

spirit fall on many of our students and younger ministers especially, to whom, being dead, he yet speaks by his devout spirituality, his rare self-sacrifice, and his abundant labors. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

WILLIAM STEWART.

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### "OUR KINGS."

"We can hardly afford literature or art. We have half a continent—a stern and rugged half—to reclaim, to people, to animate with a common spirit. A national spirit is being formed, which in due time, will bear distinctive fruit. But for many years the men who can do rough work best will be, and ought to be, our kings."

This utterance of one of Canada's distinguished men of to-day, contains much truth, but the point of view is not wholly just and right. What is the distinction a people should most earnestly covet? There can be but one sound answer to the question,—superior men. Its natural advantages are not to be disdained, but they are of secondary importance. No matter what may be the material resources of a country, what races of animals it breeds, the great question is: "Does it rear a noble race of men?" Whatever its soil, the real question is: "How far is it prolific of moral and intellectual power?" No matter how stern its climate, if it nourish force of thought and virtuous purpose. These are the products by which a country is to be tried.

The idea of forming a superior race of men has entered little into schemes of policy; education and effort have been expended on matter much more than on mind and spirit. Lofty piles have been reared, the wilderness groans under railways, but the thought of building up a nobler order of intellect and character, has not adequately entered the fixed purpose of our most adventurous statesmen. A disproportioned attention to physical good dominates the public mind. Not that I would condemn the expenditure of ingenuity and strength on the out-