E LIFE STORY OF GOLDWIN SMITH

Resident of Toronto Since 1871-Brief Review of a Career That Was Full of Honor-A Leader in the

the training ground of Chatham, Wal-pole, Fox and Canning, of Gray and Shelley, of Hallam, the historian, and of the Iron Duke, that the foundation of the Iron Duke, that the foundation was laid for that keen scholarship and fine literary perception, the expression of which has made the name of Goldwin Smith known and reverenced wherever the English language is spoken. For his old school he always retained a sincere affection, and to it in later wars his missing often turned as the sincere affection.

From Eton he wint to Oxford, where he entered at Christchurch College, the alma mater of Peel and Gladstone, of Salisbury and Rosebery and of John Ruskin. But the famous foundation of the great Cardinal Wolsey did not hold him long. Having obtained a "Demyship" at Magdalen, he migrated to the latter college. That the undergraduate days of the future author of the "History of the United States" and of the "United Kingdom" should have been spent within its walls was a fitting explation for the sins of the college which drove the most brilliant of English historians. Gibbon, from its doors, Nor as a stylist was he an unworthy successor of the traditions of another great alumnus of Magdalen, Graduating in 1845 with the degree of B.A., with first-class honors in class-

low of University College, the college in its columns that some of his which, 36 years before, had expelled Shelley. Two of his colleagues among the fellows of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor, and translator of Viscil. In the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor, and translator of Viscil. In the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington, the editor of the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were Dean Stanley and John Connington were dependent to the college were

Oxford University Commission In 1850 a royal commission was ap-ointed to enquire into the state of was appointed honorsecond Oxford commission. 1558 he was made a member of Popular Education Commission.

honorary degrees included and from Brown University in 1864. in 1896 and LL.D. from To ronto in 1906, an honor which had been offered to him ten years before and declined.

From 1858 to 1866 he occupied the chair of regius professor of modern history in the University of Oxford. During this time, the American civil war having broken out, Prof. Goldwir Smith espoused the cause of the north, which he advocated with all the force of his trenchant pen. Among his writings at this period were: "Does the a pamphlet "On the Morality of Emancipation Proclamation. 1864 he paid his first visit to the United States, being received with great cordiality. It was on this occasion that he was given an honorary degree by Brown University. The literary fruit of this visit was the publication, course of the next two years "England and America" and "The

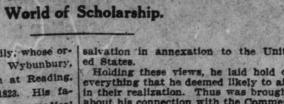
War in America." Came to America. November, 1868, marks what might be called the end of the first and the beginning of the last period of Prof for it was in that year that he definitely abandoned the land for the new. From that time his lot was cast in America, at first in the United States and later in Capada, h

coming to Toronto to live in 1871. Resigning his Oxford professorship he turned to the lately founded University of Cornell, at Ithaca, N.Y. where his lectures on English consti-tutional history, scholarly and penerating, made him a firm place among the most honored members of the staff. In later years the memory of this time was emphasized and perpetuated by the erection of the handsome Goldwin Smith Memorial Hall, at the formal opening of which Prof. Smith was able

After three years of active lecturing in Cornell, he exchanged this for a non-resident honorary professorship of ng direct to Toronto, which was is residence from 1871 until his death. Active Life in Canada.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's life in Canada has been varied in the extreme, and educationist, author, journalist, politician and philanthropist, few men have left the stamp of their individuality upon the country in more lines of be remembered longer by those with ity at his door. He was, as he express whom they have come in contact. It is not that he agreed with or flat- truth. That his views met with little tered the times. Indeed, in the two distinct lines of thought which most divide men, politics and religion, which he never hesitated to express either in speech or published by the best commentary on his mental rd,, ran directly contrary to the preority of his fellow-countrymen. That ty of his fellow-countrymen. That but in Truth." His nominal allegiance continued to hold their esteem was to the Church of England. while thus crossing their convictions is due in large measure to the recogition of his absolute fearlessness

the sincerity of his convictions. Political Views. Prof. Smith's political views were those dealing with the ultimate des-tiny of Canada. Starting out with the "Lectures of Modern History" (1861). impression that this was to be found in independence, his mind gradually shaped itself to the conviction, retained with unwavering tenacity that Canada was desilined to find her/political pendence Association" (1864), "Eng-pression that this was to be found "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections to the Bampton Lectures for 1858, 1861." "A Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association" (1864), "Eng-press Will Sue Pacer OITAW, June 7.—Lev. Father Variationalistic Church this city will take action against La Patrie. Montreal, for what he alleges to be the distortion of a sermon preached recently on the coronation oath.



Of an old Cheshire family, whose original residence was at Wybunbury, iginal residence was at Wybunbury, Goldwin Smith was born at Reading. Berkshire, op Aug. 23, 1823. His father, Richard Smith, was a medical practitioner.

It was at Eton College, the famous old school by the banks of the Thames, the training ground of Chatham, Walpole, Fox and Canning, of Gray and Shelley, of Hallam, the historian, and of the Iron Duke, that the foundation was laid for the these schelers in annexation to the United States.

Holding these views, he laid hold of everything that he deemed likely to aid in their realization. Thus was brought about his connection with the Commercial Union movement, a propaganda for the abolition of continental customs barriers, which he advocated publicly in conjunction with Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney-general of Nova Scotia, and the late Erastus Wiman of New York. In 1887 he was chosen president of the Commercial Union Club of Toronto. Club of Toronto.

Club of Toronto.

The literary expression of these views is found in his "Political Destiny of Canada," published in 1878, and in "Canada and the Canadian Question," published in 1891. "The Empire" (1865) contains the expression of his earlier views on independence.

Another political question to which he devoted his pen in the later years of his life was the decadence of the party system of government, which he held had outgrown its usefulness in English-speaking countries and should be replaced by an approximation to the continental system of groups.

As a Journalist.

a fitting explation for the sins of the college which drove the most brilliant of English historians. Gibbon, from its doors, Nor as a stylist was he an unworthy successor of the traditions of another great alumnus of Magdalen, Joseph Addison.

Graduating in 1845 with the degree of B.A., with first-class honors in classics, he proceeded to the M.A. degree.

His academic Trophies.

His academic Trophies.

His academic trophies were many. In 1842 he won the Hertford Scholarship for Latin, and in 1845 the scholarship for Latin and Greek founded by Dean Ireland. In the latter year the chancellor's prize for Latin verse also fell to his pen. In 1846 he won the chancellor's prize for a Latin essays and in the following year the English essay prize.

The year 1847 saw him elected a fellow of University College, the college which, 36 years before, had expelled in its columns that some of his most widely guoted utterances which, 36 years before, had expelled in its columns that some of his most widely guoted utterances which, 36 years before, had expelled in its columns that some of his most widely guoted utterances.

in its columns that some of his most militant and widely quoted utterances

he and the late Mrs. Smith presented for the purposes of the university li-brary, as a thank-offering on the at-tainment of the jubilee of their wed-

ding day.

Purse Always Open.

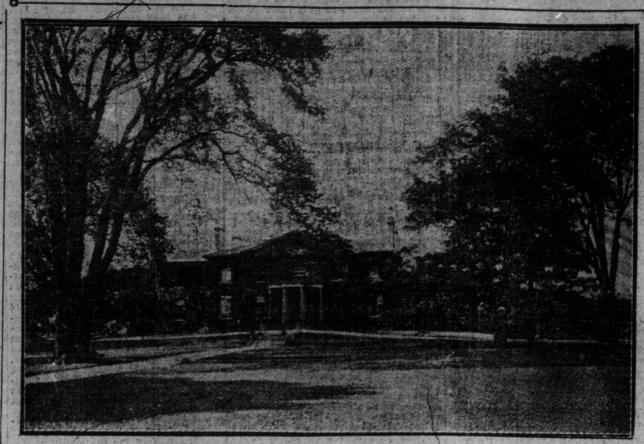
In the cause of civic morality and widow philanthropic effort Prof. Smith took an A. for active part. His voice and pen were He held at one time the post of vice-

Amendment Association. Other pub-lic positions he occurred at various

est in the promotion of clean and man-ly athletic sports. It was to a great degree thru his efforts that the Toonto Athletic Club was organized. He was also a great lover of the the organization of the annual Dominion Day open air horse parade, which last year, in his honor, arranged its route so as to pass the Grange, that he

Enquirer After Truth. Concerning Prof. Smith's religious views, whatever may be thought of the cogency of his reasoning, or the justification of his conclusions, no one could ever lay the charge of insincered it himself, merely an enquirer after popular acceptance affected him but his er shrank from the public avowal and one of his latest works. "No Refuge

Some Published Works. The list of his published works is a long one, in addition to which are innumerable magazine and newspaper tension of articles. Among those not previously mentioned are: "Irish History and granted."



"THE GRANGE" Where Goldwin Smith Lived and Died.

In the will of Mrs. Goldwin Smith, she bequeathed her late home, "The Grange," to the city of Toronto, without restriction of any kind, but it was known that it was her wish that the house become a museum, and the grounds a park.

The idea of the Grange to be given for this purpose was suggested to her by Dr. Byron E. Walker of the Guild of Civic Art, and it was also the wish of Professor Goldwin Smith that this plan be carried out. The Grange will be preserved as a relic of the stately mansions of the old days. It was built in 1820 by D'Arcy Boulton, eldest son of Justice Boulton, who named it "The Grange" after an estate in England. The wing and conservatory are later editions, and The Grange gate, which now faces John Street, was then on Queen Street, while the house was reached by a long winding drive from McCaul Street.

The Grange is in all probability the finest specimen of the brick era at York. From the time of its erection it has been an important factor in the social life of the place and many prominent people have been entertained there. The hall, two drawing rooms and dining room are finished with walnut, while to the west of the house is the large library.

is the large library.

land and America" (1865), "The Civil War in America" (1866), "Three English Statesman, Cromwell, Pitt and Pym" (1867), "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford" (1868), "The Irish Question" (1868), "The Relations Between England and America" (1869), "Lectures and Essays" (1861), "The Conduct of England to Ireland" (1882), "False Hopes" (1882) "Houston"

teachers of the province chose him to be their representative on the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario. He was also made president of the Provincial Teachers' Association. Later he served as president of the Modern Language Association.

His connection with Toronto University has been intimate and of great benefit, intellectually and otherwise, to the college. His greatest service, probably, was in 1906, when he sat as one of the commission which remodeled the constitution of the university. The board of governors being created by the University Act, which embodied the recommendations of the commission, Prof. Goldwin Smith was one of its first members, the duties of

by the University Act, which embodied the recommendations of the commission, Prof. Goldwin Smith was one of its first members, the duties of which he continued to perform till increasing age compelled him to relinder the compelled him to relinder

blossoms of the Cape jessamine, a lovely white and waxlike flower with a delicious odor. They are rarely seen in times were: Chairman of the Citizens times were: Chairman of the Citizens committee, Toronto, the object of which was civic reform in elections and which was civic reform in elections and to the building in which Goldwin Smith to the building in which Goldwin Smith was a co-worker with Bright and Cobden and was in the thick of the famous to the building in which Goldwin Smith did some of his journalistic work. Passing his office door, which happened to be open, he was seen sitting at his desk at work. To follow the impulse of the foundations of the empire, and first president of the National Club, Tofore the great writer without disturb-lng him. No more was thought of the "I am one of the last leaves left matter until some days later when a fluttering on that tree," said Mr. Smith mutual friend, who had seen the action inobserved called on the writer to say that Dr. Smith hau the flowers, which he had taken when he was appoint And the gracious courtesy was characteristic of him.

A deputation of miners, representing the owners of iron deposits on the Metagami River, waited on Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister lands, forests and mines, yesterday asking for an extension of time to develop their plans.
They claimed that the region has been hitherto inaccessible, and only in the last few months has interest been attracted to the district, and the hope is expressed that there may be an extension of the T. & N. O. Railway there. Their request will likely be

Priest Will Sue Pacer

Incidents From His Career

Shelley. Two of his colleagues among the fellows of the colleagues and fellows of the colleagues that the proposed in the form of educational assistance of virigil. In the same year he was called to the bar of the continuous assistance of the colden and Bright that the proposed in the form of educational assistance of virigil. In the same year he was called to the bar of the continuous assistance of virigil. In the same year he was called to the bar of the continuous assistance of virigil. In the same year he was called to the bar of the continuous assistance of virigil. In the same year he was called to the bar of the continuous assistance of the Cobden and Bright had a similar to can the ment of the continuous and the Canadian Question" (1831). "The feature of the leaders of the Cobden and Bright had as similar to can the ment assistance of the Cobden and Bright had as similar to the form of educational assistance of the Cobden and Bright had as imminister of the form of educational assistance of virigil. The course of the continuous and the Canadian Question" (1831). "The feature of the land" (1832). "A Trip to England as in the form of educational and the colleagues of the Cobden and Bright had as member for a same year the was a connitivency, but whether, as some say, his private fo ton, Earl Grey and other prime min-isters; with Macaulay and Freeman and Froude; with Abraham Lincoln and other great men of the civil war period:

Forty-five years of his life were spent in England. He had attained national fame as a free trade advocate when land his works had made him known all over the British Empire and the United States. Three years of his unique career were spent under the Stars and Stripes, and 39 years in Can-

creasing age compelled him to relinguish them.

The university is also the material debtor to the "Sage of the Grange" for the handsome gift of \$10,000 which he and the late Mrs. Smith presented for the purposes of the university lifer the purpose of the grant lifer the grant l convocation hall of Toronto University.

Prof. Smith married in 1875 Mrs. Harriet Dixon Boulton, a daughter of Thomas Dixon of Boston, Mass., and widow of William Henry Boulton, M. L. A. for Toronto, the founder of "The Grange," the stately home which has ever since been associated with the respect of Goldwin Smith. Mrs. Smith never lacking in attacking abuse or defending the oppressed. His pursestrings always hung loose when the object of their bounty was worthy. As a member of the Associated Charities of Toronto and of the Toronto Humane Society he did a work that will be long remembered with gratitude by from a friend in Florida a box of the subsequently elected an honorary fel-

recently, "and I am not ashamed of the tree on which I grew."

written: "He (the prince) took a seat at one end of the room, with his tutor and equerry on either hand; and at the other end, nearest the fire, sat the professor. On the side by the windows was gathered a small and specially selected group of four or five Christ Church undergraduates, who had been invited to make an audience and afford the prince a sense of companionship.
All took notes as the lectures went on; and they were well deserving of the the misfortune to be immortalized compliment. The text-book was the a novel. It is certainly unfortune compliment. The text-book was the 'Annals of England,' and the professor began with the earliest sections; and he would sit with one leg folded over the other, and talk delightfully, in his brilliant epigrammatic style, about various subjects which were suggested canada. As described in "Lothair"

In 1863, while the great civil war was

author visited America in the following year on a lecturing tour he was received with great enthusiasm. He visited the federal army in camp and field, and met President Lincoln and

It happened that Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University, was on a visit to England in 1868, and Smith, who, having no special employ ment, gladly accepted the invitation of Mr. White to help him in the foundation of Cornell University, which was established for the special benefit of poor students at Ithaca, N.Y. university opened on October 7, 1868. with a student roll of 412. Mr. Smith's department was English and constitu-tional history. He was a member of the faculty to the end of his life. The new university being poorly supplied with books, Dr. Smith quietly sent home to England for his collection of 10,000 volumes, which he presented on their arrival to Cornell.

After three years at Ithaca, the university having been established, no came to Toronto, where there were three families of his relatives, and where he would be near Cornell, in which he held a non-resident professorship. He bought a house in the Brockton district from the father of Police Magistrate Denison, and lived there while he remained single. He there while he remained single. He did not intend to remain always in Toronto, but he changed his mind when he married. The event took place in 1875, the bride being the widow of William Henry Boulton, who, thirty years before, was Mayor of Toronto, and who owned the Grange—"a bit of old England is new Canada." Mrs. Boulton's maiden name was Harriet Elizabeth Mann Dixon, daughter of Thomas Dixon of Boston daughter of Thomas Dixon of Boston. Mass . She predeceased him on Sept.

His opposition to the Boer war, so he said at a meeting of the Canadian Press Association, cost The Weekly Sun half of its circulation. He regarded the Boer War as an unjustifiable attack on the independence of the Boer republic based upon an untenable claim of suzerainty. He avowed his convictions without finching thru all the excitement of the war.

Many years ago a proposal to confer an honorary degree of Toronto University on Goldwin Smith was defeatded because of prejudice against his "continental" opinions. He shrugged his shoulders and said he supposed he would have to be satisfied with his Oxford degree. He lived to get the honorary degree from Toronto and also to be chairman of the university commission, which modeled the present constitution of the university, a task for which he was especially land. Nor was it uniqualified because of the experience he public men in Canada. had 60 years ago on the Oxford University Commission, appointed by Lord John Russell.

In 1870, while Mr. Smith was still actively engaged at Cornell, Benjamin Disraeli's novel "Lothair" was given to the world. "Lothair" was supposed to be the Marquis of Bute, who in 1868 was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel ("Catesby" of the novel), and died in 1900. It is not every man that has had the fortune

In 1863, while the great civil war was raging in the United States, he was a fearless champion of the Union cause, and wrote two powerful pamphlets in furtherance of it, "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" and "On the Bible Sanction Slavery?" and "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamate a man well-informed, but unable was secured."

"The Oxford professor, who was the guest of the American colonel, was not all used the first winter. This "The Oxford professor, who was the

of anything but himself. He was ed with a great command of we which took the form of endless exption, varied by sarcasm and passa of ornate jargon. He was the last peach one would have expected to reconize in an Oxford professor; but alive in times of transition.

"The professor, who was not satisfied with his home career, and like any other men of his recon and other men of his reconstruction.

fied with his home career, and, like many other men of his order of mind, had dreams of wild vanity which the new world, they think, can alone realize, was very glad to make the colonel's acquaintance.

In reply to this unfair characterization, writing to The Nation on April a certain sense a revelation.

20, 1905, Dr. Smith said:

"I am described as a 'social paraworld there is, beneath all the site' overpowered at finding myself in company with a lord. This was not published when I was in England, when unknown, and the slander, stamped with Disraeli's name, might tell. Once only had I met Disraeli. I never-inter-changed a word with him. I lived in a circle entirely apart from him, and one in which, if there were fewer high titles, there were at least as many great names.

great names.

"I am described as being brought to the new world by dreams of wild vanity, which I thought the new world could alone realize. I gladly accepted the invitation of Dr. Andrew White to help him in the foundation of Cornell University for the special benefit of poor students. Having lectured at Cornell for two years, I came to reside with the branches of my family settled before me in Canada.

"It happened at the time of my leav-

"It happened at the time of my leaving England I had before me an offer of the nomination of my party for a parliamentary constituency in which I had a sure majority. I had a similar overture after settling here. Had I ever desired it, a political career was open."

duction of humanity, with all the end and suffering which Ommission must have foreseen? What was the which, without such a process mere fit so far as we can see, could not produce? The only thing that present itself is character, which apparent must be self-formed and developed by resistance to avil. We have had plant

gry debates. It was an attitude not easily defined. His opponents said he fevored annexation. This he denied. In effect his view was—so far as it can be described in effect—that the ultimate destiny of Canada was absorptimate destiny of Canada was absorption with the American Union. How far this can be differentiated from "annexation" is a point of casuistry we are not called on to determine. Commercial union with the United States would not, he thought, lead to annexation, if the national feeling of the causes. the country was sound. But his main principle was stated when he wrote ("Canada and the Canadian Question," page 261) "A grand idea may be at the same time practical. The idea of a United Continent of North America securing free trade and interest. erica securing free trade and inter-course over a vast area with external safety and internal peace, is no less practical than grand." Never "prac-tical" at any time, this idea has be-come more impracticable in the course of years. It is not necessary to use the language of controversy about it now. But, in mitigation of his unpopularity on this question, it may be pointed out that his idea was by no means held alone. It was the idea no means held alone. It was the idea of nearly all the official men of the colonial office for half a century. It was "the idea" of Bright—who compared annexation to "being taken into partnership by the Rothschilds." It was the idea of the Manchester School. It was the idea of Mr. Gladstone as interpreted by Mr. Froude in his private letters to Mr. John Skelton. It was, we may now assume, the actual policy of at least part of the cabinet in Mr. Gladstone's time, one of a large section of commercial men in England. Nor was it unknown among

section of commercial men in England. Nor was it unknown among public men in Canada.

Sympathy With Labor.

Quite as active as Goldwin Smith's sympathy with the farm was the interest which he exhibited in the cause of organized labor. He saw that labor in the city, like labor on the farm, was bound to suffer if not organized for its own protection. His belief in regard to this was at least one cause of his war, a support of the late E. F. Clarke in the various successful contests which the latter waged for the mayoralty of Toronto. The same belief led the friend of the tollers to support labor candidates for the latter waged for the mayoralty of Toronto. The same belief led the friend of the tollers to support labor candidates for the latter waged for the mayoralty of Toronto. The same belief led the friend of the tollers to support labor candidates for the latter waged for the mayoralty of Toronto. The same belief led the friend of the tollers to support labor candidates for the latter waged for the mystery may be solved. At present them mystery may be solved. At present there seems to be no key other than that which may be suggested by the connection of a collective humanity.

At the same time we may apparently dismiss belief in a great personal power of evil and in his realm of everiasting torture. The independent origin of such a vice with virtue and the progress of a collective humanity.

At the same time we may apparently dismiss belief in a great personal power of evil and in his realm of everiasting torture. The independent origin of such a power of evil is unthinkable; so is the struggle between the two powers and is end. There is no absolutely distinct line between good and evil. The shades of character are numberless. of the toilers to support labor candidates for the legislature and commons on different occasions.

"In the hard times of a couple of

winters ago, when many trades unionists were out of work, he placed a thousand dollars at the disposal of a committee to alleviate distress. This

"No Refuge But the Truth

Goldwin Smith's attitude toward ligion can be gleaned from the wing excerpts from "No Refuge P in Truth," published by William rell & Co., Toronto, in 1908, and m in second edition:

Theory, I have none. I plead, on new world, they think, can alone realize, was very glad to make the colonel's acquaintance. Which might facilitate his future movements. So he had lionized the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the university, and had availed himself of plenteous opportunities for exhibiting to them his celebrated powers of exposition, his talent for sarcasm, which he deemed peerless, and several highly-finished picturesque passages, which were introduced with extemporary art.

"The professor stopped to deliver a lecture or address on the villa of Hadrian. Nothing could be more minute or picturesque than his description of that celebrated pleasaunce. It was varied by portraits of the emperor and some of his companions, and, after a rapid glance at the fortunes of the imperial patriciate, wound up with some conclusions favorable to communism. It was really very clever, and would have made the fortune of a literary society." of good with evil, a spirit striving to-wards good and destined in the end-to prevail. If there is not such a spirit, if all is matter and chance, we can only say, "What a spectacle is his

"The fatherhood of God seems to mplied in the Christian belief in protherhood of man. By that phras-meant to characterize Christianity,

passing, assured me that he had never taken part in an assassination plot.

"Disraeli twice attacked me very personally in the house of commons. On the first occasion it, was for advising the cession of the Ionian Isles to Greece. He charged me with wanting to break up the empire. We now know that he told Lord Malmesbury in confidence that the colonies were mill-stones around the neck of England. His second attack was for advocating the abolition of entail.

"This practice of libeling under color of fiction surely is cowardly and mean. It may lend impunity to the vilest slander. Generally recognized as the allusion may be, the person traduced, if a pseudonym is used, cannot right himself without seeming to put the cap on his own head."

The question of a future if c, which perhaps with most of us 's the question of us's the perhaps with most of us's the perhaps with most of us's the perhaps with most of us's the question of us's the perhaps with most of other interest, not only ideas.

The question of the line individual man but for scalety or humanity. It could hardly be said t

if a pseudonym is used, cannot right himself without seeming to put the cap on his own head."

The attitude of Mr. Goldwin Smith towards Canada and the destiny of Canada was often the subject of angry debates. It was an attitude not easily defined. His opponents said he favored annexation. This he denied. In effect his view was—so far as it can be described in effect—that the ul-

in truth.

That with Jesus of Nazareth there came into the world, and by His example and teaching was introduced and propagated, a moral ideal which embodied in Christendom, and surviving thru all these centuries, the action of hostile forces the most powerful, not only from without, but from within, has uplifted, purified and blessed humanity, is an historical fact. With the civilization of Christendom no other civilization can compare. But we have been accustomed to believe that there was a miraculous revelation of the Deity. A revelation of the Deity, the not miraculous, Christianity may

of the Deity. A revelation of the Deity, the not miraculous, Christianity may be believed to have been.

Revelation, direct and assured, of the nature, will, design or relation to us of the Deity thru the Bible or in any other way, we cannot be truly said to have. All that we can be apparently said to have, besides the religious instinct in ourselves, is the evidence of beneficent design in the universe; belanced, we must saidly admit, by much beneficent design in the universe; belanced, we must sadly admit, by much that with our present imperfect knowledge appears to us at variance with beneficence: by plagues, earthquakes, famines, torturing diseases, infant deaths; by the sufferings of animals preyed on by other animals or breeding beyond the means of subsistence; by inevitable accidents of all kinds; by the Tower of Siloam everywhere falling on the just as well as on the sinner. There may be a key, there may be a plan, disciplinary or of some other kind, and in the end the mystery may be solved. At present there seems

Wednesdays and Saturdays
From Sarnia for Soo and Port At
thur, also for Duluth on Wednesday
and Saturdays. Grand Trunk traleaving Toronto 8 a.m. carries Pul man parlor car and thru coach

SOCIE A. C. McKa was the sce seven o'clo only daugh inited in ma fox, younger
Mrs. Fox o
strains of th
by Mrs. Own
bride entered
arm of her

At the and Harvard Uniter of Phil

shall is als

of Colgate of Rev. R. St. Cypris The Rev. invitations daughter, I George Ch Mark's Chilast. The

riage will Episcopal day, 21st J Mr. and

Lake, are: Caldwell, I S. Minty, phenson, J C. E. Sand and Mrs.

Mrs. A.

ity wate