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WESLEYANA

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.. MARCH, 1897 ..


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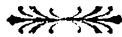
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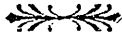
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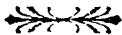


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VOX WESLEYANA

Vol. I.

WESLEY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

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The past month witnessed an event in which all the students of Wesley College were interested. The marriage of Miss Hattie Smith, one of last year's scholarship winners in the previous, to Rev. Mr. Osterhout is referred to. Details of the happy event are to be found on another page, but the editors of "Vox" take this opportunity of wishing Mr. and Mrs. Osterhout many happy returns of the day.

The approach of that season of the year when outdoor exercise on the hockey rink or football field is rendered impossible by the unsatisfactory condition of the campus, makes it desirable that the students should consider some method of obtaining the necessary exercise. An out-of-door handball court is the proposal which meets with most approval from all quarters. Such a structure, once erected, would prove the very thing for those seasons of the year when the changability of the weather prohibits other forms of sport. A handball court could be built for a hundred dollars that would last for years, and though this sum is not within the means of the stu-

dents, steps should be taken at once to forward the enterprise in some other way. The faculty should come to the assistance of the students in this matter. The students could then pay a certain small fee each year for the use of the court, which would in time entirely reimburse the Board for its outlay. It is hardly just that the students now in college should erect at their own expense a court which they would have to leave with the college when they left, and from which the college would reap the benefit in the future. That the students should succeed well at the coming examinations is certainly in the interest of the college, and one of the factors to this end is a means of taking exercise during the critical period now approaching. Certainly it is the duty of the College Board to generously assist the students in this matter.

The proposal of the University Board to erect a \$60,000 building will receive the heartiest support of all University students at least. The great need of such an addition to the University's facilities for teaching is to no one more painfully apparent than to those who have put three or four years in the garret now designated by the name of "University Rooms." To undertake the teaching or study of the sciences with the material and means of working as at present supplied by the authorities, is certainly as absurd and unsatisfactory as anything ever attempted by a youthful and aspiring educational institution. It classes with attempts to paint the lily or to add another hue to the rainbow. No man, in this age of the world, is prepared to intelligently grasp the problems of the day or to keep abreast of the times without considerable familiarity with the different branches of science. The age is one of scientific progress and triumph,

and an educated man must certainly have sufficient training in these lines to enable him to understand what the world is doing. The average graduate of the University of Manitoba gets enough science to mystify him, and the graduate in that particular branch is quite as qualified to pursue his studies as though he had devoted himself, during the two years, to mathematics or modern languages. If the University cannot afford to maintain a suitably equipped building for the study of science, let that course be quietly dropped from its curriculum. The result of continuing a science course in name only can but be in the end the loss of all standing among fellow institutions.

The faculty has of late seen fit to enforce the printed regulation respecting attendance at College prayers. The regulation has always been published in the calendar, but the matter of attendance at College prayers was never insisted upon until within the last few months. The former methods of regarding the regulation has found, and still finds, ardent defenders. But, while this is true, yet we think that the faculty has done the wisest and best thing, and wonder that such steps were not taken before. Our reason for taking this view is briefly as follows: Education does not mean the impartation and acquisition of facts pertaining to any individual art or science. To so regard it is to miss its truest and best end. Even to confine education to the training of the mental faculties is to unduly limit its

sphere. It should mean the training of the whole man, and include acquisition of facts pertaining to the various branches of knowledge, the development of the mind to clear and accurate thinking, the cultivation of habits of life which will give the greatest scope and efficacy in the foregoing branches. Habits of life are not born with us. We come into life with tendencies, not with habits. These are formed. Good and regular habits are acquired just in the same way as bad and irregular ones. Youth is the time when actions become crystalized into habits and habits into character. Once they have become so crystalized it is a very difficult matter to break up the foundation. The attention of all educators should be directed to this all-important fact. We might be pardoned for saying that it is our opinion that not enough attention is paid at present to regular, tidy and methodical habits. A ship may be equipped with all necessary furnishings, embellishment and capacity, but lacking a rudder, she sooner or later comes to grief in the sphere where her work is to be done. Character, the product of habit, is the rudder of human life. Though manhood may be thoroughly equipped, yet it fails to do its proper work without the directing power of good character. This is what the faculty has taken a step in the direction of securing, and we heartily commend them for it. Life is the important thing for all men. The processes of the present derive their meaning and significance from their bearing on the future.

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THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

An Address delivered before the College Literary Society.

It may seem strange that I should choose for a familiar and somewhat popular appeal such a theme as "The Duties of Citizenship." From time immemorial men have felt that there is something repellent, if not quite repulsive, about duty. So long ago as the palmy days of man's innocence, when he wandered in the garden with the whole world of nature animate and inanimate, at his disposal, he found it impossible to obey the one command that was laid upon him in the form of a prohibition. Since then well nigh countless ages, and certainly countless moral failures, with their consequent reaction upon character, have made it that tasks, once pleasant, because natural expressions and outgoings of our nature, have passed into the category of things hateful. The number of things easy is now reduced to a minimum, while the number of things hard is increased to a maximum. To-day, heirs of all the ages, not only in the fortunate sense of culture and intelligence, but in the unfortunate sense of impaired constitution, it needs all the force of an already forceful personality, the clearest tones of the voice of God's vice-gerent in our souls, and the liveliest realization of the rewards attendant upon a life of virtue to enable us to conform even approximately to the demands of moral law.

Still further. If I were to choose any one word that would stand collectively for the duties of the citizen, that word would probably be Patriotism. Now, there is a feeling that in this workaday world of ours, with its restricted vision, its sordid interests, its petty motives, patriotism plays but a small part. We are apt to think that in the modern reconstruction of society upon economic and industrial lines patriotism has been practically shelved. Had we lived in other times it might have been different. Had we lived in the good old Roman days; the days of Pompey or Caesar or Cicero, when the consciousness of Rome's supremacy operated like an electric current in the veins of the in-

dividual Roman, when the words, "I am a Roman citizen" could not be pronounced in any quarter of the globe without magic, talismanic effect; had we lived in the halcyon days of Greece, in the days of Pericles or Demosthenes, when the individual Greek might have walked the more firmly when he remembered the role his country was playing in the culture of the nations; had we been members of the Swiss Confederacy, when the bosom of Winkelried became a meeting point for the spears of Austrian tyrants; had we been subjects of that tight little island over the sea when she stood face to face with the greatest flotilla of modern times and girt on her sword, not only to defend her own honor, but to espouse and champion the religious cause of half a continent; had we lived in any of these times, Patriotism, the name and the thing, would have meant something.

As a matter of fact, this is fallacious. Patriotism is not a mere *umbra nominis*—it is neither a shadow nor a name. Let a hostile army kindle its camp fires on the frontiers of our land, let the flag of our country be insulted, let the life of a fellow-citizen be imperilled, and the collective heart of the nation will rise in its majesty, and the figment of Patriotism will be justified afresh!

Not that I would be understood to mean that the content of patriotism is equivalent merely to a ready response to a call of arms. Patriotism makes just as great demands upon the citizen in the long and quiet reaches of the nation's peace as in the cataclysm of war. Nay, more. I devoutly pray that in the future patriotism may come to stand increasingly for the enlightened discharge of the duties of peaceful citizenship.

The circumstances are indeed rare that justify an appeal to arms. Children of the same parents, the handiwork of the same God, virtually and literally brothers, nothing but the necessity of avenging the national honor, or the perhaps more imperative necessity of espousing a right-

ous cause, can save war from being an enormity. This is one of the reasons why it is so essential that the men of power in the state should be wise and temperate. I do not know that there is any surer guarantee of the permanent continuance of the world's peace than is to be found in the discreet exercise by the individual elector of the right of franchise. Let him see to it that in elections of ever-increasing importance, in every case the best men—the men of the highest ideals—are chosen. Finally, by the rejection of the unfit and the survival of the fittest, there will gather about the council board of the nation her choicest and her noblest sons. I am aware that in small arenas, in municipal affairs and local politics it is difficult to enlist the best men in the public service. I choose to believe that this is because the issues are not regarded as momentous enough to warrant even temporary neglect of private concerns. But it is one of our duties to surround the first positions in the state, not to be sure with material advantages, but with an aureole of dignity that may serve as a legitimate inducement. And that man must be recreant to his sense of duty and pitifully small who will prefer continued and exclusive attention to personal interests to distinguished services on behalf of his countrymen. Now, if this could be accomplished in the case of the majority of the nations, would not the quiet of the world be tolerably assured? Representing enlightened peoples, themselves enlightened, appreciating at their true value the enormities of war and the advantages of peace, statesmen should have little difficulty in adjusting differences.

In discussing the duties of citizenship good results will be obtained if we consider ourselves, first as citizens, irrespective of nationality; secondly as Canadians, and last of all as members of the empire.

The main element of citizenship is conformity to law. The world's law is the collective name for the privileges and prerogatives one by one surrendered by the individual in view of the well being of the community. An actual investment. In consideration of safety and quiet for himself, his family, and his property, he con-

sents to hand over to the state privileges that would be his in an era of individualism or isolation. Thus the main idea of citizenship is community, sympathy, solicitude. This is true even to-day. Talk as you will about the struggle, about the forcing to the wall, about the survival only of the fittest, we do not in any real sense live in a state of individualism. Community—community of hopes, community of fears, community of toil, community of suffering; this remains the basal principle of the social structure. So far as the person is concerned, this sentiment includes at first only the members of his own family; then it extends to the community in which he lives; then there is a stage when it is coterminous with the bounds of his own nation; later, in some happy moment, he is enabled to overpass these bounds, and his sympathy takes in peoples related to his by blood or by historic connection; lastly, in the supreme moment of all, he imperiously spurns national limits and race-differences, and he becomes, in deed and in truth, *Civis Mundi*—a citizen of the world.

It has often seemed to me that this thought of world citizenship is one of the sublimest that can flash across the mind of man. It includes such high conceptions as those of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men; applied on a larger scale, it would have prevented the world's escutcheon from being smirched by the blot of slavery, and put into practice by the individual, it will give him all the graces and all the urbanities of private life.

In considering our responsibility as Canadians, we get good results if we remember that the nation is simply an aggregate of individuals. So trite this is as to be almost a truism, and yet it means much. It means at least this, that, if the conduct of the individual be what it should be, the conduct of the nation cannot be other than admirable. If the physical force of each be wisely conserved and wisely directed, we are bound to have a sturdy, stalwart race—ready in peace, ready in war, to discharge the duties that devolve upon it. If there be on the part of the individual eager and imperious intellectual

advance, the level of intelligence in the nation at large must be high. And everyone knows what that means. Just as in the case of the single person, developed mind means freedom from prejudice, freedom from provincialism, so intelligence abroad among the people will mean freedom from national prejudice and an infinite smoothing away of the difficulties that face those whose duty it is to regulate the mutual relations of states. Lastly, in this respect, if the individual citizen will do his best to conform to moral law, the moral standards of the nation will be high. And what can this mean but that the nation will officially refuse to do injustice to any, will refuse to become an instrument of tyranny, or to identify itself with iniquity of any kind. Can you imagine a more desirable state of affairs? Strong physically, free and unshackled intellectually, pure and righteous morally.

It is not easy to refer to specific duties that are not in some way involved in what has already been said. Just, however, as the surest guarantee of the maintenance of amicable relations with foreign powers is to be found in the discreet exercise by the elector of the right of the franchise, so in this same discreet use of the ballot lies the surest promise of national progress within our own borders. Now, in order that such discretion be possible, it is necessary that there be considerable intelligence in the individual elector, and so it becomes one of our duties as citizens to give attention to the instruction of the community. For example, it is incumbent upon us to stand for compulsory education in the case of the rudimentary schools; to withstand, as pernicious, the growth of any such theory as this: that it is unwise to devote state aid to the reasonable support of even higher schools. And, lastly, it behooves us to cherish and foster those centres of the higher learning, which should be, and are, centres of beneficent light, since there go out from them yearly, and almost daily, men who, equipped with something more than the elements of culture, are prepared to act as leavening influences on the moral and intellectual well being of their communities.

Still more. It is the duty of the citizen

in every case to prefer principle to expedient. Without touching too closely upon what may be a vexed question, it seems to me easy to choose, for instance, between two things, both of which claim to be principles, whereas actually one of them is. The other is a makeshift. I believe that for this, and for every country, Free Trade has the ultimate future. I believe it is anomalous and inconsistent for men to prate about the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, to embark upon missionary and philanthropic schemes that propose to ignore national boundaries and social differences, and at the same time in the single matter of commerce proceed to erect walls to keep out their neighbors.

Just a word about our relation to the empire. First of all, note that we occupy a dual and consequently interesting position. Linked to an empire that has a continuous history of at least one thousand years, we are still engaged in the interesting task of nation-building. Conservators of the noble traditions of British history, we are yet the fashioners of a new nation's destiny. The one thought should inspire dignity, the other enthusiasm. It is to be feared there is not enough of the germinal feeling in the air. Let us see to it that if forced, and by the necessity of the case we are forced, if forced to submit to the disadvantages of youth, we have to counterbalance these, the dash, the go, the enthusiasm that are the rightful appanage at once of the youth of nations and of the youth of men.

The British Empire is no congeries of chaotic dependencies. It is a unit. It is not necessary to refer to the response by the people of this country to the cry of the famished inhabitants of Hindostan to prove that the bond that binds us to each other and to the Mother Land, if impalpable as air, is strong as iron. And this, too, means much. It means that while we share in her glory, we also participate in her shame. And if it be true that in the East, eloquent as it is with memories of a noble as well as of an ignoble past, England is unrighteously conniving with the Sultan to the detriment of the suffering Armenians or of heroic Greeks, we are not

so far removed but that the stain extends to us. In these days, when it is tolerably easy for public opinion to regulate itself, it is the duty of the citizen to follow the windings even of foreign diplomacy.

Finally, and in the main, it seems to me that the continuity of Britain's his-

tory, the majority of her achievements, the purity of her Queen, the solidarity of the Empire are amply sufficient to induce dignity at once in the collective acts of the nation and in the private conduct of the individual citizen.

W. F. OSBORNE.

LONGFELLOW

In Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," we find the couplet :—

"Love took up the harp of Life, and smote
on all the chords with might ;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling,
pass'd in music out of sight."

while some other poet sings :—

"Strange that a harp of a thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long."

I like very much this thought of comparing our minds, with all their diverse passions and delicate susceptibilities, to the vibrating strings of a harp. Certainly no one can play upon this harp, and bring sweet music out of it, so well as the poet, and no poet so well as he who understands the human mind and heart, with all its joys and sorrows, all its questionings and longings.

That Longfellow understood our human nature, and voiced its emotions and feelings in his beautiful songs, is abundantly proven by his wonderful popularity among all classes of people. An ingenious Chinaman once turned this poet's popularity to good account by having printed upon his fans, in the language of the "Celestial Empire," the well-known "Psalm of Life," in consequence of which they found a ready sale. When Prof. Kneeland was leaving Iceland, the people said to him : "Tell Longfellow that we love him, that we read and rejoice in his poems. Tell him that Iceland knows him by heart." His principal works have been translated into the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and Danish languages, while many of his poems are found in Russian and Hebrew, and one of them—"Hiawatha"—may be read in Latin.

Let us briefly note some of Longfellow's

more striking characteristics, as found in his poems. Take first a very simple and natural one—his love for little children. In a diary—Mr. Field's, I think—is found the following paragraph : "Took five little children to drive in the afternoon, and stopped at Longfellow's. It was delightful to see their enjoyment, and his. He took them out of the carriage in his arms, and was touchingly kind to them. His love for children is not confined to his poetic expression, or to his own family. He is uncommonly tender and beautiful with them always." In this same connection one likes to recall the pretty story of the little lad, who, on being shown through the poet's library, looked earnestly at the long rows of books, and then asked : "Have you got Jack the Giant Killer, sir?" Mr. Longfellow was forced to admit that his collection did not contain that venerated volume. The little fellow looked very sad, and finally went away, but early the next morning returned clasping something tightly in his hand. He had brought the poet two cents to buy a "Jack, the Giant Killer," to be his "very own."

One day, as Mr. Longfellow, somewhat depressed and worried with the perplexities common to all mankind, sat in his study, his attention was diverted from painful thoughts by hearing the sound of children at play in the room above. He took up his pen, and wrote :—

"Come to me, O ye children !
For I hear you at your play ;
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.
"In your hearts are the birds and sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow.

But in mine is the wind of autumn,
 And the first fall of the snow.
 "Ye are better than all the ballads
 That ever were sung or said :
 For ye are living poems,
 And all the rest are dead."

Perhaps one of the most felicitous of Mr. Longfellow's child poems is "The Children's Hour," which gives us a touching glimpse into his own beautiful and happy home life. Only those who knew the depth of his affection could appreciate the full meaning of the lines :—

"I have you fast in my fortress,
 And will not let you depart ;
 But put you down into the dungeon
 In the round-tower of my heart."

As Dr. Holmes was one day riding past Craigie, Mr. Longfellow's Cambridge home, he remarked to his companion that he trembled to think of the inmates of that home, for their happiness was so perfect that any one of the many changes that must come to them in the ordinary course of life, must be a change for the worse. Too sadly prophetic were the words. But a short time afterward, Mrs. Longfellow, while sealing a letter, let the wax taper fall upon her light dress, which speedily ignited, and in spite of all efforts to save her, she expired in a few hours after the accident. The poet was nearly crazed with grief ; the work of years was done in a few days, and when his friends saw him again he was an old man. Thus was the gentle poet taught the utmost bitterness felt by human heart, and his poems we hereafter feel the touch of that sympathy which can alone come through suffering. Though written many years before, a few lines from "The Footsteps of Angels, seem singularly appropriate just here :—

"With a slow and noiseless footstep
 Comes that messenger divine,
 Takes the vacant chair beside me,
 Lays her gentle hand in mine.
 "And she sits and gazes at me
 With those deep and tender eyes,
 Like the stars, so still and saint-like,
 Looking downward from the skies.
 "Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
 All my fears are laid aside
 If I but remember only
 Such as these have lived and died."

In many other of his poems we find traces of this chastened sorrow of spirit.

combined with noble patience. In "Evangeline" he says :—

"Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is God-like,"

And in "The Light of the Stars" :—

"Ah, fear not in a world like this,
 Know how sublime a thing it is
 And thou shalt know ere long,
 To suffer and be strong."

As we should expect, the poor, oppressed negro found in Longfellow an earnest and powerful friend, and there can be no doubt that the slaves owed their freedom very largely to the stirring appeals of Mrs. Stowe and the poets, Longfellow and Whittier. In one poem he thus pictures the woes of the poor slave :—

"A poor old slave, infirm and lame ;
 Great scars deformed his face.
 On his forehead he bore the brand of
 shame,
 And the rags that hid his manly frame
 Were the livery of disgrace.
 "All things above were bright and fair,
 All things were glad and free.
 Little squirrels darted here and there,
 And wild birds filled the echoing air
 With songs of Liberty.
 "On him alone was the doom of pain,
 From the morning of his birth ;
 On him alone the curse of Cain
 Fell, like a flail on the garnered grain,
 And struck him to the earth."

The Indian, so often unwisely, and even brutally, used by the agents of the United States, also found in Mr. Longfellow a true friend, and the poet found in the legends of the prairies material for one of the most smooth flowing, beautiful and elevated poems of the English language. "Hiawatha" is a poem distinct from all others in its simple native purity, and where the singer Chibiabos is described we cannot but think that we have a striking picture of the poet himself.

"Most beloved by Hiawatha
 Was the gentle Chibiabos :
 He the sweetest of all singers,
 Beautiful and childlike was he.
 Fair as man is, soft as woman,
 Pliant as a wand of willow,
 Stately as a deer with antlers.
 All the many sounds of nature
 Borrowed sweetness from his singing,
 Till the hearts of men were softened
 By the pathos of his music,
 For he sang of peace and freedom,
 Sang of beauty, love and longing ;
 Sang of death and life undying,

In the Islands of the Blessed,
In the Kingdom of Ponemah,
In the land of the Hereafter !"

I am glad that, in discussing Longfellow as seen in his poetry, we have nothing for which to apologize. The great power he wielded was used entirely on the side of right. Someone says of him as a man he was the best of Christians, without knowing it. He combined with his wonderful talent a charming sweetness and unselfishness of disposition, and a sturdy strength of character that revealed itself in every sphere of action. Where is there a clearer or more stirring call to a life of noble action than we find in "The Psalm of Life," in "Excelsior," or in "The Ladder of St. Augustine?" And where is there a finer patriotic poem than "The Building of the Ship," in which he leads us from the determining of the first principle of government to the launching of the mighty

Ship of State, and we join most heartily in his closing lines :—

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State !
Sail on, O union of strong and great !
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We acknowledge what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel.
Who made each mast and sail and rope.
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope !
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock :
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale !
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea !
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

W. T. HALPENNY

LETTER FROM CHINA

The following letter was received on Feb. 25th, from our missionary in China :

Kia-ting, Sz-Chaun, China.
January 1, 1897.

"The Boys."

Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Dear Fellow Students :—I wish you all A Happy New Year. For us the past year has been a very busy, and, in some ways, a very eventful one. First, there was the packing up at Shanghai and the long journey of nearly three months to Kia-ting. Immediately on arrival, we began to repair our bruised and tattered mission premises. All through the summer the noise of hammer and plane and saw kept ringing in our ears from a little after dawn to dark, and so close to our ears were the workmen that we could scarcely hear one another talk. Then we

were successful in securing a good property for hospital and chapel, and for some months now we have been building these. The chapel is now nearing completion, and is a very neat structure—even though we can't use big adjectives in describing it. It is built of brick, size 30x42. It is not lighted with either arc or incandescent lights, nor is it heated with hot water or steam. We do not take such an indirect way of using the old sun's heat, but either get it directly from him, or else put on more clothes. The seats are not of the most improved modern plan, but on the plan of accommodating the greatest number at the least expense. We shall, however, indulge in the luxury of glass windows. The preacher in charge is, of course, as proud of his church as there is any need to be. Did he not furnish the

plans? And did he not superintend all the work, from marking out and digging the foundations until the last brick was laid? The pulpit is not made yet, and while I have not had an inspiration to make a "poem in wood," I hope it will, like the sermons he hopes to hear from it, be safe and sound.

The dispensary is being rapidly pushed along, and we hope to see the roof on in a few weeks. Dr. Hare has been doing his healing work all the summer, but under circumstances of much disadvantage. We shall have, when completed, a good hospital plant.

We are expecting Dr. and Mrs. Hart and daughter back with us in the spring, and they will take up their residence in Kia-ting. Dr. Hare expects to leave here in a few days to meet them in Shanghai, and when they come back, we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming Dr. and

Mrs. Hart and Dr. and Mrs. Hare.

Dr. Hart writes us that he expects to bring out a printing press with him—the first to be set up in the west of China.

Everything is quiet in the city; the people appear to be quite as friendly as ever. It is not often that we hear anything unpleasant from them when on the roads.

The clouds still hang darkly over China. God has been speaking loudly to rulers and people for some time, but as of old, "their ears are dull of hearing." Here and there are signs of moral awakening, but this but puts in deeper shade the surrounding and all-prevalent darkness. O that God would arise for the salvation of this nation! "Thou shalt bring them in and plant them in the mountain of mine inheritance."

Faithfully and affectionately yours,
 JAS. ENDICOTT.



OUR GRADUATES

It is always interesting and gratifying to both the Alumni and the present students of Wesley College to hear of the success of her graduates. The first degrees from Wesley were conferred in 1890.

Miss Berte Earl, '90, whose home is in the city, has resided with her father from the time of her graduation until the present.

Mr. J. D. Hunt, '90, is now carrying on a successful practice of law at Carberry. Prior to his entering Wesley, Mr. Hunt held the position of Inspector of Schools for the southwestern division of Manitoba. He was also a member of the Advisory Board as Teachers' Representative from Western Manitoba, a position which he has held continuously since. After graduation he resigned his position as inspector and entered the office of Clifford Siton as a law student. He started practice for himself in Carberry in 1893, where he has built up a large practice.

W. T. Shipley, '91, silver medalist in Natural Science, immediately after graduating, could be found wielding the birch in the rising town of Cartwright. During the months he remained there he made his influence felt in the interests of higher education. His departure was felt to be a loss to the entire community. Since that time he may be found engaged in his chosen profession in Stonewall, where he is rapidly rising in the estimation of provincial educationists. W. T. was always of a retiring disposition, but those who were privileged with a close acquaintance were made to feel that he was possessed of the right kind of material for No. 1 hard.

E. A. Garrett, '91, immediately after graduation, assumed the responsible role of Science Master of the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute, and still holds that position with credit to himself and his Alma Mater. Mr. Garrett is earnest in all good

works. For years he has led one of the most interesting classes in Grace church. Here the students may be found in large numbers on Sabbath morning to benefit from his wise counsel and careful instruction. He has a provincial reputation as being a successful infant Bible class teacher. The 75 or more little tots who assemble in Grace church school have learned to love their painstaking teacher. Mr. Garrett has left a record that will make the "Freshie" meditate. While drawing \$1,300 salary, he took up the Natural Science course, and on Convocation day received a scholarship, and was made the proud possessor of the B. A. and P. A. degrees.

A. J. Tufts, '91, spent the two years succeeding graduation on the Bradwardine circuit, where he, by his faithful work, in-

gratiated himself into the sympathies of his people. The next year he spent in Victoria College, pursuing the B. D. work. Returning to Manitoba, he was stationed at Douglas, and during the year graduated in Divinity in Wesley College, thus being the first of our graduates to obtain that degree. It was during the beginning of the second year at Douglas that he was called to part with his beloved wife, to whom he had been married scarcely a year. Shortly afterwards he was removed to Virden, where his work has been so successful that he has been given a unanimous invitation to remain another year. Mr. Tufts is a successful student, and a fluent speaker, and may soon be looked for in the widest fields and most trustworthy positions.

ATHLETIC

FOOTBALL

ST. JOHN'S VS. WESLEY.

The second match of the series was a stubbornly contested game. Although the St. John's men had discontinued practising for some weeks before, they were all apparently in good condition. Our team was weakened by the absence of Robson and Doran, who had been injured in the match against the 'Tobas. St. John took Robson's place at back, while C. McGaw played centre forward and Greenway right forward. The game was a very even one throughout, the final score, 2—2, being a very good criterion of the play. As there was practically no wind—that bane of the football enthusiast—the play was not confined to any particular part of the field. During the first half Wesley apparently had the best of it, but during the last the St. John's set the pace. Markle at centre forward played an excellent game, while Heatherington and Walton played a good game. The juniors, McGaw and Greenway, also did well. On the St. John's team, McFarlane, Cory and Hamber did very effective work.

The teams:—

St. John's—Goal, Rose, backs, Pritchard, Custance; half-backs, Hamber, Sinclair; forwards, Cory, Morton, McFarlane, Manning, Chambers.

Wesley—Goal, Carter; backs, Heatherington, St. John; half-backs, Gilbert, Woodhull, Walton; forwards, Greenway, McGaw, Markle, McCressan, Laidlaw.

WESLEY VS. MANITOBA.

As Wesley was only one point behind the leading team—the 'Tobas—at the end of the first half, our boys confidently expected to give the aforesaid team a hard struggle for the cup. Consequently the match between 'Tobas and Wesley was attended by considerable interest, as whichever team won the game would have the lead in the race. When the teams lined up there was a strong wind blowing down the field, and, as might be expected, the play was pretty largely confined to one end of the field. During the first half Wesley had the wind in their favor, and a fusillade of shots was kept up on the Manitoba goal, but the shooting was very erratic, several of our forwards covering them-

seives with obloquy by their persistent refusal to take advantage of as good opportunities as any reasonable man could want. In the meantime the 'Tobas had scored one goal by a good rush up the field. When half-time was called the score stood 1—0. When the whistle blew for the resumption of play, the 'Toba forwards immediately carried war into the enemy's territory, and succeeded in putting the ball in the net three times during the second half, leaving the result 4—0. On the whole, Wesley's defeat was due to the very inaccurate shooting and lack of training. If we are ever to accomplish anything on the football field, the players must be willing to do their best. For Manitoba, the Clarks, J. Ross and Logan deserve the most credit, while on the other side Markle, McCrossan and Heathering'on did well.

The teams :—

Wesley—Goal, Carter : backs, Heatherington, Robson; half-backs, Gilbert, Woodhull, Walton : forwards, Markle, McCrossan, St. John, Doran, Laidlaw.

Manitoba—Goal, Marshall: backs, Logan and Walker : half-backs, Craig, Ross and Thompson : forwards, W. Clark, Burns, Harvey, Taylor, F. Clark.

MEDICALS VS. WESLEY.

This game excited considerable interest, because of the fact that if the Medicals won they would tie the 'Tobas for first place, and Wesley were determined to make a strong effort to secure second place, which would be the case if they won. Robson and Doran resumed their places on the team, but Woodhull and Gilbert were not playing : so two juniors, McGaw and Burns, scored places on the team, the former playing centre forward, the latter right half-back. The Medical team was at its full strength. As at the preceding game with St. John's no wind interfered with the play, and the field was in splendid condition. During the first half no goals were scored, although several good rushes were made on each side. Our half-back line, and Heatherington in particular, was playing a splendid game. When the second half began the Wesley forwards, who had been gradually waking up, took matters in their own hands, and

during the last half played one of the best games they have played this season. It would be invidious to mention any of them specially where all did so well, but Laidlaw and Doran must be accorded some measure of praise for their efforts. Not long after play re-commenced McCrossan scored by a neat shot, and it began to look as if the Medicals would never have an opportunity of meeting thir hereditary foes, the 'Tobas, again this season, especially as the attack was kept up with great zeal. However, not long after the first goal was scored, a long shot was sent into Carter, who promptly secured it, but in the effort he slipped, the ball rolled from his hands and was promptly put through by the ubiquitous Davidson. Wesley's stock declined several points, but was still above par, until McMunn, who had been making himself generally obnoxious to the Wesley defence, added another goal. For further particulars we refer our readers to any reliable newspaper, e.g., the Free Press.

The teams :—

Wesley—Goal, Carter ; backs, Robson, St. John : half-backs, Burns, Heatherington, Walton ; forwards, Markle, McCrossan, McGaw, Doran, Laidlaw.

Medicals—Goal, Watt : backs, Sherpe, Bunn : half-backs, Pullar, Mulvey, Fleming : forw.rds, Poole, Harrington, McMunn, Davidson, Morrison.

HOCKEY

A game of hockey was played between St. John's and Wesley, which ended 8—5 in favor of St. John's. At the end of the first half the score stood 3—3, but in the last half the superior staying powers of the St. John's boys told in their favor. Altogether, our team made a very creditable showing, considering the fact that our opponents rank as an intermediate team. McGaw and Doran were the bright particular stars of the Wesley team, and for St. John's, McFarlane, Cory and Fortin distinguished themselves. The teams were:

Wesley—Goal, Carper : point, Wyatt ; cover point, St. John : forwards, McCrossan, McGaw, Doran, Gilbert.

St. John's—Goal, Hamber : point, — : cover point, McFarlane : forwards, Ewart, Cory, Fortin, Manning.

A great deal of interest was centred in the game between the Manitobas and the Medicals, which was to determine the championship for the present season. At the termination of the regular time neither team had scored, and it became necessary to play a half an hour longer. About seven minutes before the additional time was up the 'Tobas registered a game, and when time was called the score was still 1—0. The Medicals immediately protested the game on the grounds that the player who shot the winning goal was off side. At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose, the protest was allowed, and in a truly sportsmanlike manner the 'Tobas acquiesced in the decision. The date for the deciding game has not yet been fixed.

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HANDBALL

The student who takes no exercise, sooner or later ceases even to study. The best study is always done with plenty of judicious exercise. Those who break down from overwork do so because they have not relieved the strain and recuperated their physical powers by well-directed exercise.

About one year ago Prof. Riddell introduced to our students the game of handball, the side wall and floor of the gymnasium being used to form the court. Although handball has been among us only one year, yet it has justly claimed a place among our more invigorating sports. Each sport usually has a place in the development of some set or sets of muscles. But some of them, either on account of violence connected with them, or the expenses incident to their exercise, fail to enjoy the attention of the student. But handball not only develops all the muscles of the body at the same time, but it is so simple, inexpensive and easy that all can take part. This game, while exercising the muscles of the legs, arms, shoulders and body, also trains the eye to rapid measurement of distances and the judgment to quick and accurate decision. The fact that prizefighters use it in their training exercises shows its great use in the development of agility.

The present handball court is in some respects not well adapted for the game.

The court is too small, but the main objection is that it necessitates the students taking exercise indoors, much of the benefit to be derived from the game being thereby lost. What we need is a court outside. One could be constructed at a small cost which would enable sixteen students to take exercise in the open air at one time. We trust that the boys will take the matter up and see to it that during the trying months of April and May they have the opportunity of taking healthful, invigorating exercise.

Let us have a handball court outside.

NOTES

Our rink is being kept in fine condition by the efforts of Dr. Gordon, who deserves the thanks of all interested for his unflagging zeal in sweeping the rink and collecting fees.

We were glad to see our old friend Custance again, although, if he had delayed his visit for a week or two, he would have been even more welcome.

Wesley secured one game in the second half by default, viz., that against the Schools.

An apology is due the junior eleven on account of the lack of space devoted to them in these columns. For, indeed, they have done exceedingly well in having won every game this season but one, which one, moreover, was lost by the narrow margin of 1—0.

We understand that a match at handball was held between the young ladies of the senior class and those of the previous. Our reporter was not able to gain admittance, consequently we cannot present our readers with a detailed account of the tourney. Suffice it to say that the seniors won.

The Committee on Protests of the Intercollegiate Football Association gave the decision in favor of the Medicals in their protest against the Manitobas. A. E. Heatherington, of Wesley, was umpire at the goal where the protested game was scored. Mr. Heatherington manifested great firmness in this affair, utterly refusing to give an opinion until the proper time and place arrived. We publish this because other opinions have been expressed in some quarters.

LOCAL NEWS

March breezes.

"I'll take a dollar's worth right now."—
E. B.

"Vox et Preterea nihil" but not tongue-tied.

Hard to learn Hebrew at 40. Eh?—
A. E. H.

Poor little man, he needs some "Frog in your throat."—Back Seat Young Ch.

"We have fallen among thieves. Bob, this is no Bible class."—Carwell '00.

Wonder what success the ladies are having in studying Hebrew? Could you tell us, Ben?

"I went to the social, and then I went beyond Norwood; got home next morning for breakfast."—N. H. C.

One advantage to bashful men in the morning roll call is that they find out the names of the ladies who attend Wesley.

"Once again the Pony is right," said the astonished classical student the other evening, as he accidentally discovered the remarkable agreement between his translation and the amplifier.

Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, chairman of the Wesley College Board, braved the cold and winds of the northern plains by taking a trip up to Lake Winnepig last month. He returned improved in health and somewhat sunburned.

The only thing needed now to complete the comfort of our college life is a telegraph pole to be placed on Portage avenue, immediately in front of the college, and decorated with an electric light on top and a mail box. We hope this suggestion will reach the proper authorities.

There has been a marked increase in the average attendance at prayers during this last month. Only just to hear your name called before the multitude, and to reply "Present!" If attendance at prayers has

been rendered a punishment, the boys have themselves to thank for it, and no doubt they do in their calmer moments.

A meeting of the Board of Management of "Vox" was held on Feb. 28th. Some slight changes were made in the departments of the paper, and Mr. McCulloch was appointed to edit "Personal and Exchange," vice M. M. Bennett, resigned. The managers' report was received, which showed the paper thus far to be in a very prosperous condition. Prof. Riddell occupied the chair.

Dr. and Mrs. Sparling gave an "At Home" on the evening of Feb. 12th to the graduating class, the junior year and the B. A. men. The evening was pleasantly and profitably spent in discussing different topics and listening to sweet music and songs, and marks another bright spot in the memory of those students who were privileged to be present. The Doctor's home has the reputation of being one of the pleasantest spots that a student can visit.

A funeral notice, announcing the death and burial of the Literary Society, was posted on the bulletin board the other day. Several of the gentlemen, whose physical features are easily made to assume the usual funereal aspect, gathered about and one man was heard to inquire "What was the parting word before death?" The spokesman of the solemn group replied that death came when a state of unconsciousness prevailed, and there were no last words." It never dawned on these gents as to what might be done to resuscitate this dying member of our college life. Memories of '96, lend us your aid. Right along this line it may be said that it is very questionable whether the social benefit to be derived from outside entertainments will warrant us, as college students, in forsaking the Literary Society. The executive committee is not the Literary Society, and we have no right to hold that committee responsible for successful meetings when the majority of

the students never show up on Friday nights. Neither is it right to elect men to office, and then leave them with their solitary honors. Either let the students make up their minds to attend the literary meetings, or else let us close up the Literary Society and start entertainment clubs.

The following selection might be seen posted on the walls of one of the rooms in the top flat. It is reported to be a cure for "Bums," and we give it to the public, with apologies to Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Don't you know how hard it is for some people to get out of a room when their visit is over? They want to go, and you want them to go, but they don't know how to manage it. You would think they had been built in your room, and were waiting, like a ship in a dry-dock, to be launched. For such people we have contrived a sort of ceremonial inclined plane, well lubricated with smooth phrases, down which, metaphorically speaking, we back them stern foremost into their native element—the great ocean of out-doors."

The Previous Class, than which there is no more sociable class in the college, celebrated themselves in a skating party on the Assiniboine rink. The night being very chilly, and the attractions in the pleasant home of Mr. Breen being so great, the boys and girls did not long skim the shining ice, but soon found themselves cushioned in the soft embrace of arm-chairs and plush couches, where they "fought their battles o'er again" for the 20th or 30th time. The Previous men are easily managed, if you give them plenty to eat. Each lady had two of them under her control, except here and there one, more unruly, had to be taken single-handed. However, we hear them declare they had a good time and got home early, which is more than some of the others can do, even in the higher classes.

It is a hard thing sometimes to tell in what part of college life a new student is going to become more efficient. Some shine on the football field, others find a place in the religious or literary life of the college. To be able to spot a man on his entering college is the mark of a leader.

This is all very true, but some of the "boys" in the Prelim. class have manifested even greater powers of discrimination. They discovered the fact that Dr. Laird's fine St. Bernard dog had a weakness for mathematics, and with their charitable souls determined to assist this aspiring quadruped in his endeavor to put himself through college. One gave a coat, another a hat, another a neck-tie, etc., and after all these had been suitably and tastefully arranged, they ushered the new student into the preliminary arithmetic class and committed him to the tender mercies of Mr. F. W. Sparling, B. A., tutor. The perpetrators of this joke are unknown quantities.

A few weeks ago rumor threw into the midst of the wearying routine of college life, with its tiresome talk of lectures, football and professors, a stirring report, yea, for the moment, startling, not of war, not of engagements formed in the hallway, not of boys, whose sermon was likely to be so long that they must needs have a night key: not of a student, who, in a dark room, felt conscious of the presence of some one he could not see, but of an approaching wedding. Each student, to make sure it was not himself, proceeded forthwith to ask, with much repressed emotion, who? When it was ascertained that the person was no other than our distinguished junior, Miss H. E. Smith, a feeling of intense relief came to some to know that it was not another, while others anxiously asked to whom? To this question the name of Rev. A. B. Osterhout was answered. Then all, with one accord, made reply, "Good for you, Osterhout." On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the rumored event was happily consummated at the home of the bride's parents in the city. Prof. Osborne, with dignified gracefulness, supported Mr. Osterhout in the closing moment of that process leading to the acquisition of a partner in life. Prof. Riddell, with seeming reluctance over the loss of one who always came to his rescue in a Latin difficulty, ably assisted Rev. G. R. Turk and Rev. J. C. Walker to give crowning completion to the process. Mrs. Osterhout was one of Wesley's brightest students. She entered college in Novem-

ber. 1893, and alone, out of a large class, succeeded, in spite of great difficulties, in carrying away an unstarred sheet at the ensuing preliminary examinations. In 1896 she wrote on the previous, and although in very poor health, was successful in capturing a scholarship. The "Vox," true to its mission, only voices the heart-felt good will of each student when it says that its most unpretentious wish is that the days of her life may be as bright and unclouded as the day of her marriage.

What a delightful exercise skating is! One can hardly find fault with gentlemen of both senior and junior football teams for becoming fascinated by this form of exercise, when we take into consideration the fact that the ladies also can take part in it. And what is more, some of the ladies are making their mark as hockey players. They are determined not to be excelled in anything by the gentlemen. The only thing in which the gentlemen have the monopoly is in grace and easiness of movement. There is Mr. Windsor, who folds his hands behind his back, and launches himself off from the snow bank, and by several mysterious curvations of his manly form he prepares to make an impression on the ice, using for that purpose the back of his head. Bro. Oke has given up skating now-a-days, since the ladies have begun to patronize the ice. He is greatly "missed." President Hull is one of the men to whom the ladies must

look up—if they are going to see very much of him—and they certainly must entertain very kindly feelings towards him for his manly efforts to keep his feet under control while piloting them around the corners. Altogether, these skaters are a jolly crowd. There's Cummings and Burns. How gracefully they move along, especially when they form a trio with the manager. There's Bill Thompson from the top flat; how he can fly along! And Markle, he cuts a dash now and then in his efforts to let Laidlaw see that he don't own the community, with the emphasis on commune. Then, there is the bashful pair, Halladay and Sipprell, who now and then ask permission of H. A. G. to go out to skate. Halladay used to play half-back, and Sipprell has been known to play—and sing; but since the skating started they take their much-needed exercise on the ice together. Speaking of quiet, retiring men who adorn the ice with their presence, there is McGaw, Perley, Clint, Greenfield, etc. Carwell might be put here, but he is addicted—to football, wherein he finds ample scope for his propensities to dislocate men's necks, etc. Another crowd might be mentioned, if we knew their names, whose consummate cheek brings them around to borrow shin-pads, hockey sticks, skates and straps, football jerseys, trousers, mitts, caps, etc. They skate right up to collection time, and then they go to supper.

PERSONAL AND EXCHANGE

Mr. Whit. Huston is at the Normal in Regina.

We regret to announce the death of F. E. Fletcher, B. A., Victoria.

Misses Gallagher and Ruttan, or Portage la Prairie, paid Wesley a hurried visit.

Mr. Walton, a layman of the Louise Bridge Mission, is taking special classes at Wesley.

Mr. E. Bennest, '98, general scholarship, previous, arrived from Brandon on February 1, to take the Junior B. A. year here.

Rev. Mr. Runions and wife recently made a visit to Wesley.

Rev. J. H. Morgan, '98, Philosophy, has received an invitation to Holland on the close of his pastorate at McDougall church.

Prof. and Mrs. Hart are now in Geneva. Mrs. Hart suffered somewhat from a cold while in Paris, but it is hoped that the more dry atmosphere of their present stopping place will benefit her. We are glad to hear that Prof. Hart is improving, and will hope to see him back soon in full

health and strength.—Manitoba College Journal.

W. W. Abbot, B. A., pastor of Douglas circuit, was detained from his work last week by reason of a snow blockade on the C. P. R.

The Misses Bull, of Wesley, took a prominent part at the February open meeting of the Literary Society of Manitoba College.

Mr. F. J. Johnston has accepted a position as teacher of Rayfield public school. Fred's absence from our midst is conspicuous.

Two of Wesley's lady graduates are now taking the Normal course. We have reference to Misses Good and Kyle, both of the class of '96.

In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Sparling from the "Alma Mater Dinner" of Manitoba College, the honor of Wesley was upheld by Mr. H. W. Whitla.

Mr. S. P. Riddell will take charge of the Lennox circuit from May till July, to

relieve the present pastor, Mr. Jos. Keeler, who intends taking examinations in July.

Rev. L. Gaetz, pastor of Brandon Methodist church, expects to visit Europe for three months during the coming summer, in which case Mr. Hiram Hull, '98, will supply his pulpit.

W. S. Reid, Wesley's honored Scotchman, intends leaving shortly for Lagenaw, where he will teach for some months. He also intends doing some work in the line of the Students' missionary movement. He will take extra-mural examinations.

In returning to his work at Oxbow, Rev. W. S. A. Crux, '94, favored Wesley with a call. Mr. Crux has been for some weeks in attendance at the University of Chicago pursuing lines of study with a view to completing a post-graduate course. Feeling that he has derived a great deal of benefit from his experience in Chicago, and from the invigoration of his trip to Ontario, he returns to his labors with increased zeal.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

Wesley College Literary Society gave an open meeting on the evening of March 8th in Young church, in response to an invitation from the E. L. of C. E. of that church. President Hull occupied the chair and opened the proceedings in a neat speech. The following is the programme rendered :—

- Glee Glee Club
- Solo—"True Till Death" .. Mr. Geo. Steed
- Essay—"College Life" .. Mr. G. Knowlton
- Solo Miss Bull
- Debate—"Resolved, That education determines character more than do innate tendencies." Affirmative, R. Greenway and R. E. McCulloch ; negative, R. W. Cummings and H. W. Carwell.
- Glee Glee Club

The programme all through was well carried out, Mr. Steed's solo deserving special mention. This gentleman possesses a fine voice, and we wonder that he is not more often heard from in our college entertainments. Miss Bull's selection was pretty and well maintained that lady's reputation as a singer.

The debate was, of course, the feature of

the programme and did credit to the gentlemen taking part. Greenway was compact in argument ; Cummings, cool and logical ; McCulloch, oratorical and incisive ; Carwell, humorous, and made the hit of the evening with his yarn about "Old Rip."

Ald. Dyson, Rev. Mr. Cook and Mr. Fowler acted as judges, and rendered a decision in favor of the affirmative.

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Minerals—
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Fride Jof Nansen's Farthest North, just issued, being an account of the voyage and exploration of the "Fram," 1893-96, and the fifteen months' Sledgo Expedition by Dr. Nansen and party. 2 vols., paper, 75c each, cloth ... 1.00

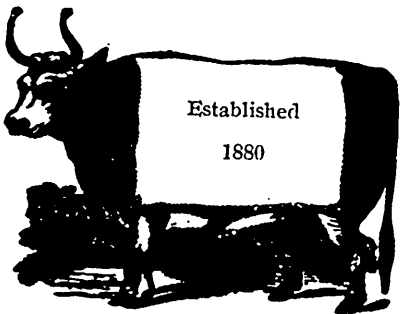
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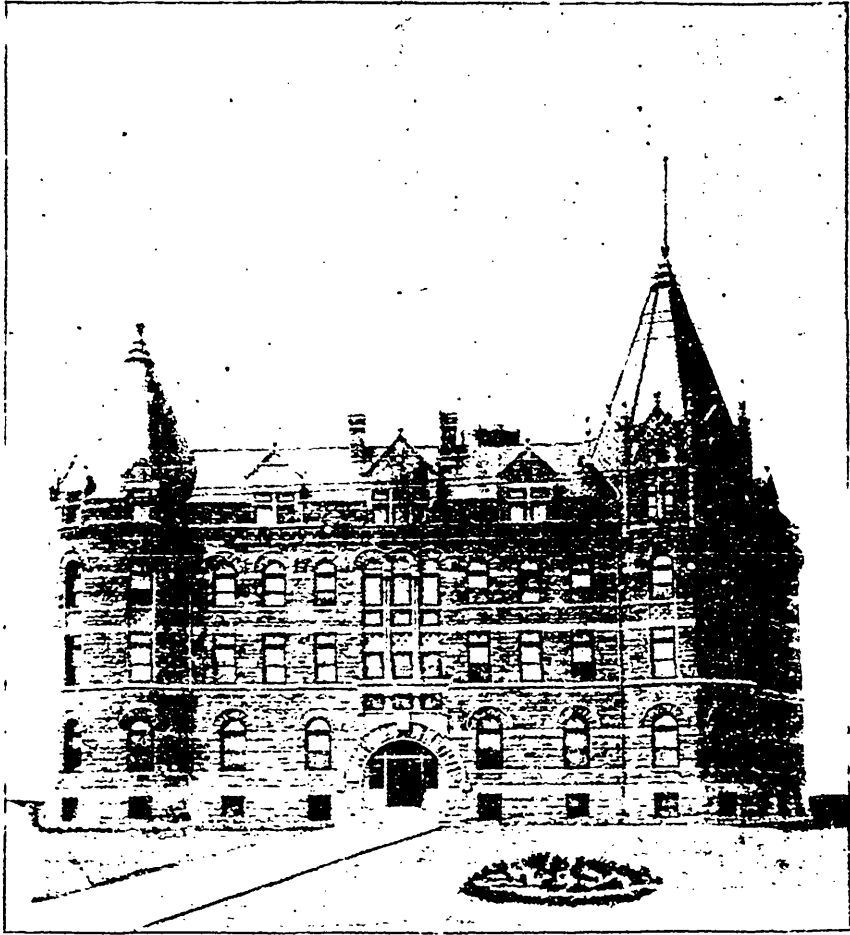
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