

changed so as to free the unions from being troubled by injunctions. The President pointed out that during his incumbency his Government had so far only been obliged to apply for injunctions against capitalists, adding, "understand me, gentlemen, if I ever thought it necessary, if I thought a combination of labourers were doing wrong, I would apply for an injunction against them just as quick as against so many capitalists." A strike which affects us is the coal strike which is being very cleverly engineered so as to force concessions from the mine operators, but at the present writing it is just as well to say nothing more than that it is a matter of keen regret that the continent should be hurt by this family quarrel.

Socialistic Trades Unions.

A novelty in unionism is the Western Federation of Miners, the leaders of which say, "We don't believe that we ought ever to erect barriers between one working man and another. The working man who is excluded from the unions is the man who in the long run will break the unions up, and we keep the wages of the unskilled man as close as the wages of the skilled man as possible. We believe that modern life makes us compete enough any how, and we want to see the unskilled man prosperous and happy, because there are more of him than of us, and always will be, and we must raise him as far as possible towards our level of income or else he will drag us down to his. We never make any attempt to restrict the number who want to learn the mining trade. All that we insist on is that when you have been in the mine a certain number of months you ought to join our organization. We demand no closed shop contracts with the mine owners, we impose no restriction upon the amount of work a man may do in a day, we keep no one out through our apprentice system. The whole idea is a united working class. The man who because he has a certain kind of skill, separates himself from his unskilled fellows, and forms a union for keeping everybody else out, and for boosting his own dirty pittance, that man is our enemy. He has deserted the working class, and he is helping the employer." Such sentiments are a novelty in trades unionism. Unfortunately, the Governor of the State of Idaho has been murdered, as have also some thirty other men. The blame justly or unjustly has been laid at the door of this union, and the president and secretary have been arrested, charged with complicity in the Governor's taking off.

Respect for Age.

As the writer walked down a city street—a street-car passed him. On the rear platform stood a group of young school boys. Just as the car was passing, a very old woman came on the sidewalk from an adjoining house. One of the lads amused himself, and his companions, by shouting at the old woman. Getting off the car at a cross street, they then all ran away as if ashamed of themselves, and they had need to be. One cannot help asking what has the school-boy of to-day gained to compensate him for the loss of respect for his seniors. Rudeness is as poor a substitute for courtesy, as brambles would be for cultivated shrubs. It is all very well to talk of being independent. But the lad who is permitted to be rude cannot very well be prevented from growing up a coarse, ill-bred man. And in later years no one will regret the serious neglect in his early training more than himself.

Socialism Indeed.

Emigration to Canada is in favour in England, and the discontented are on their way here. We fear that many will be more discontented by the result. However, we can only do our best, and ask our fellow-Canadians to give them a helping hand. One of the strongest reasons for emigrat-

ing that we have come across is that of a well-to-do man of about thirty-three, who was in business in Poplar, but has left because it is next to impossible for a tradesman to make more than a bare living there. The taxes amount to twelve shillings on every pound of rent paid—a condition of affairs wholly due to extravagance and the notions of municipal management that have for some time been in vogue. "The result has been that a large shipbuilding firm and wire rope works establishment and several rolling mills and chemical works have left the municipality; but the most extraordinary thing is that out of a population, roughly speaking, of 180,000, there are nearly 7,000 in receipt of relief, which takes the form of both money and food. Those who are content to accept this relief are really much better off than those who strive to maintain their spirit of independence. They are supported with provisions of the best quality, with tea at sixty cents per pound, and the contracts for the supply of everything required for pauper use demand the very best commodities of all kinds."

Cambridge has Won.

How can we account for the recent aquatic victories of the Light Blues? Can it be said to be a triumph of modern science, and pure mathematics over Greek Verse and Latin Prose? One amusing reason for the result given by a contemporary was that Cambridge fed eggs to her oarsmen and Oxford beefsteak. However, whatever the cause may have been, the result is another win for Cambridge. The fact of so many Rhodes scholars having gone from the outlying parts of the Empire to England will give an added zest to these great inter-university contests. And we may hope, from time to time, to hear that those whom we have chosen to represent us may in the strife of manly sport, as well as in the strife of intellect, do honour to their native land.

TRINITY.

The state of affairs regarding Trinity College, Toronto, is apt to be confused in the public mind. There are two questions still open, the one is practical absorption by the University of Toronto; the other pressing one is the advisability of disposing of the present site and buildings, and purchasing another tract of land, and the erection of new houses upon it, either in the University Park, or immediately adjoining. The two questions are really distinct, but are apt to be considered as one. And it is natural that this should be done, as it would almost inevitably follow, that if the second question were determined in favour of moving, the individuality of Trinity would disappear, and in a very short time all would be merged and absorbed in the great amalgamation. The fashion is to create large centres of learning, and to look on these, and these only, as universities. Indeed the tendency to create such communities is so marked a feature of the present day that it is reasonable to believe that soon the inevitable revulsion will take place. The evils, the drawbacks, inevitable to all enterprises will make themselves felt, and the fancy of the multitude will swing back from the department store system of education to the smaller college. There is much to be said in favour of the small seat of learning. In the large one the student is one in a mass, who his fellow students are, he neither knows nor cares to know; accident throws him in contact with a few in his own year, and that is all. His professors become lecturers and nothing more. In the smaller institution there is a strong attachment to a real alma mater, there is a personal knowledge of professor and pupil, and the influence for good or evil on the expanding mind is great. There is the more or less personal intimacy and influence of the fellow students, young men who are actuated with the hopes, the fears, the anxieties which agitate the minds of all

reflecting youth. The product of the small college has not the all-round smattering of the average man from the large university, but what he knows he probably knows more thoroughly, and what he believes in, he has a more fervent faith in. While the large university is the present fashion in the States, there are many convinced believers in the small college. Even in Toronto, it is quite possible to find people who think the transfer of Victoria from Cobourg is a mistake. Let it never be forgotten that it is the individual soul which has to be considered, to this end the body has to be kept from dangerous physical and moral surroundings, and as much as possible from contamination, and on the contrary every inducement to physical and healthful exercise should be provided. This, and the moral training are just as needful, and part of a good curriculum as scientific teaching. Recognizing what we have outlined, many friends of Trinity a few years ago supported, or at least did not oppose the arrangement with Toronto. A burden of expense would be reduced, and benefit of teaching secured while the life of Trinity would be largely retained. What is now proposed is something very different. There is no need, we think, to disturb the arrangement, let the agreement be carried out to its end. As we before pointed out, the mere growth of Toronto has shown others that the concentration into the centre of a large manufacturing city must be a short episode, and that sooner or later either a complete break-up will take place, or the whole enterprise will be removed to a site free from these drawbacks. The wiser course seems to be to let well alone, and if a change must be made, and Trinity must sell, then let Trinity seek some ideal site in a smaller town, and begin afresh. There are many possibilities besides absorption. Besides that there are other things to be considered. The utmost good faith should be kept with the city of Toronto. During the mayoralty of the late Mr. Clarke, a very large sum was extorted from the city to obtain a settlement with the University. Many thought then that it would have been better to let the learned body take its own course, it had most to lose, and had it been left alone it would have been ruined. But the citizens wished to aid it, and expected to receive in return some benefit. What they have really received is a small oblong behind the Parliament Buildings, the rest will very soon be covered with bricks and mortar. What advantage would our students gain by being cooped up in one of these factories. Do not forget these things, and do not forget that Trinity has promised to see what the result of a tentative measure may be. All parties are bound in honour to give it a fair trial, and when that agreement has been carried out it will be the time to make another.

LAY HELP.

Were the laity to realize how much the success or failure of the Church depends on their individual work as Churchmen, a great step in advance would be taken. An important thing to bear in mind, in this connection, is that clean work can only be done by clean hands. When a man attempts to use the Church, as a means to advance his own ends, or to bolster up an unworthy reputation he may think he is succeeding, but his success is as unenviable as his motive is contemptible. For the manly, straightforward Churchmen, however, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, there is each day of his life, and wheresoever his days may be spent, good and helpful work to be done, that costs but little thought and effort, but is most helpful and practical. It is work that does not take a man out of the line of his duty, does not call for much time or exertion, nor does it require that he should be a ready speaker, an easy writer, or a man of much knowledge or ability. It is true that

success in this work, as in all other, demands on him, but it is readily satisfied. They are not money making machines; they are men who love his Church; value what they mean to do; realize what they mean to do; of mind enough to form a plan, we shall not say that one week of his life shall be the best effort being made to do a certain number of things. They are not money making machines; they are men who bring him fame or place reckoned among the orators, or taking place have been throughout their life by which the foundation of a goodly structure of the day by day, and year by year, placed. It does not require only a warm, true heart will, for each true Christian week of his life, modes to have a neighbour get where they do not go, to Sunday School; or in her tender years, to suggest and then, not only to 1 communion. These are suggestions. They do street corner, and call religious, or asking a man or not. But they do prove himself to be a name but in deed. The influence for good, in his fellowmen. They are the man is, in down or more talents, as the his care. And that he ing to himself, and to that life is indeed we know of no better fe quiet and orthodox n know any better plan gested in the words o man, the Duke of Wel I can in every way in

FROM W.

Spectator's Comment.

The Board of Missionary Society meet Toronto, on the 26th all our readers know, the Canadian Church laymen from each or is therefore a large council, and is entrusted general missionary tator" has always responsible for the operation of our mission to account for duties by the Church for its officers, and done. It is respect the findings which the work of the C statements of the Executive, or any factory to the Church should the responsibility. There is no use in placed anywhere eminent in the Church upon whom it, therefore, become for the proper consciousness of something more