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IN our last issue we called attention to the unwisdom of "religious" papers affecting to sneer at the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament writings, and, by the coincidence that great minds think alike—Dr. Briggs, in his Monday morning lecture confirmed our position on the subject. He pointed out that the phrase as well as the science is not new but old; that it has been directed to classical writings for centuries and is now employed in the analysis of the religious books of the world with the approval of all men. The first notable triumph which it gained was the demonstration by Bentley that the so-called Epistles of Phalaris were not genuine. Boyle and "the bees of Christ Church" in vain sought to overpower the great scholar by numbers and ridicule. Truth prevailed, and while "the bees" are forgotten, save when an unkind friend resurrects some of their names, the figure of Bentley stands out in all its lustre and proportions, and no one dreams of questioning his conclusions. His opponents had tradition, posttion, numbers, and wit on their side. He had truth, and he prevailed. We recall, too, the dignity with which he remarked on the ridicule that both parties had used in the course of the controversy,-"I am content that what is the greatest virtue of his (Boyle's) book should be counted the greatest fault of mine." If any of Our readers are curious to learn details concerning this old dispute and others that took place among celestial minds in former days, we refer them to "The Calamities and Quarrels of Authors," by Isaac D'Israeli.

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Dr. Briggs, however, did not tell us what had been the result of the Odium Theologicum aroused against Bentley, as his reward for winning the cause of Christianity against the English Deists of the eighteenth century. Previous to his time, the very idea of "various readings" in the New Testament had been repudiated with horror by those who arrogated to themselves the title of "Orthodox." The facts were undoubted, but "so much the worse for the facts." In 1713, Collins proved the facts, and made this the basis of an attack on the trustworthiness of the record. answered him and put him to silence. But just because he admitted the spuriousness of I John, 5: 7, he was assailed with virulence and denounced as a Unitarian. These attacks prevented him from attempting a critical edition of the N. T. text, and that was left for Germany to do. The clamour raised against Bentley killed Biblical Criticism in the rich Universities of England for more than a century. It is wise to remember this, and at the same time to cry "absit omen."

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When even the political wiseacres—those infallible persons who know just how any particular campaign is going—were utterly unable to gauge the feeling of the people in the recent electoral contest in this city, so that Mr. Harty's probable majority was placed at less than fifty by those who thought themselves most knowing on such matters, the tyro in political affairs may be pardoned for feeling not a little hesitation in attempting to estimate the significance of such a political landslide.

We think, however, that the result proves three things, all of them encouraging to those who hope for the freedom of democratic institutions from the influences that at present vitiate them. In the first place a direct blow