

THE UNIVERSITY ENCOENIA.

Prof. W. H. Clawson's Admirable Address in Praise of the Founders.

SPEAKER TRACED HISTORY OF THE U. N. B. FROM ITS EARLIEST INCEPTION.

And its Gradual Rise to its Present Efficient Condition.

THE NECESSITY FOR A STUDY OF LITERATURE IN A UNIVERSITY COURSE

Following is the address of Prof. W. H. Clawson, in praise of the founders of the University delivered at the encenia this afternoon:

The idea of a provincial university for New Brunswick originated with the Loyalists. On February 12th, 1800, seventeen years after their landing at St. John, the College of New Brunswick was founded and incorporated by provincial charter. But the real founder of the University was Sir Howard Douglas, soldier, statesman and author, an able governor, a brave and upright Christian gentleman who stamped upon the province the impress of his personality. He is best remembered for his road building and his prompt and energetic assistance of the sufferers in the Miramichi fire of 1825. But the accomplishment of this public life in which he took most pride was the establishment of King's College. It was through his efforts in the face of powerful opposition that a charter of the College of New Brunswick, then little more than a grammar school, was surrendered to the crown; and that the king accepted this surrender and immediately granted a royal charter incorporating the institution under the name of King's College. To him also we owe the annual grant of \$2,500 with which the college was then endowed; and it was under his personal supervision that the present building was constructed by the Royal Engineers. This building was formally opened by Sir Howard, the first chancellor, on January 1st, 1829.

Thirty years after King's College was the subject of serious investigation and discussion by the Provincial Assembly. Owing to its rigidly denominational attitude, the college had grown unpopular and a movement was set on foot for its abolition. A commission consisting of J. H. Gray, Egerton Ryerson, J. W. Dawson, J. S. Saunders and James Brown was appointed to investigate the condition of the college. This commission recommended that the institution should be made undenominational and should hereafter be known as the University of New Brunswick. In 1859 a bill, embodying these recommendations was laid before the House of Assembly, and after considerable opposition, passed by a vote of 21 to 13. The twenty-one men who voted yea and the commissioners who made the recommendations may also be regarded as founders of the University.

Having paid to the memory of these distinguished men our annual tribute of honor and praise, let us consider in some of their phases, the purpose and methods of a university training, the present attainments of our university and its immediate needs and prospects.

"A university training," says Newman, "is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspirations, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear, conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit and to master any subject with facility."

After this admirable statement of the purpose of a University Newman goes on to discuss the studies and the methods by which this purpose may be realized. This transformation of society, this development of the individual cannot be obtained by the transmission to the student of a mass of knowledge. It is true that the popular idea of mental culture is wide extent of knowledge, and the popular idea of a university a place where lectures and examinations are held on every conceivable subject. But the true method of a university course is not to communicate a mass of knowledge, but to train and enlarge the mind by bringing it into contact with new truths; to accustom the student to trace the relation of parts to the whole, of effects to their cause; to develop in other words the philosophical temper.

This true conception of the value and methods of a university education, expressed by Newman in his lectures on "The Idea of a University," was somewhat obscured by the scientific and material progress of the latter part of the 19th century. Practical utility was set forward as the only worthy end of university instruction and all studies whose primary object was culture were put on the defensive. The study

of literature and particularly Greek and Latin literature as an important part of a general training, was vigorously attacked, and the prophecy was made that in the education of the future the universal emphasis would be placed upon science.

Matthew Arnold answered Thomas Henry Huxley, one of the most brilliant exponents of this theory, in his famous American lecture on Literature and Science. Huxley had asserted that science rather than literature should be the chief part of a general education. Arnold took direct issue with him on this point. He maintained that human life was built up of four powers—the power of conduct, the power of intellect and knowledge, the power of beauty and the power of social life and manners. He claimed that the study of science contributed to the development only of the power of intellect and knowledge, and that long experience has shown that the study of literature develops not only this power but also the power of conduct, the power of beauty and the power of social life.

He concluded that while the average student should acquire "as much science as he could conveniently carry," he should continue to give a large portion of his time to the study of literature. Arnold was not frightened by the brilliancy and popularity of his opponents and their arguments. He trusted to the constitution of human nature and felt no concern for the future of the studies that he loved. He prophesied that there would be a period in which the study of literature would be neglected and the school or college curriculum overcrowded with scientific, technical and "practical" subjects; but that in the end, men would be recalled by the needs of their nature to the study of literature.

Within twenty years this prophecy has been fulfilled. There is a pronounced reaction from multiplied courses and elective systems to the traditional subjects of instruction. The study of Latin and Greek even when made elective, shows a decided increase, and never before has such interest been manifested in modern literature. The hostility to literature is by no means beaten; but it is driven from its strongest entrenchments and the rest of the battle will be a series of skirmishes.

We may therefore reasonably assume the permanent position of literature in a university of education. We pass on to consider what languages, what works and what methods constitute an adequate literary training.

Latin and if possible, Greek should form the groundwork of such a training for the following reasons: 1. The study of the close-knit periodic Latin and the flexible and many-sided Greek gives the best attainable for any language or literature study. It encourages minute exactness and precision in the comprehension and use of words, a quickened interest in meaning and derivation and a heightened instinct for grammatical correctness and literary form.

2. Modern European literature is full of mythological and historical references, imitations and borrowings of matter and tricks of style from the Greek and Latin classics. The great French and English writers thought and worked in an atmosphere pervaded by Greek and Latin. These languages formed the basis of their education and the models of their style. To appreciate therefore that great body of English works like Milton's "Lycidas" or "Paradise Lost," Pope's "Satires" and Shelley's "Adonais" which take Greek or Latin authors as their models, without some acquaintance with those models is hardly possible.

3. Greek and Latin are more universal in their appeal than any other languages. It is absurd to relegate them as "dead languages" to an insignificant corner in the scheme of education. Few human things are more alive than the languages and literatures of Greece and Rome. Greek literature is the consummate and final expression of the purest human reason. Latin literature records the achievements of that people which imposed on Europe its language and forms of government, which disseminated the Greek culture and the Christian gospel, which impressed its civilization on the southern peoples and its ideal of disciplined organization on the church. Greek which the classical scholar can easily understand is still spoken by the descendants of the men of Marathon. Latin is the tongue common to scientists, lawyers, physicians, and of the clergy of the Roman Catholic church. Such languages are of fresh and perennial interest.

4. Lastly, Greek and Latin are unsurpassed for the beauty of their literary style. The symmetry of Greek art, its harmonious relation

of parts to the whole is a perpetual delight to man's sense of beauty. In its clearness, brightness and directness, Greek furnishes us in abundance with examples of the "grand style simple." Latin is equally rich in the "grand style severe"—the style of intense compression "which says things in an allusive, brief, almost haughty way, as if the poet's mind were charged with so many and such grave matters that he would not deign to treat any one of them explicitly." No student can expect to acquire a practical ear for style or a skilful hand for composing it without some knowledge of these two great models.

That the University of New Brunswick provides classical instruction of a high quality and maintains the study of Greek and Latin in its true position, was signally proved a few weeks ago. Our last year's graduate in honor class was then appointed to a fellowship in the University of Chicago. The reason given for his appointment by Professor Shorey of the classical department was that his course of classical study had been more extensive and more thorough than that of any other applicant. He added that many of these applicants were graduates of the University of Chicago and that some had been pursuing advanced study there.

II. An extremely important part of a literary training is the study of English literature.

In the old days this study was not made a formal part of the University curriculum. The emphasis was entirely upon Latin and Greek and the student was left to appreciate modern literature for himself. But the labours of scholars have so widened the field that the establishment of chairs and courses in English literature has proved of lasting benefit.

The methods of teaching literature are so varied, and the element of the teacher's personality is so important a factor in their success, that a dogmatic statement of them is almost impossible. We may, however, divide them roughly into the lecture and the recitation method. Lectures on literature should be direct, concrete and well illustrated. They should present a vivid picture of the conditions of society under which a literature arose; they should show the connection between literature and history; they should describe the lives of literary men in a picturesque, attractive way; they should point out clearly the main currents of religion, thought, art, and science, which underlie literary movements; they should never criticize without examples. A good lecture also presupposes enthusiasm, careful preparation and good listeners.

Perhaps in the recitation method success is easier. A work is selected—one of Shakespeare's plays, for example—and read slowly in class by the instructor or the students in turn, while the meaning of the language, its literary excellence and kindred points are brought out by question and answer or by comment. This system, which admits of infinite variations is especially valuable when the instructor is a man of strong individuality, high culture and wide reading. His apt illustrations and illuminating criticisms open to the student wide vistas of literary attainment and enable him to read the best literature with ease and pleasure.

(Continued on third page.)

EVERY WOMAN IN POOR HEALTH

Has an awful struggle. Lots to do, all kinds of worry must contend with loss of sleep, poor appetite and tired nerves. Her only desire is for more strength and better health. This is exactly what comes from using Ferrozone, the greatest tonic sickly women can possibly use. Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and grow red, the cheeks grow rosy, the eyes bright. Ferrozone invigorates the body, develops new strength and makes life worth living. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up, it gives one a reserve force and establishes such healthy conditions that sickness is unknown. Let every woman use Ferrozone. Price 50c.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans Lever's Dev Soap (a powder) will save the grease with the greatest ease.

Self Respect.

Maintain your self respect as the most precious jewel of all and the only true way to win the respect of others, and then remember what Emerson says, for what he says here is true: "No young man can be cheated out of an honorable career in life unless he cheats himself."

THE WORLD OVER Thousands of Mothers are using DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP

For Children's ailments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and stomach troubles.

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

In purchasing, see that Dr. Coderre's signature and portrait is on every wrapper. Beware of the many Syrup put up in a similar form and made to look like Dr. Coderre's.

Price, 25c. per bottle, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole proprietors, THE WINDGATE CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, Montreal, Canada.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF
A FAMILY REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

THE CREEK INDIANS.

How They Lived in the Early Days in Indian Territory.

In early days in Indian Territory the Creeks had a simple but abundant food always on hand. Among the edibles were sweet potatoes, almost white in flesh, with a brilliant crimson skin. These were stored in dry sand in little cellars dug under the floor of the kitchen cabins, where they were kept perfectly until the next summer. Yellow rams, weighing often six, eight and ten pounds, were also raised. Corn was their standby, and the soil and climate seemed especially favorable to it in all the different varieties they cultivated for their household use. There was the early corn for the roasting ears, the kind that was cooked with the sacred new fire at the annual busk when the first fruits of the year had been offered to the spirits; the soft white flour corn that, beaten in the great wooden mortars, made delicious bread; the hard, flinty corn which, hulled in the mortars, was the basis for sofkey, the great national dish, and, besides, the great rank growing field corn for stock food. Where the cornfields were, pumpkins were also raised, and the late summer and autumn found scaffolds near the cabins with poles strung with sections of pumpkins drying in the sunshine. Corn was boiled on the cob and plaited in long festoons to dry for winter use, and many varieties of beans

Cats and other beasts of prey roared fifty times as much light from their eyes as do human beings.

Notice to Stockholders

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at their office, Carleton street, Fredericton, N. B., on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of June next, at eight o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and transaction of other business.

W. E. SMITH,
Secretary.

Fredericton, N. B., May 20, 1905
May 20, Sat. 41.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

To the Canadian Northwest.

Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Fredericton, N. B.

To Winnipeg, - \$30.00
Montreal, - 32.25
Regina, - 33.75
Linton, - 33.75
Moose Jaw, - 34.00
Prince Albert, - 36.00
McLeod, - 38.00
Calgary, - 38.50
Red Deer, - 39.50
Strathcona, - 40.00

Equally Low Rates to Other Points

Tickets good going June 14th and 28th and July 12th.

Good to Return two months from date of issue.

For particulars and Tickets call on F. B. Edgewood or write to

F. R. PERRY

Acting D.P.A., C.P.R. John, N. B.

Penitentiary Supplies.

SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 5th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1905-1906, for the following institutions, namely: Kingston Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Dorchester Penitentiary, Manitoba Penitentiary, British Columbia Penitentiary, Regina Jail, Prince Albert Jail. Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies: 1. Flour (Canadian Strong Bakers). 2. Beef and Mutton (fresh). 3. Forage. 4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous). 5. Cordwood. 6. Groceries. 7. Coal oil (in barrels). 8. Dry Goods. 9. Drugs and Medicines. 10. Leather and Findings. 11. Hardware, Tinware, Paints, &c. 12. Lumber.

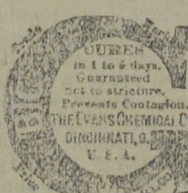
Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden or Jailor. All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply and must bear the endorsement of at least two responsible sureties.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefore.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries

Department of Justice,
Ottawa, May 10, 1905.
May 13, d531.



MEN AND WOMEN
Use this for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or a bottle for 25c. Circular sent on request.

Today.
Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know, it is a cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.—David Starr Jordan.

His Diagnosis.

Mrs. Green—William, what objection have you to that young man who is calling on our daughter? Green—He is silly, Mary. Mrs. Green—Oh, that's because he is in love! I remember the time when you were a very silly young man. Green—Silly isn't the proper name for it, Mary. I was a measly idiot—that's what I was!

"Not Found."

A letter arrived at the New York postoffice the other day bearing the following address: "To Any Respectable Lawyer, New York City, N. Y." The carrier into whose hands it fell for delivery returned it marked in blue pencil, "Not Found."

Maintaining His Record.

Amateur Sportsman—I say, did I hit anything that time? Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There wasn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.

When a bride is being given away it is hard for her to look self possessed.—Philadelphia Record.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25c
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
The only safe effective monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger for Special Cases, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute.
The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.
Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

.. NEW ..
Lace Curtains
New Roller Blinds from 25c. to 50c. each.
Window Poles with wood trimmings in oak, cherry and walnut at 25c
Floor Oilcloths, all widths at 25c. per yd.
DEVERBROS.

JOHN G. ADAMS,
The Leading Undertaker.
FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT. LOW RATES.
Down Town, Next above Queen Hotel. 'Phone 26

Every Opinion is Favorable
... TO ...
EDDY'S
"Silent" Parlor Match
"The best match I have ever used," is the universal expression. All grocers stock them.
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
Selling Agents, - - - St John, N. B.

A Wedding in the family
THEN GET YOUR
INVITATIONS
PRINTED AT
THE HERALD OFFICE.
At Home Cards,
Dance Programmes,
Visiting Cards, etc., etc.
are specialties with us. Come to
The Herald Office.