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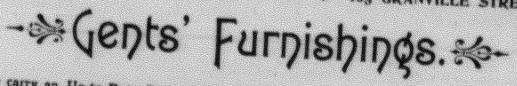
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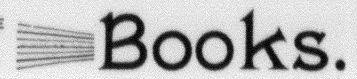
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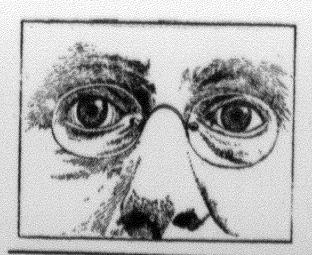
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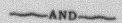
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"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL XXXI.

HALIFAX, N. S., - DECEMBER 8, 1898.

No 3.

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Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter by the students of Dathousic College and University.

TTHE foot-ball season has closed leaving us scarcely three weeks from mid-sessional exams. This is something in itself fit to give us pause, for it is an undoubted fact that till now the great majority of students havedone little studying. Without raking together the old arguments, development of brawn as well as brain, ability to control the feelings, coolness of head, quickness of decision, it is probable good reason will be found for the existence of foot ball. Of course we do not begin to devote the time to the game that is done in large universities, but nevertheless we devote no small portion of the full session to it. No doubt, because the old Oxford and Cambridge students guzzled beer it was no argument for the continuation of the practice, but an impartial observer will admit, without " seeking for subtle syllogisms," that the fact, that foot-ball is present in almost every university, and present with the approval of Senate, students and supporters of the institution, is a strong argument in its favour. Perhaps the time spent on the game this year has been too much, but this fall the season was lengthened through reasons that are not often liable to occur, and perhaps the results would be more satisfactory if we had more satisfactory equipments for developing a team,

We would not concede that our team was not sufficiently trained, nor that it was not of the best material to train, but the simple fact is, that as long as we have no real practice field and no gymnasium, we will be handicapped. Surely, we are not going to do forever without an athletic field, and we recommend strongly that the general student's meeting reconsider the matter at its next session; because we have so far made no progress is no guarantee of failure, and the simple statement that we must have that field in front of the college is proof sufficient that we can get it. Then the students must turn our to the field more as a body. Let us have a trophy to be contended for by the classes or faculties or on some such principle, so that we can discover everybody that is likely to make a foot-ball player, and not for that reason only, but because systematic foot-ball indulged in by all the boys would in an astonishing degree improve the general physique of the student-body.

The school-boy tricks that are played by some infantile minds who have damaged some of the gymnasium equipment, should be rewarded with a good birching, nothing else will appeal to such people, but for the present we would ask the faculty to restore some of the necessary apparatus that are unserviceable at present in the gymnasium.

WE are very pleased to notice the improvement in the lighting of the Arts Library. The GAZETTE has long advocated better lighting in the college, and hails the present improvement as a step in the right direction.

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us And foolish notion."

EVERY institution that has attracted notice has also, at some time or other, attracted criticism; and this possibly, is as it should be, for to the critical spirit we owe the beginning of every stage of progress, and it is worthy of note that those institutions which have been most thoroughly and persistently criticised have also been those whose improvement has been most marked. The object of an adverse criticism is placed under the moral necessity of either justifying its end and means or of correcting the defects discovered.

In such a position has that department of the GAZETTE known as Dallusiensia been placed, and we take this occasion to indicate its purpose and to notice in what respects it is in need of modification.

The criticism we have to meet is simply this: that this department of the GAZETTE tends to produce and foster personal ill feeling among the students, from the fact that its items are often untrue and unfounded, and in some cases are inserted out of pure personal malice, and that therefore, as in some cases, it does positive harm and in no case does any particular good, it should therefore be done away with.

At the outset it must be admitted that there is some truth in this criticism, but that the Dallusiensia do no good we contend to be as far from the truth that, even supposing the fault incapable of being corrected, the good result would still exceed the harmful,

As a college paper the object of the GAZETTE is culture. The student who at the end of his course carries away with him nothing but a number of book-culled facts, if it be conceivable that such a thing could happen, is an utter failure. Equally important with the acquisition of knowledge, in this sense, and the training of the intellectual side of the nature,

is the development of the social side. By this we do not mean the development of a taste for receptions, parties, &c., though this also has its uses, but in the broader sense of the word, the faculty for adaption to surroundings.

The young student, entering college, finds himself in a sphere of life almost entirely different from any he has here-tofore moved in: he is generally for the first time thrown entirely on his own resources, and he finds himself in a competition which calls forth all his potentialities. It is commonly remarked that an audience of students is the most highly critical audience a man will ever be called upon to address. This holds good throughout student life, and that individual who fails to note and apply the criticisms of his fellow students is indeed foolish. The knowledge of our own faults gives us a great advantage, but if left entirely to ourselves we are only too apt to let them pass unnoticed, and we should therefore welcome a friendly reproof and endeavor to profit by it.

This then is the object of this department of the GAZETTE: to provide a kind criticism where it is needed. So long as it is used in this spirit we cannot but believe its effects will be good. That any student should made it the means of venting personal spite, we do not care to believe, but we feel that the caution should be given that care must be taken lest a spirit of fun result in mischief.

In this issue of the Gazette we recommence our series of articles, Dalhousians Abroad. Past comment has been kind to these contributors, and we are confident the future articles will merit the like criticism. Dalhousie has graduates all over the world, and we would like to hear from more of them. It is a practical way of showing that the college still retains a place in their thoughts, and it makes the Gazette a paper of interest to collegiates outside the University.

THE following letter was written by a high honours graduate in mathmatics and addressed to a person connected with the College. It has been kindly loaned to us for publication:

At the summer school I made the acquaintance of a Molokai teacher who kindly invited me to visit her. Thinking that I might be able to make a Hawaiian collection for Dalhousie I gladly accepted the invitation, and at 10 a. m., on Aug. 9th, we left Honolulu on the Inter-island S. S. Company's fine steamer Mauna Loa, (Great Ocean), where one has every comfort and attention. And indeed there is need of that, for one may cross the Atlantic and Pacific and be aware of no discomfort, yet be very seasick going from island to island of this group. At about 3 p. m., we reached Kaunakakai on Molokai, where horses awaited us and we rode eighteen miles before we reached our destination along such a road! Sometimes on the beech, always close to the sea, now over stones and rocks, now over a great depth of sand, and again the road was grass-grown or afforded nourishment for young trees. Nor was the scenery, always interesting, less varied. On the right Lanai rose like a mountain out of the sea, at a distance it seemed of only two or three miles, and before we had ridden far Maui too appeared grander and more beautiful than Lanai. On our left the foot of the lofty mountain range that runs parallel to the sea, much soil had been cultivated with the view to planting sugar-cane; the exposed soil was as red as that of Prince Edward Island. The large Tropical trees that the natives call Hiawe abounded all along the road and their shade was delightful; there were many horses and cattle among them and they must have lived on the fruit of the Kiawe entirely for no grass was visible. The seeds of the Kiawe are in a very sweet and nutritious pod and the native horses thrive on them.

Molokai will probably suggest Father Damien and Leprosy, but the Leper Settlement is on a small triangular cape, and the side not washed by the sea is hemmed in by lofy and very steep mountains. Nobody can visit the settlement without permission from the Board of Health, so carefully is it guarded. A leper would stand a better chance of escaping confinement any where else than here: in Japan lepers are allowed to go at large. All over these islands are government physicians whose duty it is to examine the teachers and pupils at intervals, and any teacher or pupil in school who cannot show a certificate of health is liable to a fine.

On these islands, beside the school, the government almost invariably builds a school cottage for the teacher. My friend's house commands a beautiful view. As I sit on the verandah and look out I see that every little bay has a stone wall six or seven feet high to fence it off from the ocean for a fish pond. The ponds were probably built by the chiefs long ago. Beyond these walls the sea is pale green till we look beyond the breakers and there the water is very blue. As one sails towards the Equator the water seems to get bluer every day. If the day is fine Maui and Lania seem bathed in blue light, which appears bluer and denser in the gulches till sunset when Maui is all aglow with red light and Lanai with purple. Looking between these islands and farther off we see Kahoolawe. But if the day is not very bright this last island is invisible and the blue light on the other two takes a gravish tint.

On this island I did my first mountain climbing when we went tow visit Pakaikai beside the Waialua River, where Kamehameha I. lived from his second to his tenth year. We climbed down the rocks beside the river till we reached the one in which Kamehameha's four calabashes were hollowed out for poi, fish, meat, and luau-taro leaves boiled. Just above this spot was his bathing pool, into which the water poured from a triple water fall, and such a roar did the river make as it flowed along, generally white as breakers at sea, that we had to shout to make one sitting beside us hear what we said. An extraordinary spot, surely, for one to spend his childhood in; but everything about Kamehameha I. was extraordinary. He it was who sent the British sovereign the ludicrous message of which I wrote before. To get there we rode seven miles along the road by the beach; in many places the mountains run down to the sea and a road has to be cut out of the mountain so that on one side of us is the mountain side, as steep as the side of a house, and on the other side of the road is a breakwater. Then we had to ride two miles more across a mountain ridge to get to the valley. Sometimes the ridge on which we rode was only about six feet wide and we were constantly making a very rapid ascent or descent. On that day the road was slippy, for there had been rain and our horses were not shod. As we looked down into the gulch on each side below us we saw that nothing but grass, and very little of that, grew on the slopes, so that a very slight accident would be sufficient to make an end of us speedily. But the scenery was far more than grand enough to atone for the exertion and danger. The slopes were marvellously steep, and some of them

abounded in the most luxuriant vegetation. One was covered with beautiful ferns to the top, others were densely wooded with splendidly flowering tropical trees of many varieties, and what was best of all, as we waded through the long grass, we remembered we had nothing to fear for there is not a snake on the islands.

On several days, when the tide was low, I wandered round the walls of fish-ponds looking for shells. The ponds are teeming with young mullet and the walls seem alive with crabs. But I shall have to buy shells for I could not find many, and what I did find were small. I have cured them very well. I took some in which the fish had died, for possibly the Professor who wants them would like to have some diseased and imperfect. One does not often get many varieties here, but occasionally a south wind blows some

pretty shells to the islands.

I was invited to a luan and considered myself exceedingly fortunate, for this is the best island of the group to observe native customs on: few foreigners come here. They are well-to-do people and live in a large wooden house well shaded. On the verandah they spread a mat and strewed it with ferns. On that they placed their calabashes and most of the women and some of the men squatted round them. On another verandah a white cloth was spread on the table and that was strewn with ferns. At intervals, so as to be within easy reach of us all, were calabashes filled with poi and also calabashes filled with a preparation of cocoa-nut and sweet potatoes; at intervals there were saucers of boiled rice, plates of pig roasted in ti leaves in the ground (a young pig had been killed the day before), saucers containing slices of bread with milk and sugar on them (ordinarily natives use neither bread nor milk), and a huge bowl of sugar. The calabashes were highly polished and would sell for \$60.00 at least. They had knives and forks and napkins for us, but the natives ate with their fingers. They dipped them into each dish and ate what stuck to them. The table and chairs were used out of respect for our customs, they would have much preferred to squat round a mat. Three men and two girls sat at the table with us. They regretted exceedingly that they could not secure fresh fish; fish is considered essental at a luau.

There are two valleys on this island that one can get to only by sliding down a rope fastened to the top of a precipice, except in a long time when a steamer calls. To-morrow we are going to ride to a valley seventeen miles distant to see a beautiful grove of mahogany trees, beautiful falls and grand scenery. We shall be away two days, and before I get back the postman will have gone.

#### DALHOUSIANS ABROAD.

#### AT OXFORD.

Milton Academy, Mass., May 14th, 1808.

DEAR

I've been intending all winter to write you about Oxford, but my memory is so much like the stone Oxford is built of that now I can remember little about the place or my impression of it that you will consider of worth. It's curious that they go to the trouble of building those fine structures and covering them with carving—all in stone so soft that it does'nt last half a century unchanged. And it is not tremendous rain, heat or frost that does it either; I noticed frequently, especially low down at the back of protected cloister walks, places where simple drafts of air had hollowed and honeycombed the stone deeply. In front of Radeliffe Library they were sawing stone blocks to repair St. Mary's Church as if they had been birch. You could pick some buildings to pieces with your fingers. But "these things are but toys to come among such serious observations" as you expect of me.

For one thing, I am very glad to pay tribute to the power this venerable place has to enforce deference. I know that I had not wandered many minutes among the colleges before I vowed to see more of them some day, and if possible to spend a year or two studying there. It is inconceivable that the most hurried traveller (and we were pretty badly hurried) or the coldest observer-provided he had an air of scholar's feeling in him-could walk even through the gates of a college like Merton, for instance, without thinking-"Oh, for a life in these grey precincts, where the pleasing weight of six centuries of scholarship would compel gentleness and learning." And then those gardens of New College not covered with eruptions of pert flowers, but beautiful, quiet and secluded, full of smooth lawns bordered by great trees close together, clumps of graceful shrubs, and shady walks with benches for retired leisure to take his pleasure in, and where to keep you still in mind of the ages gone before; all along one side rise the bastions of the long disused city wall, with their charming nooks to read in and coign of vantage to gaze from. None of these gardens are displays, where, because you are a man and not a clipped tree you feel out of place, but homelike spots that welcome you. St. John's gardens, which certainly have one of the most perfect lawns in the world, of such fine pure grass is it, are perhaps the

most beautiful of all; but the simplicity of New, or the spaciousness and untrained luxuriance of Worcester, Lovelace's material hermitage, seem better suited to the student's mood.

I still dwell too much on externals, I see; but all these outward features are just the expression of the inward spirit which pervades Oxford; and which, I believe, makes it the place for us Canadians to go in order to have our hard knowledge and plain minds transmuted into culture by its powerful influence.

Yours very sincerely,

K. G. T. WEBSTER, '92.

#### In HAVANA, (1894.)

We were in great luck in seeing Havana on Good Friday. In the first place, we had not expected to go to Cuba when we left home, and even when we did decide on coming back that way, we did not expect to spend more than a day in Havana. It was only when we arrived there that we realized that no cargo could be taken on board during Holy Week, and therefore we must wait until Saturday. The captain was annoyed at the delay, but his feelings were not shared by the rest of us.

Our first two days on shore were spent in sight-seeing of a rather aimless sort. We knew no one in Havana to show us the sights, and the Americans have still to introduce Baedaker. Nevertheless, we enjoyed our wanderings very much - Havana is so quaint and old-world like, with its narrow paved streets and its gloomy old houses. " More Spanish than Spain," its inhabit-

ants say of it.

When we were there the rebellion was in the near future. Perhaps the home authorities realized the general dissatisfaction in the island, for the army had just been strengthened, much to the annoyance of the Cubans, who were, I believe, taxed for its support. But even if the natives disliked the soldiers their presence certainly added to the picturesqueness of the old city, the bright uniforms giving just the right touches of colour to the dark little streets.

Our third day in Havana was Good Friday. We realized that it was a day apart the moment we left our hotel. The whole city was quiet; all traffic had ceased. From every flagstaff, the red and yellow banner of Spain drooped at half-mast. I do not remember whether or not it was by accident that we went to the cathedral that morning, but when we got there we found that service was being held, and that the Captain-General and his staff were to be among the worshippers. We had a long wait before Weyler arrived, but it was interesting watching the people. We had already paid several visits to the cathedral, a large and finely proportioned church. Of course the most interesting thing in it is the tomb of the great Columbus—supposed tomb I should say—for the island which sold the body to Spain now claims that the Spaniards bought the body of the brother of Christopher, not the explorer's own bones. I don't know whether the real article is still for sale.

Our investigations were brought to a sudden stop by the sound of military music, and we, with most of the worshippers, flocked to the doors. There in the square was a guard of honour, attending no less a person than Weyler. He and his staff entered the church just before the beginning of the sermon—a long exhortation in Latin—I am afraid it would have bored us if we had not been kept amused by a very open flirtation between one of the Spanish officers and a pretty little Cuban.

The service that followed the sermon was very imposing, but as it was almost exactly like the Good Friday service held in any of our own Roman Catholic Churches, I shall not describe it.

In the afternoon we were told there was to be a "Funeral of Christ." The body was to be taken from the cross in one church and then carried to the eathedral for burial. We had never seen anything like this before, so we determined not to miss it.

We left the hotel early in the afternoon and had a long hot wait in the dusty square before the cathedral. At first we did not mind the delay, for the crowd that gathered there was an amusing one to watch. But even an interesting crowd palls on one after a while, especially in the tropics, and we at last got impatient and decided that if the funeral would not come to us. we must go to the funeral. So off we started to meet it. We had just time to reach a rather broader street than is usual in Havana, when we met the procession. It commenced with cavalry. Then came a band (there were seven of them altogether). Next came some foot soldiers marching with arms reversed and reverently clasped hands. Then came a party of priests bearing an image of the Virgin represented as the Queen of Heaven. This group was followed by more soldiers, and this in turn by priests carrying images. More soldiers. Then a group of children, each of which carried one of the instruments of the Passion. And then came the bier on which lay a waxen lifesized figure, with thorn-pierced brow. A most ghastly representation of the dead body of Jesus Christ. The bier was followed by more priests and soldiers. Near the end of the procession walked the Captain-General, preceded by two heralds. who might have just stepped out of a picture book. They were crimson tunics embroidered with the arms of Spain, and fringed with gold. Their ruffs would have done credit to an Elizabethan. From their velvet hats drooped long white plumes, and from

their golden trumpets hung embroidered leinnerets. Altogether, they were the most picturesque element in the whole procession. So absorbed was I in watching these fascinating heralds, that I paid little attention to the Captain-General, and so I missed seeing the now notorious Weyler. The rear of the funeral train ended with Horse Artillery. I do not remember much about the riders, but the horses were splendid. Such great powerful beasts—and so the procession ended. The next day we left Havana.

#### FOOTBALL.

It is the purpose of the GAZETTE to give but a resume of the football games this season, as owing to the number of games played, a full account would take up more room than we have at command.

The league series was opened on October 15th by a game between Dalhousie and the Wanderers. The two teams were made up as follows:

DALHOUSIE.	Wanderers.	
Grant.	Back	Douglas.
Cock. Murray. Cumming.	Half-Backs.	Stephen. Cory. Parsons.
Archibald. Hale MacKenzie.	Quarter-Backs	Henry Wetherbee. Harrington.
Hall. O Brien. F. Macdonald. Cordiner. Faulkner. Roache. C. Macdonald. Jardine.	. Forwards.	De Mille MacCurdy Ruggles. Uniacke. Hardigan. Weston. Turnbull. Smith.

The game was largely between the forwards of the two teams. Our forwards showed themselves superior to their opponents, pushing them in the scrummage and controlling the ball, and also doing some very snappy tackling. The backs did their part well and did not give the speedy half-backs of the Wanderers a chance to do much damage. Grant, who was playing his first game at full-back, put up a good game. However, he was not called upon to do much tackling, as none of the Wanderers were able to get past the half-backs. Murray scored the only try, which gave the game to Dalhousie by a score of 3-0.

The college team played its next match against the United Service on the Y. M. C. A. grounds, Saturday, October 22nd. The team was the same as that which had

met the Wanderers. As the game was played in a pouring rain there was not much chance to score. The Service team was a very good one, and although badly needing practice, played a strong defensive game. The game ended with six to nothing in our favour.

At this time the team took its trip to Charlottetown, which, in our opinion, is responsible for much of the ill-success which it has met with since its return. Some of the men were injured and laid up for a while, and this caused a breaking up of the team, from which it did not wholly recover.

Our team were treated very kindly by the Island people, but though the Abegeiwits have good material they cannot play ball; at least not as the Wanderers and Dalhousie play the provincial game. At New Glasgow, Dalhousie played against a splendid team, and the score fourteen to nothing does not mean that we had it all our own way. After the game the good people of the town served a most bounteous tea, and the boys left town feeling that Dalhousie has many friends in our Scots county. In Truro we met a very snappy team. They played rough and hard but they always treat us so well afterwards that we like them to "scrag" us once in a while.

The second game with the Service was played November 1st. Owing to injuries received while away Murray and Cummings were unable to play and their places were taken by Hebb and Crocker, who both played a good game. The Service team was on the defensive most of the time, but the game was a hard fought one and was full of interest. Mackenzie and Archibald scored for Dalhousie. Jardine succeeded in kicking both goals and made the score 10-0.

On the following Saturday was played the game to which we had been looking forward as the one which would give us the trophy for the season '98-'99. But we were to be disappointed. Cumming had recovered from his injury sufficiently to allow him to take his place on the field, but Murray was still laid off with a sore leg. Hebb took his place as in the previous game. The Wanderers had made several changes since the two teams had last met. Farrell had taken Henry's place, Dauphinee had played instead of Wetherbee, and Anderson and Fordham had been substituted for Hardigan and Weston in the forward line. The game was a very close and well-played one, although our forwards still felt some effects of their trip and were not so snappy as they had been in the former match. The only try was scored by Stephen, the Wanderer's sprinter, who succeeded in passing the

opposing backs and touching the ball down. No goal was kicked.

Although we were somewhat cast down by the result of the last match we waited hopefully for the next, which was played on Thanksgiving before five or six thousand spectators. All the team were in their old places again, except Grant, whose place was taken by Hebb. The game, which was a very exciting one, resulted in a draw. The Wanderers had somewhat the advantage in the first half, but the second was nearly altogether ours, and ended with the team very strong and threatening every minute to score.

The draw was played off on Saturday, November 26th. The field was crowded with spectators, who came expecting to see a good game, and they were not disappointed. Hall who had been injured in Thursday's game was unable to play, and his place was filled by "Lockie" MacLean, who played in his old style. Whether this had the effect of breaking up the forwards or not is hard to say, but either from this or some other cause they fell to pieces and were outplayed by their rivals. Individually, however, they did some good work, Jardine especially playing a splendid game. backs cannot be praised too highly for their excellent playing. Norman Murray surprised every one by the way in which he handled Stephen. Capt. Cumming gave one of the finest exhibitions of pluck and good play which has ever been seen on a Halifax field. The first half ended with the score five to nothing in our favour, but soon after play recommenced a try was allowed the Wanderers for interference on the part of our tull-back. Afterwards they scored another, somewhat doubtful try, and this gave the victory to the Wanderers by one point.

In the middle of the trophy series the Mount Allison team came down. The game was played October 8th. On the Dalhousie team Murray and Cumming were out of their places at half, Mackenzie at quarter, and F. Macdonald at forward. Their places were taken by Crocker, Hebb, S. Murray and Lindsay respectively. The first half was very close and the Mount Allison boys scored. The second was more onesided and the college ran up a score of 11. The game resulted in a victory for Dalhousie by 11 to 5. Swenerton and Dobson played well for the visitors.

The second team was much broken up by so many of its members being advanced to positions on the first, but they, nevertheless, managed to secure the junior trophy, being defeated but once, by the Y. M. C. A.

The football season of 1898 is practically over, and although we have failed to capture the trophy, we have had more success than for some years past. Much of our failure is, we think, as we said before, due to the trip away in the middle of the season. Our measure of success is largely due to the captain of the team, Mr. Cumming, and although the GAZETTE would not undertake to dictate to the Athletic Association, it can think of no one better fitted for that position next year.

#### DALHOUSIANS AT CORNELL

The Cornell Ten Year Book, No. 3, contains much interesting matter for Dalhousians. The names of the following graduates appear with the honours mentioned below:

# J. E. Creighton, Ph. D., Modern Philosophy, '92-5, Logic and Metaphysics, '95-

	INSTRUCTORS.	
J. E. Creighton, Ph. D. V. E. Coffin, Ph. D. A. G. Laird, Ph. D. D. A. Murray, Ph. D.	Philosophy,English,Greek,Mathematics,	· · · · · '89-92 · · · · · '90-92 · · · · · '92-94 · · · · · '94.—
W. H. Magee, Ph. D.	AssistantChemistry, Librarian.	'92-3.
A. H. R. Fraser, LL. B	····Law Library, . Рн. D.	'93—.
Eliza Ritchie, B. L. A. G. Laird, B. A. J. E. Creighton, B. A. V. E. Coffin, B. A. W. H. Magee, B. A. Agnes S. Baxter, M. A. A. R. Hill, B. A. Ethel Muir, M. L. G. A. Cogswell, B. A.	Philosophy, Classics, Philosophy, History,	'91'92'93'94'95'96.
D. D. Hugh, B. A. D. McIntosh, B. Sc.	M. APhilosophy,Chemical Physic	
G. W. Schurman, B. A., F. W. Russell, Ll. B R. H. Murray, B. A. I.I.	LL M.	

R. H. Murray, B. A., Ll. B....

	Fellows.	
Eliza Ritchie,	Philosophy.	'87-'8.
I. E. Creighton,	Philosophy,	'88-'9.
A. G. Laird,	Classics,	
V. E. Coffin,	History,	'92-'3.
D. D. Hugh,	Philosophy,	
W. H. Magee,	Chemistry,	93-4
Agnes S. Baxter,	Mathematics,	94-5.
A. R. Hill,	Philosophy,	94-5-
M. Macneill,	Mathematics,	
*E. P. Robins,	Philosophy,	'98-'9
	SCHOLARS.	
A. R. Hill,	Philosophy,	92-3
G. A. Cogswell,	Philosophy,	
M. Macneill,	Mathematics,	96-7.
E. P. Robins,	Philosophy,	'96-'8.
J. H. Vickery,	Law.	96-17.
*Ira McKay,	Philosophy,	98
*D. A. MacRae,	Classics,	
and the second second		A COLOR OF THE COLOR

Mr. Vickery, who left Dalhousie before completing his law course, is now connected with the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

#### A DALHOUSIE NUMBER.

The November number of the *Philosophical Review* contains so many articles by Dalhousians that an ultra Dalhousian may be pardoned for calling it a Dalhousie number.

Three out of the four articles are by Prof. Seth, Mr. Robins, and Dr. Logan. In addition to these, Prof. Creighton contributes about half a dozen summaries of articles and short book notices, and Mr. Robins contributes three or four summaries. There is also a review of Prof. Creighton's Logic.

The editors are all well-known to Dalhousians. President Schurman still gives a general oversight; while on Prof. Creighton falls the burden of work, though Prof. Seth is a co-operator. The Review is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the best, edited philosophical magazine published in English Much of the credit of this should properly be given to Prof. Creighton.

To turn to the contents. Prof. Seth, whose appointment to a chair in his Alma Mater was hailed with joy by all Dalhousians, here publishes his "Inaugural Lecture on assuming the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, October 26th, 1898." The subject chosen, was Scottish Moral

<sup>&</sup>quot;The three names with asterisks are not in the year book which does not contain the names of Fellows and Scholars for '98-'9.

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Philosophy. He says "Hutcheson's Inquiry and Reid's Essay on the Active Powers, represent, with Hume's Treatise and Inquiry the three important stages in the development of Scottish Ethics." So far as the limits of a single lecture permit, Mr. Seth has done here for Scottish Moral Philosophy what his brother and colleague, Prof. Andrew Seth-Pringle-Pattison, has done for Scottish Metaphysics in the Balfour Lectures.

The second article, by Mr. Robins (Dal. '95), is upon Modern Theories of Judgment. This is Mr. Robins first important venture in philosophical writing. His statement and criticism of the theories of Kant, Lotze, Sigwart, Bradley, and Bosanquet, is like all his work, clear, sane, strong and thorough.

Dr. Logan (Dal. '93), is no novice in philosophical writing. This is the third article that he has published in the Review. Other articles written by him have appeared in other philosophical magazines, notably Mind. Whatever he has written has been well written. This rather startling article is on Psychology and the Argument from Design.

Prof. McGilvary of University of California, reviews Prof. Creighton's (Dal. '87) Introductory Logic. His notice is complimentary and discriminating. "A good elementary text book in Logic," he says, "has long been a great desideratum." "A careful examination of the book now before us leads to the belief that at last we have just what we have been looking for." The highest praise must be given to the way in which the problem of induction is worked out." "Part III. on the Nature of Thought will have to come in for the same praise given to Part II." (Induction)

Prof. Creighton's scholarly, modern, and eminently clear treatment of Logic deserves all these good words and many more. It is a piece of workmanship of which Dalhousians have good reason to be very proud. If Dalhousie's graduates continue to turn out such work as Prof. Creighton, Dr. D. A. Murray, and Prof. Coffin have sent forth, the name of Dalhousie will be received with honour in the learned world.

### BEHRING SEA, AND QUESTIONS INVOLVED, -(Continued.)

The United States counsel argued that where any ships seized by the United States were owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States the United States were under no obligation to pay damages to Great Britain for the seizure, otherwise wrongful; whereas Her Majesty's Government claimed the seizures having been made in times of Peace, and the ships in question being regularly registered British ships sailing under the British flag, the question as to actual ownership became immaterial as between Nations.

The United States resisted the personal claims of other than British subjects, whereas Her Majesty insisted, in the language of Scott, "that mariners are to be characterised by the country in whose services they are employed;" and adopting the language of Webster, that the crew "will find their protection in the flag that is over them." Among other authorities referred to in this connection, was the case of the Queen v. Anderson, L. R. C. C. R., Vol. 1, p. 162, where Byles, J., said:—

"I told the jury that the ship, being a British ship, was under the circumstances a floating island, where the British law prevailed; that the prisoner, though an alien, was under the protection of the British law, and was as much subject to its sanctions as if he had been in the Isle of Wight."

The measure of the damage was also involved. The British claimed a liberal scale for the assessment of damages since the acts were equivalent to an unwarranted invasion of the territory of a friendly power in time of peace. Authorities were cited in support of the proposition, that where there was a fraud or other intentional wrong the courts would not have to exclude even remote and uncertain damages.

Great Britain claimed also to recover for loss of the vessel's catch as the direct consequence, indeed the very object, of the illegal seizures. The cases of Tarlton vs. M'Gawley, 1 Peake, N. P., p. 270; The Risoluto, L. R. 8 P. D., p. 110; The Gleaner, Aspinwall's Maritime Cases, Vol 3, N. S., 582; The Argentino, 14 Ap. Ca., p. 519; and Phillips vs. London and North Western Railway Co., 5 C. P. D., 280, as well as the Bay Fortune cases were referred to.

Her Majesty claimed interest at the rate current in British Columbia on the amount of loss or damage. In support of this claim reference was made to the Geneva award, to the case of Elkins vs. East India Company, Peere William's Reports, Vol, 1, pages 395-6, affirmed on appeal to the House of Lords, 2 Brown's Parliamentary Cases, 382, and to the work of J. C. B. Davies, Notes on Treaties, p. 20, where he says on referring to interest, "According to the usage of nations it is a necessary part of a just national indemnification."

The question of ownership and citizenship involved the review of questions which had been, as was supposed, settled between the United States and Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government, at any rate, took the position that vessels sustaining a national character in time of peace could not be

searched on the high seas and denied all color of right to the exercise of any such general police over the flags of independent nations, in the language of President Tyler's message of 1843. In this connection the case of the "Virginius" was considered. This vessel's papers were fraudulent. She was owned by subjects of Spain and put to sea under the United States flag on a filibustering expedition to Cuba. She was seized by a Spanish vessel of war, and the United States promptly compelled her restoration.

That the registration of a vessel confers national character; see *Honey* v. *Buchanan*, 16 Peters, 215; *Crispo* v. *Kelly*, 16 Wallace, 623; *The Lodonia*, Crabbe, 271. Other authorities were given to show the nationality of private vessels was evidenced by flag and papers.

Regina v. Arnaud, 9 Q. B., 804, was given to show that under the laws of England, and consistently with the Law of Nations, foreigners might be shareholders in a company owning British ships; and it was argued that the law which prevented a British ship being owned in whole or in part by other than a British subject, was a municipal law enforceable only by the country whose flag the vessel bears, and that the notation of this law forfeited the vessel to Her Majesty, and did not therefore destroy her character as a British ship.

The effect of a domicile on nationality was discussed in the case of a vessel owned by a firm carrying on business in British Columbia in which one of the members was a naturalized citizen of the United States. In another case, the vessel was operated for the benefit of a trading firm at Victoria. The firm was composed of a British subject and a native born citizen of the United States. In both these cases the United States citizens resided in and owned property in the Province of British Columbia. In the case of another vessel while she was registered in the name of a British subject and owned by him, a citizen of the United States who with his family for many years had resided in British Columbia, was interested in the profits of the sealing voyage of the vessel. It was contended that these claims were national and not personal or private. As between the Crown and the subject the claim was in a sense private, but once taken up and pressed it became a national claim; Rustomjee vs. The Queen, 1 Q. B. D., 492. The Indian Chief case was much discussed, (3 Robinson's Admiralty Reports, p. 12), in considering whether or not a man was to be deemed an American citizen or British subject. Sir William Scott says: " . . . for no position is more established than this, that if a person goes into another country and

engages in trade and resides there, he is by the law of nations to be considered as a merchant of that country." The "President," (5 Robinson's Admiralty, 126), was also cited, as well as the "Matchless," (4 Robinson, 107). The following language of the Vice Chancellor in Drummond, 2 Knapp, P. C., 295, was quoted: "Their Lordships are therefore of the opinion that although James Lewis Drummond was technically a British subject in the years 1792 and 1794, yet he was also, at the time, in form, and in substance, a French subject, domiciled in France, with all the marks and attributes of French character. He and his family had resided in France for more than a century; and the act of violence that was done towards him was done by the French Government in the exercise of its municipal authority over its own subjects."—(Continued.)

#### LIBRARY NOTES.

"Ecce quam bonum et quam jocundum habitare Libros in unum!"—Frater Porcus, sc. ii.

"Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desideratur.—MECANIUS, Opusc. lib. xxi, cap. iii.

THE SITUATION.—Robinson Crusoe used to do sums in spiritual arithmetic with himself in the intervals of business on the Island of Desolation. He would set down his blessings in one column and his plagues in another, add up both, subtract the less from the greater, strike a balance and decide whether or not he was well off. It is a good plan, if somewhat wooden, and worth while applying to our library at this particular juncture.

The Shady Side.—In some ways the situation is unchanged, there is no fund to buy books with; and the six hundred dollar windfall of last year remains an isolated and interesting phenomenon. This is the worst feature of the case. There is not enough money to bind, and no money at all to catalogue all the books that ought to be bound and ought to be catalogued. It is estimated that there is at least three months work for a good cataloguer, if the work were done properly, according to modern ideas. Obviously no honorary librarian should be expected to do it. The lighting is still by means of gas instead of by electricity, as in the northern end of the building. A library building is as far off as ever, though Pine Hill has treated herself to a fine new erection in brick and granite.

THE OTHER SIDE. - Still in spite of everything, the books come in, slowly it is true, but still they come in. Good friends remember us from time to time. The greatest accession is from the estate of the late Consul Ronné, consisting of some one hundred and fifty volumes in the modern languages chiefly; among them a dozen or so of good dictionaries. The handsome "Jesuit Relations" of the Class of '96 continues to overflow the New Book Shelf. A timely word in a chance interview with an American potentate gave us a copy of the famous "May-flower Log," so called, printed in sumptuous style by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To Mrs. Dr. Slayter we owe 16 volumes of Hugo's works, and to Miss Pryor three volumes, very finely printed, of French classics. The final (12th) volume of the "Outward Bound" edition of Kipling has come in, completing the set. The Athenaeum Press Series is also complete as far as issued. Parkman (the old edition) has been obtained; and the cleared space in the Department of History is not as naked as it was. The books do come in but not as they should. How can a library be built up without money?

An Agony Column.—How would it do to have a paragraph something like this, stereotyped and printed in every issue of these *Notes*?

Wanted.—By a poor but honest college some books, or some money to buy books with. A few hundreds (or thousands) per annum will be gratefully received by a very deserving institution. Please remember us at Xmas time.

FOOTBALL A CONTRIBUTOR.—There was a rumor to the effect that any surplus that remained after paying for the erection of the Dalhousie Grand Stand, on the Wanderer's grounds, was to be turned over to the Library. This was a good idea, and no doubt something will come of it, for all the tickets were sold. If put in practice another year, more may come of it. But the library of a University should not have to depend on such chance contributions. There should be a fund for the purpose.

Constance in King John.—"It is for instance a very different thing to read of the marriage of Geoffrey of England to the heiress of Brittany, and the murder of their son, by John Lackland, to hearing the "Complaint of Arthur," the "little beloved," the "flower-faced," who was "so be-wept in all the land;" or the story of Constance the Lady, where secretly and in hiding she fled from castle to castle, escaping

from one on a horse shod backward, and carried into another on the shoulder of a man-at-arms, lest she should leave behind her the track of the smallest foot in Brittany. It is something more, if less than history, to think of her in the shadows of the great Teillay forest, where she hid in the brakes and undergrowth and slept beneath the fallen leaves; to fancy her sitting veiled by her yellow hair, among the spinning-women in the castle which is now an ivy-covered mass of ruins; or kneeling in the oratory where "she wept the blue out of her eyes," for the death of her little son, and where still the peasants go to pray. And one does not easily forget the song of Constance the Broken-hearted, long-drawn lugubrious, indescribably plaintive. My son is dead: God of Brittany, where shall I seek my grave? These are the things that history outlines and that tradition illuminates, sometimes in blood."—Macmillan's Magazine, Nov., 1898. In the Time of the English.

#### RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE DALHOUSIE CORNER.

Dr. J. E. Creighton . . . . Introductory Logic: Mr. W. Thorburn . . . . . The Great Game.

" ..... India Solvent.

Supply of Ministers.
Taxation in Halifax

Dr. J. D. Logan . . . . . Psychology and The Argument from Design.

Dr. A. Stanley McKenzie On Attractions of Crystalline and Isotropic Masses at Small Distances.

Dr. E. Mackay...... A Contribution to Study of Water Solutions of some of the Alums.

Rev. S. McNaughton . . . . Joy in Jesus.

Pr. J. G. MacGregor . . . . Dynamics and Kinematics.

On the absorption of low radiant heat by gameons bodies. (From Proc. R. S. E., 1882.)

On the measurement of the resistance of electrolytes by means of Wheatstane's Bridge (From Trans. R. S. C., 1882.)

On the density and thermal expansion of solutions of Copper Sulphate. (From Trans. R. S. C., 1884.)

On the variation of the density with the concentration of weak agreeous solutions of certain salts. (From Trans. R. S. C.

On the relative bulk of aquisoms solutions of castion Hederation and their constituent water (From Trans. N. S. I. S. Vol. VII.)

Contact action and the Conservation of Emerge (From Photo Mag., 1893.)

Dr. J. G. MacGregor :-

On the Fundamental Hypotheses of Abstract Dynamics. (From Trans. R. S. C., 1892.)

On the graphical treatment of the inertia of the connecting-rod. (From Trans. N. S. I. S., Vol. VIII.)

On the Hypothesis of Dynamics. (From. Phil. Mag., 1893) On the calculation of the conductivity of electrolytes. (From

Trans. R. S. C., 1896.)

On the relation of the physical properties of aqueous solutions to their scale of ionization. (From Phil. Mag., 1897), &c., &c.

#### COLLEGE NOTES

Soon it will be there. The hole in the fence: by order of the Senatus Academicus.

DR. AND MRS. MACMECHAN were at home on Saturday afternoon, the twelfth, to the members of the football team and the editors of the GAZETTE. They thus, we presume, show a lively interest in both the physical and mental standing of the college.

THE evening of the eighteenth inst. was made unusually pleasant to the fourth year students by Professor Macdonald. He entertained a large number at his residence on Carleton Street, for none who received an invitation absented themselves from such an enjoyable function.

Owing to the number of games which had to be played in the Trophy series, the football team has been compelled to give up the trip to Wolfville. They would have much liked to play the usual game with our sister college, but the nearness of the Exams. plus the fiat forbid it.

REV. DR. BLACK is delivering under the auspices of the Victorian Order of Nurses, a series of lectures in the English room on Saturday afternoons at three o'clock. The following are the subjects:—The Women of Shakespeare; The Fools and Clowns of Shakespeare; Witchcraft and Witches; Fairies and Spirits, Good and Bad; The Ghosts of Shakespeare; The Songs in the Plays; The Young Men Friendships in Shakespeare; The Young Women Friendships in Shakespeare; The Wifely Character, as drawn by Shakespeare; The Boys and Girls of Shakespeare; An Analysis of any Character; An Analysis of any Play; A comparison between History as it is and as it is in the Historical Plays; A comparison between the Legendary or Semi-Historical Plays and History. Any Shakespearian Theme not in the above, of the Essayist's own choosing.

#### MOOT COURT.

October, 13th, 1898.

Executors of JNO. BROWN v. MARY McLean, Thos. McLean, Sam. Smith and the Smith Iron Co., Limited.

The facts of the case are:—On the 25th June, 1882, Jno. Brown made a mortgage to Sam. Smith, guardian of Mary Johns, for \$10,000.

Brown owned the land which was mortgaged and was about selling it to the Smith Iron Co., of which Sam. Smith was President. On the same day that the mortgage was given by Brown to Smith, Brown conveyed the property to the Smith Iron Co., limited, for \$10,000. In 1898, Sam. Smith, guardian, assigned the mortgage to Mary Johns, she subsequently married Thos. McLean. John Brown having died, Mary McLean filed a claim upon the covenant in the mortgage against his estate and sought to recover her claim in Probate Court, and on a hearing as to the validity of the claim in the Probate Court, Sam. Smith was called and said: "I lent Brown the mortgage money with the understanding that when the Smith Iron Co. took the deed it stood in the place of the mortgage. This understanding was before the deed and mortgage were executed. I always considered the mortgage to be outstanding like any other mortgage. I have no distinct recollection of any words used between Brown and myself with reference to the matter, nor do I remember where or when any such conversation took place. The mortgage was paid by a deed of the property, which I considered a good investment, as the property had increased in value on account of what been expended on it by the company. I never asked Brown to pay any interest and he never paid any. The company paid some interest and then ceased to do business ten years ago, since which time no interest has been paid. I never gave Brown any release of his liability under the mortgage. The money for which the mortgage was given was intended to pay Brown for the land; he only got \$10,000, which was agreed upon as the price of the land. The executors of Brown bring action, asking that the mortgage be reformed by striking out for payment, and for an injunction restraining Mary McLean from prosecuting her claim in Probate Court. On the trial of the cause, Smith gave the same evidence as that given in the Probate Court, and Mrs. McLean swore that she knew nothing whatever about the alleged facts if true, and she having a large claim against her guardian for monies belonging to her estate which he had wrongfully invested, took out an assignment of this mortgage, supposing it to be a good security for the full amount of \$10,000 and interest, and supposing that the estate of Jno. Brown was liable to her on his

covenants for that amount." The land mortgage is not worth \$1,000. The case now comes on for hearing before the trial judge for judgment.

Counsel for defendant contended :-

1. A mortgagor is estopped from disputing the title of the mortgage:—Goodlittle v. Morgan, Camp. 601; Taylor, secs. 77, 78, 99; Carpenter v. B., 8 M. & W., 208; 1 Ad. & E. 792.

2. Parol evidence to vary a deed or mortgage is not admissible:—Jaynes v. S., 3 Atkyns, 388; Fry, sec. 762; Taylor, pp. 745-6; Abbott's Trial Evidence, pp. 524-5; 30 Lj. Ch., 5.

 A covenant in a deed can only be discharged by a deed:—Taylor, pp. 75 and 2; 2 Wils., 376.

4. An injunction to restrain prosecution of a claim in Probate Court cannot be granted by common law proceeding:—
1 Ch. D., 155; 1 Ch. D., 144; Rev. Stat., pps. 712, 713, 818, 711.

5. Once a mortgage always a mortgage, and the most conclusive proof is required to prove it otherwise:—20 S. C., 548; Fry. sec. 762; Smith, p. 230.

6. Purchaser for value without notice has good title:— Smith, 319 and 32; Smith, (small edition), 27 and 58; 7 Ch. Ap., p. 259

For the Plaintiff—McIntyre and Ayre. For the Defendant—Douglas and Jardine.

#### OUR GRADUATES, 1898.

#### ARTS.

W. H. SEDGEWICK came from the wilds of Musquodoboit. For a description of his college career we refer our readers to the programme of last spring convocation. Harry was an able editor on the GAZETTE and played football. He was considerable of a flirt but was too busy getting great distinction in his last year to consider such frivolities. He is an able addition to Pine Hill.

ARTHUR WATT studied hard as a Sophomore, Freshman, harder as a Junior, and nothing but the superlative of the adjective will describe his fourth year. But he has something to show, namely, high honours in Mathematics, and now he is browsing in Law and nibbling in Philosophy. He is ever a lady's man.

GEORGE WOOD was once our star half back, but his attention to studies precluded him from strict attention to the game. He attended the Academy of Music often, so we find by examining the past records (the Dallusiensia) He is struggling with Hebrew at present, and his honest hearty manner is a guarantee of success.

#### LAW:

WE are very sorry to have to limit our biographies to less space on account of room, and we ask any members of the class who think they have not received sufficient description to excuse us.

HARRY E. MAHON, B. A., spent six quiet years at Dalhousie, always respected for gentleness and steady conduct. A good student, he was the

criminal expert of his class. After a good training with the firm of Harris, Henry & Cahan, Harry went in with H. B. Stairs for a month or two, but finally left for Harvard, where he is now taking a special post-graduate course and fitting himself for a first position in his profession. Notwithstanding his good qualities, his manners followed the Parisian mode.

To the Halifax admirer, Nehemiah Marks Mills was the gentleman of this class, arbiter elegantum in dress, deportment and society. Amorous, above all he was the admiration of the fair sex. He was a great traveller; Newfoundland, Boston and Calais have been honored. He lived in his last year in regal splendor at the Lorne, where every morning at 4 sharp he would leave the Whist table with "Good night, Pa,' to the penniless proprietor. His tobacco was good, overcoat 'just the latest,' and jokes—. We are confident of his success; already he has replevied several horses and collected a few debts in his native St. Stephen.

INGRAHAM OAKES, after being upset in his theology at Acadia, came here to attend Y. M. C. A. Meetings, Mock Parliament, Sodales, Ladies' College Recitals, and Law Lectures. His lecture hours were generally passed with Herbt. Spencer or in meditation on Ricer's wise sayings in the Y. M. C. A. His favorites were Jamieson and Putnam. His debating and speeches were always in demand and as often in supply. His specialty was pretty girls, and at all the football matches, etc., he was to be seen with fair admirers at his side. Nova Scotia looks forward to a future leader in law and politics in Ingraham Oakes.

FROM the graduates of Acadia came George and William Parsons, George took his degree, but we are sorry to say was never an ardent Dalhousian. Still, we have been compelled to admire his ability as half-hack on the opposing team of the Wanderers. Personally he was a fine fellow, and will, we are sure, well uphold his clients' and his own cause in the future. William Rufus was green when he chose to honour Dalhousie with his presence. But his persistence made him a prominent politician in Mock Parliament. His vacations he spent at Berwick with, he said,

'A certain Miracle of Sympathy, A Miniature of Loveliness.'

'Whisker Parsons' was his name till Wild Alf. brought forth a more comely beard. He excited Sam's envy by joining a prominent firm in this city. Billie is now in the North-West where, it is reported, good prospects are before him.

EDWARD HART NICHOLS, A. B., may best be introduced by referring the reader to the *Athenaeum*, October, 1896, or to 'Old Nic,' who would gladly enlighten the curious. He always knew what he was talking about, and even now when you hear—' Hart says so,' there is no use in trying to contradict. He is doing well in a lucrative partnership with Frank Jones in Digby, and success is already before him.

GEORGE EVERARD EDGEHILL NICHOLS, though not so high in his class lists as cousin Hart, was certainly a notable feature of this class. The heavy horizontal stick and the assuming eye-glasses were the most striking things about him at first. But there was learning within He was rarely seen at college except to attend the lectures in Partnership, which he did most regularly, when he could spare an hour from the company of his numerous lady friends.

"Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, youth, liberality, and such like, the spice and salt that season a man? I have them all and more too, 'says WILLIAM FRANCIS O'CONNOR. He graduated; he is *modest*; enough said.

HARRY A. PURDY, A. B., won glory on the football field as captain of the team. There he had the supreme satisfaction of scoring several times

against his former Mater, Acadia. Under the benign influence of Marks he blossomed into quite a gentleman at the Lorne. He is now pursuing his studies in a law office at Amherst, where it is expected he will hang out his shingle to attract the wealthy farmers to the reach of his smile.

WILLARD P. PURNEY passed through our halls quietly, but winning the friendship of all. He was diligent and studious, taking a first place in his class lists. He is about to set up-business for himself in Shelburne, where he is already very popular and highly spoken of in the local papers.

'Fer, fer,' or 'Hooroo for Wild Alf', generally betrayed the presence of Grand Putnam, B. A., in the class room. 'Puttie' is well known in football circles as an old and honoured player. We remember him as Editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE, '97-'98, and in Mock Parliament where his 'forcible arguments' had great effect. For further particulars of character, vide GAZETTE of 189—. We wish him success.

HENRY WHITFIELD ROBERTSON is now reforming the legal practice in St. John—successfully. He was well known in Sodales and in Mock Parliament, presiding over the latter as speaker with unvarying success He was most noted for his constitutional opinions and crude ideas of religion. He was a nice fellow at heart and they say was once a hard student. He now only needs a wife and happy family to make him a thorough business lawyer.

LAST of all came CLIFF. A. TUFTS, B. A., graduate of Acadia Sem. The Halifax girls know more about him than we do; we think he was fond of them if little birds tell truth. Strange rumours have crossed the harbour from Dartmouth of German bands and wierd moonlight dances. Be that as it may, Cliff. was a good boy, and though not making brilliant marks in his exams., will show up yet at the front of the Nova Scotia bar.

DR. GANDIER, of the class of '98, takes just exception to the false accusation in his personal, which accuses him of having suffered a pluck. Had no refutation been given to the charge we are sure his reputation would have been sufficient denial of the charge.

#### College Societies.

On Sunday, P. M., Nov. 6th, Rev. S. A. Morton, of St. John, addressed a large assembly of students in the Munro room. His subject was, "The Inner Light." This is not the first time we have had the pleasure of hearing the able and talented speaker. The wrapt attention given him by every student, and the hearty applause at the close, speak more than words, so we need say nothing more.

SODALES.—On Friday, the 4th ult, a large body of students gathered in the Munro room to hear, what proved to be, a lively and interesting debate:—"Resolved that the present tendency to monopolies and trade combines is immoral." The debate was opened by Mr. Davision, (law) in support of the resolution. He is a new man on the floor of the Sodales and gave evidence of a big head and smooth tongue. Mr. Davies responded in his usual forcible and witty style and proved himself a worthy assailant. Theo. Ross ably supported the opener, and Mr. Sedgewick the seconder. Resolution was carried by a large majority. Mr. J. A. Ramsay read an enjoyable critique.

A postponed meeting of Sodales was held in the Munro room on Tuesday, Nov. 22nd. The subject for discussion was a resolution that Monarchy was to be preferred to Democracy. Mr. Fulton, as the mover of the resolution, handled his subject in a masterly style. His logic was clear and convincing, and his manner easy and pleasing. He argued that in a civilized country Monarchy is best, while in an uncivilized, Democracy is impossible. The motion was supported by Mr. Fullerton in a clear-cut, well-chosen and comprehensive speech.

Mr. Livingston, supported by Mr. Coffin, opposed the resolution in terse impressive speeches. They argued that all that there is of worth in the modern Monarchy is the Democratic principle which it may have incorporated. The debate was excellent, and the last three speakers who made their maiden appearance upon the floors of Sodales on that evening are to be congratulated. Mr. Outhit was an impartial though perhaps somewhat ungenerous Critic. The event of the evening was Mr. Fulton's arraignment of the Critic, in which he shewed him to be hypo-critical, non est inventus, and at times utterly ultravires. Such a scathing rebuke delivered in such a torrent of eloquence and graced with such sparkling wit, has seldom before graced our halls.

#### Exchanges.

Excelsior for October contains an interesting account of a "St. Francis Xavier" student among the Spaniards. After a thrilling voyage we are glad to say that he returned safe and sound to the "City by the Sea."

King's College Record has a good article on "Napoleon and Pius VII," translated from the French. It also chronicles an experience of a friend of Sam Slick's with a Nova Scotia Highwayman in the days before railroads traversed the country.

NUMBER 6 of the McGill Outlook contains an account of a trip of fifteen of the students to Nova Scotia in April of this year. They seem to have been rather unfortunate, as nothing in the land of Evangeline impressed them so much as the rain, mud and cold. We hope that next time they will receive a warmer reception.

Its next item mentions the gift of thirty thousand dollars to the Electrical Department by Mr. W. C. McDonald. McGill is certainly to be congratulated on its benefactors. Would that Dalhousie were so fortunate.

The November number of Acadia Athenaeum sketches the career of Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, D. D., one of their distinguished graduates, who was last year appointed to the chair of Historical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison,

N. J. Dr. Faulkner was born in Grand Pre in 1857. His career has been particularly brilliant. Most of us know him as a vigorous and clever writer. This exchange has also a scholarly contributed article on Michael Angelo. The character of this great sculptor, painter, and architect is developed in remarkably felicitous terms. The whole sketch is worth careful

reading.

WE all know the literary excellence of *The Student*, Edinburgh, of former years, and the numbers of the present term on our table are by no means inferior. The frontispiece of the first number is a photo of James Seth, who was appointed a few months ago to the chair of Moral Philosophy. There is also a short sketch of his career, from the pen of A. Campbell Fraser. Since Prof Seth left Dalhousie he has been rapidly extending his fame, and is now, without doubt, reckoned as one of the three greatest philosophers living. The second number contains a verbatim report of Lord Rosebery's recent inaugural address in M'Ewan Hall.

Three new editions of books have been placed on our table (1). The Sir Roger de Ceverley papers extracted from the Spectator. (2). Macaulay's Essay on Milton, edited by David Soloan, B A. (3). Milton's four poems—II. Allegro, L'. Penseroso, Lycidas and Comus, edited by A. Cameron, Yarmouth. The first is a decidedly school edition of these papers, and the

notes are judiciously selected.

The record is prefaced by a very suggestive summary of Macaulay's life and literary ability, and no one will be able to say that the introduction is too puerile, a fault often found in school classics. The edition of Milton has a sensible introductory remark to the student, advising him to study the poems at first apart from the notes. There is a tendency at present to hide an author amongst cross references; however, we think these notes are likely to encourage original work and thought; a very desirable thing.

In the October number of the New England Magazine there is a story from the pen of A. Edwin Crockett, graduate '97, entitled, "A Scion of the Covenant." As an undergraduate Edgave many tokens that his abilities and inclinations lay in the direction of journalism, but our fondest hopes did not anticipate that he would come to the front so soon. His contribution dep cts one of those many scenes of discord which arose when the covenanters' mode of worship in the old Scotch churches of Pictou County was giving way before the changed tastes of a younger generation. Donald McKenzle and his wife, Margaret, lived on a farm in a retired part of Pictou. Mr. McNutt, the young minister of the parish, and Fraser, the ambitious ruling elder, had wrought many changes in the church, distasteful to no one more than to Donald. The sorrow in his eye and the cloud

on his brow was increased by the report that it was next intended to erect a tower and purchase a bell for the sanctuary so dear to the fathers. Though the piercing eye and scathing tongue of Margaret drove Deacon McTavish from the door without a subscription the tower was built and the bell placed in position.

It was on a calm, peaceful Sunday morning, such as Pictou boys know, that the bell was first used. When the service began Donald and Margaret were as usual in their pew near the pulpit, and as usual the old man dozed off during the sermon, but the lull after a burst of eloquence woke him up, and thinking the sermon was over he rose from his seat, took up the collection plate and proceded down the isle as he had done for an untold number of years. Discovering his mistake he marched back and took his seat at Margaret's side, his face red with shame. When the sermon was over, again he took the plate and gathered the week's contributions of the congregation. When he had finished he added his own portion, but in his excitement did not notice that it was a fifty cent piece instead of the usual penny. After returning home Margaret soon discovered the mistake and just as soon made it known to Donald in an emphatic style, and Donald, to ease his conscience and quiet his wife's tongue, returned to church a little before the evening service, to see if Elder Fraser would restore the coin. But the Elder with a twinkle in his eye, announced to him that Mr. McNutt had taken it as a contribution to the bell, and had thanked the Lord for it adding the words, "Wonderful! Wonderful! are the ways of the Almighty! He was afraid I'll be seein' that may be it's no with the proper cheer that you'll be givin' of your substance till Him." The disconsolate old man returned home, but it was noticed that for forty-nine Sundays he gave not a farthing to the weekly contributions.

#### Personals.

INGRAM OAKES, B. A., '96, Ll. B., '98, is in town, being admitted to the

It is the sad duty of the GAZETTE to chronicle the bereavements of two of our students. We tender our sympathy to Mr. Glover on the loss of his father, and to Mr. Ferguson on that of his brother.

J. T. MURRAY, '97, who is attending Harvard, recently passed an examination in Greek, which included, amongst others, six books of Honor. He attained Class A, the highest distinction.

WE were very glad to see at the ropes on Thursday, Messrs. Cameron, Doull and some other old boys. It is pleasing to see our graduates taking an interest in the success of their Alma Mater on the football field.

DR. G. N. MURPHY has sailed for Bermuda to take a medical position there.

M. W. BLANCHARD, 'oo, has been obliged to leave college on account of ill health. We hope Mr. Blanchard may be able to come back to us with health restored.

REV. W. SMITH, B. A., '94, Ferona, has received an unanimous call to Summerside, P. E. I.

REV. JOHN CALDER, B. A., '86, has been settled in the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation, St Peter's, C. B.

#### Dallusiensia.

WHAT KIN be the matter with Wallace?

QUESTION-Did King David ever go gleaning? It seems that his junior successor does

WHEN D--phn-y said he "was stuck on " his seat in the Mathematics room, he did not intentionally use a slang expression.

PROFESSOR.—When I came to Halifax there was no lunatic asylum; but since that time both a poor house and lunatic asylum have been built.

RECEIVED from H. M-n-r-e, twenty cents, to be used in elevating the tone of the Dallusiensia, being monies gained from judicious "penny toss,

It is rumored that a duello contests is to be fought behind Cobourg Road church, between Freshman St-v-t and Soph., over one of the denizens.

M-D-R declares that she was his sister, and we suppose we must take his word for it.

GR-NT (leg puller) - "There are more pencils on earth, Aubrey, than could be 'passed along' in a whole term of philosophy.'

THE following was recently perpetrated by Biscuits Chr-sty: "Why is pork gravy the best that is going?" "Because there is no Jews (juice) like it.

Professor of Histology-"Mr Bl-k-d-r, remember teasing doesn't mean the same as squeezing." Great applause during which Mk-n-n smiles

LOST-Somewhere on the football field a threadbare Reputation. Finder will please leave with F-th-r MG-ry as there is no possibility of his securing another. [It is supposed to have been picked up by H-r-s who had none.]

LAURIER- "Say boy's, you talk about your ancestors, why see here my grandfather, was cousin, to the Earl of Pictou, twice removed. New Comer (Punch)-Twice removed, what for, didn't he pay his rent?

FRESHY McLean, (translating German)-"And the Duke putting up his hands was surprised to discover that he still had his head on Prof.-" It's a good job some of us have our heads on."

New Comer-Alice Punct, exhibiting sketch. It's the best thing I ever did.

Miss -, sympathetically.-Oh, well, you musn't let that discourage you.

CAM-ON-Didn't you think bringing women into politics would be an agreeable innovation

Mat-son, No 2-Well, it might change the custom of hand-shaking to

DAVID-SON-The boys looked at me open mouthed when I told that story of mine.

Biggs, (Rusty)—That's right. It's the first time in my life, that I ever saw a whole audience yawn at once.

FIRST FAIR DAMSEL-" Do you like chocolates?" Second Fair Damsel-"I don't like any but hard ones,-not even "J. B's." (we suppose "G. B's." was the variety referred to.

SAR-GENT: LIVING-the explorer, has been bragging all this session about the horseless carriage he has at home. And now on inquiry, I find that the aforesaid horseless carriage is only a perambulater.

RICH-SON, (The H. B. Kid) announces that he has discovered a hair renewer, and that he will be prepared, when his hair grows, to meet the "Halifax Sailor Boy," (slay-ter) in a limited number of rounds, or to a finish before the Do-Do-Club.

FRESHMAN, at photographer's.—" Say, mister, couldn't you take my picture in natural colors?

Photographer .- Um-er- well, a predominance of green may be all right in landscapes, but it's different with portraits, you know."

"THE QUIZZ"-Medical Examiner (to Lady Med.) In such a case how many drops of chloroform would you administer to the patient?

Lady Med.-(readily) from twenty to twenty-five drops.

M. E.-Yes, what would you do next?

/... M -- I really don't know.

M. E.-You should call in the coroner at once.

Just think friend Clarence what was lost These socials passing ever, And you though knowing yet unknown, -But better late than never.

PROF. OF PHIL - Gentlemen let us now consider the question of compe-

J. H. A., (looking fiercely at Outhit)—Is not all competition immoral? I grant no grace to the competitor who burrows under the feet of his weaker

" Wick"-Why did you not recognize me on the street to-day?

" Girlie"-I did'nt see you.

" Wick' - That's strange. I saw you twice.

"Girlie"- Oh, that probably accounts for it. I never notice a man in that condition.

" Wick, ' (after a pause) - Say girlie could you love me?

" Girlie' -No, I could not.

#### AN EPISODE.

CHARACTERS-Two fair seniors who are striving as rival for the affections of the same young man who is rapidly approaching from the year, attendants, etc.

Place-Journeying home from the Sayford's meeting Sunday evening. A fisher lad to the senior in the rear. "Is Miss Mr-y ahead? Senior, (collapsing from heart failure and jealousy). "Yes." The seniors speak not as they pass by.

THE following "ad." reached us too late for insertion in our last issue, but we gladly give it place here :-

> Maidens, would you know your fortunes? Ask not stars, nor dregs of tea, Cards, nor omens, - all misleading. Ask instead, our palmist; he Sees the promise of the future, Kens secrets to none else revealed, In the hands of blushing maidens. Learn ve of love! its surge and calm, Let all to Misty yield the palm!

BIGGS, (Rusty) to Bobby All, who has just been thrown out! Did it hurt you? Allow me to assist you.

Bobby All—Oh! I'm all right. But why are you so sympathetic? Biggs, (Rusty)—Well, I've been there myself.

ONE of our "bright young (?) correspondents has a grievance against a journal published in the neighboring Republic. It seems that they have "pirated" one of the "bright '(?) and "newsy (?) items that he has contributed to this column, in proof of his charge, he has placed the item as published in this journal, and as in the aforesaid U. S. journal in the "deadly parallel." Much as we would like to accede to his request, and publish his rebuke he has written, we beg to say to him that when he has acquired a little more experience in the "journalistic world" he will have learned that there is unfortunately to many "pirates in this noble profession. It would do no good even if, as he requests, it were "printed over his own name." Beside we take the stand as towards such "piratical" journals that before they can secure recognition in these columns they must "go and get a reputation."

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Dr. Forrest, \$4.00; D. M. Robinson. \$5.00; L. J. Miller, G. F. Mitchell, C. Fulton, Prof. W. C. Murray, Lewis Thomas, J. C. McLeod, J. J. McCaskill, Chas. Sceley, M. J. Woodrobe, W. N. Cochrane, Irving Howatt, Milton Mollison, R. S. Boehemer, Miss Blanch Macdonald, Miss Grant, S. E. Shaw, N. Pratt, O. R. Salter, W. P. Reynolds, W. E. McLean, W. Sivright, S. A. Fulton, G. H. Murphy, Harold Cameron, Aubrey Blanchard, A. A. McIntyre, N. J. McNeil, J. F. Irwin, P. A. McGarry, K. F. McKenzie, C. D. Livingston, Edgar Douglas, Geotge Forrest, W. E. Donovan, R. S. Simpson, J. C. MacKie, E. R. Parker, W. M. Grant, Roy Davis, W. A. McKay, R. H. Murray, Dr. Ethel Mur, Prof. Johnson, Dr. Weldon, Miss Jamieson, J. L. Fawcett, L. F. Newcomb, A. P. Robb, W. V. Goodwin, W. J. Stairs, A. G. Spencer, N. G. Murray, Miss Ethel Flemming, Miss Edith Reid, J. Wilson, Miss Lowis, Henry W. Robertson, J. W. Weldon, \$1.00 each.

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