

form to rules set down by some authority. Practice of these rules enforces them on ones mind and any person who has once adhered to certain forms will never return to his former hap-hazard style of play. Let the beginner receive the criticism of more experienced players kindly and bear in mind that the criticisers are aiding instead of endeavoring to seek a quarrel with the criticised.

As to the morality of the game, no one can impeach it, as long as playing for stakes is not permitted.

JNO. JONES.

AN OLD MAXIM.

Dolly's a monster of such hideous mien
As to be hated, needs but to be seen ;
Yet seen, to oft familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

MORTAL MAN.

The destiny of all of God's creatures is to die ; from the least to the greatest ; even proud man must bend the knee of submission at the bar of justice ; all alike, sooner or later, must lay down the implements of life's toils, ax or pen, to receive his compensation for the good or evil he has accomplished in his mission on earth.

He, and he alone, is responsible for the sentence whether it shall be, "well done, good and faithful servant," or some ejaculation of condemnation and doom of eternal torment.

This is the one great lesson that every man must learn if he would become truly great and good. He must know and feel that what he has of this world's goods, of joy, or success in any pursuit, is not from his own beneficent hand, but that of a supreme father.

Man's first duty is an acknowledgment of this dependency. We too often become so encumbered with worldly matters, and perhaps especially so at college, that we find it almost impossible for our vision—weak enough at best—to penetrate the mass of worldly matter which has embanked itself about us.

What we want to do, is—like the seal—break the ice as it freezes ; and we shall always have a breathing hole ; let us ever have worldly and spiritual matters walk hand in hand. J. Q. C.

HINTS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Every man in America has plenty of opportunities to make his influence felt as a public speaker. The right of free speech is one of the most precious assurances of our constitution.

Modern historians of America, particularly Geo. Bancroft's young disciples at Baltimore, have assigned much of the freedom of thought and word which dignified the generation of Samuel Adams, to the New England town meeting ; and in that meeting and its Saxon predecessors have been found the germs of many of our institutions.

The genius of our government to-day—fortunate for its own best interests—encourages public speaking. I think Prof. Bryce in his "American Commonwealth" remarks on the aptitude with which citizens of the U. S. organize themselves into a deliberative body with chairman, secretary, etc., on any ordinary or extraordinary occasion.

Granted, then, the necessary ambition, can any man make of himself, if not a great orator, at least a sound and ready debater? Unquestionably, if he has brains and perseverance. He should lay the foundation thoroughly, however ; beginning with simple exercises in composition and declamation, and improving through the ordinary disciplinary training of our institutions of learning, to the ability to face an audience with credit on any occasion.

We might classify the essentials as follows : First, drill in reading aloud prose declamations followed successively by thorough practice in composition, delivering of original written orations, and finally of extemporaneous efforts. You will often find a thorough student more disheartened over his declamation than anything else. A superficial student carries himself on the stage with the same jaunty self confidence which inspires his