

operation by that time limit. Tired, it may be presumed, of the repeated struggles, in the face of a growing opposition, to obtain a renewal of the Acts in question, the Government is now seeking to have a new law put on the statute book as a permanent measure. It will probably succeed in effecting its purpose, though in this instance it will evidently not be able to do so without strong opposition in the House and out of it. The Government protests that it does not combat ideas or teaching, but only forms of agitation which violate or threaten to violate the public peace. The wonder is that special powers should be deemed necessary for such a purpose, since governments of civilized countries are usually supposed to have all the authority necessary for protecting communities and the State against violence. Another cause for wonder is that both Government and people do not come to the conclusion that they are conducting the war against Socialism on wrong principles, seeing that it is spreading year by year in spite of all their attempts at repression, and that it is assuming more dangerous forms than in countries like Great Britain, where no attempt is made to interfere with freedom of speech and organization. Ten years ago there were but three avowed Socialists in the Reichstag. There are now, we believe, about twenty. Even the State Socialism which Bismarck's genius has set up as a counter-force seems powerless to prevent the spread of the Radical Socialism against which it is directed. Strangely enough the fight in the Reichstag is now said to be largely a fight between these two kinds of Socialism. To the onlookers from countries in which larger ideas of personal and civil liberty prevail, it appears pretty clear that repressive methods, no matter how vigorous and efficient, must eventually fail to effect their purpose. Efforts to smother free thinking and speaking in these days, no matter how crude and mischievous they may seem to be, have an effect somewhat similar to that of an attempt to scoop up quicksilver with a thick-edged spoon. They but increase and scatter the agitation. Liberal measures to ameliorate the condition of the people, such as a reduction of the enormous cost of armaments, a relaxation of the army-service laws, and a cordial and sympathetic recognition of the irrepressible democratic tendencies of the age would do more, as the example of Great Britain shows, to render Socialism harmless if not helpful to the peace and stability of the Empire than all the repressive measures that even a Bismarck can devise and enforce.

THE manufacture of crowns is an occupation not usually reckoned among the industries of the nineteenth century. That the German Emperor is determined to do his share to arrest the decay of the drooping art, may be gathered from the following paragraph now going the rounds of the press:

"The German Emperor's new crown, which he wears, however, only as King of Prussia, has a frame of solid gold. Its weight is three and a third pounds, and it bears 750 carats of diamonds. The lower band bears twenty-four huge diamonds. Round the rim rise eight clover-leaves of splendid effect, the parts being formed of the finest diamonds. From these leaves rise eight hoops adorned with seventy-eight diamonds. Between these hoops rise very beautiful ornaments, each bearing a diamond in its middle, and a pearl the size of an acorn on its point. The whole is surmounted by the apple of the empire, consisting of a single large sapphire. This enormous jewel is surmounted by the cross, which is adorned with eighteen diamonds."

This seems to us to be, in its way, almost as curious a commentary on our boasted civilization as was the disgraceful duel in Kentucky, a week or so since, in which two prominent citizens did each other to death with revolver and bowie-knife. The selfishness and vanity of a ruler who could add the price of this wonderful bauble to the burdens of an over-taxed people must be as over-weening as his notions of what constitutes a great Prince would seem to be antiquated and absurd. At first thought one would suppose that anything better calculated to foster and stimulate revolutionary ideas could scarcely be conceived. Were it not for the tremendous issues of war or peace which the ambitious scion of the House of Hohenzollern holds in his hands, the fact of his seeking thus to amuse himself and his people might be treated as matter for laughter or ridicule, but the European situation makes anything he may choose to do a serious matter. Nor is it easy even in our most philosophical moods to rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that Emperor William after all understands what he is about, and knows well that the metallic glitter of the visible "round and top of sovereignty" has still an effect upon the imagination of even the staid German in his average condition, not very different from that produced by similar means on the

imaginative citizen of the East by the "barbaric pearl and of gold," with which the Kings of the olden time bedecked themselves. Nor may we flatter ourselves that this susceptibility of the imagination to the captivating influences which enter through the eyes is, in our day, confined to people of despotic or semi-despotic countries. The artificial splendours of a Lord Mayor's show in London, or an inauguration pageant at Washington, would quickly dispel any such illusion.

EVENTS are evidently hastening on the day when the "Dark Continent" will be no longer an unknown land. The amount of attention which is just now being concentrated from many points upon the interior of Africa is, to use a much-abused term, phenomenal. The operations of the German Commercial Company and expeditionary forces; those of the British East African and the newly chartered South African Companies; the late blockade of the Zanzibar Coast; the powerful crusade which has been preached over Europe by Cardinal Lavigerie; the Anti-Slavery Congress which is just now sitting, as a result, at Brussels, and last, but not least, the return of Stanley with the remnants of his expedition and the heroic Emin Bey, from his marvellous trip into and through the very heart of the hitherto unexplored region; all these things may be taken as so many prophecies of coming events, involving the final opening up of the interior of the last great unknown land on the earth's surface. What may be the extent and usefulness of the new discoveries made by Stanley and his brave crew can be known only when he has had time to collect and give to the world the records of his travels. But what man has done man can do. The second expedition will have immense advantages over the first, and it can scarcely be doubted that Stanley's great exploits will be known to history as the first of the series of explorations and enterprises which finally threw open to the world the habitable parts of Central Africa. It will not, however, be to the credit of European civilization if motives of humanity do not, in the present and the immediate future, outweigh all commercial and scientific considerations. The atrocities of the Arab slave trade, as they are little by little revealed to the horrified world, almost surpass conception or belief. If ever there was an occasion which not only justified but demanded with all the imperative force of the noblest impulses of outraged humanity, that the nations should unite to put down with a strong hand a diabolical iniquity, the doings of the Arabs in the interior of Africa surely furnish such an occasion. Every consideration of justice, every emotion of pity prompts the hope that the Brussels Congress will not disperse without having agreed upon the details of a scheme which shall result in putting an effectual check, at the earliest possible moment, to the work of death and cruelty worse than death, now being carried on by the Arab slave traders.

THE ANGLICAN JUBILEE.

AN event of some interest, not only to the Church of England, but to all Christian communions, has just been commemorated in this city. It was in the month of November, fifty years ago, that Dr. John Strachan, consecrated in the month of August on St. Bartholomew's Day, to be the first Bishop of Toronto, arrived to take possession of his see. The diocese then included the whole of the Province of Ontario, and has since been subdivided into five dioceses, namely, Toronto, Ontario, Huron, Niagara, and Algoma. When we remember that the population of the city at that time did not greatly exceed 10,000, and that now it is little under 180,000, we may understand something of the progress which has been made.

Bishop Strachan was a very remarkable man, not only as a cleric, but as a politician and statesman; and he was a great promoter of education. It was by his efforts that the old King's College was established; and his disappointment at its losing its Anglican Professorship of Divinity was natural if not quite reasonable. By great labours in Canada and in England, undertaken when he was more than seventy years of age, he became the founder of the Anglican University of Trinity College.

The celebration of the jubilee began on Thursday, the 21st, with public services and sermons by the Bishop of Huron and the Bishop of Western New York. In the middle of the day a public luncheon was held, after which speeches were delivered by representative Churchmen and laymen from Ontario, from other parts of Canada and from the United States. Services will be continued for a week in St. James' Cathedral Church.

There can be no doubt that a celebration of this kind is well calculated to unify and strengthen the Church whose history it is intended to illustrate. The Diocese of Toronto has not been without its troubles and its divisions, and there are few of its members who can look back with much satisfaction upon these strifes or their consequences. It is believed that much of the old bitterness has passed away. If the friendly meetings and religious services which have been held during this celebration shall tend to draw into unity and mutual confidence and affection the members of this great Church it will be a subject of rejoicing to many besides themselves.

So far as can be judged from the reports of the opening and subsequent services the Jubilee has been entirely successful as a demonstration of united feeling and action. The opening service held in St. James' Cathedral was very impressive. There was no attempt at anything like display. The arrangements and everything connected with the service were characterised by that sober dignity which distinguish what may be called the normal worship of the English Cathedral, which is equally removed from slovenly carelessness on the one hand and from excessive display on the other.

The type of service adopted does credit to the Precentor, Canon Cayley, and to the choirs by whom he was supported. It was choral throughout, but it was not that most objectionable and offensive kind of choral service which shuts the mouths of the congregation and makes them only spectators or listeners instead of worshippers, whilst elaborate music is being sung by the choir—a process which, however suitable it may be for a sacred concert, has no right to usurp the place of congregational worship. The service at St. James' proved conclusively that it is possible to have a service fully choral in which congregations can heartily take part. The sermon of the Bishop of Huron was a noble one—simple in diction, direct in its appeal, pervaded by a tone of thoughtfulness and earnestness that appealed at once to the intelligence and conscience, springing evidently from deep conviction and strong feeling, so that it moved the hearts of the audience. It is not likely to be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it.

The luncheon was, in many respects, successful, although it certainly might have been made more so. We question the propriety of excluding ladies who are certainly not uninterested in the work of the Church. If they could not be banquetted, they might at least have been allowed to hear the speeches after the luncheon. Still, the meeting was fairly successful. There were present clergy and laity of every school of thought. There were dignitaries in abundance, and a good many of the rank and file of the clergy. The speeches, if not of the highest order, were fully up to the level of those generally delivered on such occasions, and some of them were first rate. The speech of the Bishop of Western New York, the learned, eloquent and accomplished Dr. Cleveland Coxe, was a masterpiece—exactly what a speech on such an occasion should be. It was serious and earnest, without ever being a mere sermon in disguise, and it was humorous and witty without the slightest taint of mere jocularity. *Non omnibus dantur omnia*; so we must not complain that some of the speeches were rather dry sermons, and some bordering upon the frivolous. The speech of Dr. Goldwin Smith should be mentioned as a most able and valuable utterance on the subject of education. Professor Smith, from his long acquaintance with the best forms of education, as well as from his large knowledge, his acknowledged ability, and his mastery of literary form, has every right to speak with authority on such a subject, and we could wish to see his valuable speech fully reported and published in some of our educational journals. Two such speeches as those of Bishop Coxe and Mr. Goldwin Smith would redeem any meeting from the reproach of being uninteresting.

The statistics presented by various speakers at the meeting, if sometimes a little dry, were yet of real interest and fairly satisfactory. The Church of England, although making fair progress, does not seem to be quite holding her own in comparison with the other Christian denominations; and this is the more remarkable as the Mother Church at home seems to be drawing back into her embrace many of the children whom she lost in former times. There are many ways of accounting for this result; and we are not sure that it would be useful for Anglicans, or others, that an investigation which must necessarily be imperfect or even one-sided should be attempted. Certainly the state of affairs in the Anglican Church is far from discouraging; and there seems a distinct revival in various