GOLDWIN SMITH'S LATEST WORK

A History of the United Kingdom in Two Volumes.

Some Brilliant Passages From a Brilliant Book.

Vivid Pictures of the Past-A Literary

Masterpiece. "The United Kingdom," a political Mstory, by Dr. Goldwin Smith, has just been issued in two volumes. The publishers are McMillan & Co., London and New York, the Canadian edition being printed by Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto. "The United Kingdom," is the companion of Dr. Smith's splendid history of the United States. A great constituency awaits everything from his archbishopric of York and his the same distinguished pen, and as the present work is the most impor- rich abbey of St. Albans, he heaped the present work is the most impor-tant and pretentious undertaken by the inal's hat made him a prince of the author for some years, and as history is popular literature, it will be eagerly welcomed by the English-speaking public in its widest sense. It is needless to say that it is a literary masterpiece and that the reader, apart from the subject matter, or the writer's historical interpretation, falls under the spell of the style, so trenchant and vigorous, and yet so simple and ornate. As the work covers the whole period from the Roman conquest to viviors of the old nobility, and they the present reign, it has necessarily been pruned of dry detail, but the author is peerless in the art of vivid compression and enables the student to grasp the underlying principles of English history more clearly than if the mind were cumbered by too much material. It is a magnificent conspectus. As the panorama unfolds and the long procession of persons and elents passes before the eye, the author turns on each the searchlight of his analysis, and we have a series of brilliant pictures, with the soul and the meaning of each exposed, and the philosophy of history invested with the glow and charm of rhetoric. We give the following extracts as examples of the graphic

characterization which illuminates the MAGNA CHARTA.

"Under the mediation of Langton and William Marshall a conference was held. The issue was a charter ostensibly of grace, really of capitulation, granted by the king and witnessed by the chief men, lay and clerical, of the realm. This is that great charter which, again and again renewed, was invoked by succeeding generations as invoked by succeeding generations as the palladium of national right. Of it the other great documents in the ar-chives of English liberty, the renunciation of Tallage, the petition of right, the habeas corpus and the bill of right are complements or reassertions. Its name is sacred in all lands to which British institutions have spread, it served as the watchword of patriotism in the American revolutions, as well as in the struggles against the tyranny of Plantagenets or Stuarts, and was invoked in 1865 for the protection of the black peasantry in the British depend-ency of Jamaica. It is only now beginning, in common with all charters and all ancestral or traditional safeguards, to give place to political science as the morning star gives place to day.

'The earliest constitution this charter has been called. That designation it can hardly claim. It is too unmethodical, too miscellaneous, and its great political articles are dropped in subsequent editions. Some of its articles are personal, such as that requiring the dismissal of John's mercenary captains by name and the expulsion of their bands. Some are occasional, such as that providing for the restitution of the king's robberies. Its framers certainly had no object in view beyond the correction of abuses, though in correcting the abuses they affirmed the

The American declaration of independence, the French declaration of the rights of man, proclaim abstract principles. The great charter pro-claims no absract principles. It simply redresses wrongs. But the wrongs are substantially those of bad government in general, and the principles or re-dress are fundamental."

HENRY THE EIGHTH. "Henry's youth, however, his good looks, his brilliancy, his manner, at once frank and high, his magnificence, which the people failed as usual to see was at their own cost, all in contrast to the severe bearing and unpopular nabits of his father, won for him the heart of the commons; and the monarchy alone being now left on the po-litical stage, with nothing else to stand between the country and the relapse

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They Frequently Come Back With Increased Severity After Being Re moved by Operation.

The statistics of operations for Canser show that fully eighty-five per cent of all cancers removed by the knife return, usually within a after the operation is performed, and with rapidly fatal results. Such an appalling record of failure should be enough to make anyone who is suffering from this dread disease, hesitate and ponder well his chances before submitting himself to the knife.

As Dr. Walsh, the eminent surgeon, aptly put it: "Excision of a cancerous tumor seems to awaken a dormant force and hasten a fatal termination." There is not a surgeon of prominence but recognizes that operation for cancer is a serious and at the same time unsatisfactory procedure. The new method of treatment which was introduced to the cancer sufferers of Canada some years ago, has revolutionized the manner of dealing with this disease. We have superseded the cruelties of knife and plaster by a pleasant constitutional remedy that permeates every part of the system, removes the cause, strengthens and builds up the exhausted body, eases the pain, and day by day the cancer gradually subsides, the flesh round about takes on a healthler appearance and finally disease spot disappears. We have many cases of cures that bear out these statements. We do not prolish testimonials in the papers to idle curiosity, but if you are interested write us, inclosing two stamps, and we will send you a full account of our treatment, and testimony of those who have been cured by it. Steet & Jury, Bowmanville. Ont.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

'The early part of the reign is the government of Wolsey, the last, perhaps the greatest, and certainly the most magnificent, in the line of eccles-lastical statesmen. Wolsey had as his key to power the art of playing on a despot's humor. As he confessed on his death, had be put his king in the his death-bed, he put his king in the place of his God, and in the end saw his mistake. His policy was absolutist: he almed at government without parliament. Yet he was patriotic in his way, for he sought the exaltation of England. He came from the right quarter for a vizier: a trader's son, self-raised, owing everything to royal favor, he could bow the knee better than any of the old nobility. Captivating the king by his address, relieving him of toll and setting him free for pleasure by his indefatigable industry. Wolsey became practically king and might write ego et rex meus. Master of church preferment, holding, besides church, and, somewhat to the detri-ment of his foreign policy, an aspirant to the papacy. His magnificence, his palaces, his train of gentlemen clad in velvet of the cardinal's color, the eight ante-chambers with rich hang-ings, though which suitors passed to his presence, the silver crosses, pillars and pole-axes carried before and about him when he went abroad, the prodigal splendor of the entertainments which he gave the king and court, his towering ascendancy and monopoly of the royal smile cut to the heart the surmurmured, probably they formed designs, against the low-born minister. He quashed their designs, if he did not silence their murmurs, by sending to the block their chief, the Duke of Buckingham, who suffered on the evidence of faithless servants for mere words which Tudor tyranny dubbed Their estates were dilapidated and they were made dependent on the favors of the crown by the expenses of the court with its pageants, its gambling tables and its field of the cloth of gold. The old nobility, how-ever, continued to form a party in the court, which struggled throughout the reign against the party of new men raised by office or court favor, such as Thomas Cromwell, Boleyn, Paget, Seymour, Audley and Russell, and against the new policy of which the new men were the agents."

"Thomas Cromwell, a trusted servant of Wolsey, had leaped nimbly and not without grace from the foundering barque of his maker's fortunes into the royal ship, of which he presently grasped the helm. Doubt hangs and fable has gathered about the early part

THOMAS CROMWELL.

of this man's career. He appears to have been a roving adventurer, afterfoundation at Oxford, which gave him those who heard it. the first taste of confiscation. Crom- I found him first—dead on his own well was exceeding able, daring and lish counterpart of William of Nogaret. the familiar of Philip the Fatr, and destined to a work not unlike the outrage on Pope Boniface and the destruction of the Templars. His gospel was Machiavelli. Religious conviction he probably had none. Of conscience he was wholly devoid. But he saw that In the king's present temper Protest-

antism, or at least war on the pope and clergy, was the winning game. He pricked the king onward and opened to him a vista not only of power but of immense spoils." BUCKINGHAM. "Buckingham was a brilliant, versa-tile and witty rake, who touched Charles' character partly on the same

side as Shaftesbury. And in the course of one revolving moon

Was poet, fiddler, statesman and bufand his cynical companion and fellow-sufferer under Covenanting sermons

He had been Charles tutor in morals, and zealotry in Scotland. He seduced the Countess of Shrewsbury and killed the earl in a duel, the countess in the disguise of a page holding her lover's horse while the duel was fought." WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

"William of Orange was the worthy heir of William the Silent, whom in character he resembled. So fitted was he by his temper and by his diplomatte genius for the part he had to play as the organizer and leader of a motley confederacy of nations against their common enemy and oppressor, that destiny might seem to have framed the great drama of the century and to have cast the part for the express pur-pose of bringing on her stage this man. Rarely has there been such a union of the qualities of the soldier with those of the negotiator and statesman. Rarely have such courage, such constancy, such fortitude, self-control so serene Ar adversity and amidst trials of every kind, been seen in any man, as were seen in this man with his feeble frame always under the depressing influence of disease. . Ambitious he no doubt was; but his ambition was identical with the interest of his country and of

Europe. GEORGE THE THIRD.

"His (George's) name cannot be penned without a pang, can hardly be penned without a curse, such mischief was he fated to do the country. The effect even of his personal and domestic virtues was evil, in so far as they sanctified his prejudices and gave him a hold upon the heart of the peo-If he looked into a book of constitutional law, such as Blackstone's "Commentaries," the manuscript of which is believed to have been borrowed for his use, he would have found it clearly laid down that it was the right and duty of a youth of twenty-two, with an ominously low forehead and prominent eyes, ignorant, in-experienced, narrow-minded, and with a taint of insanity in his blood, himself to govern the country. . . . Such was the legal constitution; such

is the legal constitution of this day.' AMERICAN REVOLUTION. "The loss (of the American colonies) was a gain in disguise, so far as military strength, commercial profit or greatness was concerned. The colonists had refused to contribute to imperial armaments or submit to imperial legislation. Trade with them, instead of being diminished by their emancipation from the colonial system, greatly and rapidly increased. To suppose and rapidly increased. To suppose that Great Britain could have held even a nominal suzerainty over them to this hour would be absurd. The parting was sure to come. What was deplorable was the manner of the parting, which entailed a deadly schism

into civil war, kingworship became a religion. England approached dangerously near to the blind loyalty which prevailed in France after the civil wars of the Fronde and gove birth to the splendid and fatal despotism of Louis XIV. Great monarchies were being consolidated in Europe, and their example acted on the Tudors as that of Louis XIV afterwards acted on the Stuarts."

mother than England, forgave or gorgot; but the children of England cherished against her a persistent hatred. Much is due to the retention of Canada and the continued presence of tinent as a political and military power in antagonism to the United States. For this, however, Americans have the time Englishmen who would gladly for this, however, Americans have themselves to thank. There was at the time Englishmen who would gladly have withdrawn from the American continent altogether; and had it been a mere question of policy, those counsels might have prevailed. But policy was controlled by honor. Instead of closing the civil war with amnesty, the victorious party in America chose to expel the vanquished, and thou-sands of royalists, Tories, as their enemies called them, testified by going into exile their unshaken attachment to the mother country. For these a home was to be found under the British flag, and it was found in Canada Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

A Love Story.

"And that is all through me," he "It is wonderful to me that heaven does not strike me down." "It is not through you," I cried, passionately. "Are you responsible for the bad trade, for the failure of other houses?"

"No, my son; but I should have looked about me before this. Why, you see, I, Henry Gordon Fane, held the lives of these delicate women and helpless children in my hands. I should have thought more of them."

"But you could not help it!" I cried in my sorrow. "It was no fault of yours, father. He took off his hat, and stood un-

covered beneath the June sky.

"May heaven deal leniently with me, my son, as you have done," he said

CHAPTER IV.

It came at last—that which we had dreaded. I will tell it quickly. It was a sultry summer night, when i, who lay trying to sleep, heard the sound of footsteps, and the moan of a human I hastened to see what was wrong. In the long, wide passage, the light of the moon. I saw my father walking to and fro, wringing his hands

and praying aloud: "On my head, oh, great heaven, and not on theirs! Spare the delicate women and the innocent children, the old and the helpless; let me suffer; for I am in the prime of life, and they are feeble." Then he stood still.

I went up to him and tried to rouse him. After a time he recognized me.
"Hulbert," he whispered, with a shudder, "my hands seem to be wet and crimson with the life-blood of these poor ruined people.'

Four days afterwards the end came. It was the dawn of a beautiful morning. The birds had begun to sing, and wards a scrivener and money lender: then a confidential dependent of the cardinal and employed in the suppres-the report of firearms, followed by one sion of monasteries for the cardinal's awful shriek, never to be forgotten by

room floor, shot through the brain; and absolutely, without scruple; the Eng- on the table near him lay a little note addressed to me. It said:

"I could not help it, Hulbert; my hands are wet with the hearts' blood of women and children. I have sought peace, and cannot find it. Forget all about your unhappy father, and begin life afresh." I cannot tell what followed. I loved

him so well that, even now, to remember how he died, makes me faint with horror and pain. My mother had some little money, about 50 pounds per annum, and she went up to London. We both gave up the name of Fane. She asked me, and I could not refuse. "I shall call myself Gordon for the future," she said.

And I promised to do the same, until I could bring some honor to the old name; then I would resume it quickly enough.

"Do not attempt to go through life as the son of a ruined suicide," said my proud mother. "Never let me hear name of Fane again.' We parted after all in anger. One

of my mother's relatives sent word to me that, if I would return to Oxford and study for holy orders, he would see that I had a living, for he had several in his gift. My mother was de-lighted; but I firmly refused. I had no taste, no inclination, no liking for the life: and I would not be a hypocrite. I would not profane that which I believed to be most holy; so my mother

quarreled with me and we parted. You have refused," she said, "what might have made your fortune; for you do not know what living might have fallen into your hands. I expect no more good from you; but promise me two things-first, that you will keep the secret of your life, and let no one know that you are the son of a ruined sui-cide; secondly, promise me never, without my permission, to resume the name

I gave both promises, never thinking they would influence my life as they

Amongst my mother's friends was a distant kinsman of hers, Sir Aleck Uchtred Glen, of Atherstone Park. He was leaving Oxford just as I went were together for a few weeks, and I had seen him perhaps five or six times. When my poor proud mother began to look round the world to see who would help her, he was one of the first to whom she applied. received a civilly contemptuous reply; he declined to do anything for her; but, if her son was willing to work, he could give him something to do.' "Tell him I am more than willing; I

am anxious to work, mother," I said; but she looked haughtily at me. "May I ask what work you can do?" she said. "Have you been brought up as a gentleman. You know nothing of trade; you have studied for no profession. What can you do?" All the manhood woke up hot and ve-

hement in me. "Do!" I cried. "I will break stones on the high road, if I can do nothing else. I will work, mother, no matter how."
"Please yourself," she said, with desperate calm. "My kinsman, Sir Aleck Glen, has opened up a large stone quarry on his estate; he offers you the situation of manager. You will have noparticular to do, but you have to see that the men keep their hours of work and behave themselves respectably. But, oh, Hulbert, my only

son, give up this absurd idea and go back to Oxford. Redeem your father's lost life. Give me something to live for —some hope, some ambition." I could not; it seemed to me a pro-

I could not; it seemed to me a profanation to take holy orders as a means of living. So my mother and I parted—she to make the best of her life in some pretty Belgian town; and I to Carnsore, where the stony quarry lay.

I bade good-bye to my old life, to my father's grave and my father's name. I was to be known no more as Hulbert Fane, the son of Fane the banker. I was to make my own iffe and my own fortune as Hulbert Gordon. I did not altogether despair. My dear father was dead; my mother had left me in

anger; I had but five pounds in the wide world; I was poor, friendless and desolate. But younth and strength were both mine. In the might of my right arm I meant to conquer fate. Sir Aleck Glen met me at Carnsore, and looked pleased when he saw a

hearty, strong young man.
"I was half afraid," he said, with a smile, "that you would be a mother's boy, as we say in this part of the world; and then you would have been of no use to me." "I hope to prove of use to anyone who employs me," I replied.

He looked at me curiously.

"It must have been a great blow to you, this bank affair," he said. I bowed assent. "You were brought up, of course, as a gentleman," he continued. face burned and my hnads clenched themselves as I answered: "Yes: and a gentleman I intend to remain, no matter how I work." "Ah, yes! very right, of course. I never thought, on the day your father

introduced you to me at Oxford, of such sad changes as this. I wish to say this much to you: Slight as was my connection with your family, I prefer not to have it known." "You need not fear," I said proud-

ly.
"I wish to assure you," he said, "I will keep your secret. No one shall ever know from me who you are. And in return I must insist upon your doing the same thing. It is not for me to judge your father; but one thing I do know, and that is, the very name of Fane is accursed. If you wish yourself well, forget it, as I do." The lash of a whip could not have

stung me as those words did; but I bore it all. Oh, my father, how many such smarts would I have borne for Sir Aleck was not kind, but he was

The duties expected from me were onerous, though I had little to do with the practical management of the business. I was to be at the quarry every morning by five, to keep account of the men's time, to note the absent, and generally superintend their conduct. At the end of the day I was to make up their books, write out my reports and go home. [To be Continued.]

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On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Hall fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

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