popular one, as deputations from the various Anglican churches of Ottawa recently waited upon the Bishop, strongly recommending him for the position, notably from Christ Church, S. Alban's, S. George's, Grace Church and S. Barnabas'. Though comparatively a young man the new Chancellor has for the past fifteen years enjoyed a large commercial practice, being a member of the well-known legal firm of Chrysler & Lewis. He is an M.A. of Trinity University, Toronto, where he took his degree in 1878, and is a member of the University Board. Mr. Lewis's appointment will be an added source of strength to the executive of the diocese." Such an eulogy as this which appeared in a recent issue of the Ottawa Citizen, is one of which Mr. Lewis may well be proud. The active and kindly interest which Mr. Lewis has shown in the institutions of his Alma Mater have long made him known to graduates and undergraduates alike, who will express their unfeigned pleasure at the honour conferred on Mr. Lewis by the Bishop of Ottawa.

MISSIONARY AND THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AT the late annual meeting of this society an important motion was introduced in a very casual way, interjected as it almost appeared to fill in the tedious time of ballot-counting. The motion was unexpected apparently by all, and unprepared for at least in part by even its movers. It was a very serious motion, contemplating nothing less than the complete revision of the Society's constitution. It met with short and sudden opposition, particularly from some of the more reverend members present, and was shelved till Michaelmas by being referred to a committee. The arguments in its support appeared to have been but partly developed, and were

moreover practically unheard. Such arguments, however, generally fall under one of the two heads, the historic "reformation of abuses" on the one hand, or the "enthusing" (to use a well rooted popularism) of the Society on the other. In the present instance it is worthy of note that the character of the gentlemen whose motionit is, and their intense interest in the Society vouch most surely that in their honest opinion something is necessary to the well-being, or the success, or perhaps both, of this institution. In the meantime an able committee is investigating the need and the members generally have some four months in which to consider the aims and objects of what should, in a college with the foundation and principles and history of our own, be one of its foremost institutions, as well as the various ways and means of advancing the same. That such a society should exist is universally held; that it should be both theological and missionary may also be admitted; that it should not only include but be of interest to Arts as well as Divinity men is most desirable; that it should be an active factor in the path of Trinity's progress, both internally and externally, might also be postulated; that it should aid in the work of Church extension and teaching throughout our land would be a noble aim, and that it should have more than a nominal interest in the question of student-duty would not unreasonably follow, receiving as it does annual reports of such work. All these important calls may perhaps be duly provided for, more may, as some of them undoubtedly are, be receiving due attention, but, without the slightest reflection upon the gentlemen interested, it is well to remember that "kicking is a blessing," and if in the present case it does nothing but bring to light the wisdom of past years and perhaps settle some radical impulses, the time given to this motion may not be misspent nor the trouble taken wholly

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London Truth says:—"The Radicals agitate; the Conservatives legislate." Which is the most valuable?

The latest news from Metabeleland is that a farmer left dynamite fuses in his homestead which killed 100 Metabeles, and that a store-keeper in the same fashion killed 200. Is it surprising that the Metabele should take revenge by slaughtering the Europeans wherever they have a chance?—London Truth.

Irishman—(at the telephone)—"Sind me up tree bales of hay and wan of oats."

Feed dealer—"All right. Who for?"

Irishman—"There now don't get gay.

For the horse av corse."—The Argonant.

Midnight Sum—This name is applied to the sun when seen at midnight. If a person were within the Arctic circle at the time of the summer solstice this would be possible.

It is well for those suffering from small-pox at Gloucester, where there is an epidemic of that disease, that they did not live in the former part of the fourteenth century. A chronicle of that period contains the following record:—"In ye yeare 1313 ye king of France burned all his pocky folke as well men as women."—London Truth.

The following lines are from a description of an old garden, by Alfred Austin, the new poet laureate:—

"Moondaisies tall, and tufts of crimson phlox,

And dainty white anemones that bear An Eastern name, and Eastern beauty wear;

Lithe, haughty lilies, homely-smelling stocks,

And sunflowers green and gold and gorgeous holly-hocks."

Isaac Watts began to write hymns because his congregation at Southampton made use of a collection which excited his disgust, and of which the following verse was a specimen:—

"The grave to me a place shall be Wherein I'll rest on roses, I'll lie in state, and meditate Upon the law of Moses."

-Evangelical Churchman.

[We shouldn't wonder if we started to write hymns ourselves if we had such a provocation as this.—Ed.]

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- "I hope 't will pour, I hope 't will pour," Croaked the tree-toad from his gray bark door,
- "For with a broad leaf for my roof I'm perfectly weather proof."

Sang the brook, "I laugh at every drop, And wish it would never need to stop Until a broad river I'd grow to be, And could find my way out to the sea."

- Educational Journal.

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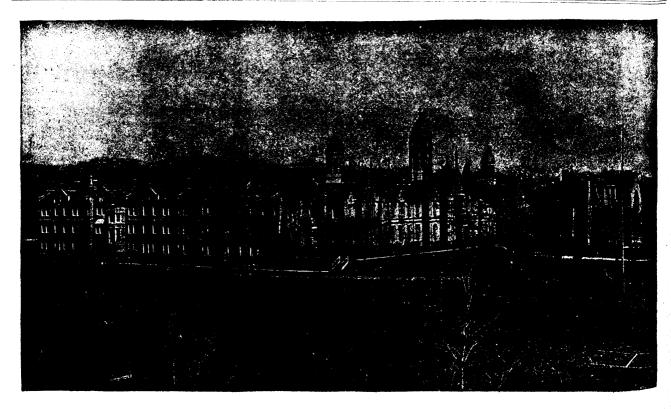
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