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A FRIEND'S STORY.

(FOR THE MC'NAUGHTON COMPETITION.)

I.

Moonlight on the silent river,
Stars below and stars above,
How my happy heart did quiver
As I told her of my love.

As I urged ; "On your decision
Hangs my every hope in life ;
Deathless death ; or life, Elysian,
Darling will you be my wife ?"

Then in shy, half faltered whisper,
Came the longed for answer ! " yes,"
And a ray shot down from Vesper,
Happiness that none may guess.

II.

Moonlight on the silent river,
Idly floating as before.
Why that sad convulsive shiver ?
Friend my dream of life is o'er.

Angel Death ; relentless reaper ;
Came without a sigh or moan ;
Swooped on the unconscious sleeper ;
Claimed my darling for his own.

And through life in silent sorrow ;
Now forever I must roam.
Only glad that each to sorrow
Beckons onward to my home.

Beckons to that land of gladness ;
Beckons from my angel bride.
Gleams of light burst through the sadness,
As I near the river-side.

III.

Moonlight and the " Silent River,"
Flowing on in solemn state,
Bears my life back to the giver.
Darling meet me at the gate.

—Lester.

DALHOUSIE'S FOOT BALL TOURNAMENT.

FOR the last few days the chief topic of conversation among the College boys was the proposed Foot-ball Tournament, and although hard pressed with work, the Team devoted a short time each day to practice, in which the "stay at home boys" mustered in full force to oppose them, in the hope that, by their numbers, they might score an occasional victory against the players. When all seemed in readiness, the place of Whitford, who was suddenly taken ill, had to be supplied by another man. At 7 o'clock on the morning of our departure, a hasty message was received that yet another was compelled to stay at home on account of sickness, and then was seen a rush by one of the Team, which, if made towards the goal, would certainly have been worthy of being placed on record. A two mile run with no cabs to be had, 30 minutes to catch the train, and a new man to be turned out of bed and got ready, made even the most hopeful shake their heads ; but Laird proved as active in dressing as on the Foot-ball field, and five minutes before the gong sounded he appeared on the scene, calms and breakfasted, and with unlaced boots, but ready to take the place of the invalid ; while the man who went in pursuit of him followed closely with clothes which, upon being sorted, were found to belong in part to every student in the house. At length all piled on board the train, and in a pelting rain we steamed out from the depot to the tune of " 'Tis the way we have in Dalhousie." The time was spent in song and joke until New Glasgow was reached, where we were joined by the New Glasgow Team, who were to be our first opponents on the Foot-ball field. Among them we found some old

Newsman is reporting the ground made by with-
quakes generally give the late particulars.—*Halifax
Herald.*

Dalhousie students, and the time passed pleasantly until we arrived at Pictou Landing. Here we were joined by the Abegweits of Charlottetown, among whom we also found some old Dalhousians, whose skill as Foot-ballists caused the most hopeful among us to fear. Arriving at Pictou, a dash was made for the "New Revere," where the "Wanderers" were already quartered; and certainly our kind host must have thought that a more noisy crowd he never saw.

As the programmes announced that the match "Dalhousie vs. New Glasgow" would be played immediately, all donned their Foot-ball rigs, which being fresh from the laundry presented a tidy appearance, and amid a pouring rain marched for the scene of action. Tired with our long journey, all of us dinnerless, and some without breakfast, Dalhousie's men felt that even victory itself would scarcely pay for such endurance. On the ground we were cheered by the presence of a number of spectators, who, notwithstanding the weather, had come out to see the game. The teams were arranged as follows:

<i>New Glasgow:</i>		<i>Dalhousie:</i>	
A. McColl,	<i>back.</i>	F. J. Stewart,	
J. Underwood,		A. S. Cummings,	
L. McIntosh,	<i>Half back.</i>	D. K. Grant,	
G. Patterson,		Aulay Morrison.	
R. McColl,		R. T. Locke,	
W. Thompson,	<i>Quarter back.</i>	A. A. McKay.	
H. Townsend,		J. E. Creighton (capt.)	
H. Graham,		Geo. Miller,	
J. W. Fraser,	<i>Forwards.</i>	A. Macneill,	
W. G. Fraser,		A. F. Stewart,	
T. Gillon,		W. R. Campbell,	
F. Rice,		D. F. Campbell,	
G. Townsend,		Wm. Brown,	
S. Smith,		Gordon Laird,	
E. McLeod,		E. H. Armstrong.	

Dalhousie won the toss and agreed to defend the west goal. The ball was kicked off by McLeod, of New Glasgow, but was immediately returned by Dalhousie's backs, and by careful playing, was soon brought into the neighbourhood of New Glasgow's goal. For some minutes little advantage was gained by either side, when a short quick run by Frank Campbell secured a touch down for Dalhousie. The ball was carried out by Stewart, but, being touched by another Dalhousian, it was immediately charged by New Glasgow, when a bold rush by McNeill again landed it behind New Glasgow's goal. The ball was kicked by McNeil, but being wet and muddy

no goal was secured. The ball was again kicked off by New Glasgow, but was immediately returned by Cummings, who, by a well directed kick, landed it near New Glasgow's goal. More than once did the bold rush of the McColls and Patterson threaten to break through Dalhousie's ranks, and just as often did they roll in the mud in the tight embrace of Locke, Morrison, or Grant. After half time was called McNeill kicked off for Dalhousie, and the remainder of the game was played for the most part in the neighbourhood of New Glasgow's goal. With the exception of two *rouges* by New Glasgow little advantage was afterwards gained on either side, and when time was called the referee declared the game in favour of Dalhousie. On a muddy field, where weight was the chief consideration, the New Glasgow Team were at a great disadvantage, yet they played a plucky game, and more than once won the applause of the spectators by their vigorous actions. Then came a rush such as Pictou seldom witnesses, as thirty players, all the colour of mother earth, charged for the hotel, where they again donned the garb of civilization; and thus ended Dalhousie's part in the first day's Tournament.

The same day a match was played between the Wanderers of Halifax, and the Abegweits of Charlottetown, and anxiously did Dalhousie watch the contest, knowing that she too must measure her strength on the morrow with that of the Abegweits. The game, however, resulted in a draw, and Dalhousie began to feel that all her energies were necessary for the coming struggle.

By 11 P.M. all lights were out, and Dalhousians and Abegweits had retired to rest in order to be the better prepared for the contest of the coming day. In this contest Dalhousie had counted on the aid of Henry and Jones, but both were so injured by their previous games that all hope of assistance from them was in vain. The early hours of the morning were disturbed by the well known voices of McNeill and Laird, and long before the breakfast bell rang a hungry crowd "lined out" before the dining room door ready to "tackle" the bounties of our kind host. By 10 o'clock all had donned their mud-stained gar-

ments, and were wending their way towards the field of battle; Dalhousie's men marching to the well-known song of "Scot's wha' hae, &c.," varying the words to suit the occasion. With two of her best men disabled, and going forth to meet a team that held their own against the champions of the Maritime Provinces, Dalhousie felt for once that she was unequal to the contest, but every man resolved to do or die.

Dalhousie's Team was the same as on the previous day excepting that Cummings was relieved by Patterson. The Abegweits were:—H. H. Shaw, *back*; D. H. Robinson, P. Hogan, G. Robinson (capt.) *half backs*; Kennedy, Dr. Johnson, *quarter backs*; F. Moore, D. Cameron, Aeneas McDonald, Reg. McDonald, D. J. McDonald, John McDonald, K. J. Martin, George Ireland, John McCormick, *forwards*. Dalhousie again won the toss and chose the east goal, which gave them a slight advantage of wind. The ball was kicked off by Robinson, but before Dalhousie's men could return it the Abegweits were upon them, and for some time it hovered in uncertainty near Dalhousie's goal. Slowly at length did her men begin to carry it down the field, every inch being well contested by some active Abegweit, who often threatened to undo all that Dalhousie had done, until, when half time was called, the ball was left near the centre of the field. On resuming play McNeill kicked off, but before the ball could be returned by their opponents Dalhousie's men were upon them, and several brave dashes made by both sides ended in the mud, in the tight embrace of some opponent. Once did Dalhousie's men hold their breath when Robinson passed by two of their halves, but Grant was there, and a well directed run landed both himself and his opponent in the mud and saved what would otherwise have been a goal. More than once did the McColls and Cameron try to break through their opponents ranks, but in vain; although, when time was called, they had succeeded in forcing the ball within a few yards of Dalhousie's goal. The game was one of the most friendly ever played, and each team felt that more manly opponents they had never met.

Early in the game Armstrong of Dalhousie's

Team, while playing a vigorous game, was injured, and had to be replaced by McColl.

On the afternoon of the same day a match was played between Dalhousie and Pictou. The Dalhousie men were the same as in the previous game, while Pictou's Team were arranged as follows:—E. Johnson, *back*; H. Mellish, W. R. Fraser, D. Patterson, I. Gammell, *half backs*; W. Creighton, G. Pyke, *quarter backs*; Dr. Stewart, (capt.) J. R. Davis, F. W. Fraser, J. McDonald, J. McMillan, J. Currie, R. C. Johnson, A. Fulton, *forwards*. Tired with the vigorous exertions of the forenoon, Dalhousie's men somewhat reluctantly faced the contest, yet the hope of glory inspired every man with new energy. For the third time Dalhousie won the toss and left to her opponents the kick off. The weight of the Pictou forwards allowed them to place an extra man behind and still be able for the scrimmage. The ball was kicked off by Dr. Stewart but was quickly returned by Dalhousie's men and briskly followed up. More than once did Patterson get within a few feet of Pictou's goal, but just as often did he and Fraser roll upon the earth in each others embrace. With the exception that Pictou was compelled to touch down for safety once and once did the *rouge*, no advantage was gained on either side until half time was called. The evening, which had proved so beautiful when the game began, suddenly clouded, and before play was resumed a blinding snow storm had set in, which blew fair in Dalhousie's face and prevented her men from doing anything. The game then became merely one of defence. Once Fraser of Pictou, by some beautiful "kicking" forced the ball down the field, but before it reached Dalhousie's goal it went into touch in goal, and had to be again kicked off. When time was called the referee declared the game a draw. Nothing occurred during the game to mar the harmony which is such a pleasing feature of Foot ball, and all felt sorry that a year must elapse before Pictou and Dalhousie again meet in the Foot ball field.

The evening was spent in music and song accompanied with an occasional dip, so now that her part in the Tournament was over Dalhousie's men felt that a little indulgence was not

out of place. A few good-natured jokes were played, and more than one tired athlete retired to his room only to find his bed gone and confusion reigning; or perchance was assailed by a storm of pillows when about to retire for the night.

The closing match of the tournament was played on Saturday morning between Pictou and the Abegweits, and resulted in a victory for the latter. With three cheers for our kind host and a bold rush to catch the boat, amid the cheers of those on the way, the players bade good-by to Pictou; the Abegweits taking the boat for Charlottetown, and the Dalhousians returning by the afternoon train. The journey home was enlivened with many of Dalhousie's well-known songs, and more than one passenger felt inclined to join in the chorus, "For they are jolly good fellows." One cheeky Freshman espying a lady friend, quietly seated beside her, and refused to leave her side until a company headed by Stewart and McNeill, seized the offending culprit and placed him in a seat at the extreme end of the car, while the rest inspired them with that well-known air, "'Tis the way we have in Dalhousie." A little later a thoughtful Junior was seen fondling in his arms a child which had strayed to his seat. A rush was made, the child escaped, and the guilty one joined in the chorus, "We wont do that any more."

At the station we were met by the students in full force, and, after receiving the congratulations of our friends, and making the air ring with our cheers, each wended his way home feeling that the tournament had been a grand success.

It is impossible to particularise on the playing of each individual as every man did his duty, yet the bold rushes and active playing of Creighton and Miller of the forwards was the source of frequent applause from the spectators, and often helped the backs to secure some good runs. Although no great victories were scored by any club, yet the meeting together of five teams on a common ground and with a common aim was not without its good results. No wrangling or ill-feeling occurred to mar the

pleasures of the tournament, and, although the weather proved somewhat unfavorable, yet the kindness shown to the visiting teams more than made up for any inconvenience of weather. We hope the tournament so successfully begun this year may become a yearly event among the foot-ballists of the Maritime Provinces.

FOOT-BALL NOTES.

Forward! Dalhousie!
Scrimmage it here!
Well played old boy!
Hop on his neck!
Folley it up boys!
Finely tackled! Dalhousie!
Too full for utterance!
Its snow matter, we'll play it out!
Three cheers for Piapot!
Forwards head in the mud. *Caputally* played!
Five in the bath tub at once.

11.45 P. M. beds on upper flat all gone, found at length on second flat and rescued after a noble scrimmage.

Boys, I feel in such good trim I could play for a week today!

Pictou's quarter to Dalhousie's quarter, who has thrown him down—Don't touch me I havn't the ball. Dal. quarter—Well, you looked at it then.

Within three feet of goal, but two of them were No. elevens.

7 A. M. scrimmage on upper flat between an Abegweit and Dalhousian, pillows flying lively, Dalhousie declaired conqueror.

EXCHANGES.

We are glad to welcome again to our sanctum our old exchanges. The *Argosy* contains several interesting articles, and presents its usual creditable appearance. In the *Varsity* the "Tales of Two Idols" is continued, and the other columns have a well-written, healthy flavour. The *Acadia Athenaeum* is to be congratulated apart from its literary merit, on its artistic get-up, which certainly reflects great credit on the college. The *King's College Record* also presents a fine appearance. In the *Pennsylvania*, "Nooks and Corners Around College," is interesting and remarkable also for its literary merit.

We have received also the following:—*Brunonian*, *Adelphian*, *Oberlin Review*, *Traveler's Record*, *Chironian*, *Outing*, *Peek*, *Vanderbilt*, *Bates' Student*, *Merchistonian*.

DALLUSIENSIA.

We wish our contemporaries to note that this column is not intended for the public, but belongs exclusively to the students at present attending College, who are alone expected to understand its contents.

FOR the information of all our students, and those of the first year particularly, we desire to state that the GAZETTE is published by, and in the interests of, the Dalhousie Students. No regular canvass for subscriptions is made among the students, as it is always presumed each will take one copy. The GAZETTE will be found in the College Reading Room, and if any student has not received the last No., he will find it there. No shirking, please.

CLASSIC Soph. proud of recent facial adornments: "Mehercule! How it is growing!"

WHO is the *perceivant*? This is our new term for critic-extraordinary! Rather superfluous, is it not?

JUNIOR, on recent visit to Pictou: "Grant me one, love.—She did.

"YOUNG lady to her "Junior" man on his return from the foot-ball tournament: "What a *stew art* thou in, dear!"

O SAMUEL! Samuel, thou fair-haired Junior, the way across the Common is dark and beset with many dangers! Return, we beseech thee, ere it be too late.

Pompos Soph. to Freshie: "Well, how are you bearing the *dignities* of a freshman?" Freshie dumfounded: "I can't positively say. I only seem to be bearing *indignities* so far."

FAIR freshman, straining his eyes before looking glass, to incredulous Soph.: "Its there all right, a little hard to see, but growing at an amazing rate! Soph.: *Rāde, Rāde.*—[Sodalis!

WHAT next ladies? What next? They wear tam o' shanters, fore-and-afters, and lo, and behold! one was heard the other evening to exclaim, "D'ye see my *mackintosh*?"

Ken a deed be more heroic than that of one of our young Sophs. who bravely volunteered a few evenings ago to see two young ladies home from a party. We trow not.

"If the sides of any triangle be bisected," inquit Freshie, "the halves of these sides will be equal." Prof.: "Sit down, sit down, I see you are in Egyptian darkness." And the disconcerted being sat down, in the same condition that 120,000 of the inhabitants of Nineveh were in, in the time of Jonah, not being able to discern the right hand from the left.

WE are forced to commend the pluck of a certain Senior who said he supposed they'd be *putin' him* in the GAZETTE, but still he wouldnt lose the opportunity of sporting his fair ones around the platform while waiting for the train for a column of editorials.

Now that a glee club is being organized, how does the following strike you Dalhousians?

"Swans sing before they die.
'Twere no bad thing
Should certain persons die
Before they sing."

CHEMISTRY class.—Prof. preparing Hydrogen.—Two members of class engaged in exchanging their kindly feelings by butting their heads together.—Prof., interrupted by the explosion, remarks: "Hydrogen, like a great many other light gases, is capable of making a very loud noise. (Great applause.)

MERCURI . . .

Qui foros cultus hominum receatum
Voce founasti.

Very literal student translates:—O quicksilver! who does civilize by thy voice, the barbarous habits of the Freshmen.

SCENE: Lobby of Episcopalian church. *Dramatis Personæ*: Three students possessing their souls in patience until the gentlemanly usher will feel disposed to offer them a seat. (After a wait of five minutes benign old lady advances.) "Do you wish a seat, Sirs?" (Students:) If you please, madam. (Benign old lady opening a door:) "Well if you go away up there, you will find a seat somewhere 'or other.'" "Thanks, thanks madam."

LAW SCHOOL FACETIÆ.

To calculate the eternal's plans
Were certainly invidious,
But sure he framed the freshman class
As a sample of the hideous.

In Parliament—(Premier arguing for University representation)—"Let us now turn to the Mother Country"—Junior (somewhat exhilarated,) "Where is that?" (Premier with withering look) "Have you not yet studied the geography of America?"

"DANIEL, though young, to musing much inclin'd,
A shameless sloven, in his gown had din'd;
From table sneaking with a sheepish face,
Before the circle was dismiss'd with grace,
And smoking now, his desk with books o'erspread,
Thick clouds of incense roll around his head;
His head, which save a quarter's growth of hair,
His woolen cap long since scratched off, was bare:
His beard, three days had grown, of golden hue,
Black was his shirt, unseemly to the view;
Cross-legged he sate, and his ungarter'd hose,
Each meagre limb, half hide, and half expose:
His cheek he lean'd upon his hand, below
His nut-brown slipper hung upon his toe."

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 3, 1886.

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We respectfully ask the Students to patronize our advertizers.

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THE foundations of the new Dalhousie College are being laid; and another year will probably find Dalhousians attending classes in a college-building, not only more pretentious, but also more commodious and more convenient, than the one at which we now attend.

Those of us who are already familiar with the old building, will, even though we be transferred to a better one, feel some regret at leaving what has been to us the scene of so many pleasant associations. And yet since the change is likely to result to our benefit, or at least to the benefit of others, without being detrimental to ourselves, we are constrained to say with Tennyson:—"Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change," for progress is the watchword of all nations and men, and progress presupposes change. When we are referring to the subject change—perhaps it will not be amiss for us to refer to another and

much needed change in connection with our College. Students of Dalhousie have ever felt the want of a suitable field for athletic exercises and sports. While Dalhousie in the past has been well-fitted to make intellectual giants of her students, she has not been in a position to encourage those athletic exercises which are calculated to make them at the same time physical giants, or even ordinary men (physically). And it is due to the class of students rather than to any encouragement from the College authorities, that Dalhousie has sent out so many graduates who are physically as well as mentally in the first rank. With another class of students ("bookworms") Dalhousie would now have an unenviable reputation as a health destroying institution.

Let us then have a suitable field for athletic exercises and college sports as near as may be to the College itself, for we cannot hope that our students shall be always of the class now in attendance at Dalhousie. Another change which must of necessity prove beneficial to the students of Dalhousie, and therefore to the College itself, would be the ornamentation of the College grounds, by means of trees, shrubs, &c.

Those of us who are familiar with the University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison and King's College, have felt the contrast keenly,—a contrast which will be much more apparent when the term is lengthened so as to include the warmer months. It is perhaps needless to add that this lengthening of the term will also increase the necessity for athletic exercises and consequently grounds on which to indulge in these exercises.

Could Dalhousians not have an "Arbor Day?" The idea may appear whimsical to some, but there is one circumstance in its favor and that is that the planting of trees cannot result in any harm if the work be done judiciously. Next year (1887) there will be a general jubilee throughout the British Empire, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of our beloved Queen to the British throne. We students cannot hope to vie with the millionaires of Canada and other places in raising statutes, &c., to commemorate the event, but we might,

with the consent of the College authorities, meet at the new Dalhousie College grounds and by planting a few trees testify our loyalty to the mother country and our own Sovereign, and our testimony, growing with the growth of the British Empire, may, in time, be one of the distinguished features of the City of Halifax.

We must confess that this is not the most appropriate time at which the question might be raised, but if it has any merits let our wish to encourage a good work be our excuse. Will others second our humble efforts in this regard, and in the not very distant future they may see the students of this Institution reading Homer and Horace, Shakespeare and Milton, Hamilton and Mills, under the shade of trees which their efforts have caused to be planted, instead of as now in dingy rooms where sunlight deigns to dwell but a few hours per day.

IT is with feelings of sadness and regret that we find ourselves called upon to refer to the death of Otis P. Smith, General Student in the Law School for 1883-4. Those who attended that department when classes were held in the Grammar School building on Brunswick St., will we doubt not, have a distinct remembrance of Mr. Smith, a good debater and one ever generous to a defeated foe, an accomplished story teller and gifted with no ordinary wit, he had gained for himself hosts of friends wherever he went.

He had entered into a partnership with R. B. Smith, Esq., of Moncton, who had repeatedly expressed the utmost confidence in his ability.

That he would have been more than ordinarily successful in his profession had his life been spared, scarcely admits of a doubt. But a higher power has called him to a higher work and we can only hope and

"Trust that those we call the dead,
Are breathers of an ampler day
For ever nobler ends."

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others?

IN another column will be found the regulations necessary to be complied with by competitors for the McNaughton and Waddell prizes. The prizes are small we must admit, but they serve equally as well as larger ones to distinguish him whose articles are most meritorious. From a College such as ours where English Literature is almost made a specialty of, one would naturally expect such an offer to call forth articles enough to fill "THE GAZETTE" for many issues to come; and articles which would be well worthy of publication in any College paper, or any other paper in America or elsewhere. Such has not been our experience up to this time; and we are fondly hoping that in the near future there will be such an avalanche of poetry on our devoted heads as will make us poor editors smile, and resort with fiendish glee to the usual practice of editors who have more reading matter on hand than they can publish viz: the practice of filling the waste basket with the mangled remains of many really meritorious articles.

SPELLING REFORM.

Read before the Literary Society by A. M. Morrison.

"Wife! make me some dumplings of dough,
They're the best thing out for my cough,
But see that you boil them quite through,
So they won't be heavy and tough.

Now I must off to my plough
And the boys may follow when they have enough,
To keep off the flies with a bough,
While the old mare drinks at the trough."

Over a hundred years ago Dr. Franklin in his revolutionary zeal published a phonetic alphabet for English. Since his time many other schemes have been proposed, but none of them comparable in excellence to that of Messrs. Pitman & Ellis, which was given to the world in 1847.

These gentlemen were enthusiastic on the subject, and worked with diligence in support of their plan. School books were issued, and tested on infant and adult classes, and many standard works, including the Bible, were printed phonetically in their alphabet. Even a newspaper,

printed in the phonetic manner, was started by these enterprising reformers. This is the system which, with some changes intended to be improvements, is now used in works printed phonetically.

It seems wonderful that, in spite of the excellence of the system of Messrs. Ellis & Pitman, and their industry in pushing its application, so little progress has been made in this reform. We must seek for the true reason of this in the selfish indifference with which most people view any proposed reform that does not minister to their immediate comfort. Improved chair-cushions or other improved means for making them comfortable find a ready acceptance, but the present method of spelling, vicious as it is, seems to them quite good enough. They have already mastered the common system and find no difficulty in using it. In fact it would require some exertion to become familiar with the new. This is the real cause of the opposition shown by most opponents of Spelling Reform; but naturally few of them candidly avow the fact. They tell us that the new spelling would obscure the derivation of words, and make our books, as at present printed, useless; or perhaps that it would be impossible to fix any definite standard. This, however, it is plain, is no objection at all, as it only refers to the manner of introducing the new system, and not the desirability or otherwise of a change in the method of spelling.

At first, there seems to be something in the argument that, in adopting the new method of spelling, we should be rendering useless the works printed in the old. But if we consider a moment we shall see that in framing this objection our opponents ingeniously admit the necessity for reform. If when made entirely phonetic spelling will be so completely changed as to be unrecognizable, surely the present system must be very far from representing the true sounds of words. But we will not go so far as our opponents in condemning the English language as written. The English language is at bottom as is every other or nearly every other language,—phonetic; and the spelling reformers' aim is not to make the written language phonetic, for

it is so to a great extent already, but to make it entirely so, that is, throw out unnecessary letters, to always express the same sound by the same symbol, and to adopt new symbols for sounds now imperfectly represented. So although there is unhappily a great distinction between ordinary and the truly phonetic spelling, yet in the majority of cases the resemblance is greater than the difference. Hence any one who had learned the truly phonetic method would have little difficulty in reading books printed in the ordinary characters. That this is the case was proved by the ease with which pupils of Pitman, after having mastered purely phonetic reading, acquired the art of reading books printed according to the common system.

The first argument, namely that the derivation of words would be obscured is so fragile that a touch will shatter it.

Suppose we admit for an instant, that words should be so spelled as to indicate their derivation, then we may ask these questions: Does our language, as now written, do this? and, if so, has not this object been already obtained? The only honest answer to the first question will be, "only to some extent." But if we allow our opponents to answer "yes," (our case is very strong, and we can give them every advantage) then manifestly they must make the same answer to the second question. For we have in books, as now printed, an immense store of words to which the curious etymologist could turn if he thought it necessary; while the derivation of new words could be noted as introduced.

As a matter of fact, the derivation of comparatively few words, and these mostly of late origin, is indicated by the usual spelling. If any one is skeptical let him take a page of any ordinary book and compare the words there with those from which they were derived. He will discover very few resemblances without the help of his dictionary of derivations. Indeed in many cases the purely phonetic spelling will more clearly point out the origin of the word than the ordinary. For example, *rime* is commonly spelt *r-h-y-m-e* as if from *ρυθμος* when in reality it is derived from the Saxon *riman*, and is now by the best authors spelt more in accord-

ance with its derivation and pronunciation *r-i-m-e*. The absurdity of the objection we are discussing becomes still clearer when we consider that in the majority of cases the pronunciation has almost completely changed during the past four or five centuries, and that therefore, unless letters are meaningless, except in certain combinations, old spellings of words could not be used to express their modern representatives. Accordingly we find that old spellings are *not used* for modern words. The fact is, two forces have operated to produce our present system, a desire to keep pace with change in pronunciation, and a desire to retain as far as possible old familiar spellings. Thus a method of writing has arisen that is neither etymological nor phonetic, but an unpalatable mixture of both.

Sometimes the objection is made that, under the new system of spelling, the etymological relations of words would be obscured. That, for instance, we would be unable to recognize the relation between *go* and *gone*, or *say* and *said*. The best answer to this objection is furnished us by the Sanskrit. Its spelling was purely phonetic and yet philologists tell us that in no other language can the etymological relations of words be more easily traced. We see this exemplified too in our own language. No one has any difficulty in seeing the relation of such words as *wharf* and *wharves*, *loaf* and *loaves*, or *sing* and *sang*.

While the fact that purely phonetic spelling would not make more obscure than at present the etymology (in both its senses) of words demolishes one of the arguments of the anti-reformers, it is not, in my eyes at least, an argument in favour of Spelling Reform.

The purpose of written language is not to show derivation, but to express by means of visible symbols the sounds produced by the organs of speech. The word is not the cluster of letters on the page before us, though we often speak loosely of it as such, but the combination of sounds which we use these letters to represent. Hence any method of spelling is imperfect that does not as closely as possible indicate the pronunciation of the words represented. It follows, then, that in the spelling of words the

pronunciation must be constantly kept in view, and no regard paid to derivation. Modern spelling regards, uniformly, neither pronunciation nor derivation, and should therefore be cast aside, as well by etymologists as by phoneticians.

While the objections to the new spelling are such only to men who care little what things capable of improvement exist, so long as they are not bothered, the arguments in its favor are manifold.

The children in our schools would no longer spend years in toiling over the spelling and pronunciation of hard words. Having learnt the meaning of the symbols the only task before them would be that of combining them; which would require such a short time that fluent readers could be produced in as many weeks as it now requires months. The time thus saved could be put to the acquiring of knowledge more useful than the memorizing, for instance, of the various sounds of o-u-g-h. It will be readily seen therefore that children who would have to leave school at a tender age would do so with a store of knowledge, and with a mental training far in advance of that now possessed by children in the same circumstances. Being fluent readers they would no longer have that distaste for anything printed which is now often acquired on account of the dreary drudgery to be gone through with before easy reading becomes possible, and as a matter of course the masses would be better educated, better read, and more intelligent than at present.

The proposed reform in spelling would also tend to spread the influence of the English language. For foreigners would no longer be deterred from the study of our language by the difficulty of attaining to a correct pronunciation. The good that this would do is incalculable. We can hardly estimate the advantage to the world of the spread of the English language, the language of two great nations, the language in which is written much of what is best in literature, in the sciences, and in the arts.

A Burlington girl, speaking of a certain youth, says that the only thing about him that isn't fresh is his tears.

WE reprint the following from the "THE GAZETTE" of April last, hoping thus to:

Awake the slumb'ring muse,
In old Dalhousie's hall,
To rise and sing
Of gentle spring,
How ivies cling,
Or class bells ring,—
Of Autumn's varied hues
Or . . . anything at all.

THE "WADDELL" PRIZE.—J. Waddell, B. Sc., Ph. D., offers a prize of the value of \$5 for the best article published in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE during the session 1886-'87. The prize will be subject to the following conditions:

1. All Registered Students of this University (whether in Arts, Law or Medicine) for the session 1886-'87 shall be entitled to compete.

2. Articles must be written in prose, may be on any subject and must not exceed in length three columns of the GAZETTE.

3. Articles intended for competition must be in the hands of the Editors of the GAZETTE before the end of the Christmas holidays of the session 1886-'87.

4. Articles entered for competition shall become the property of the Editors of the GAZETTE.

5. Should any student who has contributed papers desire to withdraw a paper from the list of competing articles, he may do so by notifying the Editors on or before April 1st, 1887.

Dr. Alexander, Professor of English Literature in this University, has kindly consented to be examiner. The prize will be presented at the spring Convocation of 1887.

THE "MCNAUGHTON" PRIZE.—Rev. S. McNaughton, M. A., of Preston, England, offers a prize of the value of \$4 for the best original poem published in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE during the session 1886-'87. The prize will be subject to the following conditions:

1. All Registered Students of this University (whether in Arts, Law or Medicine) for the session 1886-'87 shall be entitled to compete.

2. Contributions must be written in poetry, may be on any subject and must not exceed in length one column of the GAZETTE.

3. Contributions intended for competition must be in the hands of the Editors of the GAZETTE before the end of the Christmas holidays of the session 1886-'87.

4. Contributions entered for competition shall become the property of the Editors of the GAZETTE.

5. Should any student who has contributed a poem desire to withdraw that poem from the

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LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

MOOT COURT.

Roy vs. Emerson.—The facts of the case argued in Moot Court, Friday, 19th, were shortly as follows: The defendant ordered manufacturers to furnish 50 pairs of blinds at \$12 each for his houses, and paid cash for them. After this the sheriff under a Fi. : Fa. : levied on the finished blinds, &c., in the factory. The manufacturers after the levy, laid aside 50 pairs of blinds for delivery to defendant. The sheriff sold and the judgment creditor bid in all the property levied on. After the sale the manufacturers took the fifty pairs of blinds from the factory and fixed them to defendants windows. Judgment creditor on learning of this sent a bill to defendant for \$600, for the 50 pairs of blinds as sold and delivered by himself. Defendant refused to pay the bill. Judgment creditor brought trover and got judgment for \$600. Defendant appeals to the Court *in banc*.

Cluney and Mackinnon counsel for appellant contended that notwithstanding levy, the manufacturers could pass the property in the blinds to the defendant, *Samuel vs. Duke*, 3 Mow., 627; that by the sheriff's sale the plaintiff could only get the right of property the manufacturers had *Benj. on Sales*, § 17 note p.; that by their appropriation manufacturers had passed the right of property to defendant, *Huff vs. Hires*, *Benj.*, § 362, note: § 370: § 371, Z.: therefore the plaintiff could get no right of property by the sheriff's sale, and consequently could not bring trover, *Gordon vs. Harper*, 7 T. R., 9. They also maintained that there was not sufficient evidence of wrongful conversion, for the defendant had acted *bona fide* and was quite innocent in the matter; he had ordered the blinds and the manufacturers came and fitted them in his houses; and there was no proof that he had exercised acts of dominion over them. A non-suit was claimed on the ground that there was no demand and refusal to deliver up the blinds before action; *Thorgood vs. Robinson*, 6 C. B., 772; 2 B. & P., 439; 2 H. Bl., 135; *Valpy vs. Sanders*: 5 C. B., 887.

Thomson and Hanright, counsel for respondent, maintained that the manufacturers could

COLLEGE NEWS.

MR. C. K. OBER, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. Associations, will visit the Dalhousie Association on Saturday, 4th December. The following arrangements have been made:

1. At 4 P. M., a meeting of the Association will be held.

2. At 7.30 P. M., a general students' meeting will be held in the Library.

3. At 4.30 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 5th, Mr Ober will address a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, of which further notice will be given by the city clergymen.

At the 7.30 meeting on Saturday, the 4th, Mr. Ober will discuss the work of College Associations. The gentleman is thoroughly acquainted with inter-collegiate work, and we feel confident in stating that the meeting will be profitably entertained. All the students are kindly invited to hear him.

DALHOUSIE LITERARY CLUB.—The first meeting of this club during the present session was held in Class Room No. 2, on the evening of Nov. 12th, and was largely attended. Before the opening of the discussion some business connected with the club was transacted. Mr. Victor Coffin resigned the Secretaryship, and Mr. E. Fulton was appointed in his place. Mr. J. S. Sutherland was appointed a member of the Executive Committee. The subject of the evening—"Spelling Reform"—was then discussed by Mr. A. M. Morrison in the ably written paper which appears on another page. After the reading of the paper a lively and well-sustained discussion ensued, in which nearly all present took part. Some of the speeches were of a humorous kind, and served to keep the members in good spirits. After the subject had been pretty thoroughly discussed a vote was taken, when the majority of those present declared in favour of reform. "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Party Politics" having been announced as the subject for next night, the meeting adjourned. We hope that the students will join in making the Literary Club a success during the coming winter. It is a society that well deserves success, and this can only be attained by the hearty co-operation of the students. Let each student do what he can and the prosperity of the club is assured.

A BIGOT is a man who doesn't believe in allowing other dogs to wag their own tails in their own peculiar way.—*Boston Post*.

not dispose of the goods after levy, *Payne vs. Drew*, 4 East, 538; and if they did they could be taken in execution again; *Churchill vs. Sheriffs* p. 171; that their appropriation was not sufficient to pass the right of property, 1 Taunt, 318; *Benj.*, 360; § 358: *Atkinson vs. Bell*, 8 B. & C. 277; and that, by the sheriff's sale, plaintiff acquired right of property; that sending the bill was no waiver and no affirmation of manufacturers' acts, *Valpy vs. Sanders—Supra*; and that trover would lie. They said demand and refusal was unnecessary.

Several more cases were cited in support of the different arguments by the counsel on both sides.

Professors Weldon and Russell, and R. Sedgewick, Q. C., were present. Professor Russell delivered judgment and said the lien created by the levy, ripened into a right of property by the sheriff's sale to plaintiff. As to the demand and refusal being necessary, he expressed some little doubt, but refused a non-suit on the general merits of the case. He dismissed the appeal.

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT.—The government for the 6th gave notice that they would ask leave to petition the Queen to reform the Senate on resolutions to be afterwards introduced. The opposition wanted the indicated reforms specified before this resolution passed. An amendment to that effect was carried and the McKay government resigned. On the 20th, the new government announced were Carter, Premier, McLellan Justice, and McNeill, Finance. Their policy, to have college representation in parliament, was sustained. The question was not very thoroughly discussed as the battles of the foot-ball team had to be fought over again, and speeches laudatory of the prowess of the representatives of the Law School occupied most of the time.

On the 20th, there was an unusually large attendance. Mr. Bell of the *Chronicle* being present for the first time. The government introduced a resolution that the repeal resolutions of the House of Assembly passed in 1886, be rescinded. McKay raised objection that we had not power to rescind it as we were a different body; the house did not agree with this contention. After Carter's remarks, McKinnon moved an amendment that a commission be appointed to inquire into the cause of the secession agitation. This was voted down, when McDonald spoke at length against the policy of the Government. The adjournment was moved at 11 p. m. Some amusing questions were asked the government by the members; it is to be regretted that more of the private members do not avail themselves of that opportunity to introduce bills embodying their various hobbies.

THE fisherman's favorite musical instrument is the castanet.—*Yonker's Gazette*.

PERSONALS.

MISS NEWCOMBE, B. A. of '85, is teaching at Kentville, N. S.

A. D. GUNN, a General of '84-5, is studying at the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

AMONG the "class of '86" we omitted to notice the name of A. J. Campbell who is spending the winter at his home in Truro.

J. M. McLEOD, FRANK COFFIN, and W. S. TUFTS, B. A.'s. of '85, are pursuing their theological studies at Princeton Seminary.

J. W. MCKENZIE, a Sophomore of last year, and one of the GAZETTE Editors, is Vice-Principal of New Glasgow High School. We hope to hear from Mac often during the winter.

D. A. WILSON, a Freshman of last year, and a very valuable assistant to the GAZETTE Editors, is pursuing his studies at Queens University. We wish Mr. Wilson every success.

AMONG the successful prize winners at the recent examinations of Queens University, we are pleased to notice the names of J. G. Potter and D. Flemming, both former Dalhousie students. Mr. Potter has won the "Buchanan" prize of \$75, and Mr. Flemming the "Dominion" prize of \$70.

J. WADDELL, Ph. D., whom we had occasion to mention in last issue, has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Bayne, as Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Military College at Kingston. Dr. Waddell, who is an old Graduate of Dalhousie, has won for himself marked honours from abroad. We extend to Mr. Waddell our hearty congratulations.

LAW SCHOOL.

Of the N. B. students who have attended Dalhousie Law School:—

W. D. CARTER, LL. B., has passed his final, and has entered into partnership with George V. McInerny, barrister of Richibucto, N. B.

M. WOODBURY WELLS, LL. B., is having a holiday after a hard summer's work preparing for the final, which he also passed successfully.

F. A. McCULLY has also passed the trying ordeal in N. B., and is located at Moncton, N. B. He will probably visit Halifax next spring in time for examinations, and will take the LL. B. degree.

A. D. GAGNON, General student of 1884-5, is also an attorney, and intends to locate at St. Basil, Madawaska, N. B.

A. E. MILLIKEN, LL. B., is as yet a student with R. B. Smith of Moncton.

GEORGE H. TURNER, who was with us last winter, is studying in the office of H. R. Emerson at Dorchester, N. B.; and E. L. FORD, also with us last winter, is with T. A. Kinnear of Sackville,—it is rumored he will soon pay a visit to the Orange groves of Florida.

Of the last year's second class—most, if not all of whom will be with us in the spring to take their degree—McLATCHY is with J. H. Dickson, Esq., barrister of Riverside, A. Co., N. B.; McCULLY, as before mentioned, in Moncton, N. B.; ROGERS in Amherst; CHAS. LANE in Pictou; and BURELL is at his home in Yarmouth.

ALEX. CAMPBELL of Sydney, who attended the Law school for two terms as a General student, is now on a visit to the city. We were glad to learn that Mr. Campbell has been at the last Municipal election returned for councillor. We wish Sandy every success as a parliamentarian.

CLIPPINGS.

A BOOK-KEEPER named Doll has lately taken up his residence in Canada. Before he went he took 60,000 of the firm's \$s with him. He was a very expensive doll.—*Boston Post.*

WHAT makes that man there look so glad,
His face so cheery?
He's seen a scientist who ne'er had
An earthquake theory.

—*Boston Courier.*

"WHAT pretty children, and how much they look alike!" said Mr. Smith, during a first visit to a friend's house. "They are twins," his friend explained. "What, both of them?" retorted Smith, greatly interested.

AOKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

D. A. Murray, \$1.00; V. G. Frazee, \$1.00; A. S. McKenzie, \$1.00.

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