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The Manitoba School Question and the Premiership.

The Legislature of Manitoba passed an act abolishing separate schools in that Province. The Roman Catholics, headed by Archbishop Tache, appealed to Ottawa, asking the Governor-General to disallow the act in question on account of alleged unconstitutionality. This was in April, 1891, and Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, in reporting to the Governor-in-Council and advising not to disallow the Manitoba act, but suggesting that an appeal be taken to the courts, said:

"If the legal controversy should result in the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench being sustained, the time will come for Your Excellency to consider the petitions which have been presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress under sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which are analogous to the provisions made by the British North America Act in relation to the other provinces. These sub-sections contain in effect the provisions which have been made as to all the provinces, and are obviously those under which the constitution intended that the Government of the Dominion should proceed if it should at any time become necessary that the federal power should be resorted to for the protection of a Protestant or Roman Catholic minority against any act or decision of the Legislature of a province or of any provincial authority affecting any 'right or privilege' of any such minority 'in relating to education.'"

The clauses in the Manitoba Act thus referred to by Sir John Thompson are the two last paragraphs of the following quotation:

"In and for the province the said legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union.

"2. An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

"3. In case any such Provincial law, as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."

The act of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing separate schools was on the recommendation of Sir John Thompson appealed to the Supreme Court of the Dominion and from there by the Government of Manitoba to the Privy Council of England, with the final result of the constitutionality of the act of the legislature being upheld.

Now the Roman Catholics of Manitoba through Archbishop Tache are asking the Government of the Dominion to provide such "remedial laws" as they say the above clauses quoted from the Manitoba Act empower the Parliament of Canada to make, and they strengthen this demand by quoting Sir John Thompson's report, also quoted above, wherein he says "the time will come for Your Excellency to consider," etc.

The answer to this claim of Archbishop Tache for "remedial laws" is set out in a very strong way in The Globe of yesterday, and we take the liberty of quoting a portion of it in this article:

"The purpose of these clauses is clear enough. They make provision for the protection by the Federal authority of any right or privilege possessed by a minority illegally withheld or suspended by Provincial authority. It is not difficult to conceive a case in which this latent power in the constitution might be brought into action. Let us suppose, for example, that the Judicial Committee had declared the Manitoba acts unconstitutional, and that the Manitoba authorities had chosen nevertheless to ignore the decision and insisted on enforcing their statute. In such a case as that the appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, invoking the aid of the Federal power in preserving the rights of the minority, would have been in order. In the case as it stands, however, where the final court has declared that the minority have no right or privilege under the constitution to separate schools, what good is to be accomplished by sitting in solemn council to hear rehearsed what is already well known and has been already authoritatively and finally settled? Is the Canadian Privy Council going to hear an appeal from the Judicial Committee with a view of upsetting its decision if it disagrees therefrom? The Dominion Cabinet cannot give the minority in Manitoba any remedy or solution that will not be an invasion of the rights of other classes of our citizens."

The Globe's remarks thus quoted are a sufficient answer to the demand of Archbishop Tache for "remedial laws" in so far as the clauses of the Manitoba Act are concerned. As to his other claim, that Sir John Thompson is by his report that "the time may come" for the Dominion Government to interfere, The Mail of yesterday makes answer in the following terms:

"It is difficult to find, however, that anything more than an examination of the case for the church was proposed by Sir John. As The Halifax Herald puts it, the Minister of Justice offered to consider the question; but he did not declare in advance what the results of his consideration would be. In all probability the Minister did not, two years ago, contemplate the possibility of the law being declared constitutional. He may have prepared his report expecting that if the statute was not actually pronounced ultra vires, some flaw might be found in it which, failing correction at Winnipeg, would have to become the subject of action at Ottawa. But, setting aside the possible or probable meaning of Sir John Thompson's words, the important fact presents itself that the consideration of the disputed act at this stage of its history would be something altogether unprecedented. Never has a local statute run the gauntlet of all the courts in safety, only to be recalled in the end for review and amendment by the authorities at Ottawa. Nor would it be just if such a process were possible. To call upon a Provincial Government to defend its legislation through all the courts, and to hold in reserve or to exercise the power to destroy the law after the various tribunals have sustained it, is to enact an expensive farce. But it is impossible to discern how, in view of the position in which the law stands, and of the policy laid down by the Government itself in respect of Provincial legislation, the Federal authorities can do anything. In the first place, we all know that Sir John Thompson has a sturdy respect for provincial laws. He was asked to refer the Jesuits Estates Act to the Judicial Committee for its opinion. The reply was that 'to pursue that course against a province in regard to a statute which they (the Government) considered within the powers of that province would be a proceeding most hostile, and also most unwise in view of the relations which should exist between the province and Federal authorities and would be a vexatious interference with the affairs of the province.' If it would have been hostile, unwise and vexatious to secure the opinion of the Judicial Committee upon the Jesuit law of Quebec, it stands to reason that it would be still more hostile, more unwise, and more vexatious to interfere with a provincial law of Manitoba, which, on the authority of the Judicial Committee, is perfectly constitutional. There ought to be only one measure of justice for all the provinces. That measure which refused disallowance, or even an appeal to the courts in respect of a local law which Sir John Thompson believed to be constitutional, must surely also refuse Dominion interference with another local law which has been pronounced valid by the highest court in the empire."

The World believes with The Globe that a remedial law cannot be conceded, and with The Mail that Sir John Thompson is not committed to provide such remedy.

And now, having thus fully stated the case, we come back to our heading, namely, the relation of this question to the Premiership.

Sir John Abbott, the present head of the Government, has expressed a desire to be relieved of the duties of his office on account of failing health.

Sir John Thompson, his leading colleague, is his designated successor; but Sir John Thompson reported to his colleagues in '91 that the time might come for "remedial laws." The Roman Catholics of Manitoba have asked for such "remedial laws" just at the time when the succession to the Premiership is up for settlement.

Sir John Thompson has not declared whether in view of the decision of the Privy Council he is now in favor of such "remedial laws" or not. Nobody knows, so far as we can learn, where he stands. There is no doubt of this, however, that individually the majority of his colleagues would be prepared to grant some kind of remedial legislation to the Catholics of Manitoba if they thought that they would not thus antagonize the Protestant provinces of the Dominion. It is said also that a number of the ministers at Ottawa are favoring Mackenzie Bowell as Premier and "remedial laws" as a way out of the difficulty.

So far as we know Sir John Thompson is not committed to "remedial laws." It this should be the case and he was willing to risk his chances by taking the Premiership and refusing to interfere in the school question the issues in the Cabinet, and finally in the country, would be:

Sir John Thompson, a Roman Catholic and Premier, and no "remedial laws"; or

Mackenzie Bowell, a Protestant, the ex-Grand Sovereign of the Orange Order and Premier, and remedial legislation for the Catholics of Manitoba.

Which will it be?

Of course, if Sir John Thompson should insist on remedial legislation, then it would be:

Sir John Thompson, a Roman Catholic and Premier and remedial legislation for Manitoba, against the decision of the highest court in the realm and the bulk of Protestant opinion in the Dominion.

Suicide of Young Knowland.

The case of sixteen-year-old Ernest Knowland, who killed himself in the basement of the Imperial Bank yesterday, is one of those peculiar affairs which suggest a variety of interesting and painful queries. Here was a young lad, always hitherto respected and reputable, charged with complicity in the theft of a bicycle. The effect on him of this charge was to drive him to take his own life. If he was innocent the result of an accusation of this kind must have had a terrible effect on a nature as sensitive and emotional as young Knowland's is shown to have been; if he was guilty it is almost inconceivable that he surrendered so soon and so completely and took the short and desperate road of suicide as a way of release from his troubles. Boys who are bad and bold enough to commit crime are not usually of the sort who seek relief in suicide. We are inclined to believe that the lad was rendered temporarily insane by magnifying the charge made against him and while in that unbalanced mental condition took the final and fatal step of putting himself out of the world.

The New "Black Pope."

The election of Father Martin as General of the Society of Jesus by the convocation of Jesuit delegates at the Monastery of Asepeitia, in Guipuzcoa, Spain, has drawn world-wide attention to the order. The Society of Jesus has the longest and severest mental discipline of all the associations of Roman Catholic clergy, endeavoring to combine in its men equipment for foreign and home missionary work, for parochial work and for the professor's duty in the various colleges and universities which the order manages and controls. This discipline covers a period varying, in individual cases, from 13 to 17 years; that is to say, from the time a novice presents himself as a candidate for orders in the church through the medium of the Society of Jesus until his course of studies is completed, he uses up 13 to 17 years of his life, which years are devoted to the pursuits of literature, science and philosophy and the work of education. The men who survive this kind of discipline are comparatively few, there being scarcely 13,000 of them in the entire world, the Canadian group consisting of 240.

Upon the generalship of this widely-dispersed, but not numerically great order, depends largely the energy with which the missionary and educational work of the order is prosecuted. The late General Anderledy, though a Swiss, was a cosmopolitan in his travels and knowledge, and it is expected that the new "Black Pope" will be an equally able administrator.

The Episcopal Convention.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened yesterday at Baltimore. The ritual of this church only differs from that of the Church of England in that it contains no references to the Queen's majesty; the objects and aims and fundamental beliefs of it are the same. The questions which will be the chief ones under discussion are: Should or should not the church sanction a celibate clergy? Should the Thirty-Nine Articles be abolished? These questions are more or less bound up with one another; but they do not indicate that the Episcopal Church is verging toward Rome, as some outside critics seem to believe.

The Thirty-Nine Articles themselves are noted for their beautiful English prose and for the directness with which they state the Church of England's aversion to Rome. They are somewhat antiquated in their intention, but do not directly formulate a belief in eternal punishment. Such indeed is the breadth of their views that at present the Episcopal Church or the Anglican Church embraces a wide number of preachers of different detailed beliefs, but who are all united in the doctrine of brotherly love, and that of liberty of conscience which it involves. At present they serve no great use, but they do not inculcate bigotry and do no harm, and they partake in the minds of good Anglicans of the nature of something which it would be sacrilege to tear away and rifle.

As to the first question, which is to many the most important one, it may be said that recognizing a celibate clergy is a very different thing from adopting celibacy as a holier state than matrimony. The movement arises among some of the most self-sacrificing younger men, who wish to consecrate themselves to a work of reclamation in localities and districts where a wife could not be of service and might hinder the good. There are many such types in the larger cities, whose lives are bright lights shining in many dismal slums. The idea is a mistaken one, however, on the principle that the human soul cannot stand a continual strain of unlightened labor, but burns itself out before its time. The idea may be akin to the Catholic one, but it is Catholic as the Romish Church was in the early days when Europe was Christianized by a few brave men.

After Goldwin Smith's speech at Innerkip yesterday it gives us pleasure to announce that Sir Oliver Mowat goes up to the same village to-morrow to deliver his well-known lecture, "Evidences of Loyalty."

Needs Attention.

Editor World: The Health Department should send a man to Eastern-avenue to inspect a lot in the south side between Caroline-avenue and Pape. Garbage by the cartload is dumped on the lot so that the air is impregnated with the fumes.

RATEPAYER.

No.

Editor World: Would you please answer through your paper "whether a man is responsible for debts his wife contracted before they were married?" The case is as follows: A widower married a widow. The widow owned some real estate which was mortgaged. The property is not worth now the amount of the mortgage. Can the party holding the mortgage come on the husband for the balance?

ROB ROY.

Winding the Tower Clocks.

Editor World: All the city tower clocks have heretofore been wound and regulated under contract. The contract for the current year has recently expired. Two days per week is all the time required to give the best attention to all the city tower clocks. The work can be done thoroughly and well by competent hands for $400 for all the city tower clocks. There is therefore no necessity for the appointment of a city official for winding tower clocks. An effort is being made in that direction. The nominee for the position is a near relative of an alderman.

ECONOMY.

William Mara,

Wine merchant and foreign wine and mineral water agent, 79 Yonge-street, near cor. of King-street, with wine cellars and vaults under 77 and 79 Yonge-street and 2, 4 and 6 King-street east, is agent for some of the best wine and spirit houses in Bordeaux, Beaune and Cognac, and all goods sold either by the bottle, case, gallon or barrel can be relied on to be the same as received from place of shipment. In stock over 800 cases of Bordeaux and Burgundies wines, 20 casks of claret from Bordeaux and 300 dozen of our own bottling claret. We quote our own bottling Medoc $4.50 per doz. qts. and Bassen $5.50. Hanappier Co. Chateau Du Roc $7 per case qts. and St. Julien $8. A large stock of small packages brandy and Port and Sherry wines imported expressly for druggists. ed

Sprudel Mineral Water for Bar Use,

It adds a zest and sparkle to the finest wines and liquors, and it is free from all alkaline properties which unfit many carbonated waters for such use. With it the most desirable lemonade, fizzes, etc., are produced, and taken with lemon juice after excessive indulgence in intoxicants it sweetens the stomach and removes all unpleasant effects more speedily than any other known remedy. For sale at all the principal clubs, hotels and restaurants. William Mara, agent. ed

New Vestibule Train Between New York and Chicago Via Erie Ry. G.T.R.

This is without exception the finest train that ever passed through Canada for New York. Through sleepers, coaches, therefore not a single change is necessary until you reach your destination. Magnificent dining cars attached to all trains for meals. This train is called the Erie flyer and passengers from Toronto who would like a daylight ride over this picturesque route must leave Toronto at 11 p.m. The Erie also runs a handsome new vestibule Pullman, leaving Toronto 4.55 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving in New York early next morning.

J. D. King's Retail Store.

Mr. George Winslow, who has conducted a boot and shoe trade in London for the past 10 years, has been engaged to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jackson, manager of J. D. King & Co.'s retail store, 79 King-street east. The many customers of the store will receive the same attention as in the past. This season an unusually fine stock is being shown, including new makes and styles. For neat, comfortable fall footwear J. D. King & Co.'s, 79 King-street east, is the place to go.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my rheumatic neighbors (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Unfortunate Merchants.

No failures of importance were announced yesterday. W. W. Lyons, an Otterville tinsmith, has assigned, and John B. Bruce, a Toronto Junction builder, is reported to have left town.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Hollo way's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

BRITAIN'S POET LAUREATE.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HIS LIFE'S WORK.

The Story of Alfred Tennyson's Success—His Wonderful Genius—An Octogenarian Poet and Dramatist—Voices Human and Divine—A Concise Biography of England's Great Poet.

Three years ago there were two poets who divided the suffrages of the English-speaking world. Almost simultaneously each published a volume which was regarded as a valedictory, as a farewell to the life in which each had played so busy and so noble a part. Robert Browning expired on Dec. 12, 1889, while hearing of the success of his volume "Asolando," while Lord Tennyson has survived until now his nobly prophetic poem, "Crossing the Bar."

With the disappearance of these two great names the literary century will seem over. When these men were young and were drawing their inspiration for the life of song before them, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Wordsworth, Scott and all that mighty throng were living and swaying their influence. It was Tennyson who, more than anyone else, kept up the connection between the dawn that these names typify and the age that now is. Tennyson learned the technique of his art from Shelley and Keats; he caught the secret of their power, and when he has been interred in England's home of departed greatness those names will be farther off from us than ever. There is a new generation among the poets, men who were not youthful contemporaries of those men, who have been reared in a different atmosphere and who express a different set of emotions. It will be Swinburne and Morris now.

His Verse For All Time.

Yet while Tennyson was inspired by men who lived in the first quarter of this century, his verse can in no way be said to have become antiquated. To the end he was keenly and actively alive to the currents of national and literary life, and his work ever expressed his profound sympathy with that life. To a much greater extent than Browning he voiced the scientific spirit of the age, its doubts, its struggles, its sorrows, fears and joys. "Locksley Hall" is an example of a poem which perfectly expresses the mood and view of life of the Young England of the day of its publication. The optimism, the bitterness against certain conventionalities which are as old as life itself, which seemed to war against the attainment of life's ideals, and which men have now come wearily to regard as fixed and insurmountable questions—all these are shown. So too is the spread of scientific knowledge and enthusiasm expressed and the voice of the new theories which have so mightily affected civilization, heard in lines like

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

And—

"The heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time."

All the sentiments of "Locksley Hall" exactly correspond with the ideas and views of the rising generation of "the forties," and they were wedded to a mastery of rhythm and beaty of treatment that stamped each phrase deep into the reader's mind.

Later on "In Memoriam" denoted an advance upon this period of simple enthusiastic faith; and later poems, such as "Despair," have shown his acquaintance with and profound feeling with the gloomier, more hopeless trend of modern opinion.

His Was Polished Work.

Tennyson has been much regarded as a sayer of sweet things, and he was a master of the arts of rhythm and verbal felicity. Each phrase, each word, has been hung over, weighed and balanced, compared with others, and studied with reference to the context. Each line has been polished and repolished with zealous care, and when we see the marvelously perfect result, we are apt to think that the matter gave him much less trouble than the manner. Some earlier pieces composed as metrical exercises foster this belief, and the fact that he has devoted so many years to the Arthurian legend, to "battles long ago," has strengthened it. Yet this belief is not a just one. He has ever been keenly alive to the trend of the life of the day, and has faithfully recorded it; the poems we have already cited are the best proof of this. Sing as he may of Arthur and the knights who sought the Holy Grail, Tennyson always realizes that their faith and valor and humanity are universal qualities that have their place in the nineteenth century. He is not, as William Morris boasts himself,

> The idle singer of an empty day

who turns in disgust from a too prosaic or too wearisome work of to-day to mediæval incident for amusement only. Nor does he, as Swinburne has done in his earlier lyrics, turn against the faith of the great majority of his fellow-countrymen and so place himself out of touch with the onward march of the people. Indeed, delicacy and beauty of expression and sensitive and sympathetic sanity of judgment have been the Poet Laureate's greatest attributes. Few poets have lived a more honored or nobler life, few have been borne to the grave with more widespread love and regret.

A Concise Biography.

Lord Tennyson was the third son in a family of 12 and was born Aug. 6, 1809. His early education was imparted by his father, Rev. G. C. Tennyson, at the parsonage at Somerby, Lincolnshire. Afterwards he distinguished himself at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1829 he gained the Chancellor's medal by a poem in blank verse entitled "Timbuctoo." With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles when they were boys, and a prize poem composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr Tennyson did not publish anything until 1830, when "Poems Chiefly Lyrical" appeared. From 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. It was at once apparent that the author of "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen" and "The Two Voices" was entitled to take the first rank among English poets—a reputation which was more than sustained by the great works that followed.

Made Laureate.

So well-known and popular, indeed, did Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam" in 1850 that it seemed only a matter of course, upon the death of Wordsworth, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel green from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered him. This was also the year of his marriage to the niece of Sir John Franklin, by whom he has had two sons, Hallam and Lionel.

The ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington was published in 1857 on the morning of the funeral, and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion.

His Prolific Muse.

Mr. Tennyson has also written "Poems" (1851). "Poems" (1842), "The Princess" 1847, "In Memoriam" (1850), the latter being a series of elegies to the memory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the eminent historian and the chosen friend of the poet in his earlier days at Cambridge. "Maud" was published in 1855, "Idylls of the King" 1858, "Enoch Ardon" in 1864. "The Holy Grail" and "The Widow or the Songs of the Wrens" appeared in 1870, "Gareth and Lynette" in 1872. In 1879 Tennyson republished "The Lovers' Tale" and the "Golden Supper" in 1879. Since then he has published "Ballads and Other Poems."

Amongst Lord Tennyson's dramatic compositions are "Queen Mary" 1875, "Harold" 1876, Mr. Irving taking the principal character; "The Falcon," 1871, produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. "The Promise of May," a drama in three acts, was brought out at the Globe Theatre, London, in 1882.

Made a Peer.

In 1883 he accepted a peerage as Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Sussex and of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Since this time he has published "Becket," "Tyrecius" and "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After." To add to this remarkable list of literary works, in his 81st year Lord Tennyson issued another volume, "Demeter and Other Poems," which is very popular on both sides of the Atlantic.

The occasion of "In Memoriam" is well known. It was owing to the sudden death of Arthur Hallam, Tennyson's bosom friend, and to whom Tennyson's favorite sister was betrothed. Arthur died suddenly whilst traveling in Europe. His remains were brought to England and interred in a tranquil spot on a lone hill that overhangs the Bristol Channel.

Surmounted the Hill Difficulty.

Tennyson had an uphill fight. In his early days some of the reviewers were violent and antagonistic, but his talent overcame all obstacles. "You will last," Douglas Gerald said, and Carlyle, "Eh, he has got the grip of it," when Tennyson read him "The Revenge."

But perhaps the best compliment Tennyson ever received was when walking in Covent Garden; he was stopped by a rough-looking man, who held out his hand and said, "You're Mr. Tennyson? Look here, sir, here I am. I have been drinking six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the hand I am damned if I'll ever get drunk again." Mr. Tennyson's stalwart figure and broad-brimmed felt hat, like Mr. Edward Blake's, were well-known wherever he lived.

Some Personal Facts.

Tennyson imitated nobody. He embodied the spirit of the age. When Tennyson speaks every word comes wise, racy, natural and sincere. "In Memoriam" rings the awful De Profundis of death faced and realized as far as may be by a human soul. It has given ease and comfort to many in their lonely and freezing grief.

If "In Memoriam" is regarded as the voice of a human soul the "Idyls" mean the history not of one man, or of one generation, but of a whole cycle.

Carlyle was a great friend of Tennyson's. They used to dine at the Cock in the Strand in London, and sometimes Tennyson and Carlyle would take long walks together late into the night. The Poet Laureate was very fond of tobacco and was eminently genial. He had a happy married life. Who does not know these lines:

> "Dear, near and true,
> Not deaver Time himself could prove you,
> Though he make you evermore
> Dearer and nearer."

Made Poets for the Queen.

Amongst the eminent visitors at Freshwater were Longfellow, Maurice, Kingsley, Duke of Argyle, Dean Stanley, the Prince Consort, Garibaldi, Darwin, Clough, Lecky, Jewett, Awbrey De Vere, Browning, and the present Prime Minister.

A lady of Freshwater asked a boy who was driving her if he knew Mr. Tennyson. "Yes, he makes poets for the Queen." "What do you mean?" asked the lady. "I don't know what they means," said the boy, "but p'licemen often finds him walking about a-making of them under the trees."

Voices Human and Divine.

Tennyson was indeed the poet of humanity. Every passion of the human soul he has expressed in living verse: love and revenge, ecstatic joy and life weariness, the pride of power and place, the benediction of content, the ultimate righting of all that is wrong. The cultured will ever quote "In Memoriam," the lowly "The May Queen" and "New Year's Eve" and "The Brook."

There is nothing frivolous in Tennyson; nay, there breathes in many passages strong fervent piety:

> Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
> Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
> By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
> Believing where we cannot prove.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Thou wilt not leave us in the dust
> Thou madest man, he knows not why;
> He thinks he was not made to die;
> And thou hast made him: thou art just.
>
> Thou seemest human and divine,
> The highest, holiest manhood, thou:
> Our wills are ours, we know not how;
> Our wills are ours, to make them thine.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We are fools and slight;
> We mock thee when we do not fear;
> But help thy foolish ones to bear:
> Help thy vain worlds to bear thy light.

The Poet's Faith.

Tennyson's works have led to brochures showing his alleged plagiarisms, orthodoxy and heterodoxy. There was much of Broad-churchism in what the Laureate wrote. He cared as little as Professor Huxley for

> Our Boanerges, with his threats of doom,
> And loud-lunged Antibabylonianisms.

And this was his steadfast faith:

> O yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final goal of ill,
> To pangs of nature, sins of will,
> Defects of doubt, and taints of blood;
>
> That nothing walks with aimless feet;
> That not one life shall be destroy'd,
> Or cast as rubbish to the void,
> When God hath made the pile complete;
>
> That not a worm is cloven in vain;
> That not a moth with vain desire
> Is shrivell'd in a fruitless fire,
> Or but subserves another's gain.

The Laureate was full of the larger hope. Gloriously he anticipates the "good time coming":

> Ring out false pride in place and blood,
> The civic slander and the spite;
> Ring in the love of truth and right,
> Ring in the common love of good.
>
> Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
> Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
> Ring out the thousand wars of old.
> Ring in the thousand years of peace.
>
> Ring in the valiant man and free,
> The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
> Ring out the darkness of the land,
> Ring in the Christ that is to be.

The most touching passages as to bereavement in English verse are to be found in Tennyson:

> And the stately ships go on
> To their haven under the hill;
> But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand
> And the sound of a voice that is still!

A Versatile Versifier.

Truly only those who have lived in Lincolnshire can appreciate the fidelity to dialect of "The Northern Farmer":

> But summun 'ull come ater mea mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steam
> Huzzin' an' maazin' the blessed fealds wi' the Divil's own team
> Gin I mun doy I mun doy, an' loife they says is sweet,
> But gin I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn abear to see it.
>
> What atts stannin' theer for, an' doesn bring ma the yaale?
> Doctor 's a 'bottler, lass, and a 's hailus i' the owd taale;
> I weant break rules for Doctor, a knaws naw moor nor a floy;
> Git ma my yaale, I tell tha, an' gin I mun doy I mun doy.

Tennyson was a versatile versifier. I remember reading in Punch a good time ago this paragraph: "Wanted a man or woman who has read and understood Tennyson's Maud?" And the same pen that wrote the abstractions of "Maud" also wrote this charming baby-song:

> What does little birdie say
> In her nest at peep of day?
> Let me fly, says little birdie,
> Mother, let me fly away.
> Birdie, rest a little longer,
> Till the little wings are stronger.
> So she rests a little longer,
> Then she flies away.
>
> What does little baby say,
> In her bed at peep of day?
> Baby says, like little birdie,
> Let me rise and fly away.
> Baby, sleep a little longer,
> Till the little limbs are stronger,
> If she sleeps a little longer,
> Baby too shall fly away.

Bringing Forth Fruit in Old Age.

There are people who believe that the poets are a short-lived guild, and apt, by too much giving way to their emotional nature, to wear themselves out earlier than other men. Keats in England, Schiller and Heine in Germany, Drake and Poe in America, gave color to the idea. Alfred Tennyson is a notable exception. Victor Hugo has made exquisite melody over his feelings as a grandfather, and so has Tennyson;

> Golden-haired Ally, whose name is one with mine,
> Crazy with laughter, and babble, and earth's new wine,
> Now that the flower of a year and a half is thine,
> Oh, little blossom, oh mine, and mine of mine!

A beautiful point full of jingle-jangle rhyme is "The Revenge, a Ballad of the Fleet." Tennyson's hearty love of rhyme, of the cling-clang of double and single rhymes, is here, as well as British patriotism:

> I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore;
> I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
> To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "There'll be little of us left by the time this sun is set,"
> And Sir Richard said again, "We be all good Englishmen;
> Let us bang these dogs of Seville, the children of the devil;
> For I never turned my back upon Don or devil yet.

Here, too, are passages fit to be placed beside that of Shakespeare about "this isle of kings":

> The land where girt by friend or foe
> A man may speak the thing he will.

And again—

> There is no land like England, where'er the light of day be;
> There are no hearts like English hearts, such hearts of oak as they be.

To say nothing about the immortal Charge of the Light Brigade.

The National Odes.

Grandly national, truly loyal, was Tennyson's tribute to the Queen. These lines will live in history, as the statement of the fact in graceful verse:

> May you rule us long,
> And leave us rulers of your blood
> As noble till the latest day!
> May children of our children say,
> "She wrought her people lasting good;
>
> "Her court was pure; her life serene;
> God gave her peace; her land reposed;
> A thousand claims to reverence closed
> In her as Mother, Wife and Queen:
>
> "And statesmen at her council met
> Who knew the seasons, when to take
> Occasion by the hand, and make
> The bounds of freedom wider yet.
>
> "By shaping some august decree,
> Which kept her throne unshaken still,
> Broad based upon her people's will,
> And compassed by the inviolate sea."

The odes to the Princess of Wales and on the death of the Duke of Clarence are known to everyone who knows anything of Tennyson. So also is one of his latest poetical aspirations:

> Sunset and evening star,
> And one clear call for me!
> And may there be no moaning of the bar
> When I put out to sea,
>
> But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,
> Too full for sound or foam,
> When that which drew from out the boundless deep
> Turns again home.
>
> Twilight and evening bell,
> And after that the dark!
> And may there be no sadness of farewell
> When I embark,
>
> For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
> The flood may bear me far;
> I hope to see my Pilot face to face
> When I have crost the bar.

Excepting the stanzas by Whittier, also written at four-score, and entitled "The Life for which I Long," the above lines by Tennyson are as devout and clear a confession of faith as that of any poet of ancient or modern days.

EBOR.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints are annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is cure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Notes From Osgoode Hall.

The suit of Dr. Allen of Janetville, against the Dominion Bank, came up before Mr. Winchester yesterday on a motion for security for costs, but was enlarged. In 1887 the plaintiff, who was going to California, deposited with the Dominion Bank at Lindsay a debenture worth some $7000. Interest, it is alleged, was paid on the bond during the term of office of the then manager of the bank, but on his withdrawing from office it was found the bond had been mortgaged in a loan company. The suit is to recover the bond and interest from the bank.

Joseph Wilde has commenced an action against John Anderson of the Metropolitan Street Railway for damages for malicious prosecution.

J. W. Colgan is suing S. W. Warnica and Edward Gegg for $2000 damages for illegal distress, trover and conversion of the plaintiff's goods at 4½ Shuter-street.

Rich Plum Pudding.

This delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its power in hundreds of cases. B.B.B. regulates and purifies the entire system. 246

Anglo-American Novelty Co.

At a meeting of the creditors of this company held yesterday afternoon in the office of the assignee, it was decided without any dissentient vote that the property be reconveyed to the company. The creditors took this step upon it being clearly explained that the assignment was the outcome of a personal difference between the manager and one of the partners, which had since been removed.

Teething.

During the period of dentition the suffering of infants is something terrible, and mothers are put to their wits' end to devise some means of alleviating the agony of their children. Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is eagerly taken by sick or healthy children—25c per package. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Rewards And Punishment.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Merit marks were granted P. C.'s Baird (232), Wallace (136) and Mounted Constable Gilks for bravery in stopping runaway horses. P. C. McRae (201) was charged with sleeping on his beat and was dismissed from the force. Daniel Stone, 204½ Wellesley-street, was granted a livery license.

Mr. John McCarthy, Toronto, writes: "I can unhesitatingly say that Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the *best medicine in the world*. It cured me of Heartburn that troubled me for over thirty years. During that time I tried a great many different medicines, but this wonderful medicine was the only one that took hold and rooted out the disease."

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

A Family Friend.

Sirs,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family for years and can highly recommend it for summer complaint, diarrhœa, cramps, etc. Mrs. Geo. West, Huntsville, Ont. 246

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