TRUTH

OLD SERIES .- 21st YEAR.

TORONTO, ONT. APRIL 5, 1890.

NEW SERIES.-VOL. X. NO. 496.

WHAT TRUTH SAYS.

than 100,000 soudents in its Literary and Scientific Circles, has encouraged the authorities of Chautauqua University, of which Bishop Vincent is Chancellor, to put forth even greater efforts to bridge the gulf that lies between a common school and a university education, and to bring within reach of the general public the more practical and useful of the higher branches of learning. This newest enterprise will be known by the name of University-Extension and contemplates the establishment of courses of lectures in towns and cities which are prepared to furnish an audience of 200 or 250 persons. A course will consist of twelve weekly lectures, each occupying about an hour, and will be delivered by specialists who have been already trained in American or European Universities and who have been successful in conducting popular courses of instruction. In order that students may have an opportunity of familiarizing their minds with the principles of culties explained, three quarters of an hour preceding or following the lecture will be spent in conversation and discussions. The curriculum embraces subjects bearing upon good citizenship, popular government, modern science and its practical application, etc., etc. It is not designed that these local lectures shall in any way act as rivals to the regular colleges and Universities; on the contrary, it is the wish of the promoters of the enterprise that the different colleges and universities of Canada and the United States will co-operate with them and from the ranks of their best men furnish lecturers who shall take part in the work. Not vainglory but the welfare of the citizenship of this continent is the motive which inspires and impels

Though the movement is new on this side the Atlantic, it is not by any means au untried experiment. For nearly twenty years it has been carried on in England. It originated in Cambridge in 1872 and is largely the work of public spirited professors and graduates. The work is under the direction of a committee in cehalf of whom a smaller Executive Committee appoints lecturers from among the younger university men, who are qualified not only by special attainments but by natural ability and a genuine interest in popular education. According to their annual report of 1888, "The purpose of the local lecturers is to provide the higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life. It is, in fact, an attempt to solve the problem of how much of what the Universi ties do for their own students can be done unable to go to a University." Very gratifying success has attended the efforts of the Cambridge men. Within ten years, six him dred organized courses of local lectures were given, reaching in all no less than sixty thousand Englishmen. Following the example of Cambridge, Oxford has entered to a contemporate of the Ashburgan for the A by means of University teachers for persons

Lectures and has enjoyed a popular success no less gratifying than that of the pioneer The marvellous success that has attended in the work. Others besides these ancient the Chautauqua movement, which in a single institutions of learning are moving along the decade has grown until it numbers more same lines. Speaking of this department of their work Dr. J. G. Fitch, Chief Inspector of the Training Colleges of England recently remarked: "Our Universities, two of which are at least a thousand years old, instead of being worn out are putting forth every year new energy, sending out missionaries in the form of University Lecturers to the most distant towns and hamlets, are instituting examinations all over the country, helping every form of higher secondary

It is too much to hope that all will regard this new enterprise with favor. It is to be expected that some will condemn the scheme because of the relatively superficial nature of the knowledge that will thus be gained. Certainly the study of the different subjects cannot be as exhaustive and thorough as in the regular colleges and Universities; but as Bishop Vincent was wont to remark when advocating the Chantauqua reading circles, "It is betthe subject and getting their special difficter to know a little of everything than nothing of anything." But while the knowledge gained can only be somewhat general, this advantage may be confidently hoped for, that the students will get a start in their chosen branches, and that they will have had explained to them many of those perplexing questions which lie so thickly strewn about the entrance of every department of study. It may be hoped that they will have had their feet placed firmly on the way so that by individual effort and study they will be able to steadily progress in gaining a fuller and more complete knowledge of the subjects chosen. In view, therefore, of the history of the movement in the Motherland; in view of the character of the men who are leading in this country; and in view of the incalculable benefits that must come to those communities that avail themselves of this agency, the movement deserves the hearty support of every citizen who believes in education as a means of uplifting and refining those who receive it.

> The British extradition treaty with the United States has finally received Her Majesty's signature and been published in the official Gazette. The old treaty made in 1842 restricted the right of extradition to charges of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and the utterance of forged paper. To these the new convention adds manslaughter, counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit money, embezzlement, larceny, fraud by bailee, banker or agent, perjury, rape, burglary, revolt or conspiracy on heardship, and according to this crimes against the laws of both countries for generation of so the suppression of slave trading. The London Times regards it as creditable to neither

vigorously upon the work of Extension- 1909 done deeds worthy of death. Still the to protection is conditioned only upon citigood deal more than the proverbial half

> To the lay mind the case of Rev. Father Perrin of Long Lake, Ottawa county, presents real grievance. It appears, that like a true and loyal son of the Church, he was ready to obey orders, and when instructed by the Archbishop of Montreal to take charge of the Long Lake parish he obeyed without gainsaying It happens, however, that this parish is within the Ottawa diocese over which Archbishop Duhamel presides, and that the latter has suspended father Perrin from saying mass. Here, then according to the reverend Father's statement, is his situation: "I am unable to return to my diocese in France unless recalled by my bishop. I an reproached by the Archbishop with having come into his diocese notwithstanding that the Archbishop of Montreal desired me to do so. For the same reason my bishop in France would reproach me for returning without being duly recalled by him." Here is a tangle that gives the impression that this time-honored system requires emendation and revision. What makes the case more distressing is, that since his suspension Father Perrin is reported as being in positive

It is a striking commentary on the Anglo-Saxon as compared with the Slav that while Europe contains a population of 350,000,000, China and Japan, 470,000,000, and India, 240,000,000, all ready and eager for commercial exchange; and while Russia is evidently the natural agent of that exchange, forming as she does the dominant member of the European family and stretching out her hands within the of the three countries, China, Japan and the fifty years ago the test the gate by caravans from China to Nishiide and gorod and thence distributed throughout Europe; at present, the whole commerce between these nations is in the hands of England, a small country few rich people are rich at the expense of and a little people on the farthest-off outskirt of Europe, and that the tea which cheers the Russian is now brought by vessel from China to London and thence shipped but under the protection of to St. Petersburg. It is about time that sumptions accordi this fossilized people was beginning to bestir October Forumitself, and to take steps towards building a railroad across Siberia to the Pacific coast. Whether anything will result from the present agitation it is impossible to say.

Nationalism, in the vocabulary of the and Syran ing Bellamy, author of the now famous novellen "Looking Backward," has a meaning distinct to that ascribed to the or ordinary lexicon. It st which if put into pig according to this the body social' with which

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w is an improvement on the old, and is a zenship, so in the new order the obligation to work would be conditioned upon the strength to work, but the right to support upon citizenship only. Accordingly, the whole body of citizens is to be organized into an industrial army. All persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five are to be mustered in by force of law, women as well as men. This vast body is to be formed into companies. regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps, constituting in its aggregate the grand army of industry. Officers of appropriate rank are to be assigned to the command of the several subdivisions. Every member is required so serve in whatever place and at whatever work may be prescribed, his own peculiar qualifications and the needs of society being taken into the account. In order, however, to reduce the element of compulsion to a minimum, that is, to substitute volunteering for conscription as far as possible, the "administration" will seek to equalize the advantages of the different kinds of ser-Thus, if one sort of work is disagreeable or arduous the hours of labor therein will be diminished to the point where as many persons shall apply for service in that capacity as are required to meet the demand. the number of hours at lighter and pleasanter tasks being increased to whatever point shall be necessary to keep the number of applicants down to the demand.

> As to the methods by which this reorganization is to be brought about and the many practical difficulties with which the Nationalists must inevitably contend, discussion must for the present be postponed. Reference, however, may be made to some of the. assumptions which underlie this new movement. It takes for granted that under the principle of competition, which it designates the Devils maxim," the rich grow richer and fewer while the poor grow poorer and more numerous. It assumes also that the the poor; that the por ", 'n short create the wealth, while the rich have the secult of depriving them of it, honestly imagination and into existing sette averas, Stoneia SUS paired out

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