

The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

VOL. XVIII.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

No. 1.

PALLAS.

Genius of prudence and of war,
Pallas looks westward towards the deep,
Breathing the high abstracted air
Of Athens, o'er her structured steep,
Towering from the Acropolis,
She thrills her marble self with thought,
Gazing as far as Salamis—
Wisdom is e'er unsold, unbought ;
Wisdom of virtues is most meet ;
Wisdom of graces is most sweet.

The city's streets and roofs are given
To avocations of man's life.
Higher and nearer to the heaven
And guardian of this toil and strife
The goddess stands ; but does her mind
Move with those things at all ; her heart
A Wisdom of its own may find,
Not dealing with the street or mart,
A wisdom to herself most meet,
The wisdom in itself most sweet.

Genius of prudence and of war,
Stands Pallas on the structured steep,
The wisdom of the near and far,
The new and old doth she not keep ?
And centres in her spear and shield
A monumental wisdom's might ;
All wisdom's puissance she doth wield,
And wisdom's power, and wisdom's sight
Is her's ; and seem her marble eyes
Full of the secrets of the wise.

S. J. M.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT CONVOCATION,
OCTOBER 27, 1885.

BY JAMES LIECHTI, M. A.,

McLeod Professor of Modern Languages.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is, I believe, the first time in the history of this University that a foreigner, on the teaching-staff, has the honor to deliver the opening address. I say, advisedly, a foreigner, though the kindly feelings of sympathy, friend-

ship and love, which the Nova Scotians know so well how to bestow upon strangers, and which they have also extended to me from the very moment I came among them until now, have made me forget long ago that I was a foreigner. It is necessarily a matter of great difficulty for any one to express his thoughts correctly and elegantly in a language different from his mother-tongue ; but when a foreigner is called upon to deliver an address in English the difficulty increases in geometrical progression, for, of all the modern languages, English is probably the most difficult to a foreign student. Dryden portrayed the character of one of England's greatest poets, Milton, thus :

“ Three poets in three different ages born,
Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty, in both the last,
The force of nature could no farther go,—
To make a third, she joined the former two.”

In support of my opinion, regarding the difficult character of the English language, I feel tempted to portray it by parodying the verses just read, in this wise :

“ Three languages from ancient sources come,
France, Germany and England claim as home,
The first in idiomatic peculiarities abounds,
The next in strange forms of construction and in stranger sounds,
And all that is incongruous in these may in the last be found,
The malice of grammatians could no farther go,
To make a third they intermixed the former two
And thus increased the harass'd student's direful woe.”

If, therefore, in the course of my remarks, oddities of style and construction should appear, you will kindly ascribe them to the peculiarly difficult nature of the English tongue.

It is not my intention to weary you by reading a treatise on the philology of any of the modern languages. I desire simply to make a few plain observations regarding *Language and the Study of Modern Languages and Literature*, adding a grain of advice to the young gentlemen who are about to enter upon an Academic course of study ; to these my remarks are chiefly addressed.

Language is the prerogative of the human being. It is as inexhaustible as the material of thought the infinite variety of combinations of which can never be exhausted. In a narrower sense language is the expression of thoughts by means of articulated sounds which are essentially the same in all men, yet are differently constituted in each individual, and used by each in a manner peculiar to himself, hence the difference in the articulation of different nations. Sound is of a dynamic nature, and is produced in working the voice, generated by the larynx, by means of the cavity of the mouth, the palate, the tongue, teeth, lips and nose. An almost endless number of sounds and combinations of sounds is thus possible of being found, yet no man employs all these possible sounds together, on the contrary, every individual, as well as every nation, has his own peculiar mode of using the organs of speech, in fact manifests a predilection for one particular portion of his organs. Hence it is that the Irish, Scots and Swiss are fond of guttural sounds; that the French make an inordinate use of their nasal organ; that the Slavonic races seem to have adopted a generous portion of the gamut of the feline species; that the Germans are cosmopolitan, if you will allow me the word, as regards articulation, and that the English seem to use their teeth rather as a barrier to sound than for mastication, for which nature has chiefly intended them. The fact that persons, bound together by a common manner of viewing and imagining things, having the same customs, laws and religion, will always speak one and the same language, in short, that every nation requires a language peculiar to itself, would seem to render the establishing of one language, *common to all men*, an impossibility. Max Müller evidently takes a similar view, judging from his interesting calculations. He says: "At the close of the next two centuries there will be in the world 53,370,000 people speaking the Italian language, 72,571,000 the French, 505,286,000 the Spanish, 1,157,480,000 the German, and 1,837,286,000 the English." It is evident from this that England and Germany are trying issues with one another as to which shall rule supreme. Time will reveal the final result of the struggle to a generation very far removed from us. Yet it seems natural that the preponderating element in the English language, the Saxon, should at last gain the victory. Albion and Germania have ever been engaged from the earliest times in friendly contest for preeminence in intellectual pursuits, particularly for the laurel in national and sacred poetry and the superiority in Arts and Sciences; in these

mind-races both nations have alternately taken first rank.

But Language is not merely articulation; in a loftier sense it means giving a material shape to all that is good, great, and noble in the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of man; it is the embodiment of the inner nature of the human being; it is the sensitive plate of nature's photographic apparatus, upon which the light of time indelibly prints and records the moral and intellectual progress in the individual and in nations; it is, as Trench so beautifully expresses it, "the amber in which a thousand precious and subtle thoughts have been safely embedded and preserved. It has arrested ten thousand lightning flashes of genius, which, unless thus fixed and arrested, might have been as bright, but would have also been as quickly passing and perishing as the lightning."

These flashes of genius then may be found illuminating with magic effect their forever glorious heavens in Ancient and Modern Classical Literature, the treasure-casket of the wealth of human intellect. The flashes of human genius! *atoms of dust!* as compared to the *unspeakably dazzling sun of genius of the Infinite Being* who occasionally permits stray beams from His celestial light to descend upon the minds of a few chosen ones among his children. In every age there have existed such favored mortals, writers who thoroughly comprehended and dominated their age, and who, without doing injustice to its advantages, knew how to value even its errors and prejudices; men with open minds, broad and liberal views, who could look far beyond their time, and even anticipate, to a certain extent, what posterity alone would some day reveal. Classical authors, such as almost every art and science in modern times has produced, who have treated their subject as only men of genius can treat it, namely created or re-created it; these are the writers that may be read and studied with profit, for they alone have been of real service to their century.

Classical writers, I have said, do not belong to one nation exclusively, they may be found in every nation. I need not speak to you of English Classics, you are familiar with most of them, their number is great, and they form a glorious constellation in the heavens. But I wish to draw your attention to the study of Classical authors of the French and German nations particularly.—As the water of a river is purest at its source, so the benefit, derived from reading the works of foreign authors, is greatest when read in the original tongue. Hence the necessity of studying modern languages.

But pardon me, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, speaking of the necessity of knowing other languages besides one's native tongue, causes me to digress for a moment in order to make a few remarks prompted by personal feeling which occasionally will assert its rights. It has been aptly stated by the Professor of English Literature that the nineteenth century was a *reading* century; but it is also a *writing*, and, if you please, a *lecturing* century. Human ingenuity has almost annihilated distance, and has rendered the most distant portions of our globe easy of access; travelling, therefore, has become the fashionable pastime, I might say, the contagious distemper of modern time. Many go abroad to extend their knowledge, many more to satisfy their curiosity. Now the rage of those who go to foreign parts, particularly those of the later class I have mentioned, seems to be either to write or to lecture in public on the social conditions of the people, and on the commercial and political affairs of the country which they may have favoured with their presence for the extraordinary length of time of a fortnight or three weeks, without any knowledge whatever of the language spoken in that country. It is not difficult to understand of what value are the observations of such lectures. But I cannot pass, without commenting on it, a remark, uttered in the pulpit, some time ago. It is this: "Ungodliness and worldliness come from France; radicalism from Germany." This is neither the time nor the place to refute statements of this nature; but what I desire to point out is simply this, and I wish to impress it particularly upon the young gentlemen before me, many of whom may be our public lecturers some day, that public men, occupying prominent positions, positions of trust and influence, should be very guarded in their utterances, and not mislead their hearers by forcing upon them their own possibly erroneous opinions and impressions as the accepted opinions and impressions of the world. Great injustice is always done to individuals, nations and countries that are thus misrepresented or slandered. Besides, can a person make *positive* or valid statements, who possesses a *negative* knowledge of the language and literature, that is to say, of the intellectual life of the people on whom he is discoursing, and whom he is ready to judge? Certainly not. He resembles the philosopher who avers: "What I have said is *true*, because *I* said so," a process of reasoning that can hardly be acknowledged as logical. In truth he is one of the Pharisees of the nineteenth century who says: "I thank thee, O my country, that I am a pious Englishman and not an ungodly Frenchman or a radical German!" It is a

remarkable sign of the present time that the pulpit is so frequently used for the purpose of delivering discourses on subjects extraneous to religion and to the spiritual welfare of man. Is not this in itself *radicalism*?

But to resume. It cannot be questioned, therefore, that an intimate knowledge of foreign languages and literature is necessary for the *correct* and *impartial* interpretation of the character of a foreign people. I may cite as an example, Carlyle, who first made the English thoroughly acquainted with German literature, and whose extensive German studies, into which he threw himself with wonderful zeal and love, enabled him to do full justice to the character of the Germans, and to call into existence an ever increasing desire for the study of German literature, and a growing appreciation of it. In Germany again, Schlegel, as a result of his English studies, published a translation of the works of the world's dramatist, Shakspeare, which work had an influence equally great upon German poetry and the German stage. His literary efforts created a taste for English literature among the Germans, and at the present time Shakspeare is almost as well known and appreciated among them as in the home of the immortal bard. In France, likewise, Madame de Staël undertook to enlighten the French on the general literature of Germany, its religion and systems of philosophy, little of which was known in that country until then, in her book "De l'Allemagne," a philosophic work full of enthusiasm and poetry, not without influence upon which, however, was her intercourse of several years with Schlegel.

A liberal culture, as Dr. Alexander, rightly says, should be many-sided. But if we reject or look down with disdain, as is often done, even by men with literary culture, upon that which is foreign, simply because *it is not English*, or because we do not find it *convenient to investigate it*, we fall into the very error which we seek to avoid, and become *one-sided*:—prejudice has an isolating tendency, and isolation leads to self-sufficiency.

The nineteenth century, in a literary sense, is a *progressive* and not a *retrogressive* age. We dare not linger too much in the past and neglect the present, else we isolate ourselves from modern thought and life, and we are hurried along by time *volens volens*, and brought into violent contact with men and things, the result being injury and even ruin to ourselves.

It is true, the study of Ancient Classics must ever occupy a prominent place on the curriculum of every institution of learning. We must ever do homage to the mighty dead, whose genius

has exerted, and ever will exert—for genius is immortal—its powerful influence on modern literatures. But we owe as much, if not more homage, to the Modern Classics, men of genius of our time, who have rendered modern literature as illustrious as the ancients rendered theirs, and whose lightning flashes of genius are even intensified in brilliancy by the inspiration the Moderns may have gained from the Ancients. It would be absurd to believe that human intellect of modern time has degenerated so as to be incapable of producing new, original ideas, and yet we act as if it were so, for we are reluctant to apply the term *Classic* to the productions of distinguished modern writers, such as France and Germany particularly have produced. French authors like *Corneille*, the father of French tragedy, *Bossuet*, the French Demosthenes, *Molière*, the French Shakspeare, *Pascal*, one of the greatest of French writers, *Racine*, the most perfect of French poets, Montesquieu, Buffon, Voltaire, *Rosseau*, the most eloquent writer of the eighteenth century, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, and numbers of others who have added to the wealth and lustre of French literature.

Nor are the French deficient in *eloquence*, though there are some prejudiced minds, who deny that they possess this natural gift; I say *natural*, for as Voltaire truly observes: "Eloquence was born before the rules of rhetoric, as languages were formed before the grammar. French pulpit oratory in the 17th century particularly exhibits magnificent specimens of eloquence, in proof of which an extract from Massillon's famous sermon on "the small number of the Elect," will not be out of place. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of eloquence that can be read. So great was the effect of this passage upon the audience, we are told, that almost every one, involuntarily, rose to his feet, and that the murmur of acclamation and surprise was so great that it confused the orator, a confusion that served but to increase the pathos of this piece, (the translation, of course, cannot do justice to the original.) "I will suppose," Massillon says, "that this is your last hour and the end of the Universe; that the heavens are about to open over your heads, Jesus Christ appearing in his glory in the midst of this temple, and that you are assembled here but to wait for Him, like trembling criminals, upon whom sentence of pardon or of Eternal death is to be pronounced; for in vain you flatter yourselves, you will die such as you are to-day; all the desires for change that amuse you, will amuse you till you are upon your death bed; it is the experience of every age; the new you may dis-

cover in you then, will perhaps be a somewhat greater account than that you would have to render to-day, and, from what you would be, if you were to be judged at this moment, you may almost decide on what will happen to you on your leaving this life. Now, I ask you, and I ask it struck with terror, not separating in this respect my fate from yours, and placing myself in the same disposition, I wish you to be in, I ask you then, if Jesus Christ appeared in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, the most august in the world, to judge us, to make the awful discernment between the goats and sheep, do you believe that the greater number of all those here assembled, would be placed on the right? Do you believe, that things might at least be equal? Do you believe that there might be found among us only *ten* just ones, whom formerly the Lord could not discover in five entire cities? I ask you that; you do not know, and I know it not myself; Thou, alone, O my God, knowest those who are *Thine*. But we know at least that sinners do not belong to Him. Now who are the faithful ones, here assembled? Titles and high offices are as nothing; you will be divested of them before Jesus Christ. Who are they? Many sinners who do not wish to be converted; still more who would wish to be so, but who defer their conversion; many others who defer their conversion; many others who have become converted, only to relapse; finally a large number who believe they need not to be converted: these are the reprobates. Separate these four classes of sinners from this holy assembly, for they will be separated on that great day: appear now, ye just ones; where are you? remnants of Israel, pass to the right; wheat of Jesus Christ, free yourself from this straw, destined for the fire: Oh God! where are the Elect? and what is left for Thy share?"

Is Germany deficient in men of genius, deserving of the name *Classics*? In answer I need not but mention the names of: Schiller, Gothe, Lessing, Wieland, Kückert, Jean Paul Richter, Uhland, Kant, Fichte, *Scheiermacher*, the St. Paul of the 16th century, Humboldt, etc., names which are familiar to everyone pretending to scholarly attainments; men that have helped to render German literature what it is, a literature in wealth and power second to none. Hazlitt, the English essayist, thus speaks of German literature: "It gave," he says, "a mighty impulse and increased activity to thought and inquiry, and agitated the inert mass of prejudices throughout Europe. It toppled down the full-grown intolerable abuses of centuries, heaving the ground from under the feet of bigoted faith and slavish obedience.

And the roar and dashing of opinions, loosened from their accustomed hold, might be heard like the noise of the angry sea. It was Germany, that broke the spell of misbegotten fear and gave the watchword, and England, from her island throat answered it back in long and earnest shouts. With the cry of Germany ringing in her ears, the genius of Great Britain rose and threw down the gauntlet to the nations. *Liberty* was held out to all to *think*, and *speak* and *write the truth*." This is the kind of *radicalism* that comes from Germany. It is a power, that strives to *radically* put down superstition, prejudice, narrowmindedness and hypocrisy, wherever it may exist, and it succeeds. It is the same power that brought ancient Rome to her feet and compelled the Latin race to acknowledge Germany as her superior. This power is called "German intellect." The church, particularly, counts among its leaders philosophers of the highest rank, men of the greatest learning, and exemplary piety.

Such are Germany's classical writers. It must be acknowledged that the descendants of the ancient German barbarians, of whom the Emperor Julian, the Apostate, says that they were "*demi-animals, feeding on acorns*," and that their singing resembled the harsh screeching of birds of prey," have *not* degenerated in intellect. It is true, the oak is the symbolical tree of Germany; it is a noble tree, firmly-rooted, tall, strong, lasting and useful, capable of affording shelter, food and work to generations of the human species, since it grows from two to four hundred years, and may attain the age of one thousand—"a fit emblem of German character."

There is yet another thing that recommends the literature of Germany to the attention of the student; it is the fact that it exhibits the remarkable feature of *two classical periods*; for, long before Tasso and Aristo, long before Dante and Petrarca, the Germans had their "Walter von der Vogelweide," their "Wolfram von Eschenbach," their "Gudrun," and their "Nibelungenlied," that is to say: poets and poems of the highest order.

Without any disparagement of the ancient languages and literature, the superior claims of the modern may be urged; for they are ever progressing, and continually adding to their wealth and power; they present an original, warm life-picture, reflecting in the most brilliant colours the wonderful variety of the forms of the complicated Kaleidoscope, called modern time, modern life, modern society; entirely different from the not less magnificent, but forever fixed, still picture of the ancient. No

thinking person will deny, then, that Modern languages, particularly French and German, are of far greater (practical) use in our present age, than the ancient; they are equally of advantage to the merchant, the lawyer, the clergyman, the philosopher, the diplomate, whether in the common intercourse of life, or in the fields of literature and of science, apart from the fact that they may be more readily and more thoroughly acquired than the ancient.

Again, Goethe says: "Wer freinde Sprachen nicht Rennt, weiss nichts von seiner eigenen." "He who does not know foreign languages, knows nothing of his own." This is particularly applicable to the English language, upon the formation of which French and German have had, and still have, such a great influence. If we would fully understand and appreciate the beauty and working of a complicated piece of machinery, we certainly ought to carefully study the various parts of which it is composed. It is therefore, an imperative duty, devolving upon the English student, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with these two elements, that have helped to form his mother-tongue into a language of exceedingly great beauty. But we must not forget, that, to become familiar with a language, its genius and idiosyncrasy, to acquire a full knowledge of its literature, requires years of patient study and continuous practice. It is, to a certain extent, with modern languages and literature as with the ancient; without a correct knowledge of the rules and peculiarities of the language, without a knowledge of ancient history, geography and chronology, we can neither read with profit, nor comprehend the genius of the Ancients, because the historical sciences alone can enlighten us as to the customs, manners, opinions, religious and political forms of nations. A student, therefore, commits a serious error, who learns a language mechanically by the aid of memory alone, unassisted by the reasoning faculties. This is not studying, nor does study mean "*cramming the memory*." Shakspeare interprets study thus, to prevent students from cramming, I suppose:

"Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep-search'd with saucy looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won.
Save base authority from others' books.
These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star,
Have no more profit of their shining nights
Than those that walk, and not not what they are
Too much to know, is to know nought but fame;
And every godfather can give a name."

But I need not dwell longer upon the necessity of studying modern languages and literature, though many more reasons might be given in

support of it; the matter is obvious to every intelligent person. The classical languages must be studied, but not to the exclusion of other subjects of at least equal importance; otherwise a student may unfit himself for his future profession, and is apt to commit the errors of the *typical German student at the pedantic school*, who may be thus portrayed: He has given his sole attention to Hebrew, Greek and Latin; his least boast being that he understands Hebrew *without points*; being so charmed with Greek, as to lead him to think that a declaration of love in the Attic dialect would be irresistible, so infatuated with the beauty of the Latin tongue, that he is ashamed to be born a German; he studies mathematics for the sake of the Greek terms occurring in them, neglects to speak and write correctly his mother-tongue, as too vulgar a thing to be thought of; his knowledge of rhetoric consists of the names of all the figures of speech; his logic is words without thoughts; he scorns to study modern languages because he is unfavorably impressed with the National vanity of the French, or the National pride of the English, or the passionate character of the Italians; nay, he even leaves the art of writing legibly to the vulgar, because, according to the time-honored custom, *a learned man must write badly*. Rabener, the German satirist, causes this specimen of a classical student, on his applying for employment, to be thus addressed: "You have had a University training and are of no use to any one. Would it not have been more sensible if you had paid a little more attention to those subjects which you held in disdain, and considered superfluous? Ought you not to be ashamed that you are at home in ancient Greece, and know nothing of the history and geography of your native country; that you understand the laws of your Solon, and do not possess the least knowledge of the laws of your fatherland? Ought you not to have made yourself acquainted somewhat with modern languages? I do not blame your knowing Latin and Greek; a learned man ought to know them. What, think you, should I do with my tailor, if he could make garments only such as Seneca and Socrates have worn? Why! the man would have to starve, if he learned nothing else. Have you not been told at school how necessary it is at the present time to connect the study of the so-called learned languages with that of modern languages, literature and sciences?" The one-sided efforts of such students must ever prove failures.

There are other causes that may either impede or check altogether a student's progress on the path of higher education, or which, though he may have successfully crossed the Rubicon of

intellectual training, may still unfit him for the calling or profession he may have chosen. In conclusion I shall briefly consider one or two.

A common mistake, and, in my opinion, a very serious one, is made, not only in public schools, high schools and academies, but even in colleges; it is the large amount of time, devoted to learning rules, and too little attention paid to their application; we do not sufficiently train our mental powers to think and to express our thoughts clearly and well, by means of *frequent, written compositions or essays*. To feel at home in a language, to be master of it, a mere smattering of the grammar, enough for our daily intercourse, is not sufficient. It requires continuous and careful practice to become possessed of the beauties of one's mother-tongue or of any foreign language. Without such knowledge we cannot become successful teachers nor authors. He who is not trained from his youth in such practical work will always write clumsily. Hence the necessity of combining theory with practice.

It is a characteristic sign of the present time, that so many young men are crowding into the learned professions, without first examining themselves whether they really possess the necessary qualifications; a true inclination, a lofty ambition, an unflinching zeal, necessary to successfully accomplish their end, namely: to study for the love of science, for the purpose of being some day useful to their country and to their fellow-men. If we are actuated by *pure and disinterested motives* in the study of the profession that is to be our life-calling, we shall succeed, and do credit to our learning; if, on the contrary, we enter upon its study, impelled by *base and interested motives*, simply for the sake of gaining a position in society, or because the profession is a fashionable one, or may offer greater pecuniary advantages than another, we *dishonor science*, and Schiller's lines will be applicable to us, who thus speaks of science:

"To some, she is the goddess great, to some, the milch-cow of the field;
Their care is but to calculate, what butter she will yield."

If a student thus disgraces a science, he renders it contemptible in the eyes of others, and can accomplish no real good with it. This is another weighty reason why a person may not be fitted for his profession.

But we shall be in no danger of disgracing our future calling, whatever it may be, if we do not forget to attend to the education of the heart and character, which is even more important than that of the mind. Let me impress it upon you, who are to be our future theologians, jurists,

The Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

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Twelve numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter Session by the Students of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS:

One collegiate year (in advance).....\$1 00
Single copies..... 10

Payment to be made to J. E. CREIGHTON, Box 107, Halifax, N. S. Other business communications to be made to J. WATSON FRASER, care Graham, Tupper, Borden & Parker, Halifax, N. S. All literary communications to be addressed to Editors "Dalhousie Gazette," Halifax, N. S. Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

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WITH the beginning of a new term there is the usual return of students to Dalhousie, and, naturally, a glance round on their part for changes and improvements. We shall briefly give the result of our survey.

Externally, there is little to call for comment. The dingy old building is still to be our quarters. And, while the civic authorities have completed their part of the wall around the Parade, and workmen are employed in levelling the ground preparatory to beautifying the interior, nothing has been done by the College authorities towards improving the part of it under their control. Indeed, the only change visible is the occupation of the lower flat, fronting on Barrington Street, as a College Museum. Here a very respectable collection has been placed.

In the internal organization, however, there

philosophers and scientists, that virtue and sincere piety ennoble every calling, but grace none more than that of the scholar, who, however learned he may be, cannot command the respect of his fellow-men if he is deficient in heart and character. Be always true to the principles of true religion and virtue, and take pleasure in doing your duty and complete success will be your reward.

I cannot close my remarks, and I claim it as the privilege of one of the older members on the teaching-staff of this University, without thus publicly offering my tribute of respect and love to our retired worthy Principal, the venerable Dr. Ross; and I am sure that I am giving expression, not only to my personal feelings, but also to those of my respected colleagues. The successful intellectual labor of the venerable Doctor, extending over more than a quarter of a century, is so well known, that it need not be detailed. He has ever thoroughly identified himself with the cause of education, and if the rising generation enjoys greater educational advantages, it owes it in a large measure to the untiring and successful efforts of Dr. Ross. This University has had in him an efficient and painstaking officer; to the Professors he endeared himself by his many excellent, personal qualities; the students have ever found in him a conscientious teacher and trusty friend and guide. A ripe scholar, and a perfect gentleman, he has won the esteem and love of everyone whose good fortune brought him in contact with him. Though true merit may not always be acknowledged as one would wish it to be, the venerable Doctor has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty conscientiously and well, and that he has secured the lasting respect of all who know him. May the evening of his life be like a calm, beautiful sunset, the setting orb reflecting in subdued, but warm tints, the splendor of a brilliant mid-day sun, which sent his cheering beams into many a heart and soul, gladdening them with warmth and light; and as he disappears behind the glowing horizon, still charming surrounding nature with his glory, and disposing contemplating man to holier thoughts and purer actions. So the good the venerable Doctor has wrought during a busy life of mind-labor, will have a similar beneficial influence, that will long be felt, when he shall be no more.

THE Japanese government has recently sent a pair of bronze vases, handsomely ornamented with inlaid decorations in gold and silver, to Vassar College in appreciation of the education furnished to two students.

are several noteworthy changes. Foremost among these is the retirement of the very Rev. Principal Ross, and the appointment of Rev. John Forrest as his successor in the Principalship. Dr. Ross's long and valuable services to Dalhousie and to education generally, are too well known to require recapitulation here. He stood by Dalhousie "through good and evil-report," and did much towards raising her to the high position she now holds among colleges. Our sincere hope is (and we feel sure all the students will join with us in it) that he may long be spared to enjoy his well-earned rest, and to still forward, in his private capacity, all sound educational schemes. His resignation has necessitated the Senate to make temporary provision for the classes lately under his control, which they have done by placing Dr. Schurman, and Rev. Dr. Currie, of Pine Hill Theological College, in charge of the Ethics and Hebrew Classes respectively.

To pass premature judgment on the wisdom shown in the choice of a new Principal would be presumption on our part. Our opinion, however, is that the appointment is an excellent one. Prof. Forrest is popular, energetic, possessed of good business, as well as literary talents, and, with these qualifications, Dalhousie naturally expects much of him.

A change of Tutors has also taken place Messrs. Trueman and Campbell having completed their term of office, their successors Messrs. McLeod and Murray, whose distinguished college careers were referred to in our last volume, have commenced tutorial duties. To the old Tutors we bid farewell; welcome to the new. To both we wish the success their past career promises, the former in their studies which they have resumed at Johns Hopkins University, the latter in their duties as Tutors in this University.

The changes in the Law Faculty may be seen by referring to the list of Instructors on the first page of the GAZETTE. Classes are now held in the new quarters on Morris Street. As to the Medical Department, the plans made in the spring for its successful operation have been much obstructed by the "Hospital difficulty." We understand, however, that arrangements have

been made with Dr. Somers to give a course of lectures on Physiology, while Prof. Lawson will conduct the classes in Chemistry and Botany, as before.

Two important changes have been made in regard to the Munro Exhibitions and Bursaries. In the first place, candidates for Senior Exhibitions and Bursaries are required to select *any two* of the three groups—Classics, Mathematics, and English Literature; and, secondly, the District system in awarding these Bursaries has been abolished. These are changes which, we think, will meet with the approval of intending competitors.

In concluding this, our first leading article, it might, perhaps, be in order to state our plans for conducting the GAZETTE, while it is under our control. But want of space forbids. And, indeed, the GAZETTE has been too long in existence, and is too conservative, to require anything like an elaborate *Prospectus* at this time. We need only say that our main aim shall be that of our predecessors, viz., to make the GAZETTE the outspoken advocate of Students' rights, a medium for the ventilation of important college questions, and the exponent of student opinions generally. We shall also strive to promote the most amicable relations between Dalhousie and her sister colleges.

IN referring to the changes that have been made in the different departments of the Law School, we should not be worthy of the name of students of this institution if we did not stop to make honorable mention of one whose name is so well known to every student, as a kind and obliging adviser, a true friend, and who was a courteous and affable officer of the school—Mr. John T. Bulmer.

He will ever be remembered by the "boys" of '84 and '85 as *the* friend to resort to in cases where friendly counsel and judicious advice were required. One who could be trusted as a father, who always lent a kind and helping hand, which was accompanied by action alike to assist the poor, hard-plodding student to comprehend the difficult axioms and often far-stretched principles of the law, and to simplify and make explicitly intelligible what they considered abso-

lutely incomprehensible deductions, and inconsistent conclusions from what seemed to their inexperienced minds to be wild and unintelligible premises. One who could discriminate between the poor "plugger" striving "to be a hero in the strife" and he who took up the honorable and unquestionably pre-eminent profession, the law, as a means of accumulating an inequitable proportion of this world's goods. To the former he occupied the position of an indispensable friend, whilst in the latter he always strove to inculcate those golden principles known to men of honor and practised by the few.

When Mr. Bulmer allied himself with the Law School cause it was with the noble intention of a man who sets to work to found a great institution, which shall be lasting. He worked with unremitting energy to make the Law School a success, and caused the name of Dalhousie University to be heralded to the farthest parts of the world.

Although Mr. Bulmer will be greatly missed from the School, we shall venture to hope that his influence may still be felt, and that he who has been to the law students of Dalhousie such an untiring assistant and invaluable friend in the past, may still have sufficient regard for the plodding Sons of Blackstone to repeat in the future some of his deeply appreciated acts of kindness towards them.

AMONG the changes in the lecturing staff of the Law School, or rather in the list of improvements and acquisitions to the Law School, should be chronicled the appointment of Messrs. Harrington and Henry, Q. C.'s to the lectureship of Evidence and Procedure respectively.

These two gentlemen, who are recognized among the leading Barristers of this Province, it is anticipated will prove a valuable acquisition to the lecturing staff of the school. Mr. Harrington has already ingratiated himself into the good graces of his class, and promises to be one of the most respected and admired lecturers of the school. Mr. Henry's course of lectures will not begin till after Xmas vacation.

WE must express our disappointment at the refusal of the Senate to grant the petition of the students for certain immunities to the Editor-in-Chief of this paper. Those that signed that petition did so, we believe, from the conviction that the demand was a reasonable one, and much in the interests of the GAZETTE. We submit, however, to the judgment of our superiors, trusting that, before the beginning of another term, some satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be arrived at.

PROCEEDINGS AT CONVOCATION.

THE fall Convocation of Dalhousie College came off as usual in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on the 27th ult. The attendance was large, and included a good share of the "literary taste and culture of the city." Addresses by Rev. President Forrest, Prof. Liechti, and Hon. S. L. Shannon, formed the programme. Of the first and last our reports are necessarily much condensed; Prof. Liechti's address we give in full elsewhere.

President Forrest reviewed the progress Dalhousie had made since her re-opening under present organization in 1863. At that time prospects were not very encouraging. The number of her students was so small, she had so few friends and so many enemies that it was feared that the re-opening would soon be followed by another closing. But the professors worked hard, the number of her friends steadily increased, pecuniary assistance came from an unexpected quarter, and the permanency of Dalhousie was assured.

There is at present in the Arts' Department a teaching staff of nine professors and two tutors; the amount of money paid in the way of Exhibitions and Bursaries by Dalhousie (strained, as she still is for funds,) is far ahead of that paid by any other College in Canada, and exceeded by few in the United States; her list of graduates and Alumni is assuming respectable proportions; she has a most successful Law Department, likely to retain for itself the position of *the* Law School of the Maritime Provinces; so that, all things considered, with the Medical

College (unfortunately closed, owing to the Hospital difficulty, at a time when it promised increased usefulness) again under way, there is no University in the Dominion with more hopeful prospects.

The President then touched on Consolidation, expressing the hope that ere long all similar institutions should be gathered into one in some central locality, and concluded by appealing to the citizens of Halifax, and all friends of the College, for aid to the various departments, to the Library and the Museum, and in erecting a new College building.

Then followed Prof. Liechti's address, after which Hon. S. L. Shannon addressed the assembly. He began by referring in laudatory terms to the long and faithful service of the late Principal Ross. He had reason to hope that the new Principal, full of vigor and activity, would do for Dalhousie what Principal Grant had done for Queen's—set the people on fire and thus get the funds required. He next referred to the retirement of Sir William Young, who had so long and ably acted as Chairman of the Board of Governors, and to the activity of his successor, Sir Adams G. Archibald. After speaking in terms of praise of Prof. Liechti's address, Mr. Shannon made a few remarks on the study of German. Now-a-days it is considered that one's education is not complete without a German polish. Our youths and girls go to the great universities of Germany, the former to learn the language, and to study philosophy, &c., the latter to graduate in music. A description of the college buildings at Heidelberg, in which the speaker represented them as being *even worse than that of Dalhousie*, closed his address.

After announcing a change in the awarding of the Munro Bursaries, to which we elsewhere allude, the President pronounced the Benediction, and the audience dispersed.

WE would call the attention of the Reading-Room Committee to the inconvenience arising from the closing of that and the adjoining room. The circumstances which necessitated the closing we need not refer to. We understand, however, that, on the payment of the sum required to make necessary repairs, the rooms will be once more opened. Let the R. R. Com. take immediate action in the matter.

EXAMINATIONS.

SENIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

EXHIBITIONS.

1. J. E. Creighton, N. S.
2. J. C. Shaw, P. E. I.
3. H. C. Shaw, P. E. I.
4. Miss C. M. Macneill, P. E. I.
5. J. J. Buchanan, C. B.

BURSARIES.

- District I.*—1. Miss Antoinette Forbes. 2. D. Fraser. 3 and 4.—Not awarded.

District II.—1. F. H. Coops. 2. No candidate.

District III. IV. and V.—Not awarded.

JUNIOR MUNRO EXHIBITIONS AND BURSARIES.

EXHIBITIONS.

1. A. G. Laird, P. W. College.
2. E. Fulton, Pictou Academy.
3. V. G. Frazee, Pictou Academy.
4. J. K. Henry, Pictou Academy.
5. H. Putnam, Pictou Academy.

BURSARIES.

- District I.*—1. R. J. Macdonald. 2. D. O McKay. 3. Alex. Fraser. 4. Alex. Laird.

District II.—1. R. Burkett. 2. J. Kennedy.

District III.—Not awarded.

District IV.—1. C. A. Howatt. 2. Not awarded.

District V.—No candidate.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year.—Passed: C. B. Brown, H. Calder, Belle Crowe, V. Paton, D. J. Stevens.

On report of the Bursary Examiners the following were allowed to matriculate without further examination:—A. Fraser, V. G. Frazee, E. Fulton, A. Laird, R. J. Macdonald, D. O. McKay, H. Putnam, E. B. Smith, R. Burkett, B. H. Calkin, J. K. Henry, J. Kennedy, J. G. Fraser, C. A. Howatt, A. G. Lane.

The following will be allowed to matriculate on passing at the final examination on the subjects set opposite their names: Eben Fulton—Greek; N. F. Murray—Latin; A. McKenzie—Latin.

Second Year.—Passed: J. Munro.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Higher Examination.—Passed on all subjects. F. A. Symons.

First Year.—Passed: J. W. Clarke, J. J. McLean, James Ross, C. A. Foster, C. P. Bisset, J. W. Johnson, W. E. Jenkins, T. W. W. Atwood, J. W. Procter, J. C. Farish, (in all subjects but one).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

CLASSICAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Second Year: Class I.—D. K. Grant, G. McLeod, W. H. Fulton, D. McD. Clark, H. McKay. *Class II.*—D. Soloan, T. K. Robertson, J. M. Davison. *Passed.*—J. W. McKenzie, W. McDonald, J. A. Matheson, J. Munro.

Third Year: Class I.—J. C. Shaw, Antoinette Forbes, F. H. Coops, D. Fraser, H. C. Shaw. *Class II.*—Charlotte Macneill, W. R. Campbell, (V. Coffin, Maria F. Saunders,)

A. W. McLeod, (J. J. Buchanan, J. E. Creighton), W. S. Calkin, (M. J. McLeod, A. F. Stewart), W. G. Putnam.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Second Year: Class I.—G. McLeod. *Class II.*—H. McKay, F. Stewart, (E. P. Allison, T. K. Robertson), D. Soloan. *Passed.*—(J. Munro, D. K. Grant), (J. W. McKenzie, W. H. Fulton), (J. M. Davison, W. McDonald), (W. Brown, D. Clark), J. A. Matheson.

Third Year: Class I.—V. Coffin, (Charlotte Macneill, M. J. McLeod), (J. C. Shaw, H. C. Shaw). *Class II.*—A. F. Stewart, (D. Fraser, Maria F. Saunders), (Antoinette Forbes, W. G. Putnam), (W. S. Calkin, W. R. Campbell, A. W. McLeod). *Passed.*—J. J. Buchanan, (F. H. Coops, J. E. Creighton).

The results of the Fourth Year entrance examination in History have not been published. We understand, however, that all have passed.

HON. JNO. S. D. THOMPSON.

SINCE the last issue of the GAZETTE, some changes in our staff of professors and lecturers have taken place. The one which touches that department of the University of which the writer is a student, was occasioned by the appointment of our late lecturer on Evidence, Hon. Mr. Thompson, to be Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Thompson has been connected with the Law School since its inception, and for two winters, at great inconvenience to himself, gave the students of the school the benefit of his able and profound research into one of the most abstruse branches of jurisprudence. It would indeed seem a lack of common gratitude did we not join with the many friends of the new minister in congratulating him on receiving one of the highest positions, if not the very highest, to which a member of the legal profession can aspire. At the same time, we must confess to a feeling of regret. His new duties oblige him to sever his connection with us. The country gets an industrious and capable Cabinet Minister; but the law students of Dalhousie lose a lecturer of untiring industry, clear discrimination and profound knowledge of the law. Our loss is the country's gain.

Hon. Mr. Thompson was born in Halifax in December 1844. He was first returned to the Local Legislature as representative for Antigonish in 1877. He represented that constituency until his elevation to the bench in 1882. He was

admitted to the bar in 1865, and was Attorney-General of the Province from 1878 to 1882. He was appointed Q. C. in 1879. At the Fishery Commission, which sat at Halifax, he was counsel for the United States in conjunction with Richard Henry Dana, Jr., the well-known international lawyer.

To the people of the Dominion he will be known as an able and honest statesman; to Nova Scotians generally he is the high-minded legislator and competent Judge; but to the band of students who were under his guidance, he will be long remembered as a lecturer who spared no pains for their advancement in their studies, a courteous gentlemen and a trusted friend.

J. A. C.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ON the evening of Convocation the usual General Students' Meeting was held in Classroom No. 2, Mr. D. Stewart in the chair.

The business of the evening began with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:—D. Stewart, *Prest*, A. W. Macrae, *Vice-Prest.*, and J. C. Shaw, *Sec'y.*

The reports of the various committees were then submitted. N. F. Mackay, late financial editor of the GAZETTE, reported a "small surplus." *In re* Dalhousie Lecture Course A. W. Macrae stated that there was a surplus of at least \$25. The Report of the *Reading-room Committee* was less satisfactory—owing to the wanton destruction of furniture by some mischievous students towards the close of last term, some \$10 is required to put the room in proper repair. W. G. Putnam, Secretary of the *Music Committee*, stated that owing to a complication of causes little had been done during vacation towards preparing a "Hymnal" for College use. On motion it was resolved that the same committee continue in office till spring, with power to add to their number. Nor had the "*Book-store*" Committee been able to accomplish much. They had thought a good deal on the subject, but could not come to a decision as to the best course to pursue in reference to it. After considerable discussion it was resolved to confer with the librarian on the subject.

The following committees were then appointed for the ensuing year:—

GAZETTE—Literary Editors: A. W. Macrae, V. Coffin, J. C. Shaw, J. W. Mackenzie; Financial Editor: J. E. Creighton.

In reference to the **GAZETTE** it was resolved to petition the Senate for a remission of at least one subject of the Arts' Course in the case of the Chief Editor.

Financial Committee: S. A. Morton, J. J. Buchanan, D. Wilson, E. Fulton.

Reading-room Committee: N. F. Mackay, F. H. Coops, W. Brown, D. Clark, H. Putnam, A. Laird.

Gymnasium Committee: The Athletic Committee together with F. I. Stewart and H. Putnam.

No action was taken in reference to postal arrangements for the College.

Meeting adjourned at a somewhat late hour.

DALHOUSIE AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.—

The second annual sports of the D. A. A. Club took place on the Wanderers' grounds on Wednesday, Nov. 4th. The gods of the weather, though not smiling, yet certainly were not so unpropitious towards the celebration as they were last year. Owing to the efforts of a very energetic committee the affair was a complete success. A goodly number of spectators were present, including students, Wanderers, and the friends of the University interested in sports. This may be called the first annual sports of the University, as the Law and Medical Departments, as well as the Arts, were well represented, and each carried off its share of the prizes.

Prof. Leichti and Mr. W. A. Henry acted as judges, Mr. W. A. Black as referee, Mr. P. E. Mylius as timekeeper, and Mr. Ross as clerk of the course.

The results were as follows:—

1. *100 yards dash (under 21).*—Prizes: Silver-headed cane 1st; Books 2nd. 5 entries. 1st. John Fraser, 11 sec.; 2nd. J. M. Davidson. Fraser immediately took the lead which he kept until the finish, although towards the close he was pressed closely by Davidson, whose graceful movements were much admired.

2. *100 yards dash (open).*—Prizes: Silver medal 1st; Silver sleeve buttons 2nd. 13 entries. 1st. D. Stewart, 11 1-5 sec. 2nd. E. A. McGee.

3. *Putting shot (under 21).*—Prizes: Inkstand 1st Silk handkerchief 2nd. 4 entries. 1st. M. J. McLeod, 25 ft. 5 in. No second.

4. *Putting shot (open).*—Prizes: Stylographic pen 1st; Scarf-pin 2nd. 6 entries. 1st. John Calder, 32 ft. 4 in. 2nd. J. T. Murphy, 30 ft. 5 in. This was much below Calder's former record, as on several occasions he has thrown the shot over 36 feet.

5. *220 yards dash.*—Prizes: Silver medal 1st; Bee clock 2nd. 9 entries. 1st. E. A. McGee, 25 4-5 sec. 2nd. J. A. Whitford. Owing to a collision near the start Fraser and Stewart, who distinguished themselves in other races, were left behind.

6. *Kicking football.*—Prizes: Football Jersey 1st; Book of Poems 2nd. 5 entries. 1st. F. I. Stewart, 51 yds. 2nd. J. Ross, 40 ft. 2 in.

7. *Throwing cricket ball.*—Prizes: Cricket bat 1st; Watch charm 2nd. 6 entries. 1st. A. Thompson, 98 yds. 2 in. 2nd. J. Ross, 95 yds. 4 in.

8. *Standing broad jump.*—Prizes: Pair steel skates 1st; Bottle lavender perfume 2nd. 12 entries. 1st. A. Thompson, 8 ft. 10 in. 2nd. F. I. Stewart, 8 ft. 7 in.

9. *Mile run.*—Prizes: Silver cup 1st; Gold pen 2nd. 8 entries. 1st. J. T. Murphy, 5 min. 4 2-5 sec. 2nd. J. A. Whitford. Murphy displayed great strength of muscle.

10. *Standing high jump.*—Prizes: Stylograph 1st; Scarf pin 2nd. 10 entries. 1st. D. Stewart, 3 ft. 10 in. 2nd. J. A. Chisholm.

11. *Quarter mile run (under 21).*—Prizes: Silver Medal 1st; Pocket book 2nd. 4 entries. 1st. John Fraser, 1 min. 3-5 sec. 2nd. James Ross.

12. *Throwing light hammer.*—Prizes: Gold ring 1st; Cane 2nd. 5 entries. 1st. John Calder, 88 ft. 6 in. 2nd. D. Stewart, 70 ft. 7 in. Calder on a former occasion threw the hammer 96 feet.

13. *Running broad jump.*—Prizes: Lacrosse shoes 1st; Book 2nd. 9 entries. 1st. J. A. Chisholm, 14 ft. 5 in. 2nd. A. Thompson, 14 ft.

14. *Quarter mile run.*—Prizes: Silver medal 1st; Inkstand 2nd. 13 entries. 1st. J. A. Whitford, 57 4-5 sec. 2nd. E. A. McGee.

15. *Running high jump.*—Prizes: Pair slippers 1st; Silk handkerchief 2nd. 10 entries. 1st. J. A. Whitford, 4 ft. 5 1/2 inch. 2nd. John Calder, 4 ft. 4 1/2 in. Whitford's neatness of action excited great admiration.

16. *Hop, step and jump.*—Prizes: Paper-knife 1st; Pocket-knife 2nd. 6 entries. 1st. Aulay Morrison, 33 ft, 5 in. 2nd. A. Thompson, 32 ft. 10 in.

17. *Half hour go-as-you-please.*—Prizes: Pair pants 1st; Pair knickerbockers 2nd. 8 entries. 1st. J. A. Whitford. 2nd. D. Stewart. 3rd. E. A. McGee. Only 4 entered the course for this race. Ross ran well, but left the course on the third lap. Stewart kept the lead until the last round when Whitford, whose staying powers are remarkable, took the lead and won by about 100 yards.

Owing to want of time the pole vaulting was left out. During the day nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment. The prizes were distributed by his worship the Mayor, after which the sports were closed with ringing cheers.

The Managing Committee of the D. A. A. C. extend their sincere thanks to the Professors of the University and citizens who so kindly assisted them in their efforts to secure a good prize list for the recent Athletic Competition, to the Wanderers' Athletic Association for their good-will and kindness in granting the free use of their grounds, and to their many friends who in different ways contributed towards the success of the enterprise.

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

LAW CLUB.—The first debate of the present term took place at the Law School Building on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. W. A. Lyons. It is worthy of note that this is the second year that Mr. Lyons fills that position, having presided over the deliberations of the Club last year, thus showing the confidence of the students in him and his marked popularity in the school. Mr. Lyons, in opening, thanked the Club for the honor conferred on him, in a very neat and appropriate speech. He then called on Mr. Hector McInnis, to open the debate on the resolution that Riel's sentence should be commuted. Mr. McInnis made his debut in a very creditable manner, showing himself to be a debater of no mean order. Mr. McLatchy followed in an able speech. All the speeches were clever and reflected much credit upon the speakers. Besides the opener the following gentlemen supported the resolution:—G. M. Macdonald, J. A. Russell, D. McLellan, A. A. Mackay, D. A. McKinnon, J. W. Fraser, J. A. Chisholm, E. L. Ford and Mr. McLellan, of the *Chronicle*. Speeches were made in the negative by the respondent and Messrs. A. E. Miliken, H. V. Jennison, S. R. Thompson, J. R. Campbell, C. A. McCready, C. W. Lane, E. H. Armstrong. Mr. F. A. McCully acted as critic and gave some good advice to different speakers in points of weakness he detected. Mr. Lane was appointed critic and Mr. Rogers chairman of the next meeting. The students were glad to see a representative of the press present.

RESPECTFULLY dedicated to the Law Students of Dalhousie anent the remarks of an honorable gentleman at King's College last spring:

He said that we were not gentlemen,
That our associates were not of the "upper ten,"
But were men and women who strive to stem
The flood of poverty which threatens them.

Were men and women whose lives pourtray
Virtues rare in the present day,
When one who claims the caste of a *Vere de Vere*,
Utters slander with a senatorial sneer.

Heed not this man whose pride
Tempts him thus his fellows to deride.
Forsooth it is a mighty span
That separates him from a gentleman.

PERSONALS.

THE following, as far as could be ascertained, are the present occupations and addresses of the graduating class in Arts of '85:—

W. AITON, B.A., is pursuing his philosophic studies at Edinburgh University.

F. S. COFFIN, B.A., J. M. McLEOD, B.A., and W. M. TUFTS, B.A., are studying theology at Princeton.

I. GAMMELL, B.A., occupies very creditably the position of English master in Pictou Academy.

R. T. LOCKE, B.A., is at his home, Lockport, Shelburne Co.

G. E. ROBINSON, B.A., teaches "the young idea how to shoot" in one of Charlottetown's leading schools.

A. W. THOMPSON, B.A., wields the rod at his home, Durham, Pictou Co.

MISS M. F. NEWCOMB, B.A., is, we believe, teaching in a Young Ladies' School in our sister city across the Fundy's wave.

A. S. MCKENZIE, B.A., after spending the summer teaching the fair students at Girton House, has accepted the position of teacher of Yarmouth Academy.

K. J. MANTON, B.A., exercises his genius in striving to unravel the "Gordian knot" of legal technicalities in the office of McLean, Martin & McDonald, Charlottetown.

J. J. MILLAR, B.Sc., is pursuing his medical studies in London, to which city he betook himself upon his return from active service in the North-West.

G. G. CAMPBELL, B.Sc., is captivating the hearts of Montreal's fair daughters, having gone to Canada's commercial capital to enroll himself as a medical student in McGill University.

H. H. K. FITZPATRICK, B.A., who paid us a short visit when the College opened, has accepted the principalship of Shelburne Academy, taking the place of our esteemed mathematical tutor D. A. Murray, B.A., '84.

R. M. LANGILLE, B.A., having given complete satisfaction in the position of 2nd master at North Sydney Academy during the summer term, was, upon the appointment of the late principal, H. Mellish, B.A., '82, to the position of mathematical teacher in Pictou Academy, promoted to the principalship.

MR. CHARLES A. MCCREADY, of Moncton, son of Mr. George McCready of that place, and nephew of the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, St. John, who is an undergraduate of the Law School, passed a most successful preliminary examination for entrance as a law student at Fredericton this fall. He leads the class which went up for examination.

WE learn since our last issue that our highly esteemed friend Mr. Charles Morse has renounced single blessedness and joined the ranks of the benedicts. The very best wishes of the GAZETTE are extended to Mr. and Mr. Morse, likewise our earnest hope of a prosperous and happy voyage o'er the sea of life.

WE are pleased to learn that Mr. Walter Crowe has passed such a highly creditable examination before the Barristers' Society for his admission as Attorney and Barrister for this Province. His high standing not only speaks well for Mr. Crowe personally, but reflects in an extremely appreciable manner on the Law School of which he is an undergraduate of the Senior class, as one of the most worthy of our institutions. The GAZETTE extends hearty congratulations, and only wishes to be in a position to further chronicle success for our old and esteemed friend Walter.

THE "boys" of the second year, and of the Law School generally, wish to say through the GAZETTE that whilst they learn with regret that Mr. Humphrey Mellish is not to be with them again this year, they are yet pleased to know that he has received such a high and responsible position in connection with Pictou Academy, viz., that of Vice-Principal. Go in Humphrey and always remember that your old friends of the Law School have an eye on their favourites and always hear with deep gratification of their success in life.

THE results of the final examination before the Barristers' Society both in this Province and New Brunswick should be gratifying not only to the candidates from the Law School, who acquitted them-

selves in such a praiseworthy manner, but also to the Law School, and their classmates; to the former for the high standing young men who have taken advantage of the grand inducements offered by the School have taken, and to the latter because every true friend and fellow-student could not feel otherwise than exultant over their success.

THE enviable ones (envied at least by the poor Son of Blackstone whose final is something in the near future) are: Messrs. Walter Crowe, Truro, who led, mention being made of him above; Stanley Thompson, Oxford; William Johnson Tupper, Halifax; Hubert A. Hensley, Windsor; (the last two having been engaged in the North-West in quelling the Rebellion were placed under somewhat of a disadvantage, as a great deal of needful time in preparing for the examination was lost); Wm. Brownrigg, Bridgewater, and Arthur Campbell, Truro, for this Province; and Olis P. Smith, of St. John, whose sallies of wit are still remembered with delight by his classmates, and Albert W. Bennett, of Hopewell, for New Brunswick.

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.

D'y'see the Russ(e)ling match in the Row?

"SHE cometh not," said the fair-haired Senior, as he stood at the door of Park St Church.

ONE *moustache* passeth away and, behold, another cometh.

WHICH of the Sophs. answers to the description, "of midlin' size and dark features?" Own up like a man.

THE Juniors are evidently strong believers in chance, as several of them have been seen tossing cents to decide upon what honour course they would enter.

THE *aesthetic Soph.*, who has evidently been living in retirement until his *moustache* should become visible, has at length joined his class.

SOPH. translating Homer: "The crafty Circe detained me longing for a drink." Prof.: "So Circe was a temperance woman, was she?"

THE Freshmen have all been vaccinated since coming to the city. This accounts for their want of vim in the "scrimmages," and their absence from the foot-ball field.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

THE faculty of Amherst consists of none but graduates of that College.

THE average salary of a college professor in the United States is \$1530.

NEARLY a thousand orphans are annually educated at Girard College.

SIXTEEN colleges in the United States are said to be looking for presidents.

THE Freshman class of Harvard numbers 268; Yale, 134; Princeton, 102; Amherst, 98.

NINE out of every ten college graduates in the United States are Republicans.

BOWDOIN can boast of two championships won in base-ball and in rowing.

A GUILD has been formed at Cornell for the care of sick students.

A STATUTE of Ezra Cornell will soon be erected at Cornell University.

OF the 156 juniors, 80 have taken courses in English Literature in Yale.

THE first year class of the Harvard Law School numbers 52.

IN the United States, 155 colleges and academies use the Roman pronunciation of Latin; 140 the English, and 34 the continental.

THERE are 104 new students at Vassar this year, while last year there were but 90. The total number of students in college at present is 269.

BROWN'S new system of admitting students by certificate instead of the usual entrance examination has resulted in an unusually large Freshman class.—*Ez.*

THE 500th anniversary of Heidelberg occurs next year, and preparations have already been made for its celebration, which promises to be one of the most imposing ever seen in Germany.

A COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. has been organized at Wesleyan. Trinity is now the only New England college in which this association has no representation.

A PRIZE of \$50 has been offered the student of Union College making the best extemporaneous speech at a public competition held during commencement week.

THERE are now registered in Cornell University 610 students, of whom 68 are women. This is the highest enrollment every made. In 1870-71 it reached 607.

THERE can no longer be any doubt as to the reality of the poet Homer, as he may any day be seen in the Freshman class pursuing his studies like an ordinary mortal.

WHILE the Freshmen as a class have conducted themselves well, and have transgressed few of the rules laid down for their guidance; they have been guilty of a few indiscretions to which we would call their attention:—

The *baby Freshman* was seen on the street the other evening with a long "T. D." in his mouth. Such conduct cannot be tolerated. We notice, too, that several of them wear "side lights." This is contrary to all precedent, and such appendages must be at once removed. The Sophs. complain that the Freshmen do not show towards them that reverence which is due to their superior wisdom. As this column claims the right of exercising a censorship over the conduct of all the students, and over that of Freshmen in particular, we hope that we shall be able to state in the next issue that these matters have been attended to.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

WHY can the present mayor of Halifax dispense with the use of an umbrella more frequently than other men? Because he is a *Mackintosh*.

THE question of the hour. *Cahan* any one suggest a satisfactory arrangement as to time for holding the lectures on International Law?

A NUMBER of students boarding together in the vicinity of Morris Street, feel a sense of security in having a *lighting rod* attached to their house. At least so it is *frankly* admitted.

"SIR," to his Professor, said a young Law Student who was more devoted to society than to study. "What would be the most appropriate chapter of 'Benjamin' for me to read?" "Why his chapter on *Parties* to be sure," replied the somewhat sarcastic Professor.

POMPOUS Freshman to Librarian, "Where can I find 13 Moot?" (meaning Moak.) Librarian, looking at P. F.'s note-book, "Oh! you must mean Moot Court." P. F. with an air of dignity, "Yes, that's it." Thereupon they both instituted a thorough but unsuccessful search for "Moot Court," much to the amusement of an innocent Senior who was present.

A FOOT-BALL league comprising the Institute of Technology, Tufts, Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth, has been proposed.

A Canadian Catholic college is to be built in Rome. It will probably be opened to Canadian theological students in two years. The plans of the edifice have been prepared by Mr. Bourgeau, an architect of Montreal, and the total cost is expected to reach almost \$200,000. It is said that Pope Leo XIII has consecrated the work, and the British Government has conferred upon it its especial protection.

EXCHANGES.

The following have been received, though too late for criticism:—*Varsity, Adelpian, Brunonian, Portfolio, Athenæum, Week, Presbyterian Colleye Journal, (Montreal,) Wm. Jewell Student, Vanberbilt, Oberlin Review.*

THE entire difference between education and non-education (as regards the merely intellectual part of it) consists in this accuracy of reading. A well educated gentleman may not know many languages,—may not be able to speak any but his own,—may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces he pronounces rightly; above all, he is learned in the peirage of words; knows the words of true descent and ancient blood at a glance from words of modern *canaille*; remembers all their ancestry—their intermarriages, distant relationships, and the extent to which they were admitted, and offices they held, among the national *noblesse* of words at any time. But an uneducated person may know by memory any number of languages, and talk them all, and yet truly know not a word of any; he has only to speak a word of any language to be known for an illiterate person.—*John Ruskin.*

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