

The Dalhousie Gazette.

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No. 3.

THE TRIP TO TRURO.

When the Pictou footballists agreed to play
In Truro. Dalhousie's fifteen,
Then nothing would do but the whole of our crew
Must go up to see and be seen.

The Philosopher said he would go on ahead
And the grounds he would look o'er,
But rumour is round that it was not the ground
But a lady attracted him more.

The day was fine, and the boys all on time,
All bound for a jolly good racket ;
So they piled on the car for the way was too far
For any attempt to walk it.

The Conductor came on, he was brimful of fun
Our tickets he punched at his ease,
But the smoke was so thick he almost turned sick
And went out on the platform to sneeze.

We arrived at the station with jollification,
And saw Pictou's athletes there to meet us :
We judged by their muscle there would be a tussel,
And, by Jove ! we must work, or they'll beat us.

So we went to the field each bound not to yield,
And the battle began in right earnest,
"A touchdown" was the cry, "for Dalhousie a try,"
Then the umpire called time for a rest.

Again we did meet, like Greek against Greek
And then came the tug of war,
As Schroeder has said, or we somewhere have read
In the musty old pages of Pindar.

When the field became clear, all gave a big cheer
For the umpires, for referee louder,
Then we all made our way without further delay
To the inn of our host, Charlie Schroeder.

The dinner was good, and we all understood,
Since the Poets often did rhyme,
That a bowl of old Massie to one who is classic,
Is sweeter than Hyblar's thyme.

A Sophomore 'tis said, engaged a young maid,
And took her away for a drive.
To Onslow they went, and the time thus they spent,
Till the evening express did arrive.

Then we left for the city, but' Oh ! what a pity !
Two Junior's were staying behind,
Truly Pope does declare that with a slight hair,
Beauty often entangles mankind.

'Mid laughter and song we were borne along,
Discoursing of scrimmage and maul,
Wishing all joys to the Pictou boys
And hoping to meet them next fall.

TO A COLLEGE FRIEND.

When firmly marching on
Upon the rugged path of life,
When College days are gone
And come the days of strife :—

Then fearless forward press
Amidst the eager throng :
Take thy rights and nothing less ;
Set thy heart against the wrong.

Often then will fitful rays
Of happy memories shine,
To mind you of the days
Which once was thine and mine.

Then in joy as in pain
To brother man be kind ;
Let friendship's silken chain
Our hearts securely bind.

J. J. M.

CAN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC BE ABOLISHED BY LEGISLATURE?

(Read before Dalhousie Literary Club.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Among the many questions that are before the public, there is one that claims the thoughtful and earnest consideration of every person who is at all interested in the promotion of human happiness. The liquor-traffic is the curse of the nineteenth century. It is not necessary to prove that the traffic is bad and the result evil. That is every-

where admitted. The question that now demands an answer is, Can it be abolished by Legislation?

Can legislation abolish theft? Can the laws of the Dominion of Canada abolish crime? If we accept the literal meaning of the word "abolish," we must give a negative answer to those questions. But everybody knows that the laws, which inflict punishment on the thief and on the murderer, though they do not literally abolish theft and murder, are, as a matter of fact, effectual in securing the object of their legislation, the safety of our persons and property.

Now, the most sanguine temperance worker does not expect that legislation is able to remove every drop of liquor, every trace of intemperance, every illicit dram-shop from the country. On the other hand, however, he will not grant, as some affirm, that legislation for the prevention of the liquor traffic is merely beating the head of the Hydra with the club of Hercules; but he claims that it is possible so to burn this many-headed beast with the hot iron of legislation as to prevent it from inflicting on the human race the greatest curse that has befallen man since the day when the emphatic words were uttered, "Cursed be the ground for thy sake." The objection has often been raised that temperance legislation has not produced such results as the other laws of our country have, and the Scott Act has often been referred to as an evidence of the futility of temperance laws. But let those who raise this objection examine the matter a little closer, and I believe they will become convinced that their objection proves nothing against temperance legislation. What are laws? "Laws" says Macaulay, "have no magical, no supernatural virtue. They do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Akmed's apple. On the contrary, ignorance, the rage of contending factions, may make good institutions useless; while moral freedom and firm union may supply, in a great measure, the defects of the worst representative system." This should be borne in mind by those who question the practicability of the Scott Act. They should bear in mind that it has been opposed by designing knaves and wily politicians. It has been roughly

handled by courts and lawyers; and in view of such desperate opposition, the marvel is that it has accomplished what it has. In the days of the Roman Republic, when avarice and luxury had corrupted the morals of the sturdy Roman, law was thwarted, justice was perverted and crimes of the darkest dye were passed over by a Senate corrupted by the defendant's gold. At the present time the Scott Act declares that the liquor traffic must be restricted; that liquor must be sold for medicinal purposes only. A few individuals exert their influence to enforce the law. They are met by an opposition of scheming politicians and disputatious lawyers, whose influence, cast in the right direction, would be potent for good, but who, fond of their wines and caring little for suffering humanity, except as it suits their own selfish ends, retard, instead of advancing, temperance law. What do these facts prove? They prove the truthfulness of the above quotation, that "laws have no magical, no supernatural virtue," that it is possible for a strong opposition to render good "institutions useless."

If a temperance law is to prove a success, it must be supported by the majority. Men must recognize and act upon the principle that, "society requires every man to seek subsistence for himself in such a way as not to interfere with the rights of others." The public must be educated to look upon the liquor traffic as disreputable, and not to be tolerated. Drunkenness must be looked upon in the light of a crime. Society must expel from its ranks the bloated rumseller, and strip from him the false garb of respectability which he now wears, even though it should diminish the revenues of Church and State. But how is such a change to be brought about? The key to the whole matter lies, not so much in legislation, as in temperance education; for without an enlightened public sentiment on the subject, legislation can only be a partial success. Create a healthy, public sentiment on this great question and the evil has not long to live. Get the people to demand it, and prohibition is a reality. Under the present circumstances, however, it would seem that Canada is not prepared to support a stringent temperance law, and consequently many give a

negative answer to the question, Can legislation abolish the liquor traffic? On the contrary, however, as I have already stated, it is my firm conviction that a prohibitory law, backed by the authority of the public, can be made effectual; and at this point the subject resolves itself into two questions:—

I. Has the experiment ever been tried?

II. Does the history of the past justify the belief that the public will so far favor temperance sentiment as to support a prohibitory measure?

An answer to the first question is readily found, by referring to the success of a prohibitory law in the State of Maine. I will quote the testimony of the author of the Maine Law. "Within five months after the passing of the Act," says Mr. Dow, "the gaols of Penobscot, Kennebec, Franklin, and York Counties were nearly empty. In the populous County of Cumberland there were but five persons in the County goal, and three of them were rumsellers." From the same authority I learn that the poor-houses, too, were nearly empty. Distilleries and breweries were swept away, and the traffic in liquor from the West Indies had almost ceased. In a pamphlet written by the Rev. R. Wallace, Toronto, I find the following:—"The late Hon. W. E. Dodge, (Senator for New York, and according to the Rev. Joseph Cook, one of the best authorities in the United States on the liquor question,) stated in 1880, that in Maine, before prohibition, there was one drunkard for every fifty-five of the population, that one million gallons were distilled annually, while the liquor bill amounted to \$10,000,000. Since prohibition there is not a distillery or brewery in the State. The sale of liquor amounts to a mere fraction of the former quantity sold, and the death-rate has been reduced to one in three hundred of the population." To use the language of J. B. Finch, "The head of the traffic, the licensed grogshop, the school of vice, crime, and political corruption" has been crushed. "Its tail may live in the cellars and dark places during the twilight of ignorance and superstition, but when its head is destroyed it is powerless to resist."

The objection may be raised that if it is still to be procured in "cellars and dark places," that prohibition has not abolished the liquor traffic in Maine. Bearing in mind my introductory remarks on the word "abolish," let us examine this objection. We have a law that declares that no man is to take unlawfully, the property of another. But notwithstanding this enactment, our courts of justice have a great deal to do every year in judging cases of theft. Is our law against theft ineffectual, because it is sometimes violated? By no means. Again; the law of the land declares that no man is to take the life of his fellow-being. Notwithstanding this, how often are we horrified to hear of atrocious murders! Does it follow that the law against murder is a useless law? Certainly not. Yet, strange to say, this is precisely the argument that many use against the Maine Act, although the liquor traffic has been absolutely crushed, and the rumseller has been shown that he cannot violate the law with impunity. If the law has been a failure in Maine, why is it that Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States are following her example? Every change that has taken place in the Maine Act has been in the direction of greater stringency, and both political parties are now equally in its favor. The inference is plain. The Act has not been a failure in Maine; and the argument is a fair answer to the question, "Can legislation abolish the liquor traffic?"

Claiming then, as I do, that the liquor traffic can, and will be abolished, when laws for that purpose are backed up by public sentiment, as other laws are, I come to my second question, "Does the history of the past justify the belief that the public will so far favor temperance sentiment as to support a prohibitory measure?" I believe it does. Every revolution that has taken place in the past has been of slow but steady growth. For forty-six years amidst the stormy opposition of dissension and prostitution-curers, Willardson fought for the passage of his Emancipation Bill, and he lived to see the labor of his life crowned with success. We must bear in mind that the temperance question is only in its infancy. Fifty years ago the man who had the moral courage to speak of

temperance on the public platform, was looked upon as a suitable inmate for a lunatic asylum. Scores of magazines were published, pouring their polite satire on those who dared raise a voice against the iniquitous traffic. Doctors recommended the use of stimulants to their patients, as a "cure for all the ills of life; and even clergymen were in the habit of taking a little of the beverage for their stomach's sake and their often infirmities." But the times have changed and men have changed with the times; and to-day the pulpit, the press, and the legislature are mediums of temperance advocacy. Gradually and silently has the work been advancing, overthrowing the opinions of the masses, and enlightening public sentiment on the subject. No longer is it considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman to belong to a temperance society. In its ranks are some of the ablest men that England or America possesses. It is destined to advance; and judging from the history of the past, I feel warranted in saying that the day is not far distant when the prohibitionists of Nova Scotia and Canada will prove a powerful factor in the political organizations of those countries, and then temperance workers shall see the fulfillment of their long-cherished wish, the extermination of the liquor traffic by legislation.

A FATHER'S LETTER

To his son attending College, copied by Bill Nye for the benefits of all students—at large.

MY DEAR SON,—I tried to write to you last week, but didn't get around to it, owing to circumstances. I went away on a little business tower for a few days on the cars, and then when I got home the sociable broke loose in our once happy home.

While on my commershal tower down the W. & A. and I. C. R. railroad buying a new well-diggin machine of which I had heard a good deal pro and con, I had the pleasure of riding on one of them sleeping cars that we read so much about.

I am going on 50 years old, and that's the first time I ever slumbered at the rate of 45 miles per hour, including stops.

I got acquainted with the porter, and he blacked my boots in the night unknownst to me, whilst I was engaged in slumber. He must

have thought that I was your father, and that we rolled in luxury at home all the time, and that it was a common thing for us to have our boots blacked by menials. When I left the car this porter brushed my clothes till the hot flashes ran up my spinal colyum, and I told him that he had treated me square and I wrung his hand when he held it out towards me, and I told him that any time he wanted a good, cool drink of buttermilk to just holler through our telephone. We had the sociable last week, and when I got home your mother set me right to work borryin' chairs and dishes. She had solicited some cakes and other things. I don't know whether you are on to the skedjule by which these sociables are run or not. The idea is a novel one to me.

The sisters in our set, once in so often, turn their houses wrong side out for the purpose of raising \$4 to apply on the church debt. When I was a boy

WE WORSHIPPED WITH LESS FRILLS.

than they do now. Now it seems that the debt is a part of the worship.

Well, we had a good time and used up 150 cookies in a short time. Part of these cookies was devoured and the balance was trod into our all wool carpet.

Several of the young people got to playing Copenhagen in the setting-room and stepped on the old cat in such a way as to disfigure him for life. They also had a disturbance in the front room and knocked off some of the plastering.

So your mother is feeling rather slim and I am not very chipper myself. I hope that you are working hard at your books so that you will be an ornament to society. Society is needing some ornaments very much. I sincerely hope that you will not begin to monkey with rum. I should hate to have you meet with a felon's doom or fill a drunkard's grave. If anybody has got to fill a drunkard's grave, let him do it himself. What had the drunkard ever done for you, that you should fill his grave for him?

I expect you to do right as near as possible. You will not do exactly right all the time, but try to strike a good average. I do not expect you to let your studies encroach too much on your football, but try to unite the two so that you will not break down under the strain. I should feel sad and mortified to have you come home a physical wreck. I think one physical wreck in a family is enough, and I am rapidly getting where I can do the entire physical wreck business for our neighborhood.

I see by your picture that you have got

COLLEGE NEWS.

FOOTBALL.—Saturday, 28th ult., was a gala day for the Dalhousie boys. About thirty students were assembled at the I. C. R. depot, intent on going to Truro, to be either participants in, or spectators, at the football match between the Pictou and Dalhousie teams. We found the Pictou boys at the Parker House, where they had taken up their quarters.

The Dalhousians at once decided to become guests of the same genial host. The time before the match was spent in renewing old friendships and in forming new. At 12:30 the rival teams went to the grounds. They were constituted as follows:—

PICTOU.		DALHOUSIE.
Melish.	(Forwards).	Creighton.
Gammell.		Campbell.
Fulton.		McKenzie.
McCharles.		Fraser.
Dr. Stewart. (Capt.)		A. Stewart.
McKinnon.		Ross.
H. Fraser.		Brown.
Davies.		Whitford.
Love.		Leck.
Primrose.	McGinnis.	Jones.
McInnis.		McKay.
Hutchings.	(Half-back.)	D. Stewart.
McLean.		Henry. (Capt.)
W R. Fraser.		Morrison.
Carroll.	(Goal.)	F. Stewart.

Of the Pictou team, half a dozen were old Dalhousie boys, while several of the others aspire to that distinction. The ball was kicked off by Dalhousie, and after two or three scrimmages Henry got the ball, and by a magnificent run touched the ball down behind Pictou's goal line. However, he failed to secure a goal. There then followed a series of splendid scrimmages. The Pictou men were much heavier than the college team, but evidently had not as much skill. Every foot of ground was closely contested, and when half time was called the ball was not far from Dalhousie's goal.

In the second half the struggle was, if possible, more keen than before. A really fine run by Henry brought a touch down in the centre of Pictou's goal. F. Stewart, however, failed to kick a goal. Just before time was called Dalhousie secured a third touch down, but as the ball was touched down at the angle of the goal line and the touch line, Dalhousie, although putting the ball in for a third time, failed to get a goal. Thus, Dalhousie won the game by three tries to nothing. The game throughout, was

one of the short little dude over-coats—and short pants. They make you look as you did when I used to spank you in years gone by, and I feel the same old desire to do it now that I did then. Old and feeble as I am, it seems to me as though I could spank a boy that wears knickerbocker pants buttoned on to a Garabaldy waist hidden under a tailless coat.

If it wasn't for them cute little camel's hair whiskers of yours, I would not believe that you had grown up to be a large, expensive boy, grown up with thoughts. Some of the thoughts you express in your letters are far beyond your years. Do you think them yourself, or is there some boy in the school that thinks all the thoughts for the rest?

Some of your letters are so deep that your mother and I can hardly grapple with them. One of them especially was so full of foreign stuff that you had got out of a bill of fare, when you were at Wolfville, that we will have to wait till you come home before we can take it in. I can talk a little Chippewa, but that is all the foreign language I am familiar with. When I was young we had to get our foreign language the best we could, so I studied Chippewa without a master. A Chippewa chief took me into his camp and kept me there for some time, while I acquired his language. He became so much attached to me that I had great difficulty in coming away.

I wish you would write in the Cape Breton dialect as much as possible, and not try to paralyze your parents with imported expressions that come too high for the people.

Remember that you are the only boy we've got, and we are only going through the motions of living here for your sake. For us the day is wearing out, and it is now way along into the shank of the evening. All we ask of you is to improve on the old people. You can see where I fooled myself, and you can do better. Read and write and sifer and play foot-ball and get knowledge, and try not to be ashamed of your uncultivated parents.

When you get that checkered little sawed-off coat on and that pair of knee panties and that pokersdot necktie, and the sassy little boys holler 'rats' when you pass by and your heart is bowed down, remember that, no matter how foolish you may look, your parents will never sour on you.

YOUR FATHER.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY has had a reconstruction of its staff of Professors, and enters upon another collegiate year with brighter prospects than ever.

characterized by a display of gentlemanly forbearance and good humor, which is but too seldom a feature of football. A. Morrison, for Dalhousie, played a beautiful game, his check of Carroll by grasping him about the waist, being specially admired. On the Pictou team W. R. Fraser made a run which drew applause from all sides.

We believe that if the Pictou team would put in a few weeks practice, it would be hard to find a team in the province that could defeat them. The umpires were: for Pictou, G. Patterson, B. A., of New Glasgow; for Dalhousie, Mr. Fenety. Mr. Johnstone, of the Wanderers, acted as referee.

After the match all adjourned to the 'Parker,' where we enjoyed a substantial and ample repast. The afternoon was passed in inspecting the beauties of Truro, and as far as possible of the Normal school. Shortly before train time the boys assembled on the platform and made the air melodious with college songs. As the train steamed off, all felt that they had spent a pleasant day. No small part of the enjoyment of which was the fun we had, both on the upward and downward trains—fun, which was anything but dampened by the good humour of our jovial conductor, Mr. Rutherford.

DALHOUSIE LITERARY CLUB.—The meeting of this Society, on the evening of Friday, the 27th ult., was one of the liveliest and pleasantest that the members have ever had. The subject of discussion was "can Prohibition be abolished by Legislature?" Mr. S. McLeod read an excellent paper, showing careful research and keen discrimination. Mr. Morrison followed with a brief but witty paper, rather upholding the negative view of the subject. There then followed a critical discussion of the papers and the subject, in which among others the following gentlemen participated,—Messrs. McL. Harvey, Macrae, Campbell, Smith, Shaw, McKay, Cahan and Coffin. The question on being put to vote was decided in the affirmative by a narrow majority. It was announced that for Friday evening, Dec. 11th, the subject would be "Federation of the Maritime Province Colleges." The presence of the ladies, no doubt aided much in giving the discussion such a spirited form. We hope that they will continue to favor us with their presence.

The following is the number of Freshmen at some of the different Colleges; Harvard, 268; Bowdoin, 37; Princeton, 133; Amherst, 102; Cornell, 230; Bates, 41; Yale, 250; Rochester University, 39; University of Vermont, 50; University of Pennsylvania, 100; Union, 30.

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THE LL. B. DEGREE AND FINAL EXAMINATION.

It is with a feeling of diffidence we take up the editorial pen to advocate a change, or an innovation, which may be regarded by some who have not become imbued with those broad and liberal views of right and justice, as showing too great an assumption on the part of the agitators.

For on the one hand there is danger of being too presumptuous in advancing such new proposals, whilst on the other there is great fear of dealing with the subject too laxly in deference to the feelings of those who do not happen to agree with us. Thus we find it a difficult task to know where to draw the line in order to place ourselves before the tribunal of criticism in a fair light. With these ideas in view we know that when we presume to advocate, that the degree of LL. B. taken at the Law School should be sub-

stituted for the Final examination before the Barristers Society of this Province, we are apt to put forth an idea which may be received by some in a manner indicating their spirit of selfishness or monopoly of the law.

As we do not presume to impose this theory upon intelligent people without some reasons for so doing we will proceed to substantiate our proposals on the following grounds:—

First of all the great test question is—do the different sessional examinations of the Law School taken collectively require that amount of legal knowledge that the Final Examination calls for? Our answer is—they do not only do so in regard to the number of subjects embraced, the searching and thorough questions to be answered, and the standard to be reached, but call for a far superior amount of legal learning which only a reference to the Law School Calendar and Final Examination questions will verify.

Still further, have not the results of the last two final Examinations held in this Province and in New Brunswick shown: That those who have had the benefit and advantages of a Law School training are not only competent to take a creditable standing at these examinations, but are able to make higher marks than have been made before, and to lead those who have not been fortunate enough to secure a similar course of instruction.

Is not this sufficient in itself to shew that so much unnecessary expense and formality should be done away with, by adopting our proposed substitution? If not, then we proceed to further elucidate our contention.

The objection that it would be granting to students too great a privilege must of a necessity fall to the ground when it is known that in this Province the same persons to a certain extent prepare the questions for and conduct both examinations. Because where if different parties had the regulating of them it might be said that after the final is withdrawn, there being no test after degree was obtained, (except in practice) the Law School examinations might be regulated to suit the interests of those going through. But it is obvious that no such objection arises

when one party conducts both, for the same object, viz: To raise the standard of the profession, is still held in view.

Then if the same interest is still at stake and the remaining Examination covers more ground and requires a wider and more thorough knowledge of the subject than the one withdrawn, surely it cannot be granting any privilege to substitute the better for the poorer.

On the contrary, we think it would tend to build up the School and the legal standard of the Province, as it would be an inducement to take the course for the LL. B. degree, which undoubtedly would have a tendency to raise the tone of the profession, assuming there is room for improvement.

An examination in Practice would still be required so long as the difference in the systems of Procedure in three Provinces continues. We might add just here that it is to be sincerely wished that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will not be slow to follow the example of Nova Scotia in adopting the Judicature Act. That the Law School could not afford lectures which would not be of importance to all Provinces alike is self-evident, consequently it would not be in a position to give a complete and exhaustive course in Practice. Of course the time a student has to put in as is required by his articles at present, if he attends the school, need not be changed. This arrangement would secure to the practising Barrister such a retention of the valuable services of his articulated student as he now enjoys.

It is fast getting to be the rule, and is so to a great extent at the present time, that so much is required of a Law Student, by the advantages he does or does not enjoy, and so much is demanded of him on account of the high standard, and difficult competitions he has to meet, that it will be a case of necessity for him to take a course at the Law School. Or he will be compelled at least to attend a course of instruction at some place where a special study of jurisprudence is afforded in order to keep up with the requirements of the day.

Then it being a case which necessity imposes on him, why burden him with still more expense,

expenditure of time, and trouble by demanding superfluous examinations, simply because it is keeping up the *Fiction* of what at first blush appears to be an actual test?

This might appear at first, if a change is made, to be granting the students a privilege, but we think it only fair after what we have shown to say it is but acting in accordance with the dictates of progress and improvement.

The establishment of a Law School and the successful way in which it is being run is only one instance of the advancement this Province is making in legal matters. Although perhaps not sufficiently learned in the philosophy of the law to say with Sheldon Amos, "There are many indications that law will shortly be recognized as an essential element in a complete, general education." Yet we do not feel any sense of timidity when we assert that the adoption of the Judicature Act shows unmistakable indications of progress and the gradual abolition of the most antiquated technicalities of the English Law.

Then why not follow up the good steps already taken and the advancement already made by furthering at every opportunity those principles of pure reason against what remains of the ancient system and compel every portion of it to justify itself by something better than its antiquity and uncertainty.

The very slightest indication of an intention to widen, deepen, and extend the professional training of all who are desirous of sharing in the study and practice of the law, should be upheld and heartily concurred in by every professional man.

THE thanks of the students are due to Prof Johnson, who has kindly presented the Reading-Room with a neatly framed picture of the students attending Dalhousie in 1860-'70. We can assure the Professor that his gift is highly appreciated.

WE feel sure the GAZETTE only echoes the wishes of all the Law Students when we announce our admiration for the action of Mr. Boak in kindly offering for competition among the students of the second year, a prize for the

best Thesis on "Domicil." We entertain the hope that he is only one of many who shall thus show by overt evidence, their appreciation of a worthy institution.

LAW AND POLITICS.

The saying of Coke that "the law is a jealous mistress," has often been quoted with much complacency by grave and solid members of the bar to their unsteady juniors. Considering the author of the remark it must be taken as axiomatic, but it only has a limited application in our country. A glance at the list of distinguished men taken from the ranks of our lawyers, will show us that something more than mere legal excellence and attainment is required to win the places of honour and rank open to the profession. Seats on the bench are usually given to men, who in addition to having a first rate standing at the bar, have conferred benefits on the country by their services in public positions, often too, lawyers owe a large part of their practice to services rendered or distinction won in some other field. Literary labours first brought such men as Brougham, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh, into public notice and favour, and how often do we find that to have held public office, to have taken an active part in any public movement, even to have stumped the county with success, have been powerful aids to lawyers professionally.

In fact, it seems that after a man has attained a certain prominence in his profession, whatever other ambitions he may have are connected with it, and that success in one field will re-act on the other. In this light one can understand what Choate said of the law in his eulogy on Webster:—"It is a noble and useful profession, but it was not large enough for the whole of Webster." He was a lawyer and a great one, but he was more.

A good example of what I mean, can be seen in the lives of two men who have lately died within a few days of each other; Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States and leader of the bar of Indiana, and Mr. Bangs, at his death, perhaps, the first lawyer in New York. The latter was known to a very few outside his

own city, while the former held the second official position in the commonwealth, was widely known as a lawyer, and at his death tokens of grief and regard showed the hold he had upon the affections of the people in all parts of the country. There can be no question as to which one had the more honourable and distinguished career. Both were very successful, professionally, but while one rested satisfied with that, the other went further and gained a high position in directing the policy and guarding the interests of a great nation. The difference between the two men was, that one was a mere lawyer, in court seeing nothing but his retainer, and out of court not being seen by the public at all; while the other besides being eminent in his profession stepped beyond its bounds and identified himself with the interests of his country. As to which was actuated by the nobler motives there may be difference of opinion, and I will not venture to say, but it is clear that to win the highest place, even in the profession itself, a lawyer must pass beyond the limits of his special work.

Yet it can be said that the law in this country offers a far wider career than any other profession, and the statement is supported by facts. Lawyers fill a great number of the important public offices, both legislative and executive. And this is not to be wondered at. Our institutions, modelled after those of an older and differently situated nation, have not yet suited themselves to our wants and condition. So we need men professionally trained to watch their working, to change here, to lop off there, and to add where necessity requires, before we can have symmetrical development. For the same reason professional excellence should be required, and as a matter of fact it is almost essential. Nearly every prominent member of both the House of Commons and the Senate has won his position by eminence at the bar or success as a public speaker, two qualifications which very often go together. Since this is the case it is not surprising that appointments to the more important judgeships are made from among the men who have shown themselves to be not only sound lawyers but also able statesmen, and the cry that judicial appointments should not be made on

political grounds is not so reasonable as it appears on the surface.

The usual and proper means of advancement for a lawyer is through his profession. Before any real success can be achieved in other lines he must first show by hard work and attention to business that he is fit to be trusted. Many an honourable career has been spoiled in the beginning by lack of the patience necessary to win a professional standing. For a lawyer to attempt to thrust himself into political affairs before he has shown his capabilities in his chosen line, is to ruin his prospects of success. He is apt to degenerate into a mere political wire-puller and office seeker, and when that stage is reached he is beyond hope. It becomes him as well as all other good citizens, to work at his profession, and at the same time to take a lively interest in all measures relating to the improvement and advancement of himself and his countrymen. His object should be to win distinction in his own special line first. Then after he has shown himself to be a capable man in his profession, if his fellow-citizens wish to place him in a sphere in which his abilities can be more widely exercised, he may recognize the fact that he is in the legitimate line of preferment, not only to responsible positions in the service of his country, but also to the highest rewards in his own profession.

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EXCHANGES.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* is remarkable chiefly for its exchange column, which is characterized by a spirit and independence quite refreshing. Referring to debating-clubs among the lady undergraduates, the editor boldly asserts that faculties ought to take repressive action in the matter, on the ground that any such training of female eloquence is quite unnecessary.

QUITE an event, it seems to us, in Canadian college journalism is the publication by the *Varsity* of what is named, "Varsity-Book, Prose and Poetry." It consists of extracts from the files of that paper. As we have not seen it, we are unable to criticize, but it has received high praise from many quarters. The enterprise strikes us as one worthy of imitation. The *Gazette* is not above following a good example, and we will be pardoned in expressing our belief that many things worthy of reproduction have appeared in its columns. At least, being the

oldest college paper in Canada, we would have the advantage of a comparatively wide range.

THE *Queen's College Journal* has taken rather a new departure in College journalism, viz., the publication of an original serial story. Of the story itself we can only say that the merits of what we have seen of it do not strike us as remarkable. On the introduction of fiction into College papers we are not inclined to look favourably. While, as a matter of principle, all varieties of student literary production seem to have equal claims on the college paper, we must confess that the average newspaper romance of the day has created in us a prejudice against the encouragement of this particular species. The brief space of our college papers can, we think, be better employed. The *Journal's* column, "By-the-way," from which we give an extract elsewhere, is very good.

THE *University Monthly* comes before us enlarged for the second time within a short period. It was always readable, and is now among our best exchanges. It makes the remarkable statement that the want of material has not been a difficulty in the way of enlargement—a statement we would like our students to take to heart. The *GAZETTE* has been thinking of enlarging, but the attitudes of her supporters does not seem to justify the step. We are glad to see the *Monthly* vigorously taking up the cudgels against some narrow views on behalf of sectarian colleges lately expressed by the *Messenger and Visitor*. The longer we live the more decided our views are becoming as to the cramping, stunting trend of denominational education. We are afraid, however, that our Fredericton friends are somewhat behind the times on the subject of co-education, if we are to judge by the attitude of the *Monthly*. It is no use trying to keep the girls out; they are bound to get in. Dalhousie has now had four years of experience in the matter, and we can assure our New Brunswick friends that the experience has been successful.

THE *Literary Magazine*, published by John B. Alden, New York, is a monthly of about one hundred pages, conducted on the principles of Littell's *Living Age*, viz., of giving selections from the best current magazine literature. The table of contents is varied and seemingly well-chosen, and the price of the publication is exceedingly low, \$1.50 per annum. For those who cannot afford a more expensive eclectic it is, we think, just the thing required. Mr. Alden has acquired some celebrity by his cheap publications, and seems worthy the support of the economical public.

Two solid-looking periodicals, the *Knox College Monthly* and *Presbyterian College*

Monthly lie before us, and seem to bear with them a flavour of theological gravity. In the first the articles on "Literary Style," and "Realism in Fiction," seem to us particularly good. From the last we quote the following passage. The writer is discussing the range of the novel, and, after asking whether it should include the often disgusting details to which the school of French novelists descends, proceeds: "We answer emphatically: No: And this not because we deny the right of the novelist to describe the *realities* of life. But we differ from our opponents as to what the *real* is. What are real and permanent in human life are not the actual words a man utters and the physical acts he performs. These are transitory and special. The enduring and the universal are the desires, passions, aspirations, strivings, of his soul. There is nothing of warning or instruction in the outward and material manifestations of inward forces. What readers need to see is the working of these forces in living souls like their own, and in the analysing and combining of these the fiction-writer finds his true work."

Acta Victoriana gave us an excellent article on Wilberforce. The editorial, "Methodism and Higher Education," is, on the whole, thoughtful and well-written. The following sentence strikes us as honest and pertinent: "Our young people are taking higher intellectual ground, and here the Church must meet them with the best training possible, and thus create in them admiration for the breadth of her culture, and loyalty to all her interests." We are sorry however to find in the same column the following remarkable statement, "Let Methodism hand over the education of her youth to other denominations or to the State and she loses the greater part of them from the ranks of her living members." The italics are our own. We think that this sentence is a striking illustration of the truth of our remark above concerning the narrowing tendency of denominational education. We submit that our youth lose little in being estranged from any doctrinal system which is liable to fade in the full light of important truth; and that the spirituality which can be fostered and sustained only by sectarian influences is a plant of forced growth and uncertain value. Let Methodism and every other ism have the courage of truth, and shrink not so fearfully from encountering neutral or even hostile forces.

WE have also received the *Niagara Index*, *Athenaeum*, *Park College Literary Monthly*, *Portfolio*. Many we have on our list have failed as yet to put in an appearance, and we would like our contemporaries to make a note of the fact.

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.

WHO sells prize candy packages!

NOT a moustache to greet the class of '86.

LADIES are not so numerous as last year.

SHALLOW streams are most easily forded.

WHEN a certain student was asked what brought him so often to Brenton St., he answered, "Go-off," now.

DESTROY not our splendid library, Long John, but rather *maître, maître* (my) son.

ITS no matter; let her name be what it may, for the present. We know that she will be *all his own* after marriage.

OWING to the praiseworthy efforts of certain Sophs. the Freshmen, who recently was so earnest in expostulating with friends under the influence of water, is gradually changing from green to brown.

SOPH. to Prof. of Psychology.—"Is Satan a finite creature? We have no account of his birth or death." Prof. sternly. "That does not belong to this part of the subject; you will find that out later."

A STUDENT remarks that the new Law School building reminds him exceedingly of the character of Napoleon Bonaparte as described by Philips inasmuch as it is, as was the Great Corsican, "grand, gloomy and peculiar."

WHAT godless creatures some of those Juniors are, and how pernicious is their influence in church matters! They will not enter in themselves, and them that are entering in they hinder.

HAD our Soph. any other object in view than foot-ball in going up to Truro? Surely not! Yet what could *Mak' in his ee* that large tear as he arrived breathless at the station? Was it the memory of that pleasant drive over Bible Hill!

GREEN Freshie to tall Senior: "Whither so fast? What *stew art* thou in that thou must needs be in Truro to-night? The sport *to-morrow* taketh place." T. S. "Oh! shut up, where the treasure is, there"—rest lost by the disappearance of T. S. into the station.

LET our Freshies no more fool too near our Sunday-evening sentinel, under any pretext whatever, with persons of the opposite sex; for his orders are most positive, and any breach of the Statute, committed under his observation, will be dealt with under the Dalhousie criminal code. *Verbum sap, &c.*

LAW FACETIE.

NOTICE:—Lost, strayed, or stolen? A Law Student of the second year. [*Ed. note.*—Did any of the search party look inside the high linen collar seen last week in a drain off Morris Street.]

LECTURER ON EVIDENCE.—"When a man has been absent without being heard from for some years the presumption is he is dead." Inquisitive Student—suppose sir, he turns up afterward? Lec.—Taen presumption is he is not dead. (Loud applause from back seats.) Quære. Was he in earnest.

It has been put in circulation that Crawford vs. Crawford and Dilk is to be positively withdrawn from the cause list. If this is to be so the public will be deprived of a very tasty dish of scandal, the daily papers of a very

pretty profit, and the law students of a very interesting and instructive precedent.

THE great agitation,

At the Law Club Debate:

Is the awful time question,

For those who can't stay late.

Some propose five minutes;

And some go in for eight;

But that long-winded Pictonian

Is bound to run the debate.

"Grip" seems of late to view Halifax as its chief repository of dry jokes. It would be no joke if some of our clever twice-a-day journals would grip him by the fore-lock and gently whisper:—*Ben-go-off.*

PERSONALS.

DURING the past summer Hyman has been busy and has not passed over our old graduates. One of the best of good fellows has yielded himself a willing sacrifice on the altar of matrimony.

MR. WELESFORD B. IVES, one of last year's graduates, has his name displayed on a "shingle" at New Glasgow in connection with J. A. Sinclair's, one of the leading Barristers of that place. If all the reports we hear are correct, Welsford is meeting with that success we would wish all our favourite classmates.

MR. A. DAV. GAGNON who attended the lectures of the first year last session is dividing his time between "music and law" at Dorchester, the latter he is reading in the office of Mr. D. L. Hannington. We are pleased to hear that it is Mr. Gagnon's intention to resume his course at the Law School next year.

MR. R. W. HEWSON, general student of '83-4 has been taken into the firm of Hannington and Teed, Dorchester, N. B. He will open an office in Moncton, where he will be prepared to conduct the business of the firm, which immediately concerns the citizens of the "Chicago of the East." The *GAZETTE* extends wishes of success.

ANOTHER of Dalhousie's sons has added to his previously well-earned honours—Rev. F. W. Archibald, M.A., B.D., of the class of '77, graduated with the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Boston. During the present summer Dr. Archibald received a call, which he accepted, to a flourishing congregation in St. Thomas, Ont. We congratulate the Doctor on his honours and hope that he may long continue successfully to follow up the profession which he adorns.

MARRIED, May, 1885, at Silver City, New Mexico, U. S. A., F. JOHNSON DAVIDSON, B.A., to Miss JANE SCOTT, 3rd daughter of the late W. J. Scott of Dundale, Hants Co., merchant.

Mr. Davidson was a member of the class of '82. He was financial editor of the *GAZETTE* in '80-'81 and '81-'82. He established the then tottering paper on a firm financial basis from which it has never since fallen. He was popular with his classmates and esteemed by all who knew him. The *Gazette* wishes for him and his partner in life a long and prosperous career. Mr.

Davidson's present address is Pinos Altos, Grant Co., Mexico.

A DISTINGUISHED DALHOUSIAN.—The GAZETTE always notes with pleasure the success of our graduates in the various pursuits of life, and clings to the belief that some portion of that success is due to the training in the formative period of college days. We therefore find satisfaction in observing the honors won by Mr. James Macdonald Oxley, a graduate of 1874. A late number of *Chicago Life* refers to him as one of the rising writers of Canada, and gives a short sketch of his life. Born in Halifax in 1855, he graduated as B. A. at Dalhousie in 1874 and in 1878 took the degree of LL.B. from the now defunct Halifax University. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of this Province, and shortly after his literary career may be said to begin. The *American Law Review*, the ablest periodical of the kind in America, published an article on "Abandonment" from Mr. Oxley's pen in 1883. Since then he has contributed splendid articles to some of the leading journals and magazines on this continent. Last summer he carried off the palm in a competition open to all, offered by a Chicago magazine, for the best epitome of some popular poem or novel, the work he conducted being Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*. He has just won the prize offered by the *Halifax Critic* for the best original story. Last year we had occasion to refer to his article on the "Premier of Canada," which appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*. This article won the unreserved praise of Prof. Goldwin Smith for its clever literary execution, and was widely copied on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Oxley's forte, to our mind, lies in descriptive work. His style is racy without being frivolous, and is entirely free from affectation. We hope to record further successful work on his part in the thorny paths of literature.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. R. Fraser B. A. \$300; Rev. Jas. Fitzpatrick, Hon. R. P. Grant, Miss Stewart, Miss Crowe, D. A. Murray, B. A., S. F. Pyke, N. S. Bowser, Mrs. Cathcart Thompson, \$1.00 each; Alfred Dickie M. A. \$2.00

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