

of Bolingbroke against Mowbray concerning the death of Gloster. In Act IV. we see Bolingbroke as judge when the very same accusation is brought against Numerle, one of Richard's adherents. In Act II. Scene 1, where Richard is so successful apparently in getting rid of his opponents and in enriching himself at their expense, three men conspire against his power and their success is due mainly to the activity of Bolingbroke and the laxity of Richard and his favorites; in Act IV., immediately after Bolingbroke has been chosen king, three men conspire against *him* and their conspiracy fails because of the badness of their course and is even turned to Bolingbroke's advantage by his well-timed clemency to Numerle, even though accused and convicted of the death of Gloster.

Richard is inconsistent too in the claims he makes for the efficacy of divine right of birth because he fails to see that it applies to others. He confiscates the property of Gaunt which should descend by right of birth to Bolingbroke and this departure from his own doctrine is put with great force by York in his protest against the confiscation (II. 1. 189) and again by Bolingbroke to York (II. 3. 121.)

It seems plain then from the evidence given here that Shakespeare wishes to ascribe the deposition of Richard to his general unfitness for the duties of King and the elevation of Bolingbroke to his superiority over all as the strong man of his time and this too in spite of the fact that we know Bolingbroke to have had the ambition to be King. His ambition however is not what makes him King; it is only the flower of conscious ability and fitness and only once or twice is it referred to as a help to his advancement. He seems everywhere to be driven on by circumstances to the Kings' undoing; force is nowhere actively used and no demand for abdication issues from him, but on the contrary Richard is the one to offer

what is so much for the good of his country.

So here again in the eternal conflict between true and false ideals, the false is shattered and the true supreme.—F. F. MACPHERSON.



Side Scenes.

"OF COURSE."

Visiting Lady (who has entertained angels very unawares)—What, you have women students boarding with you? I boarded some last year, and I tell you, I wouldn't have the things, at any price, again.

Hostess — Which university did they graduate from?

McLean is all right on the scrap. He may not be much of a transcendentalist himself, but he made a brother Presbyterian look like a descendantalist the other day.

It is said that Dr. McLellan has selected purple and green as our colors. One of the ladies tipped me purple and green sometime ago. Let us abstract and fix our attention on the gold.

Some of the men, inspired by Wordsworth's enthusiasm for Nature, have given up the idea of teaching in Sunday Schools. A limited class on the mountain is much in vogue on Sunday afternoons. "Not seldom from the uproar they retire," to find their "living calendar" in those lofty crags, "and from the blessed power that rolls about, below, above, they frame the measure of their souls."

Those devoted individuals who spurn the salutary instruction of our family physician while they play their little games on their little pasteboards, are putting in pawn their most vital interests for a momentary satisfaction. By-and-by the knight cometh when they can't work, having contracted the "willies," or the bubonic plague, perhaps, through a misguided course of life.