

SIR DANIEL WILSON.

IN the death of Sir Daniel Wilson, I.L.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., Toronto University has lost its distinguished president, Toronto a good and philanthropic citizen, the Province of Ontario one of its best educationists, the Dominion of Canada one of its representative men of learning, and the Republic of Letters a man of eminent literary ability and achievement. The tidings of his death on Saturday last though not unexpected, gave rise to feelings of mournful regret. Wherever he was known he had warm friends who esteemed him highly for his eminent natural endowments, his extensive and accurate scholarship, his successes in the professorial chair his splendid administrative ability, his literary gifts and culture, and above all for the rounded completeness of a lovable Christian character.

Sir Daniel Wilson was the second of a singularly gifted family. His father died while he and his brothers and sisters were yet young. The mother was a lady of great excellence and remarkable force of mind and elevation of character. The children owed a debt of gratitude to her for the rare pleasures and benefits of a happy childhood. The impress of her strong moral nature and genial disposition remained with them through after years. George Wilson, who died comparatively young, was fast making a name for himself by his chemical researches and the ability with which he filled the chair of technology in Edinburgh University, and Jessie Aitken Wilson was, along with the late Principal Cairns, the graceful biographer of her brilliant brother.

Through the discernment of such men as the historian Hallam and Lord Elgin, Daniel Wilson, when a comparatively young man, was recommended to the chair of history and English literature in Toronto University, which he obtained in 1853. Soon afterward he was offered an appointment in McGill University, Montreal, but he remained with the Ontario institution, to which the energies of his mature years and the ripened counsel of his advanced age were unreservedly employed to promote its efficiency and renown. In the field of antiquarian and ethnic research he was eminently successful. Though possessed of much versatility he shone in his chosen walk of investigation and has made standard and permanent additions to its literature. "The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and "Pre-historic Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and New World," will not only remain monuments of his scientific achievements, but will be held as authoritative in the departments to which they belong.

As an unobtrusive yet earnest philanthropist Sir Daniel Wilson will long be remembered. He took a deep interest in the young whose pathway in life was peculiarly rough. The Newsboys' Home owes its origin and no small measure of its success to his fostering care. He was a devout believer in evangelical Christianity. Though keenly alive to the direction of modern thought and speculation, he viewed without apprehension the advance of modern science, and on repeated occasions expressed his belief in the unity of truth. He was convinced that between true religion and true science there could be no irreconcilable difference. In earlier life he enjoyed the able ministrations of the late Dr. Lindsay Alexander, and in Canada he was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, living an exemplary life and diligent in his efforts to promote the cause of religion. With all the distinguished honours conferred upon him—and they were many—not the least is the fact that he lived and died a sincere and humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

THE SALVATION ARMY INVESTIGATED.

PUBLIC opinion concerning the Salvation Army has undergone a remarkable change. That change is not due to effort made for the manufacture of public opinion. No organ has been subsidized to sing its praises and to keep its doings constantly before the public gaze. The generally favourable estimate now entertained by people of most diverse views is owing to the tangible work it has accomplished and to the personal character of those who conduct its operations. When the Salvation Army first appeared with its flaming banners, its big drums and tawdry uniform it was regarded by many with feelings of aversion, and not a few were disposed to ridicule the devices employed to attract the kind of people it was the object of its promoters to benefit by their services. In

many places it had to encounter the bitterest opposition, and even yet occasional instances occur in which it meets with but scant toleration. In general, however, religious people of all denominations are prepared to wish it a hearty God-speed in its noble and Christ-like efforts to rescue the outcast.

The mission of William Booth has been a remarkable one. For the special work to which he has devoted his life he is eminently qualified. The claims of the destitute and those who have fallen to the lowest levels of human existence by their own incapacity and depravity have through the self-denying efforts of the Salvation Army been effectively met. You cannot visit a Canadian town or village where even a small contingent has been at work without finding reliable testimony that some who were considered hopeless cases were led to better things through the instrumentality of the humble men and women who have taken the outcast by the hand in the name of Christ.

Movements have sometimes been set on foot in a spirit of more or less antagonism to the existing Churches, and, for this reason, some were at first disposed to look askance at the Salvation Army. One of its sources of strength is that its leaders have cultivated the most friendly relations with all sections of the Christian Church. There are no evidences of a spirit of antagonism. Though many regular Church-goers may have scruples on the score of good taste, they need have no misgiving either as to the purpose of the Army or the work it has accomplished and is accomplishing. It is doing a noble work.

No public institution, no popular movement can hope to escape adverse criticism. No good cause is without its evil's advocate. The Salvation Army has come successfully through the fires of hostile criticism. The methods pursued by it are minor matters compared with the insinuations as to the looseness in the financial affairs of the institution. Though these critics have not gone the length of charging actual dishonesty against William Booth and his family, it has been hinted that they were making a good thing out of the resources placed at their disposal. A few years ago it was hinted that General Booth, like a famous cantatrice, was the possessor of a castle in Wales. All these suspicions Mr. Booth took occasion to show were groundless. A way most effectual to dispel these illusions has been recently adopted and the result is in every respect a complete vindication of the honesty and integrity of the Booth family, and of the wisdom and systematic carefulness, economy and prudence with which the affairs of the vast organization are conducted. Mr. Arnold White, who recently investigated the facts pertaining to the Russian famine, a man of exceptional ability for the task he has undertaken, has made a careful and thorough investigation into the financial management in all its departments of the Salvation Army, and his verdict is one of unqualified commendation. Mr. White is no partisan of the Army; neither did he approach his task prepossessed in its favour. After seeing its inner workings, he found that the accounts of the Army are audited with a thoroughness and competency unsurpassed by the best managed business concerns, and every possible precaution is taken to prevent peculation and leakage. The incomes of the members of the Booth family are of the most moderate description, and the affairs of the farm colony, as the result of the publication of "Darkest England," are managed with the greatest efficiency and economy. Already the work accomplished there is satisfactory and encouraging. Mr. White informs us that he asked a gentleman with large experience among the London poor, who cordially disliked the Salvation Army, to visit the farm colony and address himself especially to the complaints and opinions of its inhabitants. This is how he was impressed by his visit: "The extraordinary happy looks I saw in all proved that the influence of the Army on them is wonderful. In a word the Salvation Army has worked a miracle." And this is the conclusion Mr. White reached after his impartial and painstaking investigation:—

I am no partisan of General Booth's. I dislike many of his methods; I dislike the language of emotion and the display of feeling. I abhor publicity in good works when that publicity is sought by the doer. But if living man has had injustice inflicted upon him by public opinion it is William Booth in the matter of the accounts of the Salvation Army and in the work he has done for his fellow men and women.

In these days people dislike humbug so emphatically that they suspect all goodness to be humbug and denounce it accordingly. If by their fruits men should be judged, then the Booth family, men and women, have conferred honour upon their country; although some of their methods may be repugnant to good taste and even to good feeling. But it is open to question if great revolutions in morals are wrought by good taste.

Books and Magazines.

MR. Bok has succeeded in unearthing a quantity of unpublished material by Henry Ward Beecher, which will shortly be published as a series of articles in the *Ladies Home Journal*. The material is especially valuable since it deals with a range of topics both varied and timely, and will advance, for the first time in print, the great preacher's views on a number of such interesting questions as marriage, home government, woman in public and private life, politics, etc., etc. Mr. Bok has secured the co-operation of Mrs. Beecher and Professor Ellinwood, Mr. Beecher's private reporter, in the editing of the material.

PROF. DAVID F. TODD, of Amherst College, describes in the August *Century* an ascent of Fuji san, the sacred mountain of Japan. His expedition was one of several which have been made possible by the bequest of a wealthy and eccentric Boston gentleman, who left a fortune of \$200,000 to a Board of Trustees, with discretionary power to employ it in establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory on some mountain peak. The fund is now managed by the Harvard College Observatory, and experimental research has been conducted at high altitudes in different parts of the globe in order to show the precise nature of the improved conditions of vision, and to ascertain the best location for the mountain observatory.

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.)—The number for August presents a variety of papers and discussions of particular interest. Among them are "Father Angelico of Foligno," by Arturo Muston; "Boniface, The Apostle of Germany," by Rev. Henry Grace; "The Greatest Work in the World, A Plea for Missionary Enterprise," by Joseph Booth; "The Rev. John Inglis, D.D., of the New Hebrides Mission," by Rev. Robert Steele, D.D.; "Ireland and Foreign Missions," by Rev. William Park, D.D.; "Praying for Missions," by Rev. James Mudge; "The Magic Lantern in the Monthly Concert," by Rev. James Carter; "The Pellex Influence of Giving to Missions," by Rev. Paul V. Bomar; "The Garments of Christ," by Prof. L. J. Bertrand; "The Empress of China and the Missionaries." The International Department and the other departments are rich in interest and cover a broad field of mission work.

THE August *Arena* contains the second instalment of Mr. Reed's Brief for the Plaintiff in the interesting discussion of Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Whatever may be said of the abstract merits of the case, no one can fail to be impressed with the ingenious and powerful array of evidence thus far adduced in behalf of Lord Bacon as the author of the plays. Perhaps the most startling as well as the most interesting disclosures, however, are yet to come. In the September number Mr. Reed will answer objections, not only those that have been brought forward in previous public discussions of the subject, but others advanced in his own private correspondence with scholars and literary men on both sides of the Atlantic. Other leading papers in the August *Arena* are by United States Senator James H. Kyle, Hon. Geo. Fred Williams, M.C., Hon. Wm. T. Ellis, M.C., Gail Hamilton, Mary A. Livermore, Louise Chandler Moulton, Helen H. Gardner, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace, Frances E. Russell and the editor of the *Arena*. In addition to these papers, there is a brilliant symposium on Women's Clubs in America, to which eleven leading American women contribute.

A NEW, unique and valuable historical chart (Dayton, Ohio: Rev. Mr. Loucks.)—The basis of this chart is a tree representing the growth and development of the Christian Church from the Apostolic Period to the Reformation, with important dates located along the trunk of the tree in chronological order. The chart is 3x40 inches, in colours, presenting a striking and artistic appearance. A glance will show that there is an immense amount of information crowded upon this chart giving in regular order the centuries, with the leading events and periods of history, both civil and ecclesiastical, making in all a chronological chart, that fixes the facts at the place and time in which they occurred. Being chronologically arranged, it gives at a glance the principal events along the body of the tree. It shows the growth, unity and development of the Christian Church in its triumphs. It shows the branching period, with its rapid development during the Reformation, giving us the basis of Protestant Christianity. The value of this chart, with the book that will accompany it, will be incalculable to the minister, teacher, student, class room, or the home, and the nominal price at which it can be had, should find for it a place in every family.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. (New York: Harper and Brothers.)—The August number is a delightful one. It opens with the first of a short series of articles on "Literary Paris," by Theodore Child. "The Italian Army" is fully described by Colonel Goran, and is appropriately and accurately illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. The third paper of James Russell Lowell's series on the Old English Dramatists relates to John Webster, and includes an interesting diversion on the principles of dramatic construction, with an analysis of one or two of Webster's most characteristic productions. Constance Fenimore Woolson contributes a delightful description of a visit to "Corfu and the Ionian Sea," which is profusely and beautifully illustrated from drawings and photographs. A very timely article by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden on "Ice and Ice-making," fully illustrated, gives a lucid explanation of the production of ice, and has a special value from its hints on the comparative healthfulness of natural and artificial ices. An interesting chapter of American history, "The Salzburger Exiles in Georgia," is contributed by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D.D., and handsomely illustrated by W. Hamilton Gibson. The beautiful series of Danube papers "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," written by F. D. Millet, and superbly illustrated by Alfred Parsons and Mr. Millet, is brought to a conclusion in this number. The fiction includes the continuation of Miss Wilkin's delightful novel "Jane Field," and of W. D. Howells' "The World of Chance," a charming love-story, entitled "Truth," by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, and an amusing tale by Thomas A. Janvier, relating to the "Passing of Thomas." The poetry is contributed by Adele R. Ingersoll and Coates Kinney. The Editor's Easy Chair, by George William Curtis, the Editor's Study, by Charles Dudley Warner, and the Editor's Drawer with its introductory story by Thomas Nelson Page, maintain their usual well-known standard of excellence.