

I don't want them half as much as I want you, for you are more to me than twenty million presents." And Jacques was satisfied.

Suddenly he said: "Oh, I was almost forgetting," and going to his great coat he drew forth a square box. "They are for the dance to-night," he whispered a little sheepishly, as he put the box in her hand, "I tried to get lilies but the man said they were done for this year long ago."

Beneath much cotton wool and cool green moss, lay a great bunch of pink and white roses. Marie's cup was full.

MABEL MACLEAN HELLIWELL.

PERSECUTED AND PERSECUTORS.

In visions I behold the throng

Of glad, pure souls who thro' the years
Have battled armed and sceptred Wrong,

And quaffed its futile cup of tears.

A mighty host, outstretching wide

Across the ages, robed in peace!

No power may bid their song to cease—

Transfigured, crowned, and glorified!

Think not they suffer who endure

The scourge, the rack, the martyr's cross.

If lips be true and hearts be pure,

They know no evil, dread no loss.

Not theirs the agony when the fires

Roll livid round their crackling bones!

The voice that thro' yon body groans,

Comes from the Evil that expires.

Proof against ill, the hosts of Hell—

Though hand join hand—may harm them not.

The earth may quake, the floods may swell,

God knows his own—he marks their lot.

And in the tempest's dreadful hour,

They catch, where grosser ears must fail,

High o'er the weeping and the wail,

Strange songs of victory and power.

And oft, across their fainting sight,

Far in the dull and voiceless skies,

Blaze forth, like comets through the night,

The fixed eternal prophesies.

The hands that scourge and crucify,

Of these may never rob the Just;

For, with their victim's dying dust,

The evils he resisted die.

Two only in God's universe—

Two wretched beings, hateful, base!—

The Stars have power to grind and curse,

The Years have warrant to disgrace:—

He who, in hate, shouts "Crucify!"

And he who, knowing well the Right,


Stands by, nor draws his sword to fight,

Because his vile heart fears to die.

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JAS. A. TUCKER.

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

 BRIEF account of the rise and development of higher education in Japan carries us over a comparatively short period of the history of that interesting country, which now gives every promise of becoming a lesser Britain in the far East. Previous to the late civil war which placed the Imperial dynasty on the throne, there was no educational system at all in the sense that we understand the term to-day. The country was at that time in the hands of an extensive feudal system of government, clinging close-

ly to traditions so dear to the old Japanese, and giving no encouragement whatever to the propagation of western ideas. As soon, however, as the ruling powers of this feudal class were swept away in the convulsions of a generation ago, the party of reform which gained the ascendancy gave tangible expression to its more liberal views. Their sons were sent to all the chief centres of education throughout the western world, so that on their return they might diffuse among their countrymen that knowledge which had been seen to be the mainspring of occidental greatness. How well they succeeded is seen in the remarkable advancement made in the arts of war and peace by a nation, regarded a few short years ago as savages and barbarians by the peoples of the civilized world.

Prior to the restoration of the imperial power of the Mikado, there had been an ancient institute created for the purpose of translating the "writings of the western barbarians." This primitive seat of learning, if it could be honored by such a name, was at once superseded under the new régime by a college with four departments, law, science, medicine and literature, from which in turn grew the now famous Imperial University of Tokyo, which began to have a separate existence in 1876. The maintenance of this splendid institution, carefully fostered by the government and supplemented by a common school system, under which the poorest child may obtain at least a rudimentary education, fully justifies every claim Japan may make to take rank among the progressive and enlightened nations of the earth.

The buildings and grounds of the Imperial University, which is the national seat of learning, cover about 15 acres, not including the land set apart for agricultural experiments. The buildings are all of modern construction and most complete in every particular, no expense being spared in order to increase their efficiency. From the time of the foundation of the University down to the present, the government has expended on this great school a total of nearly nine million yen, or, roughly speaking, \$5,000,000, expressed in terms of our currency. How many other State Universities receive such liberal attention? Unfortunately, but few, our own not being among them.

The regular course in any department covers a period of three years, with the exception of the course in medicine, which extends over four. The subjects on the Japanese curriculum are very similar to those on our own, excepting the courses in Chinese and Japanese. Probably, however, more attention is paid to the Engineering department with them than with us. As Japan is at present being filled with engineering and mining undertakings, the University cannot graduate students quickly enough to meet the demand. In this branch of science they have become remarkably proficient, as was abundantly shown during the late war with China.

The faculty is, of course, largely native. Out of the one hundred and twenty-three professional chairs, only fifteen are filled by foreigners. These are men of the highest attainments, who have already distinguished themselves in the different departments of study which they pursue. Tuition fees are payable monthly and are comparatively low, amounting to about \$1.75 per month; other expenses are in proportion. An ordinary student can live at the University on an outlay not exceeding \$6.00 per month.

The majority of the students take to the study of law, since that profession usually leads to some appointment in a government office, or opens up the way to a political career. Owing to the complexity of the political situation in Japan at present, caused by the introduction of a new constitution and legal code, the study of law has to cover a very wide field. Not only must the students be familiar with the ancient Japanese law, but they must also be acquainted with all the modern European systems of jurisprudence, since it is upon this basis that the new