

Trinity University Review.

CHRISTMAS, 1888.

destiny. Self dependance he worshipped, therefore Exeter Hall, and other caricatures of Christianity, with its "Froth oceans and benevolences," made him dyspeptic. This same rugged self-containedness made him narrow and unsympathetic, and rendered him perfectly oblivious of contemporaries who held with him in his crusade against idolatries and shams.

Carlyle might have been a thorough-going Calvinist, holding an uncompromising survival of those fit to survive, and annihilation—the speedier the better—for all not heroes in the eyes of Mr. Carlyle.

Summing up Mr. Hutton says, "Carlyle certainly stands out a paradoxical figure, solitary, proud, defiant, void; no literary man in the nineteenth century is likely to stand out more distinctly than Thomas Carlyle, both for faults and genius, to the centuries which follow him."

The contrast between Newman and Matthew Arnold, both products of Oxford in the same century, is next dealt with. The difference in their attitude towards faith is assigned partly to the difference in their casts of mind. "There are but two things in the whole universe—our own soul and God who made it," says Newman; while Matthew Arnold, with mild intellectual arrogance, which is the leading characteristic of his didactic prose, declares, "I do not think it can be said that there is even a low degree of probability for the assertion that God is a being who loves and thinks."

Mr. Hutton's contrast of their literary style is inimitable; "both," he says, "are writers of the style in which 'sweetness and light' predominate; Newman's sweetness is the sweetness of religious humility and ardour, Arnold's is the sweetness of easy condescension, Newman's sweetness is wilful, Arnold's sweetness is didactic * * Arnold's prose is luminous like a steel mirror, Newman's like a clear atmosphere or lake, Arnold's prose is crystal, Newman's liquid." We would quote pages, but we must pass on.

The essays on George Eliot take up quite a third of the volume. They are a study of her method and aims in the delineation of her chief characters, as well as the running commentary of a keenly appreciative critic, throwing strong lights upon the movement of her novels, these essays will not yield their sweetness to the bird of passage, but no lover of George Eliot can afford to leave them unread. The essay on Maurice is a warmly sympathetic study of one to whom he owed a great deal. Mr. Hutton is eminently fitted for the work he has here undertaken, he has himself passed through many of the phases of thought with which he deals, and consequently views things from within. While his own charming literary style rivets the attention of his reader already engrossed in the interesting circle of thinkers he has here brought before us. We hope on a future occasion to have the pleasure of noticing the other volumes of this delightful writer, who certainly stands in the front rank of Essayists in the company of such writers as Newman and Dean Church, Goldwin Smith and Matthew Arnold.

E. C. CAYLEY.

The changes in the internal economy of the *Review*, proposed in our November number has been completed, and the *Review* will enter upon 1889, with an enlarged staff that will be representative of every department of the University. The present student editors will retain their places. Convocation has appointed Mr. Barlow Cumberland and Professor Symonds; and Trinity Medical College has chosen four editors, two of whom will sit on the main board, in the persons of Messrs. Clarke, B.A., Fotheringham, B.A., Quarry, and McKay. Mr. J. Carter Troop will be business manager for the Arts department, and Mr. McGee for the Medical department. With the array of talent that has been added to our staff, the pages of our next issue will be fairly luminous. We are glad to say that the medical students have entered into the union with a spirit and energy that are extremely praiseworthy. The Faculty of the Medical College has also been most favorable to our proposals, and have appointed in Dr. Bingham a worthy representative of that gifted body. It will thus be seen that on our staff are members of the Arts and Medical faculties and of Convocation, and undergraduates in Arts, Medicine, and Divinity, and let us ask a representative of St. Hilda's. With between twelve and sixteen pages of reading matter, with a circulation of a thousand copies, every one of which will be sent out, there is a wide field and a glorious prospect in the future of the *Review*. The new mode of operations entails a much larger outlay, and we would ask every member of the University to do whatever he can to aid the University paper, as for the first year there will not be any superfluity of funds.

The fruits of the organization of convocation are now beginning to show themselves in many tangible ways. Already that body has been of great material service to the University, and there are many who think that in it the main hope of Trinity lies. By its aid the honor course in modern languages, and a fellowship in classics have been established, and there are evidences that it will shortly be of further assistance in the finances of the University. The appointment of two gentlemen to the fellowships in Theology and Classics from the ranks of our recent graduates has aroused considerable enthusiasm among the students. Mr. E. C. Cayley is the fellow in Theology, and Mr. J. S. Broughall in Classics. The former commences his lectures immediately after Christmas, and the latter will enter upon his studies next Michaelmas, in the mean time taking a post-graduate course of lectures at the famous University of Johns Hopkins. We feel sure that the new fellows are the right men in the right place, and their appointment will be a great incentive to more honest work among the Undergraduates. We hope that there may soon be a regular system of fellowship in all our courses where additional aid is necessary.