

The Alcoholic Member
May 24th 1907.

Advertiser
June 10th 1907.

"Barrier Member"
continued.

Mr. T. B. Kelly threw upon the screen photos. of Richard and views of various churches connected with his name, together with sketches of his plan of battle against Saladin. A photo. of the latter was also shown. The lecturer described Saladin as a man who treated Christians much better than the Christians treated the Turks.

On the motion of the mayor a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the professor for his interesting address.

He will conclude his series of lectures to-night with an address on Hamlet and the Shakespearian drama.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM
The first orchestral concert of the season will be given this evening. The following programme will be presented:—Weber's overture to "Euryanthe"; Beethoven's sixth (pastoral) symphony; violoncello concerto by de Swert, soloist Mr. Harold S. Parsons, who will make his first public appearance since his return from Europe. Songs—"O, let thy tears" (Jensen) "Stil wie die Nacht" (Carl Bohm), and a scena and aria, "Softly sighs," from Weber's "Der Freischutz." Season tickets, which are transferable, admitting two persons to reserved seats to the entire series of concerts, and tickets for the single concert, may be obtained at the University office.

"The Gross Man," "The Unreasonable Man," "The Officious Person," "The Stupid Man," "The Surly Man," "The Superstitious Man," "The Grumbler," "The Distrustful Man," "The Offensive Man," "The Mean Man," "The Boastful Man," "The Arrogant Man," "The Coward," and "The Avaricious Man." The sketches showed that human nature had changed but little, if any, since that time. They were not all pleasant and attractive, but Theophrastus had dealt with them in literature as a Hogarth or Cruickshank would have done with their pencils. He was no misanthrope, but withal of a kindly nature, and his will showed that he had given most tender thought to his slaves and provided for their future welfare. A man who could do that would never smile at the foibles of their masters.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation.

To-night the series of extension lectures will be concluded by a lecture on "Theatre-going in Athens," of which the following is a synopsis:—Popularising classics. The Athenian in real life. The feast of Dionysus and the plays 431 B.C. A walk from Port Athens to the city. Holiday makers. Politicians and the war. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, as viewed by the man in the street. Women. Pericles, Pheidias, and others. A four days' programme—March 26, 27, 28, 29. Description of ceremonies, of the theatre, audience, and the plays. The scene when the prizes for tragedy and comedy are awarded.

"Barrier Member"
June 6th 1907.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

EMPIRE DAY OPENING.

REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT.

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

London, May 25.

The Federal Conference on Education was opened yesterday, Empire Day, in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Lord Crewe, the Lord President of the Council. The attendance was large and representative, and embraced visitors from all parts of the Empire.

Among those present were Lord Tennyson, Sir Reginald Talbot, Sir John Cockburn, the Agents-General, the Vice-Chancellors, and other representatives of all the leading universities in Britain and the colonies, among them Sir Philip Jones, of Sydney, Dr. MacFarland, of Melbourne, and Professors Gurney, Brown, and Cook.

The president, in his opening address, cordially welcomed the colonial representatives on behalf of the Government. He said that, although the conference had come about by private initiative, it had received official sanction and encouragement from the Imperial Government; and he hoped it would be but the first of a series of similar conferences held in different parts of the Empire.

VICTORIAN EDUCATION.

STATE'S BEST ASSET.

CLAIM FOR UNIVERSITY.

London, May 25.

The Victorian Premier, Mr. Thos. Bent, in a vigorous speech, described the system of free, secular, and compulsory education established in Victoria. It was so constituted that any student possessed of brains and application could pass from primary school to University at little or no expense to himself. (Loud applause.)

Education, he declared, was Victoria's best asset, and hence it was well worth the £800,000 a year that the Government paid for it. He claimed that the Melbourne University, with its chairs of mining and agriculture, was ahead of anything of the kind in Germany.

EXTENSION LECTURES.

The second of the series of University extension lectures, "Life in Classic Times in Ancient Rome and Greece," was given yesterday evening by Professor Darnley Naylor, M.A., of the Adelaide University, who chose for his subject "Men you Would Meet in Athens 300 B.C.," as depicted in the character sketches of Theophrastus. The lecture was delivered at the Technical College. Mr. O. von Rieben presided over an attendance larger than that of the previous evening.

The great importance of the character sketches of Theophrastus was, said the lecturer, that they enabled us to understand the true meaning of many Greek words. The lecturer gave as an illustration the Scotch word "pawky," for which no one English word could be used as an exact equivalent. Theophrastus was born in Lesbos, in 372 B.C., and was the son of a fuller (or washerwoman?). He attended Plato's lectures, and was a contemporary of Demosthenes, Scopas, Praxiteles, and Aristotle. The appointment of Aristotle at that time to the position of tutor to the son of Philip of Macedonia (Alexander the Great) caused as much stir then as if some years ago Herbert Spencer had been appointed to superintend the education of the Mikado's son. In 335 B.C. Alexander ascended the throne, and Aristotle returned to Athens, where Theophrastus became his favorite pupil and helped his master in his writings and scientific investigations. This went on for 13 years, Theophrastus during that time coaching the famous Menander, the father of comedy. The country was then in a very disturbed condition, and Macedonia was the ruler of Greece. Shortly after the death of Alexander Greece resolved itself into separate States, each making its own terms. The forced suicide of Demosthenes, and the deaths of Hyperides and Aristotle caused Theophrastus to be appointed to the chair of Aristotle. At one time he had 2000 pupils under him, and it was possible he was Lord Mayor of Athens in 313 B.C. In 305 B.C. a law was passed banishing all philosophers, but it was repealed the next year, and Theophrastus returned to Athens. Theophrastus wrote many books on a variety of subjects, ranging from "The Intellects and Morals of Animals" and "Animals which Change their Color" to 24 volumes on "Laws." In 287 B.C. he died, at the age of 85, and was buried in the Lyceum where he had taught. Of his books but eight have been preserved, and among them are his "Character Sketches." The lecturer then read (with many "pawky" comments of his own) the following character sketches, which were greatly enjoyed by those present:—"The Ironical Man," "The Flatterer," "The Gargulous Man," "The Boor," "The Complaisant Man," "The Reckless, or Brazenfaced Man," "The Loquacious Man," "The Newsmaker," "The Shameless Man," "The Penurious Man,"

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EXTENSION LECTURES.

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Register June 10th 1907.

We are informed that all the tickets have been sold for Professor Henderson's course of lectures on "Hamlet," which is to begin to-night. The Professor has consented to repeat the course, however, and the first lecture will be delivered on Monday, June 17. Early application should be made for tickets.