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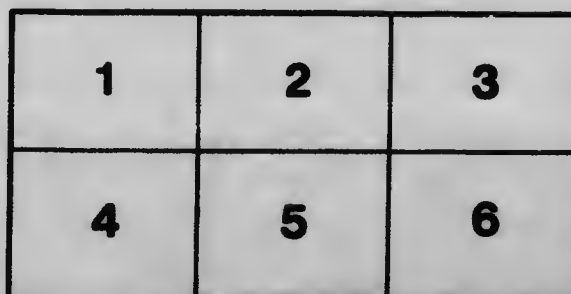
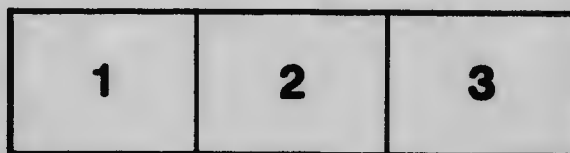
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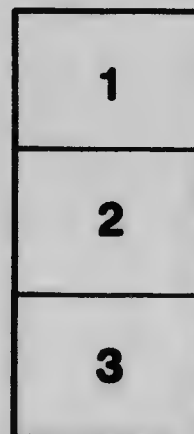
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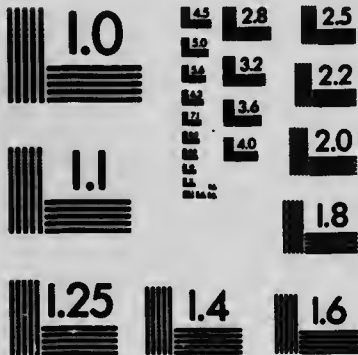
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**Life of Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., pp. 262,
Montreal, 1870.**

Story of the Kirk in Maritime Provinces, 1875.

The Missionary Problem, pp. 224, Toronto, 1883.

**The Noble Army of Martyrs, 7p. 175, Philadelphia,
1893.**

Steam Navigation, pp. 351, Toronto, 1898.

**Genesis of Churches in United States, Newfound-
land and Canada, pp. 307, Montreal, 1907.**

**History of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, in manu-
script, Montreal, 1910.**

A Souvenir, Montreal, 1910.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.

	PAGE
ALEXANDRA, QUEEN	17
ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.....	24
ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT	9
BOOTH, GENERAL.....	49
BROOKS, BISHOP.....	40
BURNS, ROBBIE.....	57
CHALMERS, DR. THOMAS.....	41
CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF.....	65
DAVIDSON, RANDALL T. (Archbishop of Canterbury)	88
EDWARD VII., REX	16
GAVAZZI.....	108
GEORGE V., REX.....	20
INGLIS, BISHOP.....	82
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.....	96
LOUISE, QUEEN DOWAGER (of Denmark).....	78
MACDONALD, SIR JOHN A	80
MARY, QUEEN	21
MOODY, DWIGHT T	81
NAPOLEON I	83
ROBERTS, LORD.....	80
ROYAL FAMILY	25
SCOTT, SIR WALTER	56
SPURGEON, CHARLES H.....	48
STRATHCONA, LORD.....	101
TENNYSON, ALFRED.....	64
VICTORIA, QUEEN, IN 1837.....	1
VICTORIA, QUEEN, IN 1897.....	8
WELLINGTON, DUKE OF.....	82



QUEEN VICTORIA IN HER CORONATION ROBES, 1837.

(*From the celebrated painting by Sir David Wilkie.*)

face till

GLEANINGS

FROM THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY



MONTREAL

PRINTED BY THE MONTREAL PRINTERS, 87 Notre Dame Street West.

1918.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN HER CORONATION ROBES, 1837.

(From the celebrated painting by Sir David Wilkie.)

face title

GLEANINGS

FROM THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY



MONTREAL:
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PREFACE.

When the history of the Nineteenth Century comes to be written it will be found to be a work of surpassing interest, recording the many great changes in Church and State that happened during the long and eventful reign of Queen Victoria.

These "Gleanings" were begun with no view to publication, but only to refresh my own fading memory in regard to events of historic interest, most of which had transpired during my own life-time. I soon discovered that I had undertaken a very difficult task and was obliged to draw largely from the historians of the period and personal friends in Great Britain and America who, in various ways, too numerous to mention, came to my assistance, without whose help these pages could not have been written, and to whom I can only express my lasting gratitude. My chief authorities have been the Encyclopedias "Britannica" and "Americana" "Lippincott's American Gazetteer" "Allison's History of Europe," "Aubrey's History of England," "Garneau's History of Canada," "Chambers Book of Days" and his "Encyclopedia of English Literature," Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India," Noah Brook's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," Lockhart's "Life of Dr. Chalmers," and Cunningham's "Church History of Scotland," a short History of the Canadian People by Rev. Geo. Bryce, M.A., LL.D., Winnipeg, pp. 494, 1887.

Among the personal friends above referred to may be mentioned Ven. Archdeacon Richardson of London, Ontario, Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, D.D., W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., and Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Sir Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., and Archibald Blue, statistician of Ottawa, E. B. Greenshields and W. Drysdale of Montreal, A. W. Lindsay, M.D. of Halifax, N.S., J. Stuart Laing of New Orleans, Lawrence Tasker of New York, Dr. A. Maclean of Sarnia, Ontario, and Thomas Croil of Aberdeenshire.

While admiring the triumph of mind over matter in these latter days, we sometimes wonder what was passing through the mind of the Psalmist when he wrote these lines:

"What is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man
that Thou visitest him? Thou madest him to have dominion over
the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet"

Crude and fragmentary though they be, in these pages there may be found statements that will awaken pleasant memories of by-gone years, and perhaps make some "chords that were broken to vibrate once more."

Such as they are, the *Gleanings* are now

DEDICATED

TO BELOVED FRIENDS AND RELATIVES ON BOTH SIDES OF
THE ATLANTIC, THIS FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
NINETEEN THIRTEEN.

GOD BE WITH YOU TILL WE MEET AGAIN.

JAMES CROIL.

150 CRESCENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

CHAPTER I.

THE VICTORIAN ERA.

THE VICTORIAN ERA; ECCLESIASTICAL MEMORANDA; THE
MISSIONARY ASPECT; THE UNION OF CHURCHES;
THE EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER late Majesty Queen Victoria, only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.) was born on May 24th, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20th, 1837; was crowned, June 28th, 1838; married, February 10th, 1840, H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha. The Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, in the forty-second year of his age. Queen Victoria died on January, 22nd, 1901, in the eighty-second year of her age, and the sixty-fourth of her illustrious reign. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were both buried in the mausoleum at Frogmore.

FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL VICTORIA ADELAIDE, born November 21st, 1840; married, January 25th, 1858, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and afterwards Emperor of Germany. The Dowager Empress died on August 5th, 1901. His Imperial Majesty died on June 15th, 1888, having reigned but for the brief period of three months and six days.

ALBERT EDWARD (KING EDWARD VII.), born November 9th, 1841: married March 10th, 1863, H. R. H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria. Was crowned on August 9th, 1902. His Majesty died on May 6th, 1910, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and the tenth of his beneficent reign, and was laid to rest with unparalleled state ceremonial, on

THE VICTORIAN ERA.

May 30th, in the Albert Memorial, St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, where His Majesty's eldest son, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, and his brother, Leopold, Duke of Albany, were buried.

Requiescat in pace.

ALICE, Princess of Hesse, Darmstadt, born on April 28, 1843; married in 1862, the Grand Duke of Hesse, died on December 14, 1878.

PRINCE ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh, born on August 6, 1844; married Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia, in 1874; died on July 30, 1900.

HELENA, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, born on May 28, 1846; married on July 8, 1866, the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRINCESS LOUISE, Duchess of Argyll, born on March 18, 1848; married the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871.

PRINCE ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married Princess Louise of Prussia, March 12, 1879.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1863; married Helena, Princess of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died at Cannes, March 28, 1884.

BEATRICE, Princess of Battenberg, born on April 14, 1857; married Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1885. He died on January 30, 1896. The Princess Ena, daughter of Beatrice, married Alfonso, King of Spain, on May 31, 1906.

FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born on January 8, 1864; died on January 14, 1892.

PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, born on June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, H. R. H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck; was proclaimed King of the British Dominions and Dependencies on May 9, 1910, and was crowned June 22, 1911. Her Majesty Queen Mary was born on May 26, 1867.

PRINCESS LOUISE, born on February 20, 1867; married, July 27, 1889, the Duke of Fife.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, born on July 8, 1868; unmarried.

PRINCESS MAUD, born on November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, Prince Charles of Denmark, the King of Norway since 1905.

PRINCE ALEXANDER JOHN, born on April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V.

PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD, born on June 23, 1894.

PRINCE ALBERT FREDERICK, born on December 14, 1895.

PRINCESS VICTORIA ALEXANDRA, born on April 25, 1897.

PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM, born on March 21, 1900.

PRINCE GEORGE EDWARD, born on December 20, 1902.

PRINCE JOHN CHARLES, born on July 12, 1905.



QUEEN VICTORIA

In the year of her Diamond Jubilee, 1897.



ALBERT OF SAXE COBOURG AND GOHA
THE PRINCE CONSORT



QUEEN VICTORIA

In the year of her Diamond Jubilee, 1897



PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBOURG AND GOTHIA.
THE PRINCE CONSORT.



The Prime Ministers of the British Government during Her Majesty's reign and up to the year 1913, were as follows :

Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), Earl of Roseberry, Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Herbert Henry Asquith.

The following are the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Primates of all England since 1813, with the dates of their appointment:

Charles Manners Sutton, 1805; William Howley, 1828; John Bird Sumner, 1848; Charles Thomas Longley, 1862; Archibald Campbell Tait, 1868; Edward White Benson, 1883; Frederick Temple, 1896; Randall Thomas Davidson, 1903.

(Tait and Davidson were both born in Edinburgh.)

Dr. Ingram, Bishop of Stepney was appointed Bishop of London, 1901. He visited this country twice, first as ambassador from King Edward the Seventh to present the Church at Bruton, Virginia, U.S.A. with a Bible in remembrance of the tercentenary of the first English Settlement in Virginia; and again he was present at the consecration of All Saints Cathedral in Halifax, in 1911, and wherever he went he received a hearty welcome and captivated his audiences by his eloquence. He was succeeded as Bishop of Stepney by the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Vicar of Portsea, then in his thirty-seventh year, a son of the Rev. Principal John Marshall Lang of Aberdeen University, an ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and consecrated Archbishop of York, in 1909, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Maclagan.

B

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES 1789-1912.

In all twenty-seven, of whom twenty were lawyers, namely: John Adams, 1796; Thomas Jefferson 1800; James Madison, 1808; James Monroe, 1816; John Quincy Adams, 1824; Andrew Jackson, 1828; Martin Van Buren, 1836; John Tyler, 1841; James K. Polk, 1844; Millard Fillmore, 1850; Franklin Pierce, 1852; James Buchanan, 1856; Abraham Lincoln, 1860; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1876; Chester A. Arthur, 1881; Grover Cleveland, 1884; Benjamin Harrison, 1888; William McKinley, 1897; William H. Taft, 1908; Woodrow Wilson, 1912.

Six were soldiers at the time of their election, viz. George Washington, 1789; William Henry Harrison, 1840; Zachray Taylor, 1848; Ulysses S. Grant, 1868; James A. Garfield, 1880; Theodore Roosevelt, 1901.

Andrew Johnson, 1865, was a tailor by trade, and a "self-made man," so called.

Certain of the Presidents were twice elected: the figures here are of first elections only.

BY RELIGIONS

Eight belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church, viz., Washington, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Arthnr, Pierce, Madison and Monroe.

Six were Presbyterians—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland and Wilson.

Four were Methodist—Johnson, Grant, Hayes and McKinley.

Two were Congregationalist—John Adams, and John Quincy Adams.

Two belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church—Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt.

Two were Unitarians—Fillmore and Taft.

Garfield was a member of the "Chnrch of the Disciples."

Jefferson was classed as a "Free Thinker."

Abraham Lincoln did not profess to belong to any particular church, but his biographer, Noah Brooks, says of him (page 468) that "he was known to be one of the best and greatest of mankind." During his Presidency he occupied a pew in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Chnrch in Washington, as appears from the silver plate on the book board of that church.

Woodrow Wilson, the newly elected President, is the son of a Presbyterian minister who became well known in the Southern States of America. His grandfather on his mother's side—Rev. Thomas Woodrow—was also a Presbyterian minister, who emigrated to America in 1836, and preached in Brockville, Ontario, for about a year. His great grandfather was a Cameronian—now known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

"Wattle," the well informed Glasgow correspondent of the *Montreal Daily Star*, claims to have made the discovery that "all of the Presidents of the United States were of Scottish origin, if traced far enough back; even "Roosevelt, though he was Dutch on his father's side, his mother's forefathers could be traced back to the wee Stirlingshire village o' Baldernock."

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

These have been nine in number, of whom seven belonged to the Church of England, namely: Viscount Monk, 1867; Lord Lisgar, 1868; Earl of Dufferin, 1872; Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883; Lord Stanley, 1888; Earl of Minto, 1898; Earl Grey, 1904; H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught, 1911.

Two, the Marquis of Lorne, 1878 (now the Duke of Argyll), and Lord Aberdeen, 1893, are members of the Church of Scotland, in which Lord Aberdeen ranks as a ruling elder.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States was Dr. Carroll in 1789, who became Archbishop in 1815, and died in the same year in the 80th year of his age. The first American Cardinal was Archbishop McCloskey in 1875. Archbishop Gibbons received the decoration of the Red Hat in 1885 from Pope Leo XIII.

The first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, consecrated in Aberdeen, Scotland, by "three non-juring" prelates, 1784; he died in 1796. Among other illustrious Bishops in the United States, were the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York 1883-1908, and the Rev. Philips Brooks, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts 1891-1893.

The first Roman Catholic Bishop in Canada was His Grace François de Laval, Abbe de Montigny, he was appointed Bishop of Quebec by Pope Clement X. in 1674, his jurisdiction extended from Louisiana to Labrador.

The Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1787, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, when the See practically included the whole of British North America—the first Protestant Bishop to a British Colony; he died 1816 in the 82nd year of his age.

Dr. Jacob Mountain, the first Bishop of the Church of England in the Province of Quebec consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1793; he died in 1825, aged 76.

Dr. Francis Fulford was consecrated Bishop of Montreal in 1850, in 1859 he was appointed by Royal letters patent "Metropolitan Bishop in this Province" and as such became the head of the Anglican Church in Canada; he died in 1868 and was succeeded by the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D., who resigned 1879, and was succeeded by Dr. Medley of Fredericton, N.B.; who died in 1892 in the 88th year of his age. Dr. John Strachan a native of Aberdeen, a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, became Bishop of Toronto, which at that time embraced the entire

Province of Upper Canada, in 1839—destined to be the most influential ecclesiastic that ever set foot in Canada—died in 1867 in his 90th year. Rev. John Travers Lewis, D.D. was elected the first Bishop of Ontario, 1862. He was appointed Metropolitan in 1893 and Archbishop of Canada, in 1894, and died at sea 1901, in his 76th year. The Rev. David Anderson was consecrated at Canterbury the first Bishop of Ruperts Land extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. After fifteen years of faithful service he returned to England and was succeeded by the late Dr. Robert Machray who was consecrated at Lambeth 1865. In 1874 he was elected Metropolitan of Ruperts Land, and on the union of the Anglican Churches in 1893 became the first Primate of all Canada; he died in 1904 in his 73rd year and was succeeded in the Primacy by the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Bond of Montreal, who died in 1906 in the 92nd year of his age. In January of the following year the Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, was elected Archbishop and Primate of all Canada; he died in 1909, and was succeeded by the present Primate Most Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, who was born in the parish of Kildonan, Manitoba, of Scottish parentage in 1852, consecrated 1903 by the Most Rev. R. Machray, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Ruperts Land in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg.

POPES OF ROME.

Pius VII, 1800-1823; Leo XII, 1823-1829; Pius VIII, 1829-1830; Gregory XVI, 1831-1846; Pius IX, 1846-1878; Leo XIII, 1878-1903; Pius X, 1903.

The first Cardinal in Canada was Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, and as yet the only one, created

in 1886 and received the "Rouge Chapeau" from the Pope's hand the following year; he died April 2, 1898, in the 79th year of his age.

Among other eminent divines of this period may be mentioned:

Of the Church of England: Dean Stanley of Westminster; Dean Vaughan of the Temple; Charles Kingsley; Canon Liddon of St. Pauls, London; Dean Farrar; Isaac Watts "the hymn writer"; Dean Ramsay, Edinburgh.

Of the Congregational Church: Newman Hall and Joseph Parker.

Of the Baptist Church: Charles H. Spurgeon, of London, and Alexander McLaren, of Manchester; the brothers Robert, and James 'Alexander Haldane, in Scotland; the last named preached in Edinburgh 52 years without receiving any stipend.

Of the Methodist Church: Charles Wesley, who was said to have written 3000 hymns; Morley Puncheon, Hugh Price Hughes, Ebenezer Jenkins, Mark Guy Pearce; and greatest of them all General Booth of the Salvation Army, who died in 1912, in the 83rd year of his age. The Countess of Huntingdon a contemporary with the Wesley's, noted for her zeal, devotion, and philanthropy, died in 1791 in her 84th year. She was the founder of a sect that bears her name.

Of Scottish Presbyterians such eminent divines as these: Dr. John Cumming of Crown Court, London; Dr. Donald McLeod, St. Columba Church, London; Norman McLeod of the Barony, Glasgow, Principal John Tulloch of St. Andrew's University; Dr. John Marshall Lang, Principal of Aberdeen University, and Rev. R. H. Story, D.D. of Glasgow University; A. K. H. Boyd, Dr. John Caird, Glasgow University;

Professor Flint, Dr. James McGregor, of Edinburgh ; Professor Charteris, Dr. George W. Sprott, The Leishmans, father and son ; Thomas Chalmers, Dr. Rainey, Dr. Candlish, Dr. James Begg, W. Garden Blaikie, Dr. Thomas Guthrie, Dr. John Stuart Blackie, Walter C. Smith, the poet preacher ; Horatius Bonar, the hymn writer, Dr. John Cairns, and Dr. Hutton of the United Presbyterian Church.

In the United States, of the Congregational Church Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn ; and Dr. William M. Taylor of New York ; Moody and Sankey the noted evangelists.

In the United States eminent Presbyterians during the period were Dr. Talmage, Dr. John Hall, Dr. John R. Paxton, Dr. William Adams, of New York ; Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Philip Schaff, Dr. Moses Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, and Dr. Charles W. Hodge and his two sons, Archibald Alexander and Casper Wister, and Dr. James McCosh, all of Princeton Seminary ; Francis L. Patton, D.D., Princeton.

Francis Ashbury was elected in 1784 the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States ; he died in 1816, age 71 years.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Boston, the founder and life-long stronghold of the Church of Christ Scientists in America about the year 1867, died December, 1910, aged 90, leaving a large fortune which was bequeathed to the Church.

The Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D., the acknowledged head and foremost leader of the Unitarian Churches "not only in America but throughout the world" died in 1842.

Among the leading Presbyterian ministers in Canada may be mentioned the following : Rev. George

Henry of Quebec, 1765, Rev. John Bethune in Montreal, 1786, removed to Williamstown, Glengarry, 1787; Dr. John Cook of Quebec, 1835, Dr. Alexander Mathieson of Montreal, Dr. Reid, Dr. Topp, Toronto. Dr. Cochrane of Brantford and Dr. James Robertson of Winnipeg were the eminent apostles of Home Missions in Canada. Dr. Gregg of Toronto, Dr. Patterson of Pictou and Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg were the Church historians of their time.

Among the principals of the Theological Colleges were Dr. Michael Willis and Dr. Caven, Toronto; Dr. King and Dr. Patrick of Winnipeg; the Rev. John Mackay formerly of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was appointed Principal of the New Westminster Hall Theological College, Vancouver, B.C., in 1908; Dr. Leitch, Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. George M. Grant, C.M.G., Kingston; Dr. MacVicar and Dr. Scrimger of Montreal; Dr. John Cook of Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces: Rev. Thos. McCulloch of Pictou, Dr. John Keir of P.E.I.; Dr. McKnight and Dr. Allan Pollok of the Halifax Theological College; the Rev. John Scott 1826-1866, minister of St. Matthews Church, Halifax, Dr. P. G. McGregor, Church Agent.

The first minister ordained in Canada in the Presbyterian Church was Rev. Bruin Romcas Comingo of Lunenburg, N. S. who preached exclusively in the German language 1770-1820.

Among the Methodists were Morley Punsheon, Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Potts, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Albert Carman Lachlan Taylor, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Burwash, Principal of the Victoria University, Toronto.

Henry Wilkes, D.D. of the Congregational Church was admittedly one of the leading divines of his day,



KING EDWARD VII.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA



KING EDWARD VII.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

and John Edwards of the Baptist Church one of the most successful preachers of his time.

Prominent Protestant divines in other countries, were Père Hyacinthe, Theodore Mono, Edmund Presencé and Rev. R. W. McAll founder of the Protestant Mission in France that bears his name, Gavazzi the great Italian reformer, Dr. Walter Stewart of Leghorn and Count Prochet the friend of the Waldenses, in Rome; Prof. Godet of Neuchatelle; Christlieb of Bonn, Dean Vahl and Dr. Kalker of Denmark, Prof. Barde and Dr. Jean Henri Merle D'Aubigné, the gifted historian of the reformation, Ben Oliel of Jerusalem.

MISSIONARIES OF THE PERIOD.

Bishops Heber and Wilson; Dr. Alexander Duff, Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Dr. George Smith the eminent and voluminous biographer of "Missionaries in India"; Adoniram Judson, the pioneer Baptist Missionary in Burmah, and his three wives, each of them as enthusiastic as himself in the work of missions. Dr. Judson died at sea 1850, aged 62 years, leaving behind him a grand reputation as one of the most laborious and successful missionaries of modern times. Dr. Morrison the first Protestant Missionary in China 1807, followed by William C. Burns and Hudson Taylor of the Inland Mission. In Africa, Robert and Mary Moffat, and David Livingstone, and Dr. Laws of the Livingstonia Mission. In Trinidad Dr. John Morton and Kenneth J. Grant. John Morton died in 1912 after forty-five years of eminently successful work in that island.

John Williams, Bishop Patteson, John Geddie, George N. Gordon, and James D. Gordon of the New Hebrides. Dr. W. S. Lawes and the Rev. James Chalmers of New Guinea. These five: Williams, Bishop Patteson, the brothers Gordon, and Chalmers after years of heroic labor among savage tribes all went to join the Noble Army of Martyrs. A tablet on the wall of the Church in Aneityum to the memory of Dr. Geddie is thus inscribed "When he came here in 1848 there were no Christians, when he left in 1872, there were no heathen"; a grander tribute than this is not to be found in Westminster Abbey. He died at Geelong, Australia, 1872, aged 57.

The first two Protestant missionaries in Japan were the Rev. John Liggins and the Rev. C. M. Williams of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The Rev. Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston of the Congregational Church in the United States were the pioneers of Christianity in Hawaii in 1820. When Hawaii became a colony of the United States, it was found that the entire population had embraced Christianity under the name of the Evangelical Association of Hawaii. Bishop Gobat of the Church of England Missionary Society who laboured for many years in Egypt and Abyssinia, was appointed Bishop of Jerusalem in 1846 and for thirty years afterwards his name was a household word with every protestant who visited the Holy Land. The "Robert College" in Constantinople was founded by Mr. Christopher Robert of New York, who has contributed to it since its commencement in 1863, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1864 the Syrian Protestant College was founded at Beirut and placed under the presidency of Dr. Daniel Bliss.

A Missionary school was also established at Bardiezag in Turkey by the American Board of Foreign Missions and placed in charge of the Rev. Robert Chambers formerly of Whitby, Canada, in 1879; under his able management this has become a large industrial school, of which he is still the principal.

The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, were instituted in the following order : New Hebrides, 1846, Trinidad and the West-Indies in 1867, Formosa, 1871, India, 1875, China, 1888, Korea, 1898.

Captain Allen Gardiner founder of the Missions to the Patagonians in South America, 1844. He and his companions ten or twelve in number all died from sheer starvation in 1851. Of all the eminent missionaries of the period, the only one who was accorded the honour of burial in Westminster Abbey, was David Livingstone whose remains were brought to England, thousands of miles over land and sea by several of his faithful native servants in Africa. He died in 1873, and was buried with impressive ceremonies in the nave of the Abbey, 1874.

Among the noted Evangelists of the period were Rev. Henry Drummond of Edinburgh; Rev. Robert Murray McCheyne of Dundee; Rev. A. N. Somerville of Glasgow; Rev. Henry Varley; Edward Payson Hammond; Moody and Sankey; Gypsy Smith, General Booth; Lord Radstock, John McNeil, Chapman and Alexander.

THE MISSIONARY ASPECT.

From an ecclesiastical and religious standpoint, the Nineteenth Century has been marked by a greatly increased interest in foreign mission work, evangelistic agencies and manifestations of a wide-spread desire for union and co-operation in home fields. At the beginning of the century there were only seven missionary societies in existence. They employed 170 missionaries in foreign fields. In 1890 there were 300 societies, including 50 women's and ten medical societies. The number of ordained missionaries, European and native, was 8067; other helpers 43,000, of communicants almost one million. The incomes of these societies amounted in all, to over \$11,000,000, of which nearly \$2,000,000 came from the ladies.

The Danish Lutheran Church has the honour of having been the first to plant Protestant missions in India. Ziegenbalg and Plutzau were the pioneers in 1705, Grundler, Schultz, and Dahl, followed. In 1750, Christian Frederick Schwartz, under the patronage of the S. P. G. Society! by his extraordinary administrative ability and his splendid Christian example, won the affections not only of the common people but also of the Rajah of Tanjore, and gained the confidence of the Madras government as well. There never breathed a nobler or more self-sacrificing man than Schwartz, and few missionaries have met with like success. He became instrumental in the conversion of 10,000 of the natives from their idolatry. The East India Company erected a splendid monument to his memory at Madras, while the Rajah erected a monument in the mission church, in which



KING GEORGE V.



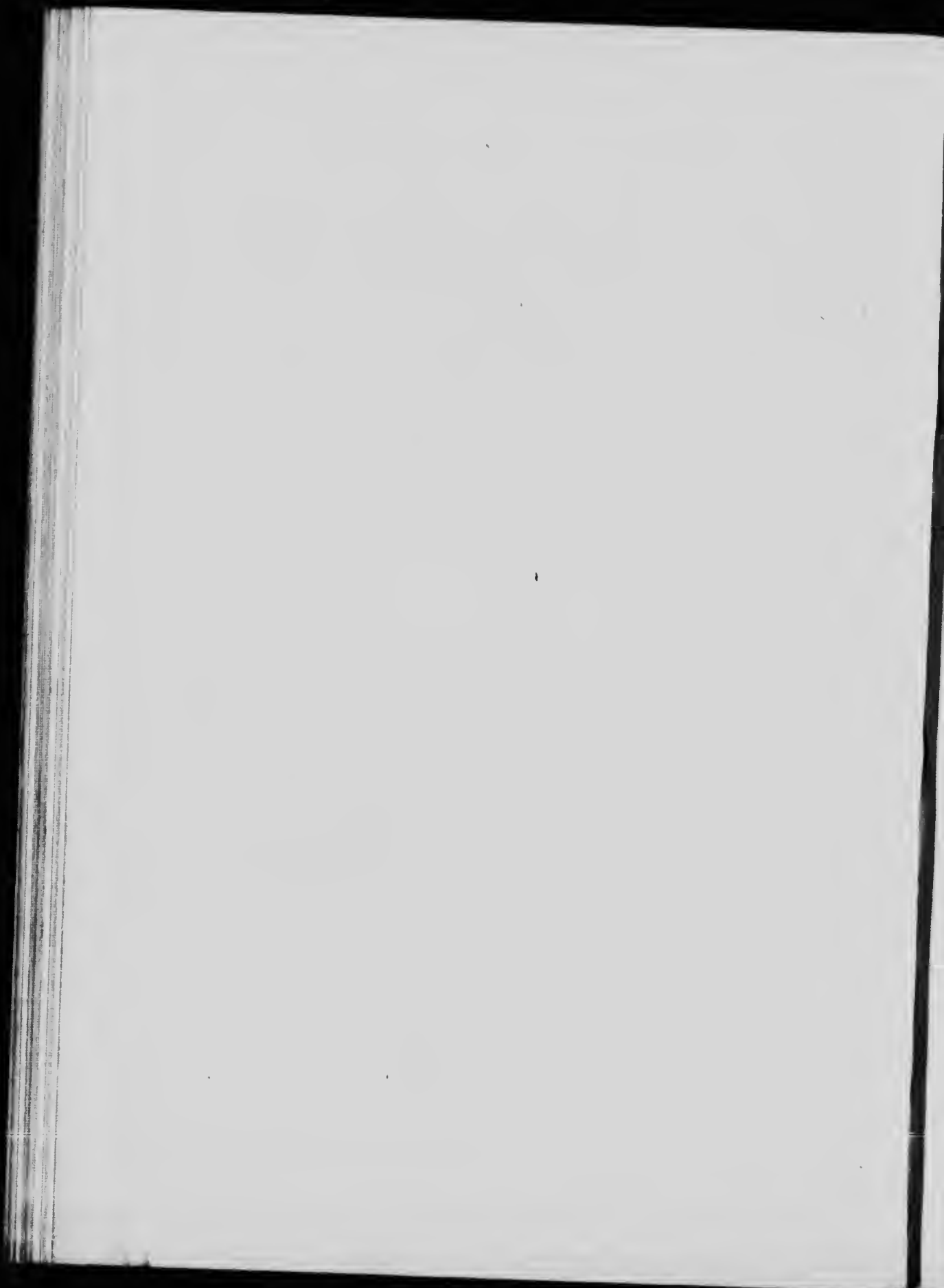
QUEEN MARY.



KING GEORGE V.



QUEEN MARY.



he is represented as grasping the hand of the dying missionary and receiving his benediction.

OLDEST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES.

These missionary societies originated in the following order: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was instituted in 1701, the Archbishop of Canterbury as President; The Church Missionary Society originated in 1799. The Baptist Missionary Society in 1792: The London Missionary Society in 1795. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, formed in Edinburgh in 1709, its effects were directed rather to assist existing agencies than to plant missions of its own. The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was instituted in 1817. Two Presbyterian Missionary Societies were formed in Scotland in 1796—one in Edinburgh, and one in Glasgow, the former under the presidency of Dr. John Erskine. In 1829, Dr. Duff was appointed to Calcutta by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland—its first foreign missionary.

Foreign mission work of the Presbyterian Church in England, dates from 1847, and in Ireland from 1840. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was instituted in 1810. The Foreign Mission Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was formed in 1835. The first Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States originated in 1837, and that of the Reformed Church in 1826: of the Methodist Church in the United States, 1819, and in Canada, 1824: the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Church in the United States, 1814, and in Canada, 1847.

William Carey "the consecrated cobbler," was born at Paulersbury, Northamptonshire, England, 1761. He was sent—the first English missionary—to India, by the Baptist Society in 1792. He established a mission at Serampore, then a Danish Colony. In 1801, the New Testament in Bengali translated by Carey, issued from the mission press, soon after this, so famous had he become, Carey was appointed Professor of Oriental languages in the College of Fort William, founded by the Marquis of Wellesley. Thenceforth his life was chiefly devoted to literary work, the most important of which was the translation of the Bible into no less than 40 different dialects. At length after toiling for 40 years, his health and strength began to fail. He did not however cease from his labours, until he had seen 213,000 volumes of the holy scriptures, in whole or in part, issued from the mission press at Serampore. Dr. Carey died peacefully on the 9th June, 1843, in the 71st year of his age.

HYMNS AND ORGANS IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The use of hymns other than the Psalms of David in the Church of England, dates from an early period. In the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer A.D. 1549 we find the *Te Deum*, said to have been composed by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in A.D. 374.

This was introduced in the "Scottish Hymnal" for the first time in 1871, and was adopted by the Canadian Synod in 1872.

"The Book of Praise" now used in Canada, dates from 1897.

In many of the rural parishes in Scotland, the

people were content to use the Psalms of David and the Paraphrases to the exclusion of hymns of so called "human composure" as Burns puts it :

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim,
Perhaps Dundee's wild warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive Martyrs worthy of the name,
Compared with these Italians trills are tame."

The Paraphrases and five Hymns were first introduced in public worship by authority of the General Assembly in 1745, and were revised as we now have them in 1782. It was customary for the reader of the Church of Scotland to give out the whole psalm, or as much of it as was to be sung. At a later period the precentor read the psalm line by line, intoning it to suit the key note of each succeeding line. This practice continued long in vogue—even to our own time, and its discontinuance in many quarters was combated as an innovation not to be tolerated.

In many of the old time Canadian congregations, the men occupied one side of the church, and the women the other side. They remained seated while singing, and stood during prayer, many of them with their backs turned to the minister.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States sanctioned the use of the Book of Psalms and Hymns prepared by its General Assembly in 1830.

"The Church Psalmist" was adopted in 1843 by the "New School" Assembly. The "Old School" in 1838 ordered a revision of the "Psalms and Hymns" which was made, and authorized in 1843. In 1866 "The Hymnal" was approved, and allowed to be used in all the churches.

The re-united church prepared and adopted the elaborate "Presbyterian Hymnal" which came into general use in 1875. It may be remarked that a long series of deliverances on this subject beginning as far back as 1755 attest the strong feeling, even in Republican America, against the introduction of hymns in public worship. Up to this time, the refusal of the United Presbyterian Church in America, to sanction the use of hymns in public worship, has kept them apart from the great Presbyterian Church in the United States; but, at the last General Assemblies of these two churches, resolutions were adopted to bring about a union—leaving the use of hymns an open question.

In regard to instrumental music in public worship it may be remarked that in 1805, an organ had been introduced in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, which was suppressed by the Presbytery, and was sold to an Episcopalian congregation.

Nothing more was heard of the "Kirt o' whistles" in Scotland until some fifty years later.

Dr. Story, in his life of Dr. Robert Lee, tells us in his own inimitable style, how the organ came to stay in Auld Reckie. Instrumental music had been resolved upon for some time prior to 1863, when a harmonium was placed in Old Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh, this led to the introduction of the organ in 1865, which was unanimously approved by the congregation; not so however by the church courts, where its use occasioned heated controversy. Two years later the General Assembly sanctioned its use with the condition, that the peace and harmony of the congregation should not thereby be endangered.



ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.



QUEEN VICTORIA, THE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.



ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.



QUEEN VICTORIA, THE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

1

Dr. J. M. Ogilvie, now minister of New Greyfriars, in his History of the Greyfriar's Churches says:—

Dr. Lee was the champion of reform in Church worship and he appeared on the scene at a time when some reform of the kind was greatly needed if the Scottish Church were to keep pace with the developing tastes of the people. In the public worship of God, as conducted in the vast majority of Churches, seemliness, reverence and beauty were often sadly lacking, and in his own church of Old Greyfriars Dr. Lee sought to bring in a better state of things. The two features in Presbyterian worship which he found most open to criticism were the prayers and the praise, and for both devotion and musical defects he supplied a remedy. To improve the prayers he compiled a Book of Common Prayer, in which free use was made of suitable scripture passages and language; to increase the beauty and correctness of the praise he called to his aid instrumental music in the modest shape of a harmonium. However harmless these changes may seem to-day, or however helpful, they were then daring innovations on the use and wont of Scottish Presbyterianism, and evoked a storm of criticism. Different sections in the Church regarded them with amazement, or resentment, or delight. The opponents of innovations sought to have them forbidden; the advocates of change contended for congregational liberty in the worship of the Church, and for years Old Greyfriars was a storm centre for the Scottish Church. The climax was to have been reached in the General Assembly of 1867, and no man ventured to predict what the issue would be, when, through a mysterious "Act of God," the "Old Greyfriars Case"

took end. On the eve of the Assembly Dr. Lee was stricken with paralysis, and by common consent the case was departed from, and never resumed. Smaller controversies in connection with other congregations did subsequently arise, but the real fight ended when, a year after his seizure, Robert Lee died, and the issue of the long contest which he waged was a victory for congregational freedom in the order of worship. The "Liturgy" of Dr. Lee is still used in his old Church, although it has not found much wider acceptance, and the countless organs and harmoniums now in regular use throughout the Churches in Scotland give audible testimony to the conclusiveness of his victory.

Coming now to Canada: a melodeon had been introduced into St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, previous to 1860, when the Synod ordered its removal, but allowed it in 1862. From that time the use of instrumental music became general in the Presbyterian Churches of Canada.

THE EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT.

This, the greatest spectacular event in Scotland, during the 19th century, was intended to be a *replica* of that described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Ivanhoe*, and was carried out by the Earl of Eglintoun in August 1839. Being an out-of-door affair it was dependant for success on the weather, which unfortunately proved to be of the very worst description. Nearly two years had been spent in making the arrangements for it. Among the chief actors the Earl had secured as co-

adjutors some of the flower of nobility—Earls Craven, Glenlyon, Alford and Cassils, the Marquis of Waterford and Marquis of Londonderry, and Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of France. Eglintoun "Lord of the Tournament" appeared in a suit of gilt armour. Lady Seymour, accounted the most beautiful woman in England, was appointed the "Queen of Beauty," and bestowed the laurels to the successful combatants. The scene of conflict was in sight of Eglintoun Castle, in the County of Ayr—the fête commenced with a long procession of grandees, attired in splendid costumes, headed by marshalls, trumpeters, musicians. Eglintoun and the Marquis of Waterford were the first to enter the lists with lances poised, they spurred their horses, and flew at each other with lightning speed. It was the work of only a few seconds, when Greek met Greek with a crash that broke their lances into splinters. Eglintoun was adjudged the victor, and received the palm at the hands of the "Queen of Beauty" "*Ex uno disce omnes*," similar encounters were enacted, and the day would end with balls, masquerades, and other hilarities.

Needless to say the tournament created an immense sensation and none who witnessed it, can ever forget it. Of all the actors, the young Marquis of Waterford was the most irrepressible, his daring knew no bounds, steeplechases were included in the programme, with the utmost coolness he took a five bar gate, or a twelve foot ditch, hit or miss, but poor fellow, he did it once too often, for not long after his exploits at the Tournament, he came to grief with a broken neck. Next to Lady Seymour, Lord Eglintoun was the cynosure of all eyes. His handsome

figure, his noble bearing and his inimitable gracious smile won all hearts. He was one of the best of landlords, and it was felt that Scotland was the poorer when Archibald William Montgomerie the 13th Earl of Eglintoun and 6th of Winton died in 1861 at the age of 49 years.



CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

DISRUPTION IN SCOTLAND; BIBLE REVISION; LITERATI OF
THE PERIOD; OTHER CELEBRITIES; CONFEDERATION;
SOUTH POLE EXPLORATIONS; TRIUMPHS IN
ENGINEERING SKILL; UNION OF CHURCHES.

DISRUPTION IN SCOTLAND.

IN the year 1843 occurred the memorable disruption, so called, when four hundred and seventy-four ministers of the Church of Scotland left the Church of their fathers under the leadership of Dr. Chalmers, and founded the Free Church of Scotland. This Church in 1905 formed a union with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland under the name of the United Free Church with Dr. Rainey its first moderator, a small minority declined to enter the Union and retained the name of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Chalmers died in Edinburgh in 1847, in the 67th year of his age. Principal Rainey died in Melbourne, Australia in 1906, in his 81st year. About this time there began to be manifested widespread desire for union and co-operation in all the Churches of Christendom. Such unions took place in India, Australia, the United States, and the South Seas, and no where with better results than in Canada. The formation of Church Congresses, Ecumenical Councils, Missionary Conferences, Laymen's Leagues and other Evangelical agencies foreshadowed the

time coming when "There shall be one fold and one Shepherd," and when denominationalism will become an unknown quantity, and when the Churches of Christendom shall be enlisted in the one army of the Living God—destined to usher in the new era, when the kingdoms of this world, shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

The Presbyterian Churches in Canada were united in 1875, when there were, in all Canada, 634 Presbyterian ministers enrolled; at the present time there are approximately 1920 ministers in 71 Presbyteries and 8 Synods.

The Methodists in like manner united in 1883 with a corresponding increase of ministers; the number at the present time being about 2850.

The union of the Provincial Synods of the Church of England in Canada, took place in 1893, at which time the Right Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., Metropolitan of Ruperts Land, was appointed the first Primate of all Canada, and the Metropolitans became Archbishops. The succeeding Primates have been Dr. William Bond of Montreal, 1904-1906; Dr. Arthur Sweatman, Archbishop of Toronto, 1907-1909. The present incumbent is Dr. Samuel P. Matheson, Metropolitan of Ruperts Land appointed Primate in succession to the late Dr. Sweatman in April, 1909.

There are now 22 Sees in the Church of England, in Canada, each with its own Bishop. The Clergy of the Church of England in Canada, now number about 1820, including 20 Bishops, Professors in the Colleges, and Missionaries at home and abroad.

The following were the last three Bishops appointed by the Crown for the Church of England in Canada:

The Most Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, 1850-1868.

The Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, 1793-1825.

The Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Toronto, 1839-1867.

(See Fennings Taylor Biography, 1869.)

The first Bishop of Nova Scotia and of any British Colony, was Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., born in New York of English parentage in 1734; his early years were devoted to missionary work among the Mohawk Indians, later he became rector of Trinity Church, New York, but, like many others who espoused the Royalist cause, his loyalty involved him in trouble; he was attainted, deprived of his property and obliged to leave the country. Eventually Dr. Inglis was consecrated Bishop of the See of Nova Scotia (which at that time practically embraced all of British North America) by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 12th August, 1787. This eminent Prelate died in 1816, in the eighty-second year of his age. The succeeding Bishops of Nova Scotia were: Dr. Robert Stanser, 1816-24; Dr. John Inglis (son of Dr. Charles) 1825-50; Dr. Hibbert Binney, 1851-87; Dr. Frederick Courtney, 1888-1904, when he resigned and became Rector of St. James Episcopal Church in New York; and the Right Rev. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, D.C.L. a Canadian, consecrated by Archbishop Bond at Montreal, 18th October.

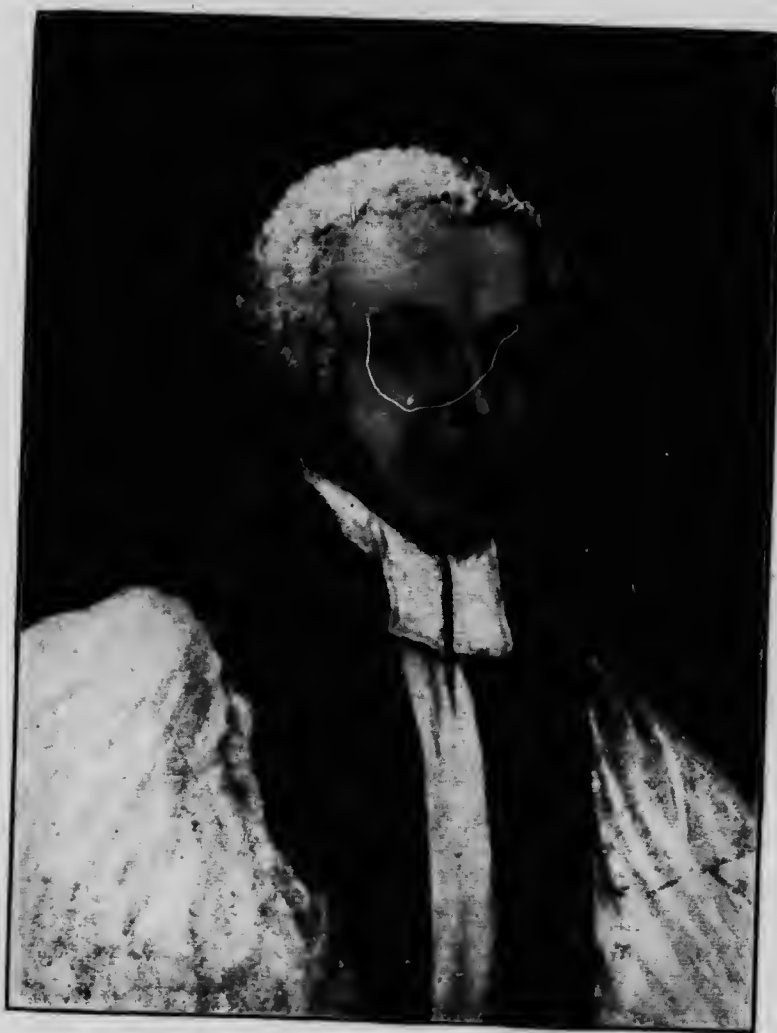
The first Bishop of the Church of England in the North-West Territories of Canada was the Rev. David Anderson, who was consecrated in 1849 by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Ruperts Land which then extended from Lake Superior to the

Pacific Ocean. After fifteen years of faithful and successful work he returned to England. The late Archbishop Machray succeeded Bishop Anderson in 1865 and died in Winnipeg in 1904.

The union of the "Cumberland Presbyterians" with the Presbyterian Church of the United States took place in 1905 and was distinguished by a new departure in ecclesiastical diplomacy, the union having been ratified by telephone, the speakers being hundreds of miles apart.

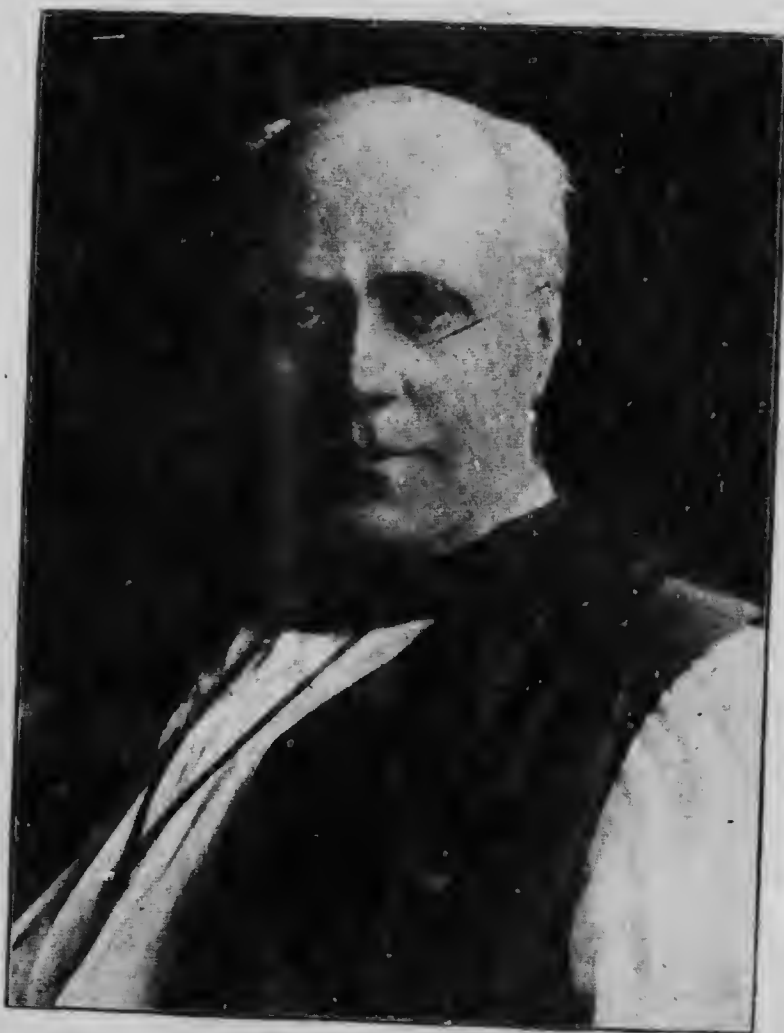
BIBLE REVISION.

Another noteworthy event in the history of the nineteenth century was the Revision of our English Bible. This great international work was undertaken on the recommendation of a committee of eight bishops and eight other scholars appointed at the convocation of Canterbury in February, 1870, when two companies of revisers were formed, one for the Old Testament and one for the New Testament. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Winchester was appointed chairman of the former, and Dr. Elliot, Bishop of Gloucester, of the latter. Soon after the formation of the English companies two similar companies of revisers were organized in the United States under the presidency of Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., professor of sacred literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, the prime mover and leading spirit of the enterprise in America. Dr. W. H. Green, of Princeton, was made chairman of the Old Testament company and Dr. T. D. Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College, of the New Testament company. The whole number of revisers who at one time or other took part in the work was 101 of whom 67 were British and 34 American.

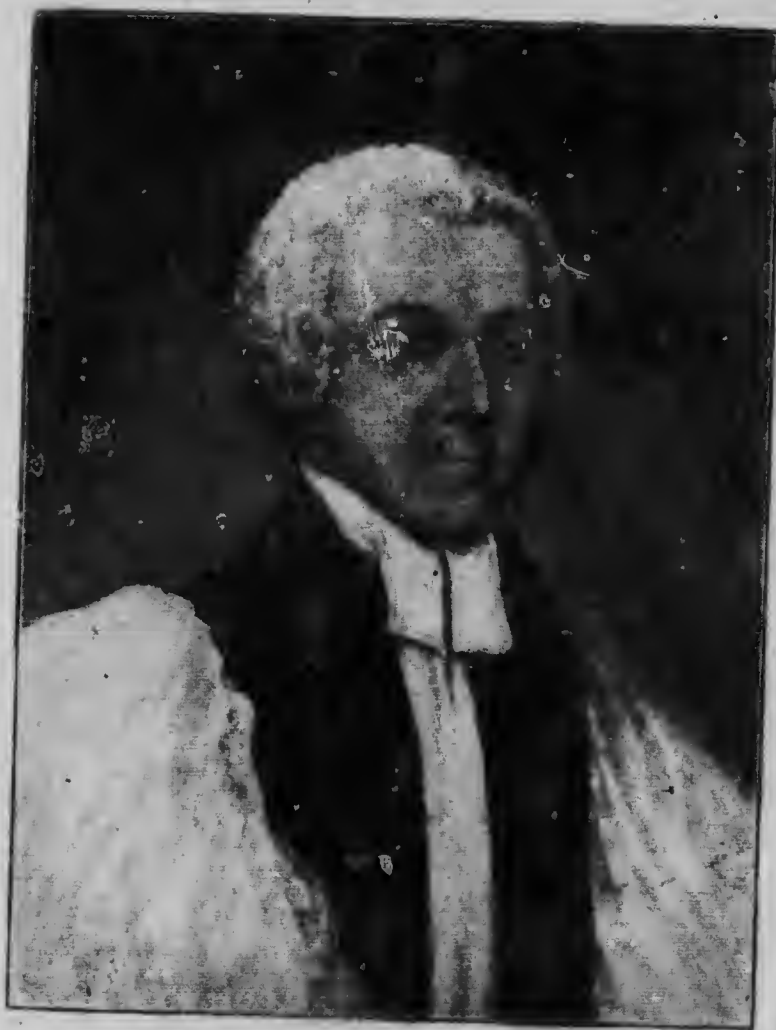


REV. CHARLES INGLIS, D. D.
1787-1815.

The first Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia, and of any British Colony.
Died 1816. Aged 82.

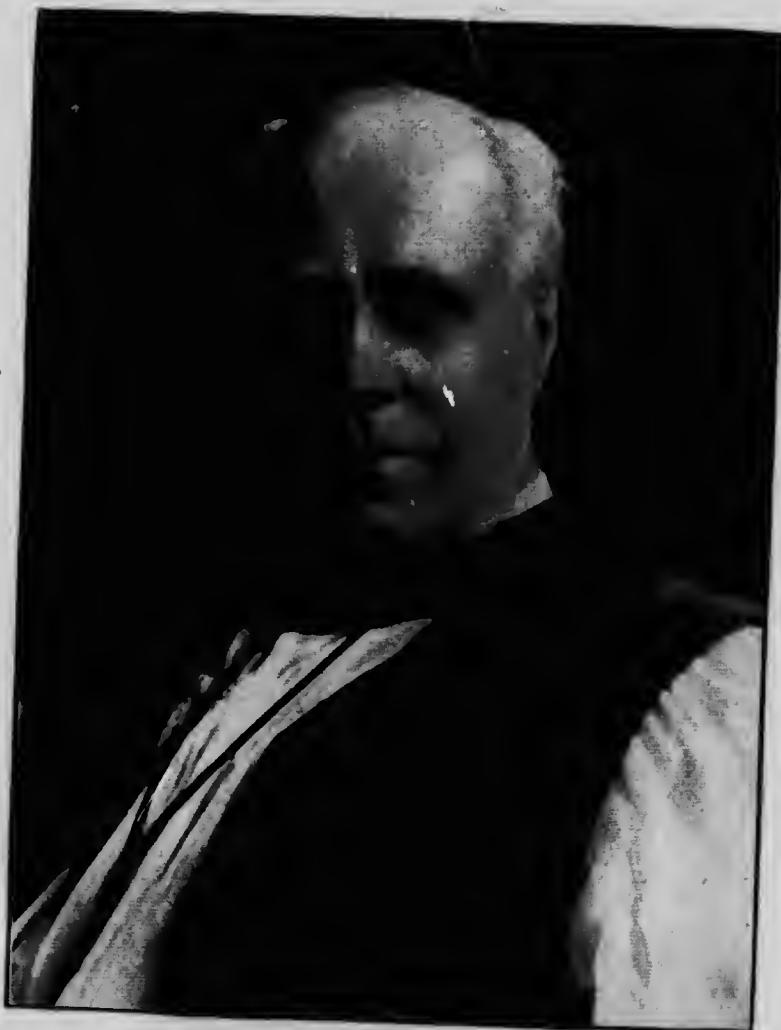


REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D.
Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.



REV. CHARLES INGLIS, D. D.
1787-1816.

The first Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia, and of any British Colony.
Died 1816. Aged 82.



REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D.
Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

Nearly all the Protestant Churches were represented in this movement. The work of revision was begun in London, June 22, 1870, by the Old Testament company in Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster, and that of the New Testament company in the historic Jerusalem Chamber. The New Testament revision was completed on the 11th November, 1880. It was first given to the public in England on the 17th May, 1881, and the revision of the Old Testament was completed in June, 1884. In his "Companion to the Greek Testament," New York, 1888, Dr. Philip Schaff, says of the Anglo-American revision "It is the noblest monument of Christian union and co-operation in the nineteenth century; the revisers of 1881 and 1884 will ere long be forgotten as their predecessors of 1611 have been, but their work will live until it is succeeded by a better one. This revision will be modified and improved at some future day, but the foundations will stand and outlive the critics." Though not likely to supercede the Authorized Version of the Bible of 1611 for general use, the revised version, meanwhile, will be regarded by all students of the Bible as a valuable commentary.

LITERATI OF THE PERIOD.

These are the names of a few of the many, who in the nineteenth century attained celebrity in the various departments of literature and science.

Sarah Flower Adams, wrote "Nearer my God to Thee.".....	1805-1848
Sir Archibald Allison, "History of Europe"	1792-1867
Arnold, Matthew, Poet.....	1822-1859
Aubrey, W. H. S., History of England.	
Audubon; American Ornithologist.....	1780-1851
Bancroft, George, American Historian.	1800-1891
Brewster, Sir David, Scottish Philosopher.....	1781-1868

Browning, R., celebrated Poet.	1812-1889
Browning, Elizabeth, celebrated Poetess	1807-1861
Burns, Robert, the Scottish Poet	1759-1796
Byron, Lord, the eminent Poet.....	1788-1824
Carlyle, Thomas, Historian.....	1795-1881
Coleridge, S. T., English Poet.....	1772-1834
Crockett, David S., Novelist	1880-
Cunningham, Dr. W., Church Historian.....	1808-1893
Cunningham, Allan, Scottish Author	1785-1842
Darwin, Charles, eminent Scientist	1809-1882
D'Aubigny, Merle, History of Reformation	1794-1872
Dickens, Charles, Novelist.....	1812-1870
Drummond, Henry, Prof., celebrated Writer.....	1852-1887
Evans, Mary Ann (Elliot, George), an English Writer	1820-1880
Greeley, Horace, American Writer.	1811-1872
Goldsmith, Oliver, the Poet.....	1728-1774
Halliburton, Judge, Historian.....	1796-1864
Hallam, Henry, English Historian.....	1777-1859
Hemans, Mrs., English Poetess.....	1794-1835
Hetherington, Dr., Historian.....	1803-1865
Hogg, James, "The Ettrich Shepherd"	1772-1835
Holmes, Dr. Oliver W., American Author	1809-1894
Hood, Tom, English Humorist.....	1796-1845
Irving, Washington, American Writer.	1783-1860
Jeffrey, Lord F., a Scottish Jurist.	1773-1850
Jerrold, Douglas, an English Journalist.....	1803-1857
Kitto, Dr. John, an English Writer.....	1804-1854
Knowles, J. S., Dramatist and Actor.....	1784-1862
Lamb, Charles, an English Essayist	1775-1814
Lockhart, J. G., Poet and Critic.....	1794-1854
Longfellow, American Poet.....	1807-1862
Lytton, Sir Edward B., English Poet.....	1831-1891
Macaulay, T. B., History of England.....	1800-1859
Marryat, Capt. F., English Novelist.	1792-1848
Miller, Hugh, Geologist	1802-1858
Moir, Dr. Macbeth, Scottish Writer	1798-1851
Montgomery, James, Hymn Writer.....	1771-1854
Moore, Thomas, Irish Poet	1779-1852
Nairn, Lady, Scottish Songstress	1766-1845
Newman, Dr. John Henry, Cardinal	1801-1890
Pollok, Robert, "Course of Time".....	1798-1827
Pusey, Dr., of the Higher Criticism	1800-1862
Ramsay, Dean, Scottish Anecdotes	1793-1872
Scott, Sir Walter, Novelist and Poet	1771-1832
Shelley, Percy B., English Poet	1792-1822
Smith, Rev. Sydney, of the "Edin. Review"	1771-1845
Southey, Robert, English Author	1774-1843

Stevenson, Robert Louis, Eminent Scottish Writer	1850-1894
Stewart, Walter Dr., of Leghorn, Church Historian	1812-1887
Brickland, Miss Agnes, English Historian Writer	1806-1874
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet B., "Uncle Tom's Cabin"	1812-1896
Tannahill, Robert, Scottish Poet	1774-1810
Thackeray, English Novelist.....	1811-1863
Tolstoi, Count, Russian Philanthropist	1828-1910
Toplady, A. M., writer of "Rock of Ages".....	1740-1778
Trollope, Mrs., English Novelist.....	1790-1863
Olemons, Samuel L. (Mark Twain), American Humorist.....	1835-1910
Warren, Samuel, English Novelist	1807-1877
Watson, Rev. John, "Ian Maclaren"	1850-1907
Watts, Rev. Isaac, Hymn Writer.....	1674-1748
Webster, Noah, American Lexicographer.....	1758-1843
Whittier, John G., Poet, born 1808.	
Wilson, Professor John (Christopher North).....	1778-1844
Wordsworth, William, English Poet.....	1770-1850
Wylie, "History of the Reformation"	1808-1890

To these should be added the name of Charles Heavysege,—“The Forgotten Poet”—some years of quiet drudgery in Montreal, unknown except to a few appreciative friends, but whose drama of “Saul” entitles him to a place in the front ranks of the poets of the 19th century. Born in England in 1816 he came to Canada in 1853 and died in 1876.

OTHER CELEBRITIES OF THE PERIOD.

BRITISH.—CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN, who discovered the South Pole in 1912. The BRUNELS, father and son, the former in 1843 constructed the Thames Tunnel; the latter engineer of the Great Western Railway, built the Great Western and Great Eastern Steamships by far the largest then in existence. SARAH BERNHARDT, the most celebrated actress of the time. JOHN BRIGHT, the peoples' advocate of popular rights in parliament. CAPT. COOK, the well-known navigator who explored the Northern Pacific coast and the South Seas. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, who came to the relief of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny.

RT. HON. JAMES ALEX. CAMPBELL, of Stracathro, M.P. for Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, born 1825, died 1908. MRS. BURDETT COUTTS, the celebrated philanthropist. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, the Arctic explorer who died 1847 and was buried amidst the snows of the polar regions. ERICSSON, an eminent Swedish engineer and inventor, born 1803, came to England 1826 and died there 1889. LORD KITCHENER Commander-in-chief in the South African war. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, daughter of a rich banker named Shore, who won golden opinions as hospital nurse in the Crimean War. SIR HENRY IRVING, the brilliant English actor whose renderings of Shakespeare's plays made him famous the world over. DANIEL O'CONNELL a famous Irish orator and uncompromising advocate of home rule for Ireland in the British Parliament, died 1847, aged 72. LORD ROBERTS, "Bobs," Field Marshall, Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Commander-in-chief of the British Army. He served with distinction in India and Abyssinia and has enriched the literature of his time by publishing his great work "Forty-one years in India," London, 1900, was born 1832. LORD RAGLAN, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimean war, died in camp 1855. CECIL RHODES, many years identified with the mining interests of South Africa, acquired a large fortune which enabled him to endow numerous scholarships in Oxford University, died 1902. LORD SHAFTSBURY, an eminent English Philanthropist, died 1885. LORD SELKIRK, a Scottish nobleman purchased 116,000 square miles of land from the Hudson Bay Co. in 1811. In the following year was founded the colony of the "Selkirk Settlers" who came from Scotland. This he called Assinaboia, of which Kil-

donan became the centre, and of which Rev. John Black became the first Presbyterian minister in 1851, Lord Selkirk died in France, 1820. SIR HENRY M. STANLEY, a celebrated explorer, born in Wales, 1840, settled in the United States and was sent to South Africa by the New York "Herald" and the London "Daily Telegraph" in search of David Livingstone, and gave an account of his adventures in "How I found Livingstone" (1872) and "Through the Dark Continent" (1878), he died 1904. Mr. Stanley in recognition of his valuable services to science received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. THE STEPHENSONS—George and Robert—celebrated engineers were both identified with the introduction of railways and locomotives in England. Robert built the Tubular Bridge over Menai Straits (1850) and the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal (1860). The two brothers received a prize of £500 for the construction of the "Rocket" (1830) the first successful passenger locomotive engine in Great Britain. George was employed to construct a railway from Stockton to Darlington which was opened in 1827 the first passenger railway made for public use. When George was asked by a committee of Parliament what would happen if a cow strayed on to the track in front of an advancing train, he coolly replied in broad Scotch "It would be very accward for the coo."

PRINCE RUPERT, son of the King of Bavaria who along with some others raised £10,000 for the formation of a company to trade in furs, and became the originators of the Hudson Bay Co. in 1670, of which "our Grand Old Man" Strathcona was for some years the governor; and Prince Rupert was the name given

to the Western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. JAMES WATT, Scottish engineer and inventor.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the prime mover in the British Parliament for the abolition of Slavery which took effect in 1838.

AMERICAN.—ADMIRAL R. E. PEARY and CAPTAIN COOK, each of whom claimed to have discovered the North Pole in 1911. ANDREW CARNEGIE, born in Dumferline, Scotland, 1835, the Scottish American multi-millionaire whose contributions to philanthropic purposes are said to have exceeded three hundred and seventy-five million dollars up to 1912.

JEFFERSON DAVIS president of the Southern States during the time of the American Civil war, born in Kentucky, 1808. In 1880, he published "History of the Civil War." Died in New Orleans, 1889.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON an American poet 1803-1882. THOMAS ALVA EDISON, an eminent American electrician born 1847. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, born 1839, the great oil magnate of America, a man of untold wealth, whose contributions to philanthropic purposes have been on a scale commensurate with his wealth.

CANADIAN.—ALBANI, our most distinguished vocalist, born at Chambly, Quebec, 1847. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, the well known inventor of the Telephone, was born in Edinburgh, 1847. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, born in England, 1823: a distinguished Canadian legislator. GEORGE BROWN, patriot and statesman, who founded the "Toronto Globe" newspaper, 1844, was born in Edinburgh 1818, died 1880. REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D., long minister of St.

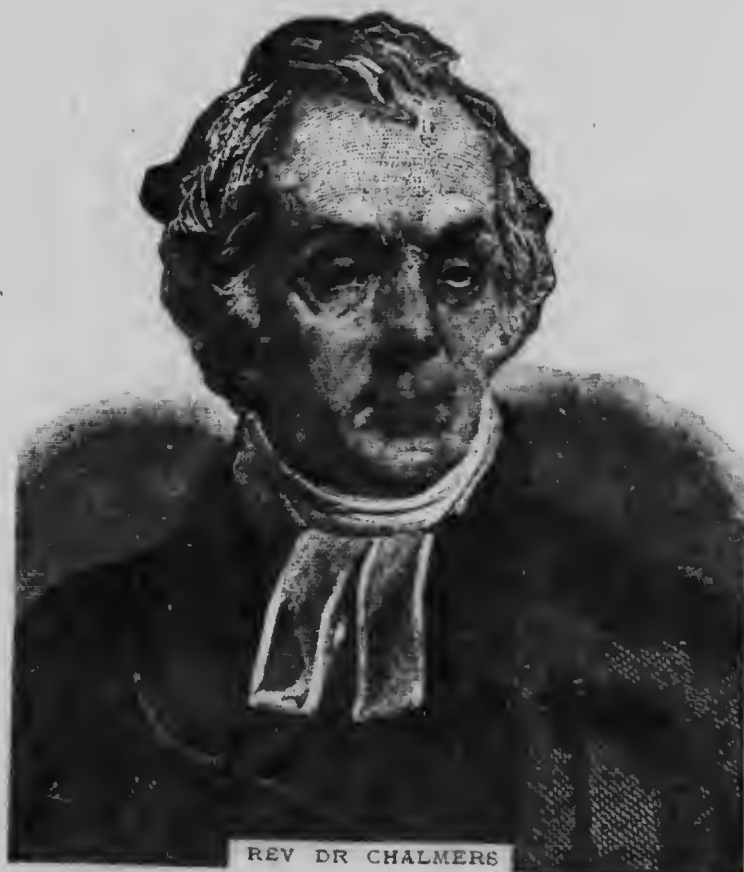
Gabriel Church, Montreal, born in the township of Drummond, Ontario, 1835, an acknowledged authority as a botanist, he succeeded Rev. Dr. Reid as a joint clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; his "History of St. Gabriel Street Church" is a work of great value. **SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER**, Bart., a Canadian statesman, born 1814, became premier of the Canadian Government 1858, died 1873. **DR. HENRY DRUMMOND**, famous for his inimitable portraiture of the French Canadian habitant, born in Ireland, 1854, died 1907. **SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON**, many years principal of McGill University, and eminent as a Geologist, born at Pictou, N.S. 1820, knighted 1884, died in Montreal, 1899. **LOUIS HONORÉ FRECHETTE**, a prolific writer of French poetry of rare excellence. He was created a C.M.G. by Queen Victoria in 1897. Born at Levis, Quebec, in the year 1839. **SIR HUGH GRAHAM**, the founder of the "Montreal Daily Star" in 1869, was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, 1848, has the distinction of being the first and as yet the only Canadian journalist to receive the honor of knighthood, this was conferred upon him by good King Edward VII. in 1908. **REV. W. C. GORDON**, of Winnipeg, a voluminous novelist, "The Man from Glengarry" himself born in Glengarry, Ont., 1860. **JOSEPH HOWE**, born in Halifax, 1804, statesman and uncompromising advocate of responsible government, died in 1873. **REV. ROBERT E. KNOWLES**, the minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Galt, Ontario, novelist, author of "St. Cuthberts" and other works of fiction of pronounced excellence. **THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER**, born at St. Lin, Quebec, 1841, prime minister of Canada, 1896-1911, knighted by Queen Victoria, 1897.

AGNES MAUDE MACHAR;—daughter of the late Dr. John Machar, of Kingston, Ontario, a prolific writer, interesting alike in prose and poetry. SIR OLIVER MOWAT, born in Kingston, 1820. He was the popular prime minister of the Ontario legislature, 1872-1896, was knighted 1892 by Queen Victoria, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario 1897, died 1903. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1815, of Highland parentage; Canada's greatest statesman. During his administration the Confederation of the Provinces of the Dominion was formed in 1867, and in the same year was knighted by Queen Victoria. He died 1891. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, a Canadian journalist and politician. Born in Ireland, 1825. He was foully assassinated in Ottawa, 1868. LORD STRATHCONA, born at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, August 6th, 1820: came to Canada, 1839; for some time governor of the Hudson Bay Co.; chief promoter of the Canadian Pacific Railway; knighted 1886; created a Peer of the Realm 1897; appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, 1896, distinguished alike for executive ability, rare eloquence, and his princely gifts for benevolent and philanthropic purposes. He and Lord Mount Stephen each contributed one million of dollars to found and endow the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal; and it will never be forgotten that Lord Strathcona equipped a Canadian regiment of 537 Canadian officers and men and 573 horses to aid Great Britain in the South African War; they reached the seat of war in March 1900, distinguished themselves in the field and contributed materially to the successful termination of the war. LORD MOUNT STEPHEN, born at Dufftown, Banffshire, Scotland,



REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D.
Bishop of Massachusetts.

"The Prince of Preachers" whose sermon in Westminster Abbey on the fourth of July, 1880, from the text "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord" winged its flight around the world, and made him to be known in many lands. He died in 1893. Aged 58.



REV DR CHALMERS

Died in 1817. Aged 67.



REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D.
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The "Prince of Preachers" whose sermon in Westminster Abbey on the fourth of July, 1880, from the text "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord" winged its flight around the world, and made him to be known in many lands. He died in 1895. Aged 58.



REV DR CHALMERS

Died in 1847. Aged 67.

June 5, 1829, came to Canada 1856. He became president of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which was completed 1885. He was created a Baronet 1886, and elevated to the British Peerage 1891. Since residing in England, his contributions for religious, charitable and benevolent purposes have been like the ceaseless overflow of an artesian well. REV. ROBERT A. FALCONER, son of the Rev. Alexander Falconer, of Pictou, N.S., became principal of the Halifax Theological College in succession to the Rev. Allan Pollok, D.D., who retired 1904. Dr. Falconer was appointed president of the Toronto University 1906. DR. WILLIAM PETERSON, LL.D., born in Edinburgh, in 1856, was appointed principal of McGill University 1895, in room of Sir William Dawson, who retired (*emeritus*), 1893. REV. D. M. GORDON, D.D., born at Pictou, N.S., 1845, some time professor in the Halifax Theological College, was appointed principal of Queen's University, Kingston, in succession to the Rev. George M. Grant, who died 1902. GOLDWIN SMITH, author and professor of History, born at Reading, England, 1823, died 1910, age 87. THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., eminent Canadian statesman, was born in Halifax, N.S., 1844. He was prime minister of Canada at the time of his death, which took place in Windsor Castle, England, December 12th, 1894, where he was a guest of Queen Victoria.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, born at Amherst, N.S., 1821 one of the fathers of Confederation in 1867, knighted 1879 by Queen Victoria and a Baronet of the United Kingdom 1888, High Commissioner in London for Canada, 1883-1887. He succeeded Sir Mackenzie

Bowell in 1896 as Premier of the Dominion Legislature. **SIR JAMES WHITNEY**, born at Williamsburg, Ontario, 1843, represented for many years the County of Dundas in the Ontario Legislature of which he became Premier in 1905 and in 1908 received the honor of knighthood from Edward VII.

FOREIGN.—**BISMARCK**, a celebrated Prussian statesman born at Brandenburg 1813, died 1895. **ALEXANDER DUMAS**, a celebrated French novelist and dramatist born at Villers-Cotterets 1803, died 1870. **GARIBALDI**, a celebrated Italian patriot and general, born at Nice, 1807, he died at Caprera 1882. **KRUGER**, president of the Transvaal at the time of the war. He made his escape from the country during the South African War. **JENNY LIND**, "the Swedish Nightingale" a celebrated vocalist, born at Stockholm 1820. She was a generous contributor to charitable purposes. Her concerts in America excited enthusiastic admiration. **MARCONI**, the Italian who invented wireless telegraphy, the most wonderful invention of the age, which has already become one of the useful means of communication, as was demonstrated when it brought the Cunard steamer Carpathian to the scene of the Titanic disaster and was the means of rescuing over seven hundred lives from a watery grave. **PAGANINI**, a celebrated Italian violinist, born at Genoa 1784, died at Nice 1840.

Among the celebrities of the period assassinated were—**Alexander II.** Czar of Russia, 1881; **King Humbert** of Italy, 1900; the three Presidents of the United States—**Abraham Lincoln**, 1865, **General Garfield**, 1881, **William McKinley**, 1900; and two of our Canadian statesmen—**Hon. George Brown**, 1880, and

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, 1868; and George, King of Greece, brother of Queen Alexandra, in March 1913. Many more hairbreadth escapes from the deadly design of the vile assassin; the case of ex-president Roosevelt in 1912, being the most recent.

The Prime Ministers of the Canadian Government since Confederation and the date of their appointment are as follows:

Sir John A. Macdonald	1867
Alexander Mackenzie	1873
Sir John A. Macdonald.....	1878
Sir J. J. C. Abbott.....	1891
Sir John Thompson.....	1892
Sir Mackenzie Bowell.....	1894
Sir Charles Tupper.....	1896
Sir Wilfred Laurier.....	1896
Hon. R. L. Borden	1911

CONFEDERATION.

On July 1st, 1867, the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada was proclaimed, with Lord Monk the first Governor General and Sir John A. Macdonald premier of the first parliament; a few years later Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were included in the family compact. To these were added in 1905, during Sir Wilfred Laurier's administration, Alberta and Saskatchewan, making in all nine Provinces.

Notwithstanding the state of unrest that prevailed throughout Europe and America during these one hundred years, greater advancement was perhaps made in civilization than at any similar period of modern times.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

On December 1st, 1911, Captain Amundsen, an adventurous Norwegian, became the discoverer of the South Pole. A few weeks later Captain Robert Scott, an officer of the British Navy, at the head of an exploring party also reached the goal. But alas! on his return journey after encountering and overcoming a series of untold hardships, he and his companions were overtaken by a fierce blizzard, and perished of cold and hunger, at a point but eleven miles removed from one of their chief bases of supplies. A relief party, found the bodies in their tent, and placed over them a large cairn of ice and snow; a cross of jarrah wood was placed on the top, bearing the following inscription:—

In Memoriam

CAPTAIN ROBERT FALCON SCOTT, R.N.

DR. EDWARD RYAN WILSON,

LIEUT. HENRY ROBERTSON BOWERS,

Who died on their return march from the
South Pole in March, 1912.

Within the cairn the following record was left:—

"Left this cross and cairn erected over the remains of Captain R. Scott, R.N., Dr. E. R. Wilson and Lieut. H. B. Bowers, R.N.; as a slight token, to perpetuate their gallant and successful attempt to reach the Pole. This they did on the 17th of January, 1912, after the Norwegians had already done so on the 1st of December, 1911.

"Also to commemorate their two gallant comrades Captain L. E. G. Oates, of Inniskilling Dragoons who walked to his death in a blizzard willingly, about twenty miles south of this place, to try and save his comrades beset by hardship, and Petty Officer Edgar Evans, who died at the foot of the Beardmore glacier."

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.
Blessed be the name of the Lord."

SOME TRIUMPHS OF ENGINEERING SKILL IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

If we cannot compete with the builders of the great Pyramids of Egypt now five thousand years old, and still in a state of good preservation, nor with the renowned architecture of Greece and Rome; to name only a few of the public works of our own period, will suffice to indicate triumphs of engineering skill in the 19th century also.

THE SUEZ CANAL was constructed by Ferdinand De-Lesseps, a French engineer, at a cost of sixty million dollars, and was opened for traffic in 1858. The Canal is 99 miles long, with a width of 327 feet for 77 miles and 196 feet, for the remaining 22 miles. The original depth was 26 feet but it has since been increased. The British Government in 1875 acquired by purchase shares in the enterprise to the value of £4,000,000 sterling, which gave Britain a controlling interest in the undertaking.

It was first opened for traffic in 1869. By this route, the distance from London to Bombay has been reduced to 5,221 miles, and to Calcutta, 6,471 miles. Now the contract time for the transmission of mails is $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$ days respectively. The Sea route to Calcutta before the advent of steam, was over 13,000 miles, and not unfrequently a whole year was occupied in making the round trip.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS (John Page, Chief Engineer) the Welland, and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, opened up for Canada an inland navigation of 800 miles from Quebec to Fort William at the head of Lake Superior. These works are all of the most substantial description, and cost in all \$75,000,000. The



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



1.0



1.1



1.25



1.4



1.6



1.8



2.0



new lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is 900 feet long, 60 feet wide, with 21 feet depth of water on the sill. The traffic passing through this Canal is even greater than that of the Suez Canal.

The St. Lawrence chain of Canals—8 in number, $71\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length—from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie, with 53 locks.

THE RIDEAU CANAL from Ottawa to Kingston was constructed by Colonel John By, from whom the obsolete Bytown derived its name, a military work for the British Government, opened in 1832; it is 126 miles long, cost £1,000,000 sterling, and was transferred to the Provincial Executive in 1856.

THE ERIE CANAL. This great artificial waterway in the State of New York was opened for traffic in 1825. It has since been enlarged and is now $351\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, with 72 locks. Commencing at Buffalo it connects the waters of Lake Erie with the Hudson River at Albany. The entire cost of this Canal from first to last has been upwards of fifty million dollars. Having however a depth of six feet, its use is restricted to vessels of about 240 tons burthen, but the traffic nevertheless is enormous.

MEMO. PANAMA CANAL.

First survey for a Panama Canal was made up Chagres river in 1534 during reign of Philip of Spain.

In 1838 first concession given to a French company which reported in 1845 that it was for Europe and the United States together to make the sacrifice of life and money necessary. Ferdinand DeLesseps, aged 74, visited Panama with a commission December 1879, and in December 1880, the stock of the first French company had been subscribed twice over.

The Spanish-American war 1898, and the trip of the battleship Oregon from Atlantic to Pacific by way of Cape Horn directed the attention of the American public toward a canal for strategic purposes. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified November, 1901, and the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty with the newly formed Panama Republic was signed February, 1904. The Americans began work 4th May, 1904.

The distance from Atlantic to Pacific is fifty miles as follows :

	Miles.
Atlantic entrance channel.....	8
Channel through Gatun lake from Gatun locks to Culebra cut.	23
Culebra cutting through divide of continent.....	9
Pedro Miguel lock to Mira Flores locks.....	2
Pacific entrance channel.....	8
	<hr/> 50

The probable cost will be \$375,000,000. to the Americans. The various French companies had previously expended, it is stated, a full four hundred millions of dollars. It is expected that water will be let into the Canal this autumn (1913), but the official opening is set for 1st January, 1915. The interval is required to train an operating force of some 1500 men as mechanics, pilots, clerks, &c.

The following gives an idea of distance via the Panama canal :

	Miles.
Plymouth to Colon via Panama Canal.....	4,000
Panama to Sydney, Australia.....	8,000
Plymouth to Sydney via Canal.....	<hr/> 12,500
Plymouth, Sydney Australia via Suez Canal. . . .	10 500
New York to Panama Canal.....	1,900
Panama Canal to San Francisco.....	3,100
New York to San Francisco via Canal.....	<hr/> 5,000
New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn.....	15,000

Russia has recently finished the Trans-Siberian Railway the largest in the world—stretching from the Baltic Sea to the North Pacific Ocean, a distance of 8,000 miles. Canada will soon have three transcontinental railways aggregating some 12,000 miles, constructed at a cost of \$500,000,000. The London and Northwestern Railway of England, holds the record for highest speed up to date, having made the run from London to Aberdeen a distance of over 500 miles, at the rate of 67 miles an hour, its ordinary express trains averaging a speed of 50 miles an hour.

The Bridges and Tunnels of the period, are of themselves triumphs of engineering skill. Telfer's Suspension bridge crossing the Menai Straits, completed in 1825, was constructed under difficulties all but insurmountable. Stephenson's Tubular bridge over the same Strait, about 50 years later, is a no less wonderful achievement.

Another great Bridge is that which spans the estuary of the Forth River between Queen's Ferry and the Fife coast. It was commenced for the North British Railway Company in 1882 and completed in 1889 by Sir Benjamin Baker, chief engineer. The total length of this Cantilever bridge is 5330 feet, with two main spans each of 1710 feet. The clear headway above high water is 157 feet. The amount of steel used was 38,000 tons, inclusive of approach viaduct.

The Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to St. Lambert, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. It is nearly two miles in length, as originally constructed, it was of the Tubular type designed by Robert Stevenson, the famous engin-



REV. CHARLES H. SPURGEON.

Died at Mentone, October 1902. Aged 68.



GENERAL BOOTH
Founder and Leader of the Salvation Army
Died August 24th 1912



REV. CHARLES J. H. P.

Died at Mentone, October 18, 1884



GENERAL BOOTH.
Founder and Leader of the Salvation Army.
Died August 20th, 1912. Aged 83.

cer of the Menai bridge. After 40 years service it was changed to an open girder and largely increased in width. The original cost of this bridge was \$6,300,000.

The Brooklyn Suspension Bridge over the East River at New York, is another triumph of engineering skill. It was commenced in 1869, and opened in 1883, designed by Roebling Bros., civil engineers. It has a central span of 1595 feet 6 inches, the height of this road bed above high water mark is 135 feet, it is 85 feet in width. The total length of this bridge is 3395 feet, the height of the supporting towers is 278 feet, diameter of each cable 15½ inches, each cable contains 5296 galvanized steel wires, the weight suspended from cables is 14,680 tons.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The Thames Tunnel, above referred to, designed by the elder Brunel, civil engineer, was opened for foot passengers in 1843 and later for carriages, subsequently it was acquired by the East London Railway Company, and is now entirely devoted to railway traffic. It is 1200 feet long, 76 feet below high water mark, it was 8 years in building, and cost £446,000 sterling.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel is 7¼ miles in length. At the entrance to the tunnel at Modane, on the Swiss side there is a large white marble bust, representing a man with a grand head on his shoulders and on the pedestal this simple, but expressive inscription "*Sommeiller, premier percée des Alpes, 1857-1871.*"

This was the daring engineer who spent 14 years in the construction of this work. The tunnel is 3400 feet above sea level and above it, are the wild peaks of Mount Cenis 8500 feet higher still.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The St. Gothard Tunnel—9½ miles in length was commenced in 1871 and completed in 1882 at a cost of \$11,375,000. It is 28 feet broad and 21 feet in height with a double line of rails. It was constructed under great difficulties, financial and otherwise, the engineer was Louis Favre, he triumphed over every difficulty, but did not live to see his work completed; he was stricken with apoplexy, and died in the tunnel. This tunnel is the longest in the world, in the centre it is 3786 feet above sea level and 6500 below the peaks of St. Gothard.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

The only submerged tunnel of large dimensions in Canada is that underneath the St. Clair River, connecting Sarnia with Port Huron in the State of Michigan. It was planned for the Grand Trunk Railway by Joseph Hobson, an English civil engineer. It was commenced in 1888, and completed in 1891, at a cost of three million dollars. The diameter of the tunnel, which is circular in form, is 20 feet; built of iron segments, each weighing half a ton bolted together—56 million pounds of iron, and two million pounds of bolts and nuts were used in the construction. The length from portal to portal is 6,026 feet; length of the approach on the Sarnia side is 3,062½ feet, and on the Port Huron side, 2,464½.

Depth of lowest point under the river, 78 feet. The trains are operated by electric power through the tunnel.

The first Tunnel of any kind in the United States was that near Auburn, Pennsylvania, built in 1818 by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for water transportation of coal; several hundred feet long.

The first Railway Tunnel in the United States, was built in the Allegheny Portage Railway in 1831, it is 901 feet long.

At the present time there are no less than six submerged tunnels or tubes, as they are now called, under the Hudson River connecting New York with the State of New Jersey, and others are being constructed under the East River and elsewhere; 35,000 tons of iron were used in the construction of each of these tubes; their length varies from 5,600 feet to 6,118 feet; and their depth below the average high water mark, runs from 75 to 95 feet.

Sir Sanford Fleming, K.C.M.G., LL.D., C.E., one of Canada's most eminent civil engineers, was born in the "Lang Toon o' Kirkcaldy," Fifeshire, in 1827. He came to Canada in 1845, was appointed chief engineer of the Northern Railway 1855-1863. chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway 1863-1876. First chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway 1871-1880; has been Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, since 1880; in acknowledgment of his distinguished services to Canada and the Empire, Sir Sanford received the honour of knighthood from Queen Victoria in 1897, the year of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

In 1844 I paid one shilling for permission to walk through the Thames Tunnel, which was then only available for foot passengers and was surprised to find it brilliantly lighted with gas, and having all the appearance of a fashionable arcade rather than that of a submerged tunnel which at the time was accounted one of the wonders of the world.

In 1865, I drove over the St. Gothard Pass in a *diligence* over the zig-zag road constructed by Napoleon Bonaparte for his army in 1807, and had breakfast with the Monks of St. Bernard in a region of perpetual snow, at an altitude of 7,500 feet above sea level.

En route to Italy, in 1887, I passed through both the Mount Cenis and St. Gothard Tunnels.



CHAPTER III.

EVENTS OF THE CENTURY.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES; THINGS OLD AND NEW;
TELEGRAPH, STEAM NAVIGATION AND THE RAILWAY
SYSTEM; CANADIAN PRESS; ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN
BRITISH COLONIES; THE REFORM BILL, AND REPEAL OF
THE CORN LAWS; THE SUNDAY SCHOOL; CREMATION;
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PERIOD.

NOT to speak of the buried Cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in A.D. 79; en route to the Mediterranean in 1865, we had a passing glimpse of Lisbon, reminding us of the terrible earthquake of 1755, when 60,000 of its inhabitants perished in the ruins. Not far from Leghorn we sailed past a submerged city, which centuries ago was hurled by an earthquake into the deep sea with all its inhabitants never to be seen again, till the crack of doom, further south at the northern entrance of the Bay of Naples, our course lay close by the beautiful Island of Ischia, which had then a population of 24,000. A few years later it was visited by an earthquake which shook the Island to its centre and brought sudden death to 8,000 of its inhabitants; more recently in 1902, the French Island of Martinique was the scene of an appalling disaster when Mount Peelee discharged a river of lava and ashes, twenty feet deep, by which the City of St. Pierre was utterly destroyed, and in three minutes time the entire population of 40,000 perished.

During the past century Vesuvius and Etna have both been in a state of unceasing activity. Nineteen times has Vesuvius broken out and emitted streams of lava to the loss of life and property: and yet people build houses and plant vineyards, and sleep as soundly on the slopes of Vesuvius as though nothing of the sort was likely ever to occur again. If any one is skeptical as to the possibility of the world being burned up, he need only visit Vesuvius to be convinced, that the agency by which such a consummation might easily be brought about is not far to find.

THINGS NOW IN DAILY USE THAT WERE NOT KNOWN
OR THOUGHT OF, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Canadian pioneer farmer had neither reaping nor threshing machines; he cut his grain with sickle or sythe. He treaded out his corn, as was done on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite 3,000 years ago, or else with the tiresome flail. It goes without saying, that the women of that time had no sewing machines. They plied their needles for all they were worth which suggested to Tom Hood the graphic "Song of the Shirt."

"O men with sisters, dear!
O men with mothers and wives,
It is not linen your wearing out!
But human creatures lives:
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
In poverty hunger and dirt;
Sewing at once, with a double thread
A Shroud as well as a Shirt."

At the beginning of the Century the homes of rich and poor alike, were enlivened with the hum of the spinning wheel, but with the introduction of

huge thread mills, on both sides of the Atlantic, the bonnie wee spinning wheel, was relegated to the garret to be handed down to posterity as a precious relic of the past; forty millions of spindles in the United Kingdom, work up annually 1,220 millions of pounds of cotton and give employment to half a million of people. It is computed that without the aid of machinery other than the old time distaff and spinning wheel, it would require the ceaseless labours of every man, woman and child in the whole world to accomplish what is done, by those half million operatives.

The sewing machine has become one of the most useful inventions of the century. Experiments were made in its construction by Thomas Saint, an Englishman, as early as 1790, followed by others, but it was not perfected till 1849, when Allen Wilson made a working model, and got a patent for it in 1851. At the same time Isaac M. Singer was granted a patent for his first machine. There have been several thousand patents granted on machines and appliances in the United States: the production has become a wonderful industry in that country, and indeed all the world over; the United States leads the world in this manufacture. In 1900 there were 58 concerns engaged in the industry capitalized at \$18,739,459. producing machines to the value of \$18,314,419 including \$747,587 for domestic use, \$55,227 for manufacturing purposes, exported to the value of \$4,541,774.

Steel pens had not as yet taken the place of the old goose quills nor had lucifer matches displaced the clumsy tinder-box, with its steel and flint. Gummed envelopes, postage stamps, and post cards had not yet

been introduced. Penny postage was first introduced in England by Sir Roland Hill in 1840. It took effect in Canada in 1898, when Sir William Muloch was Postmaster General. Up to 1840 the postage tariff was according to the distance a letter had to travel. At that time the postage on a letter from Montreal to Halifax was two shillings and three pence; now a letter is conveyed to the most distant part of the British Dominions for two cents. Photography, the telephone, the gramophone, type-writer, and sewing machine, are all of modern invention, and in daily use all the world over; bicycles, automobiles and motor boats, are also among the recent inventions. Submarine boats and flying machines had not been dreamed of twenty-five years ago.

Americana, in its history of aviation, tells us that ever since the first balloons containing human beings went skyward in 1783, experiments have been made in the navigation of the air. Among the first who claimed success in that direction was a French adventurer—Count Henri de la Vaulx, who, in 1900, sailed a distance of 1,193 miles in his "Centaure," staying up in the air 35 hours and 45 minutes, at a maximum height of 18,810 feet. It was about this time that Count von Zeppelin of Germany made a series of valuable experiments. Since then many others, including British and American adventurers have spent much time and money, in their attempt to solve this difficult problem, in which many lives have already been lost.

The leaders of aviation in France have come to the conclusion that women make better aviators than men, and women are there looked upon as the future



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Died Sept. 21st, 1832. Aged 61.



ROBBIE BURNS.
Died 21st July, 1796. Aged 38



SIR WALTER SCOTT

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ROBBIE BURNS.

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rulers of the air, they say that women are not so nervous as men, and less liable to collapse in the higher altitudes of the air than a man; further proof of which fact is, that quite a large number of women have earned the highest reputations for mountain climbing.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

A remarkable woman in her day was Mother Shipton, a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1488, and died there in 1561. She was credited with the gift of prophecy. Among her forecasts, that have been verified in these latter days, none is more wonderful than her prediction that the time is coming, when "*carriages without horses shall go.*"

Another prophecy by the same, was to the effect that the "*world was to come to an end in the year 1881,*" but as the Bible was a sealed book in those days, except to the clergy, Mother Shipton failed to discover her mistake in being unable to read what is written on that subject in the Gospel by Matthew.

The Automobile which came to America from France, Germany, and Italy, in 1889, has abundantly verified Mother Shipton's prediction, for we are told in the *World Almanac* for 1912, that the number of automobiles in use in the United States on September 1st of that year, was more than 860,000—an average of one car to every 110 persons.

In New York State alone, 100,000 cars had been registered in the Secretary of State Office, producing a revenue in registration fees of \$1,000,000. The highest ordinary rate of speed, developed by these American built cars, has been about 70 miles an hour,

but the racing record made on the beach at Daytona, Florida, in 1910, was a mile in $27\frac{1}{2}$ seconds that is at the rate of 131 miles an hour. The first automobile used in Montreal was in the year 1898. The number at present in use in the City is 3,510, and in all Canada about 37,000. The average price per car is about from \$1,700 to \$2,500 dollars, and the average horse-power varies from 45 to 65.

There are now numerous factories of these horseless carriages in the United States. At the beginning, the amount of imports was \$5,000,000, on the other hand, the value of these carriages exported will probably reach \$25,000,000 for the current year. There are now three large, and several smaller factories in Canada. The highest price ranges from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

It would have been useless to call a cab one hundred years ago, for there were none in existence, they were accounted fortunate in those days when they could hire a post chaise, or pay for a "lift" in a Sedan chair stationed at street corners awaiting the call of the upper ten, to convey them to kirk or market or the Opera house, or the ball room as might be desired.

We are told that tobacco was first introduced into England from America in 1580, by Sir Walter Raleigh, but the smoking habit did not become general as it now is with all classes of the community, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the pipe, the cigar, and the cigarette, came into general use, so much so, that even some refined ladies, do not deem it *infra dig* to be seen whiffing their cigarettes. On the other hand, the snuff-box was

largely in evidence, especially in the hands of elderly ladies and gentlemen, at the beginning of the period, and was frequently found in the pulpit. The silver or gold snuff-box was often used as the suitable medium of friendly recognition, and being suitably inscribed, was used as a reward of merit.

THE TYPEWRITER. The Remington Company in 1873 were the first manufacturers of this machine, it was the invention of C. Sholes of Milwaukee in 1866; associated with him was Mr. Gidden. This was followed by others—the Crandall, Caligraph, Yost, Underwood, and Smith Premier. To-day we have a very perfect machine. The introduction of this device has been of great value in business offices and has given employment to thousands of young women—affording them a comfortable income. Salaries ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per week according to their speed and ability. If for nothing else, it has proved a cure for illegible manuscripts. A valuable feature of the typewriter is that duplicate copies, of the matter in hand, can be obtained at one operation.

THE LINOTYPE—Another very clever and labour saving machine originally invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler, a German printer in the United States: it was the first commercially successful composing machine and is, to-day, the standard composing machine everywhere. Twenty years ago hand composition alone was in use, to-day ten thousand American built Linotypes, are in use throughout the world. Practically every newspaper of importance in the United States, is printed from Linotype faces; Linotypes are in use in the Government printing offices in

Washington and Manila, and in the offices of the State printers in most of the States. It is a machine controlled by finger-like keys, like a typewriter, and produces line after line of type matter, ready for the press from a pot of molten lead, and in the hands of a skilfull operator, does the work of five men, and as neatly, as by the old hand process.

To "run like a lamplighter" was a common saying years ago, and the man did run for all he was worth carrying his ladder to reach the top of the lamp post; now-a-days, an electrician may be seen sitting at his ease, to press a button etc. *presto!* A whole city is illuminated in the twinkling of an eye.

SOME IMPORTANT INVENTIONS OF THE PERIOD.

Among these were the application of Electricity to the exigencies of commerce and the development of steam navigation and the railway system which during the period to which reference is being made did so much towards bringing the ends of the earth together. In regard to the first of these triumphs of mind over matter the Electric telegraph system began with its adoption by the Great Western Railway in 1840, and since that time Electric telegraphy has developed with yearly increasing efficiency until it has encircled the Globe. Telegraphic communication between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto commenced in 1847. The first Atlantic Cable was laid in 1858 when congratulatory messages were exchanged between Queen Victoria and the President of the United States. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* referring to this event says: "the possibility of laying an electric cable across two thousand miles of ocean in

"depths of from eighteen hundred to twenty-five
 "hundred fathoms—seriously doubted by nearly all
 "practical engineers, and considered a perfectly chi-
 "merical project by some of the most eminent—was
 "thus triumphantly demonstrated; the telegraphic
 "operations performed between Valencia and Trinity
 "Bay, Newfoundland, will render the year 1858 ever
 "memorable in the history of the world." The
 triumphant success of this great enterprise was
 destined to be of short duration, and it was not until
 the year 1866, when the difficulties of insulation and
 other subtle details were overcome, that a new cable
 was successfully laid by the *Great Eastern* and has
 been in constant use ever since. Marconi's "Wireless
 telegraphy," already referred to, is perhaps the most
 wonderful invention of the nineteenth century. For
 the first time in history a message of Christmas greet-
 ing was flashed from the Mare Island Naval Station
 on the Pacific Coast to Washington, December 27,
 1912.

In the order of progression the chronology of the
 Steamboat would be as follows :

1. Denis Pepin's boat on the Fulda..... 1707
2. Patrick Miller's boat on Loch Dalswinton 1788
3. Miller's boat on Forth and Clyde Canal..... 1789
4. The first Steamboat on the Thames..... 1801
5. The "Charlotte Dundas" on the Canal 1802
6. Fulton's "Clermont" on the Hudson..... 1807
7. Molson's "Accommodation" on the St. Lawrence . 1809
8. Bell's "Comet" on the Clyde 1812

It thus appears that Molson's "Accommodation" was
 the first steamboat to navigate the Canadian waters
 in 1809. She plied successfully several years between
 Montreal and Quebec. The *Royal William* the first
 steamship to cross the Atlantic was built in Quebec,

engined in Montreal, in 1831, and costing about £16,000 sterling. On the 18th day of August, 1833, this vessel sailed from Pictou, N.S. and made the voyage to the Isle of Wight in 19½ days. The first Trans-Atlantic steamship to arrive in Quebec was the *Genova* in 1853, followed by the *Lady Eglington* and *Sarah Sands*. The Cunard Line to Halifax and Boston dates from 1840. The *Canadian* built of iron by the Denny's of Dumbarton, of 1700 tons, 270 feet in length, 34 feet wide, the pioneer ship of the Allan Line, made her first voyage to Quebec in 1854, now the "Lanes of the Atlantic" are traversed with steamships greater than the *Great Eastern*—Leviathans of the deep, the latest being the *Imperator* of the Hamburg American Line, 950 feet in length, 52,000 tons register, to be propelled by engines of 72,000 horsepower, with ample accommodation for 5,000 passengers and crew. The voyage is now made from land to land in less than five days. There are now eight ocean steamship lines plying to Montreal and Quebec; of these the Allan Line alone have 33 steamships in commission. The marvelous success and growth of this line is mainly due to the intense energy and indomitable perseverance of the late Sir Hugh Allan who was knighted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in person, July, 1871, in recognition of his valuable services to the commerce of Canada and the Empire. Sir Hugh died very suddenly in Edinburgh, December 9th, 1882. He was born at Saltcoats, Scotland, September 29th, 1810, and came to Canada, 1826, and entered into partnership with the well known firm of Miller, Edmonstone & Co. afterwards changed to Edmonstone, Allan & Co., Montreal.

During this period marine disasters have been numerous in these northern latitudes, mainly owing to the prevalence of ice and fog—The total loss of life up to 1893 being estimated over 7,000. In 1860, the *Hungarian*, Captain Jones, of the Allan Line was wrecked in a blinding snow storm off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, when every soul on board to the number of 237 perished with the ship. In 1873 the "*Atlantic*" of the White Star Line, Captain Williams, became a total wreck on the east coast of Nova Scotia involving the loss of 560 lives including all the women and children. The late Mr. Ancient, a missionary of the Church of England, who ministered to a few poor fishermen at Terence Bay at the imminent risk of his life put off to the wreck in a small boat and succeeded in saving the life of the first officer of the ship after all hope of further rescue had been abandoned, and when even the hardy fishermen forbade the rash attempt. But the most appalling marine tragedy was the loss of the "*Titanic*," Captain E. J. Smith, of the White Star Line, the largest steamship then afloat, on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. On Sunday night, April 14, 1912, she struck an iceberg off the Banks of Newfoundland at 10.30 p.m. and sank at 2.30 next morning carrying with her 1635 of her crew and passengers. The band continued playing "Nearer my God to Thee" until the ship went down; but for the timely aid of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, the loss of life would have been much greater, the *Carpathian* of the Cunard Line having been signalled holed in sight, and was the means of rescuing 705 that had taken to the life-boats, mostly women and children.

The literature dealing with Steam Navigation is abundant and interesting including "The Atlantic Ferry" by Arthur J. McGinnis, London, 1893. "Our Ocean Railways" by A. Fraser Macdonald, London, 1893. "From the *Comet* to the *King Edward*" by Captain James Williamson, Glasgow, 1904. The "*King Edward*" was the first steamer on the Clyde fitted with Parson's Turbine propellers. The history of "North Atlantic Steam Navigation," by Henry Fry of Quebec, London, 1896; our own "Steam Navigation," Toronto 1898. The S. S. "*Scotia*" in 1862 was the last of the paddle-wheel steamers of the Cunard Line. The paddle-wheel is now rarely to be met with on the high seas. Ericsson's screw propeller then came into use followed by the twin screws and more recently by Parson's Turbine engines which has been found advantageous in the larger modern steamers for attaining high speed with less vibration and consequently a saving for wear and tear. Our great inland seas are alive with fleets of mammoth steamers laden with minerals and agricultural products of the West, and the irrepressible tourists can now "run the rapids" of the St. Lawrence in floating palaces. The completion of the St. Lawrence Canals in 1848 opened the flood-gates of commerce to Ontario and the West and infused life to the whole of Canada.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

In the year 1837 there were only sixteen miles of railway in operation in Canada, which was between St. John and Laprairie nor was there any increase until the year 1847 when the mileage was 54. The Government report for 1910 gives the railway mileage in Canada 24731 with upwards of 5,000 miles under

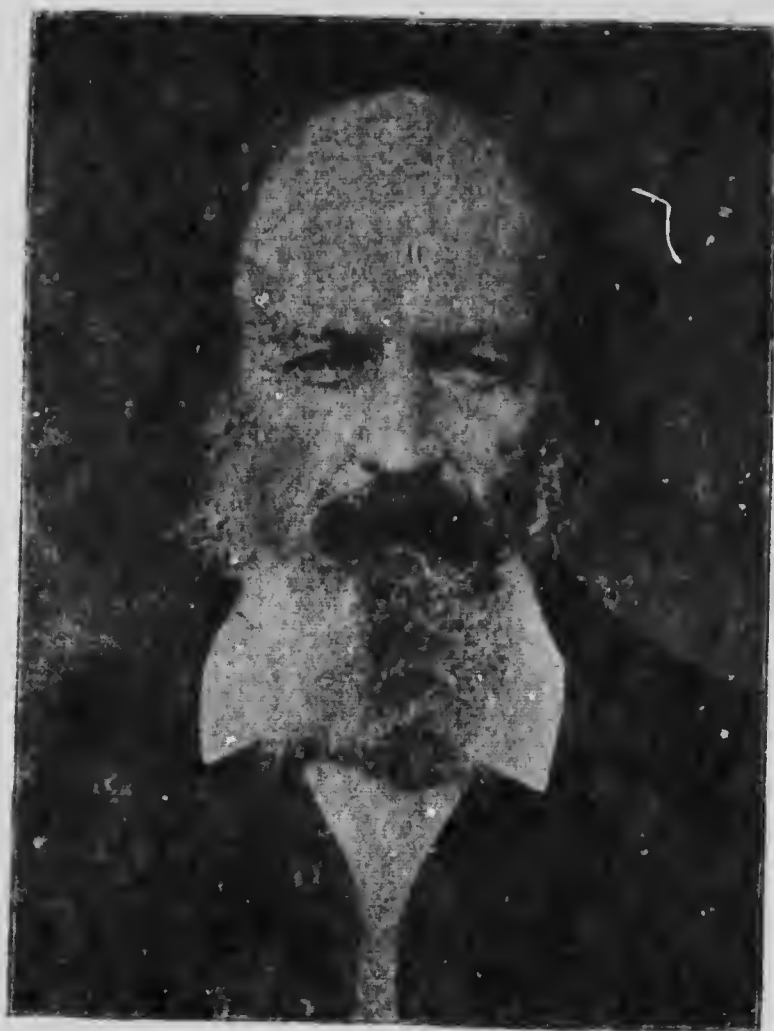


ALFRED TENNYSON.

Died Oct. 6th, 1892. Aged 83.



H. R. H. ARTHUR DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Succeeded Earl Grey as Governor General of Canada in October, 1911.



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construction. The line from Montreal to Portland was opened in 1853, and the Grand Trunk line from Montreal to Toronto in 1855. On the 7th November, 1885, Sir Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, drove the last spike in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when the railway system was completed from ocean to ocean, the contractors having completed the stupendous work in one-half the time stipulated in their contract. The entire length of this railway from Quebec to Vancouver is 3,078 miles, for which the builders received from the Government \$25,000,000 in money, and twenty-five million acres of land, and thus was opened up to commerce a land of "illimitable possibilities." The first passenger railway in England was that between Stockton and Darlington in 1827. The first in the United States was the Camden and Amboy, now the Pennsylvania R. R., opened in 1830. The locomotive of that line could make a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, and was one of the first successful engines in America.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

It would be impossible to overestimate the benefits conferred on the Dominion by the Canadian Press. The first newspaper established in Canada was the "*Quebec Gazette*," in 1763, still in existence. The "*Montreal Gazette*" followed in 1778; the "*Montreal Herald*" in 1811; the "*Daily Witness*" founded by the late John Dougall in 1847; the "*Montreal Star*" originated in 1869 under the skillful management of Mr. Hugh Graham, now Sir Hugh, commencing with a working capital of one hundred dollars, the "*Star*" has now the largest circulation of any

Protestant newspaper in the Dominion, its daily average at the present being 86,000. The Rev. George Bryce, D.D., LL.D., of Winnipeg, whose name is familiar as a household word in the annals of Canadian journalism in his "Short History of the Canadian People" informs us that the "*Toronto Globe*" originated with the late Hon. George Brown in 1844, which has ever since been, with varying excellence, a powerful advocate of popular rights, and also that his father "Old Peter Brown" began a Presbyterian newspaper named "*The Banner*" in the previous year. The "*Halifax Gazette*" was the pioneer journal of British North America, first published in 1752 and is still in existence under a slight change of name. "*The Royal Gazette*," "*The Halifax Journal*" appeared in 1781 and was published until 1870. "*The Weekly Chronicle*" made its first appearance in 1785, and continued until 1826. "*The Acadian Recorder*" began in 1813, and is still published. The first newspaper published in America was the "*Boston News Letter*" by Bartholomew Green, 1704. *The World's Almanac* for 1913, gives the number of newspapers published in the United States as 22,763; in New York City, 878; in Canada, 1,471; and in Newfoundland, 18.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In 1793 the Parliament of Upper Canada passed an act abolishing slavery in that province when it was found the number of slaves were 304, in 1804 slavery was declared to be illegal in Lower Canada. The British Emancipation Act abolishing slavery in all the colonies of Great Britain was not passed until 1833, and took effect in 1838, when £20,000,000 ster-

ling was voted to indemnify the slave owners, nor was it until 1865 that slavery was wholly abolished in the United States. During the administration of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, took place the gradual emancipation of twenty millions of Russian Serfs (decreed in 1861) and the emancipation of the Polish Serfs (1864).

HIGH BUILDINGS and the ELEVATORS are innovations of the period, chargeable to our American cousins chiefly in New York, which being hemmed in by the East River and Hudson River on either side, in the demand for increased accommodation for commercial offices, the only recourse of the City was to go up in the air, hence the multiplication of the "sky scrapers" in that City. Some years ago Canadians caught the infection and there are now in Montreal a number of ten storey buildings, that being the limit set by the City for buildings of that kind. Now in the ambitious City of "Toronto, The Royal Bank of Canada is erecting a commercial edifice 20 stories in height, and even Winnipeg is following the example of these other cities, but these are all cast in the shade by the recent completion of the Woolworth Building in New York "the highest edifice in the world" consisting of 55 stories, and rising to a height of 750 feet above the pavement. It is said that this building has accommodation, and elbow room for 5,000 persons. It has 28 elevators in operation, and it is said to be visited by thousands of people on business every day—the question of cost, has been subordinated to beauty of design and finish, and excellence of equipment: An office in this building carries with it, a greater advertising value than can be had from "any other building

in the world." The elevator became an absolute necessity, and is largely in use in all the business cities of the Continent.

Visitors to Washington are carried by an elevator to the top of the National Monument in companies of 30 at one time—550 feet high, and the tourist in Paris in like manner is conveyed to the top of Eiffel Tower twice that height. But the largest elevators in use are probably those belonging to the underground railways in London by which ninety passengers are conveyed up and down to the track.

Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, and the Repeal of the Corn Laws during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1846, were the great political events of that time and might almost be called revolutionary in their scope and tendency, and created great excitement all over the kingdom.

THE ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE in the Church of Scotland, was another important event of the period. Up to 1875 the patronage of the parishes was vested in the Crown, the landowners, and certain incorporated bodies. The Duke of Buccleugh, for example, had the exclusive right of nominating ministers to vacant congregations, in no less than 23 parishes in Dumfries and adjoining presbyteries, he himself being an Episcopalian. The parish of Govan, in Glasgow Presbytery, had for its patron the University of Glasgow, the first minister of the Church of Scotland, so appointed by Queen Victoria, was Rev. Alexander Topp, late minister of Knox Church, Toronto, who was appointed minister of Elgin Parish Church in 1837. After the abolition of patronage in 1875, one

of the first, if not the very first, parish minister elected by *vox populi* was the Rev. W. M. Black, son of the late Dr. Edward Black of St Paul's Church, Montreal who was elected by the people to succeed the Rev. Thomas Johnson of Anworth Kirkcudbrightshire in that year. From that time until now "the jurisdiction of the Civil Magistrate" and the figment of "Disestablishment," have been the chief hindrances to the re-union of the Scottish Churches.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Of all the agencies that have been employed for promoting the interests of the Churches of Christendom none have been more useful than the Sunday School. Archbishop Borromeo of Milan is believed to have been the first to establish Sunday Schools. This learned and venerated prelate was born at Arona, on the Lake Maggiore, October 2nd, 1538, he died in Milan, November 4th, 1584. He was canonized by Paul V. in 1610. His death was regarded as a national calamity. He was buried beneath the High Altar in the Cathedral of Milan, and his tomb became a shrine, visited by pilgrims from all parts of the country. His remains gorgeously adorned, may still be seen by tourists on payment of one dollar. The modern Sunday School owes its origin to Robert Raikes an English philanthropist, who inaugurated the movement at Gloucester in England in 1780. Of all the conventions none exceed in interest that held in London in 1880, to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of the Sunday School at Gloucester. Representative delegates from the United States, Canada, Britain and the Continent of Europe assembled in large numbers continued in session for eight days,

and drew from their treasures things new and old, in an interesting and instructive manner. None who were present at that Convention will soon forget the unveiling of the Raikes' Monument on the Thames Embankment by the Earl of Shaftsbury, nor the farewell gathering in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, when 3,000 joined in the communion service, and at Mr. Spurgeon's request joined hands in an unbroken chain from the floor to the platform and from the platform to the galleries while they sang Cowper's fine hymn :

"There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins;
And sinners plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains."

The first Sunday School in the United States began in New York in 1803. The largest is that of Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, founded by the Hon. John Wannamaker in 1858, in which there are now over 4,000 teachers and scholars on the roll. The oldest Protestant Sunday School on the American Continent is that of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N.S., founded by Rev. Dr. Breynton in 1783, and has on its roll 1,060 teachers and scholars. The Rev. William Smart, a Congregational minister, who came to Canada from England in 1811, and settled in Brockville was the founder of the Sunday School in Western Canada soon after his coming to this country.

CREMATION.

Cremation as a means of disposing of the bodies of the dead dates from a very early period. It was extensively practised by the Greeks and Romans, and at the present time prevails in India, China, Japan, and other countries. Modern cremation originated in 1866. There are now 80 crematories in Europe;

of these 22 are in Germany, 7 in Switzerland, and 30 in Italy. About 13,000 bodies were cremated in Europe, in 1909. In the United States, from 1876 to 1900, there were 13,012 cremations recorded. In the United States cremation dates from 1873-74, the first crematory was erected by Julius F. Lemoyne, of Washington, Pa., in 1876, it was used for the first time in that year when the body of Baron de Palm was cremated. The increase, if not rapid, has been continuous, indicating an increasing recognition of the system. In England, the first crematorium was constructed at Woking, Surrey, in 1879, but was not available till 1885. In 1883 a cremation took place in Wales in defiance of the coroner's authority which caused legal proceedings. Coming to Canada, the late John H. R. Molson, in his will left the sum of \$10,000 for the establishment of a crematorium, but at that time owing to legal objections the Cemetery Company felt compelled to decline the bequest. In 1900 Sir William Macdonald offered that if the Cemetery Company, would assume the trust, he would furnish the funds, for the erection and equipment of the building and would further endow it. This offer was accepted and the Crematorium Limited was incorporated by letters patent in 1903. The first body cremated was that of Hon. Senator Alexander W. Ogilvie; among other well known residents of Montreal, who in accordance with their expressed desire were cremated are Messrs. John H. R. Molson, Wolferstan Thomas, John L. Morris, John Hope, Angus Hooper, Sir George Drummond, and Sir Edward Clouston. The whole number of cremations in Montreal up to the 31st December, 1912, has been four hundred and forty-eight.

Adjoining the Catacombs of Rome, there is an underground chamber, some 30 feet deep and 25 feet square, named the "Columbarium of Caesar's household," the walls of which are entirely covered with shelves on which are neatly arranged boxes containing the "Storied Urn," or other receptacle of the ashes of those who had been cremated here 2,000 years ago; attached to some of these are labels giving the names of the persons cremated—Tryphena, Tryphosa, Clemens, Epaphras, and Onesimus. Can it be possible that these were the ashes of St. Paul's friends—our friends might we not say of whom we have read so often in the Epistle to the *Romans* 16:12; these may, or may not, have been the ashes of St. Paul's fellow-labourers, but, the coincidence is certainly very interesting.

The Romans, who originally buried their dead, borrowed cremation from Greece, during the time of the Republic. It became general about 100 B.C. and continued until about the end of the 4th century.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PERIOD.

A marked feature of the 19th century has been the rapid increase of religious and other philanthropic associations all the world over.

"The British and Foreign Bible Society" had up to 1904 printed the entire Bible in 378 different languages, and the total issues of the Society since its foundation in 1804 have amounted to 186,680,101 copies distributed in all parts of the British Empire, and in at least 27 foreign countries. For the year 1912, the number of Bibles, New Testaments and portions published was 7,394,523.



LOUISE, QUEEN DOWAGER OF DENMARK.

73 *face*

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE was founded in London, in 1846, at a conference of over 900 members, representing over 50 sections of the Protestant Church. The main idea was started in Scotland the previous year. The chief object being to uphold Protestantism in all its different forms and to promote scriptural Christianity. Its basis consists of nine points, among them the maintenance of Evangelical views in regard to the Divine authority and inspiration of the Bible, the right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Scriptures. The General Conference is held every seven years and oftener if necessary. This Association is strictly international and undenominational and its motto from the beginning has been: In essentials *Unity*, in non-essentials *Liberty*, in all things *Charity*.

One of the largest and most interesting meetings of the Alliance was that held in Copenhagen in 1884, when two thousand delegates assembled from all parts of the world, the proceedings were attended by the Royal family of Denmark with evident interest. The writer being the only delegate from Canada, had the privilege of reading two papers at that meeting. The Crown Princess won all hearts by her constant attendance, and the utter absence of formality, and her kindness and courtesy shewn to the delegates.

(See "*The Presbyterian*," 1884, page 282.)

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was founded in London, England, June 4th, 1844, by George Williams (afterwards Sir George Williams). It was founded in Montreal on November 25th, 1851, by T. James Claxton, F. E. Crafton, David Bentley, John Holland and others, at a meeting held in the



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basement of St. Helen Street Baptist Church. The Montreal Y. M. C. A. was the first organized on the North American Continent. It was followed a month later by a similar organization at Boston, Mass., in the United States. No better evidence of the enterprise of this Association can be given, than to state that a new building in Montreal has recently been erected at a cost of \$486,590.34. It was formally opened on Sept. 28th, 1912, and that there are now three branches in addition to the headquarters in Montreal.

So rapid has been the increase of these Associations, in 1913, it was found there were no less than 8584 in Europe and America.

The Pan-Anglican Congress, first suggested in a sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1902. The subject of a Pan-Anglican Congress was then brought before the Boards of Missions of Canterbury and York. On Dec. 15th, a letter was addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world, setting forth a scheme for the first Pan-Anglican Congress, in close proximity to the next Lambeth Conference of Bishops, coupling with the Congress a proposal for a Thank-offering.

The Lambeth Conference attended by Bishops from the whole Anglican communion, was first held in Sept. 1867, under the presidency of Archbishop Longley, and this Conference has been held at an interval of ten years ever since. In proposing the Pan-Anglican Congress,—a distinct organization, to be attended by clerical and lay delegates and women, it was thought that a larger representation would be had than that composed of Bishops only at the Lam-

beth Conference. The Congress was held from June 14th to 24th, 1908, when the Thank-offering amounted to £833,000, about 1,000 representatives came from all parts of the world and the occasion was rendered memorable when the delegates and their friends numbering in all over 6,000 were hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Strathcona at a garden party at Knebworth. The meetings were presided over by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and were throughout intensely interesting.

ALLIANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES.

The Association commonly known as the Pan-Presbyterian Council may be said to have originated in the minds of Principal James McCosh, D.D., of Princeton University, New Jersey, and the Rev. William Garden Blaikie of Edinburgh, in 1870. The first meeting of this Council was held in Edinburgh in 1877, and proved to be a success beyond the most sanguine expectations, it was followed at intervals of about four years by similar meetings in Philadelphia in 1880, in Belfast 1884, London 1888, Toronto 1892, Glasgow 1896, Washington 1899, Liverpool 1904, New York 1909, and in Aberdeen 1913.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This was instituted in 1889, and holds its meetings annually. The Congress which met in Montreal Sept. 1910, brought together a vast assemblage of clergy and laity. It remained in session ten days. To Archbishop Bruchesi must be given the credit of suggesting Montreal as the place of holding this meeting and the success of the Congress was largely due to his splendid executive ability.

The proceedings from the beginning to the close were characterized by much enthusiasm and high ceremonial. Among the illustrious delegates were three Cardinals, many Archbishops and Bishops, as well as other illustrious dignitaries of the Church.

The finances were managed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Lord Strathcona gave a handsome donation as well as the use of his magnificent residence.

One of the most notable events of the Congress, was the gathering of 30,000 children of the Church, clad in white, singing French hymns and waving banners, marching in procession from Notre Dame Parish Church to St. James Cathedral, presenting a spectacle not soon to be forgotten by any who witnessed it.

On the Sunday afternoon a great concourse met at Notre Dame Church whence they marched to Fletcher's Field where an altar had been erected and Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Legate.

The twenty-fourth meeting of the Congress was held at Valletta in the Island of Malta, in April 1913. The 3000 pilgrims representing every section of the world held sectional meetings in eight different languages.

The Papal Legate telegraphed to King George of England thanking him for the offer of a British ship to convey the delegates homeward to the main land.

THE ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE. This Association is called Ecumenical because of the plan of campaign which it proposes, covering the whole area of the inhabited Globe.

A General Conference was held in New York in 1900, A.D. Its object was to unite in cordial love

and sympathy, the friends of missions; to excite them to higher effort for the conversion of the world; and to discuss in the presence of the greatest and most experienced missionaries, topics in which all missionary boards are equally concerned. Large meetings were held in Carnegie Hall, and similar meetings have since been held in other localities, and with the happiest results.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS. This association—the latest addition to Protestant denominationalism—was founded in Boston, by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in 1879, of which she became the first pastor. This Church has no regular order of ministers; its religious services are conducted by "Readers," elected by the congregation for a term of three years. The system has taken rapid progress in the United States and other countries. The spacious and handsome headquarter's edifice in Boston, was erected at a cost of two million dollars. The number of adherents up to 1907 was reported to be, not short of one million. Mrs. Eddy died on Dec. 3rd, 1910, aged ninety years, leaving her large fortune to the Church she had founded, and of which she had been the accomplished and diligent leader, to the end of her days.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This is the largest Protestant Missionary Association in America, having on its staff five hundred and seventy American missionaries in 1905, and a yearly income of \$750,000. Among its earliest promoters were Cotton, and Increase Mather, Timothy Dwight, Jonathan Edwards, father and son; Dr. Edward Norris

Kirk—a very noted man in his day,—and the Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., many years its indefatigable secretary. The Board of Foreign Missions commenced in this way:—In 1806 at a gathering of four students of William's College, under lee of a hay-stack where they had taken shelter from a thunder storm, one of them, Samuel J. Mills, proposed that they should attempt to send the Gospel to the heathen. Two years later several of the students signed a pledge binding themselves to the foreign work should it be possible for them to go; at a subsequent meeting they received the assurance: "Go in the name of the Lord and we will help." On Sept. 10th, 1810, the Board was constituted, In 1812, it sent forth its first missionaries—Messrs. Judson, Hall, Newell, Nott, and Rice. Its missions now extend to India, Africa, Turkey, China, Japan, the Phillipines, Micromesia, Mexico, Spain, Austria, and other countries, twenty missions in all, with 172 ordained ministers, 365 women, 299 native ordained ministers, 589 churches, and 4,629 American and native laborers. The cash receipts for 1906 exceeded one million dollars.

This Association has its headquarters in Boston, and its transactions are administered by members of the Congregational Church.

Add to these the published annual reports of the Women's Missionary Societies of all the Protestant Churches, the publications of the London Tract Society, the Layman's League, the Christian Endeavour Society, the Epworth League, and the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, the Pan-Anglican Congress, the Alliance of the Reformed Churches, the Ecumenical Missionary Council, and other associations of a like kind make it apparent that the nineteenth century

surpassed all previous records in the attention bestowed on missionary efforts the world over.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS. A marked feature of the nineteenth century has been the great increase of Women's Associations, and their Auxiliaries, devoted to missionary and benevolent purposes and for the yearly increasing number of "honourable women" who have given themselves to the work of missions in foreign fields. Including the wives of missionaries who are as good missionaries as any—the women largely outnumber the men. So we find that the American Board of Foreign Missions in a recent annual report gives the number of American ordained missionaries to be 172, and of American women in the foreign field, 366.

Heedless of St. Paul's pointed remark to Timothy "I suffer not a woman to teach," women have been teaching, and are now teaching, and will continue till the end of the time to teach, in ever increasing numbers, reminding us of what is said in the Revised Version of the 68th Psalm—"The Lord giveth the word; the women that publish the tidings are a great host!"

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. The idea of the formation of this body, developed at the Congress of Women held in Chicago during the World's Fair there some twenty years ago. About twenty delegates were present from all over the world, and these returned home and each formed a Council of her own. On her return from the Chicago Congress, Lady Aberdeen resolved that a similar association should be formed in Canada. This was carried into effect, and

Lady Aberdeen was appointed its first President. The meeting held in Montreal in 1913, was the largest ever held in Canada, when about 150 delegates were present. The whole number enrolled is about 125,000 the meetings are held annually. The basis of the Council is "the Promotion of the Golden Rule in Law, Custom and Society and securing laws for the better protection of Women and Children."

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

During the French *Regime* liberal endowments had been provided for the Roman Catholic Churches in Canada, and the time came, when it was deemed right to make similar provision for the maintenance of the Protestant Churches in this country.

In 1791, an Imperial Act was passed providing that one-seventh part of all the Crown Lands in Canada, should be reserved for the benefit of the Protestant Clergy. Up to 1820 the Church of England in Canada had received the proceeds from the sale of Crown Lands, claiming to be the established Church in Canada, as in England. Presbyterians objected to the injustice of said claims.

A long and bitter controversy ensued before the Presbyterians were recognized as having a rightful claim to share in these reserves. By the Imperial Act of 1840 uniting Upper and Lower Canada the claims of the Church of Scotland were at last conceded and they became entitled to one-third of the proceeds of the reserves.

Appeals, threats, petitions followed—the Church and country alike became agitated, until almost a rebellion ensued.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

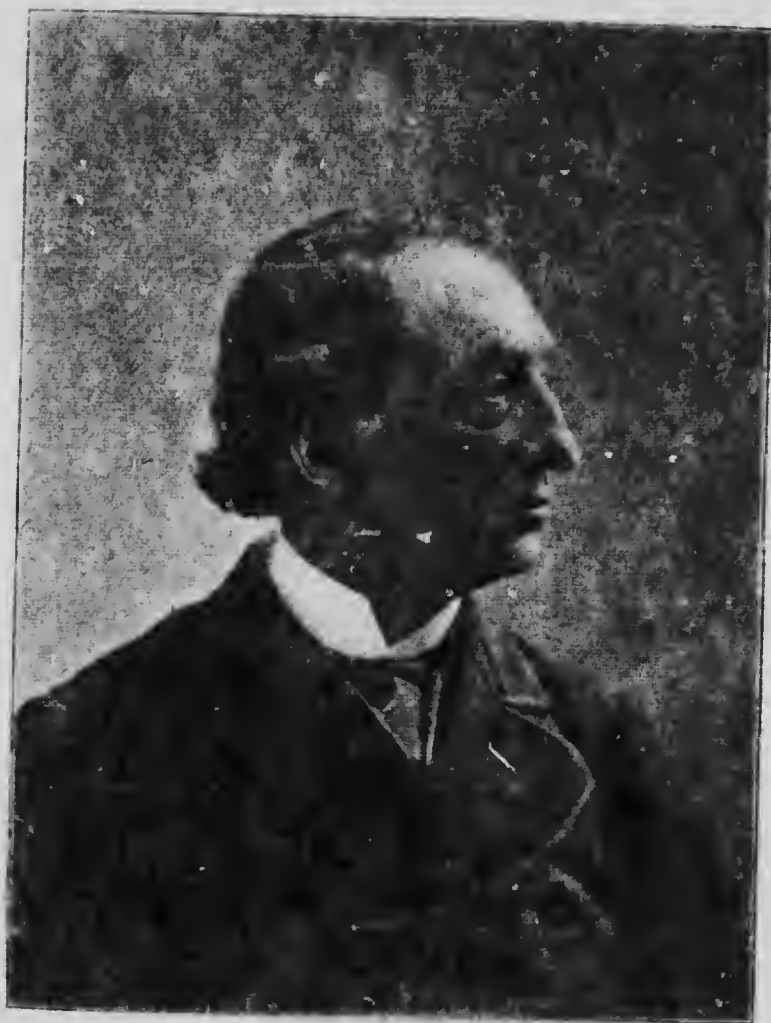
Born 1815. Died 1891. Aged 76.

The leading spirit of Confederation in the Dominion of Canada, 1867.



DWIGHT L. MOODY.
The American Evangelist

Died December 22nd, 1885 Age 62.



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The members of the Church of Scotland in Canada, protested vigorously against the pretensions of their Anglican brethren and their indignation reached a climax when it was announced, in 1836, that provision had been made by the local government for the endowment of fifty-seven rectories of the Anglican Church. In 1853 the Canadian Parliament got permission from the British Parliament to deal with the reserves, when it was resolved to sever all connection between Church and State in Canada which could only be done, by commuting the claims of all the ministers.

This was done and the total amounts thus paid to the different parties interested were as follows:

To Church of England	-	£276,851	5	2	stg.
Church of Scotland	-	127,448	5	0	
3 ministers of U. P. Church		2,240	11	0	
Wesleyan Methodist	-	9,768	11	0	
Roman Catholics of Upper					
Canada	-	20,942	15	0	
		<hr/>			
		£634,541	7	2	

From the CANADIAN CENSUS IN 1911 BY RELIGIONS.

Roman Catholics	2,333,041
Presbyterians	1,115,324
Methodists	1,079,392
Church of England	1,043,017
Baptists	382,066
Lutherans	229,364
Greek Church	88,507
Jews	74,864
Congregationalists	24,054
Mennonites	44,611
Salvation Army	18,943
Mormons	15,971
Confucians	14,562
Buddhists	10,012
Christian Science	5,073

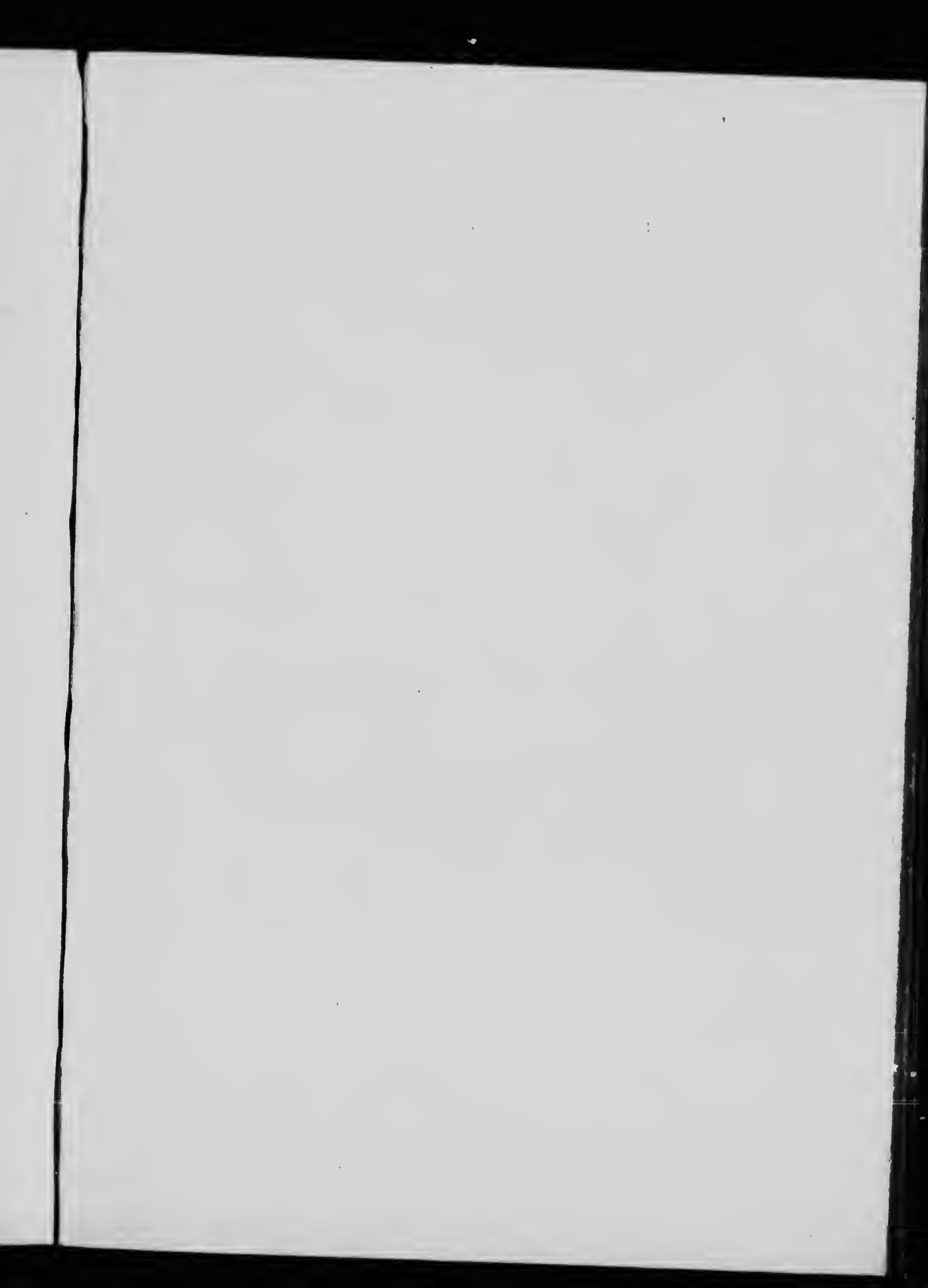
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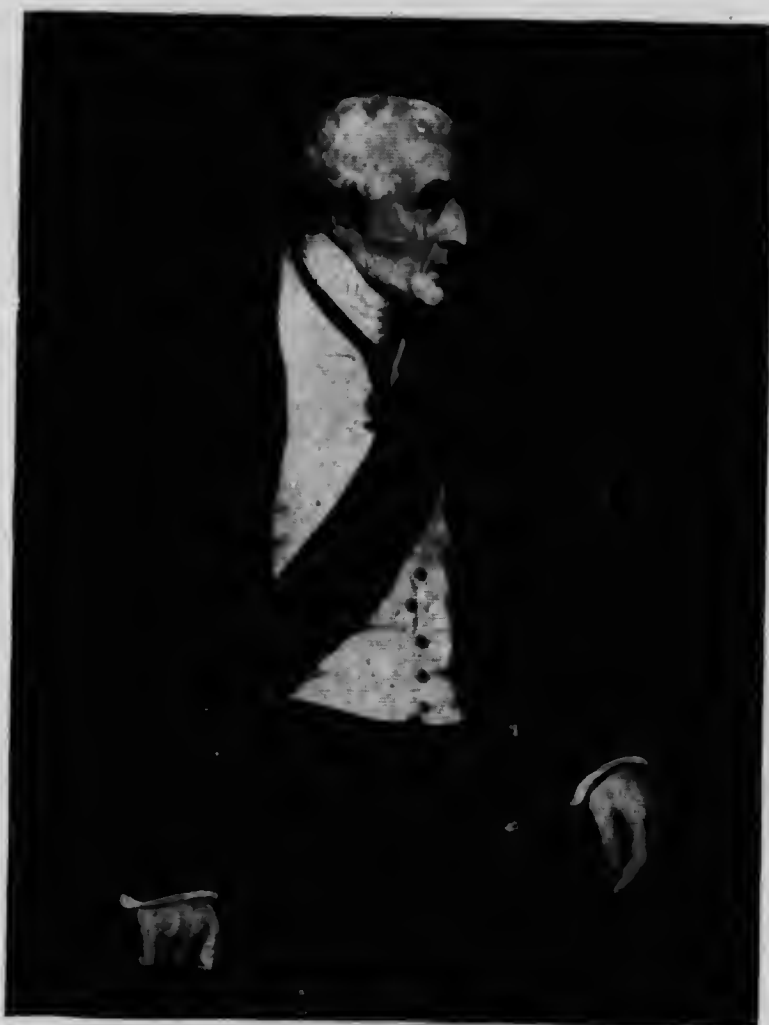
WAR IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE SPANISH PENINSULAR WAR; TRAFALGAR AND WATERLOO;
THE CRIMEAN WAR; INDIAN MUTINY; ANGLO-AMERICAN
WAR 1812-1814; THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR; THE SOUTH-
AFRICAN WAR.

All the nations have at some time or other trodden the war path, and often engaged in sanguinary conflicts, with slight provocation, and slender excuses. It was the eccentric Czar, Paul I., of Russia, who said international disputes should be settled by inviting the sovereigns to meet at a given place, and decide their quarrels, instead of compelling thousands of their subjects to fight for a cause, the merits of which they could not comprehend, and who responded to the call made upon them, from a stern sense of duty, or to earn for themselves a scanty day's wage. His own erratic reign was short-lived; a conspiracy was formed against him, and fighting desperately for his life, he met the same fate as his father, being strangled to death in his own palace in 1801. The people said he was mad, "that he went up like a rocket, and came down like a stick," but in regard to the question of settling international disputes, may be he was "*nae sae daft*" after all.

So long ago as 750 B.C., the prophet Micah foretold that the time was coming when "men should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears





ARTHUR WELLESLEY—DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Died 14th September, 1852. Aged 83.



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE

As he appeared on board "The Bellerophon" bound for St. Helena in 1815
where he died, May 5th, 1821 in his 52nd year.



ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Died 11th September, 1862. Aged 86.



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE

As he appeared on board "The Bellerophon" bound for St. Helena in 1815
where he died, May 5th, 1821, in his 52nd year.

"into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword
"against nation, neither shall they learn war any
"more." But that happy time is not yet in sight,
for at the present time the great powers are all making
extensive preparations for war, as though the best
guarantee for peace, is to be found in a state of preparation
for war. And in this respect the record of the 19th century
has been no exception to the general rule.

The Spanish Peninsular War, was commenced under the leadership of the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1807, and was brought to a conclusion by General Sir John Moore, in the battle of Corunna on the 16th January, 1809, where he repulsed the French, but himself fell mortally wounded. His burial is described in pathetic terms, by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, an Irish poet, in lines very familiar to many of us in our school-days:

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave where our hero was buried,
Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone, with his glory."

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—Oct. 21, 1805.

Nelson died on his flag-ship, in the arms of victory, when the naval power of France was utterly destroyed. His remains were brought to England and received a public funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral. Napoleon had made most extensive, and complete preparations for his Russian campaign. Europe had never beheld such a host. It comprised 270,000 French, 150,000 Germans, Poles, Italians and other

nationalities. The vast army reached Moscow to encounter a solitude, the city having been abandoned by its inhabitants. On the 19th Oct., 1812, he commenced his disastrous retreat which ended in the destruction of his army and Napoleon's humiliation. Of the vast army of 550,000 that had crossed the Niemen not more than 120,000 survived the ill-starred campaign. Napoleon's prestige was gone. In June, 1813, Wellington routed the French at Vittoria. The great European powers at an assembly at Vienna in 1815, entered into an agreement to put an end to Napoleon's ambitious career. In April, 1814, Paris had capitulated to the Allies, Napoleon had abdicated, and he received the sovereignty of the Island of Elba, was conveyed there in an English frigate, and was treated with the highest consideration. He escaped from there and succeeded in raising an army of 120,000 men, with this army he fought the celebrated battle of Waterloo on Sunday 18th June, 1815. Wellington's victory was complete. Napoleon abdicated a second time, was made prisoner and banished to St. Helena, where he died May 5th, 1821, in the 52nd year of his age. He was born in Corsica. He had fought the great fight after which it might be said indeed "The land had rest for forty years." In accordance with his last dying request his body was removed to Paris in 1840, and re-interred in a magnificent marble sarcophagus, in the Crypt of the Chapel of the Invalides, over the entrance door of which are inscribed in the French language these words "I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have loved so well," thousands of visitors from all lands to his tomb look in vain for any glowing verbal

tribute to the memory of this extraordinary man. Impartial history, however, has said "the world never witnessed a grander attempt to succeed without a conscience." He was destitute of principle; the display of power was his ruling passion; self-exaltation dragged him to ruin. On the other hand an American authority writes:—"At the time that Napoleon's power seemed to be at its greatest height, where he had commanded in person he had been successful against the ablest generals and mightiest armies in Europe. His Empire extended from Denmark to Naples. The Pope having launched a bull of excommunication against him as conqueror of Italy, he was siezed at midnight in his own palace in the Quirinal, by a body of French soldiers and held prisoner."

The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland in 1769, he died in 1852. He was Honourary Marshall of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia; his remains were interred in the vaults of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the solemn dignity and pomp of a State funeral.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth :"
The origin of the Crimean War was a long standing dispute, between the Latin and Greek Churches, about the possession of the Holy Sepulchre of the Church of Bethlehem, and of that of the tomb of the Virgin. The contending sectaries had hitherto shared the occupancy, but they were perpetually intriguing for exclusiveness, and in May, 1850, under French pressure, the Turkish Government yielded the point in dispute by ordering the Governor of Jerusalem to surrender to the Latins the key of the church at Jerusalem, to the indignation of the Greeks. Turkey

declared war in 1853, and the Allied fleets passed through the Dardanelles. It need not be here told how Britain drifted into the war, suffice it to say, a declaration of war appeared in the "Gazette" March 28, 1854, and a fleet was sent to the Baltic, under Sir Charles Napier, which kept the Russians at bay in that quarter. Large detachments of troops and ships of war were dispatched to the Crimea, the "Canadian" and "Indian" S. S. of the Allan Line were taken into the service and were profitably employed as Government transports, as long as the war lasted. Prodigies of valour were enacted by the besiegers and besieged in the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, and Balaclava. On October 25, 1855, took place the heroic, but useless, charge of the Light Brigade. From some misconception of an order of Lord Raglan's 636 horsemen charged a body of several thousand Russians with batteries on both flanks. At the word of command there was no faltering, and when the word was given, led by Lord Cardigan, they trotted across the intervening mile and a quarter, to the amazement of all beholders on the surrounding heights, and of none less than Lord Raglan himself, who had issued the order under circumstances that had suddenly changed :

"Forward the Light Brigade,
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.
Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,

Volley'd and thunder'd;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred."

—(TENNYSON.)

The whole affair occupied only 20 minutes "but "however futile, and even fool-hardy, this charge of "the Light Brigade remains on record as an undying "testimony of British courage and obedience." (See *Aubrey*, Vol. 3, page 918). With the final bombardment of Sebastopol in September 1855, the Crimean War was virtually ended; peace was proclaimed on March 30th, 1856, without as far as the record informs us, any very apparent substantial advantage accruing to either of the combatants. Russia recognized Turkey as a European Power. The Black Sea was to be open to the mercantile marine of every nation. The boundaries between Russia and Turkey were strictly defined, but not a word was said with regard to the "custody of the keys" of the church at Bethlehem.

Lord Raglan died of cholera, at his post, on June 28th, 1855, in the 65th year of his age.

The total loss of life to the contending parties was 782,393. The entire cost was £262,630,468: to Britain £74,230,468, to France £66,000,000, to Turkey £20,000,000, to Sardinia £2,000,000, and to Russia about £100,000,000, sterling.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The importance of India as a field for British commercial enterprise began with the incorporation of the East Indian Company, which received its first

charter from Queen Elizabeth in 31st December, 1600. From a small trading Company, it spread its operations over a large part of the country, and skilfully shaped its course, by military occupation, for the ultimate conquest of the whole Peninsula. Wars with native princes and with rival colonists followed in quick succession, until 1746, when the decisive battle of Plassey, by Lord Clive, and the dashing administration of Warren Hastings, established the rule of Britain over the whole of the Bengal Presidency. The East Indian Company became a vast monopoly. It had long been foreseen that the aggressive policy of this Company must sooner or later lead to a crisis. That came with a vengeance in the Rebellion of 1857, which for a time threatened the annihilation of British rule, and was only suppressed at a cost of £29,000,000 sterling, and the sacrifice of much precious life. The massacre of Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the storming of Delhi, are still fresh in mind, recalling on the one hand the recollection of deeds of the most fiendish atrocity, and on the other prodigies of valour by the British troops, and the natives who remained loyal to the English Government. The ostensible pretext for the outbreak was in itself a most insignificant matter—at least so it seems to us—the issuing of cartridges said to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs! The Hindu soldier who had to bite the end of his cartridge before loading his rifle, was easily persuaded that this innovation was a deep laid scheme, with no other purpose than to make him break caste and do violence to his religion, which holds the cow to be a sacred animal, to “eat it,” in this way was a renunciation of his sacred vows, and a virtual profession of Christianity! In the same way to “eat pork”

was accounted an abomination by the Mohammedan. The real grievance was a general and rooted dissatisfaction with the government policy of the East India Company. The present form of government in India was established in 1858, when all the territories heretofore under the East India Company, became vested in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who, in 1876, assumed the title of Empress of India, and her son Edward VII. was proclaimed Emperor of India. King George V. and Queen Mary visited India in 1912, when he received a magnificent reception with unparalleled demonstrations of loyalty, from all ranks and classes, and was crowned at Delhi, Emperor of India. Sir John Lawrence the hero of Lucknow, was appointed Governor General of India in 1863, and died in 1879. General Havelock defeated the Sepoys at Army and Cawnpore; he died in India in 1857, and was superseded by Sir James Outram. With the relief of the garrison at Lucknow, the back of the Mutiny was broken.

Sir Colin Campbell, the newly appointed Commander-in-chief, immediately on his arrival in India took in the whole situation, and headed the contingent appointed to raise the siege of Lucknow where Lord Lawrence had been shut in for fifteen weeks, by a large body of the rebels; Sir Colin's brilliant career was recognized by his elevation to the peerage under the name of Lord Clyde. Brave Sir Henry Havelock, on his march from Cawnpore to the relief of Lucknow, died amid the scenes of his triumph, before he had time to receive the honours that awaited him for his faithful services, and found a lonely grave in the Alumbagh.

Lord Roberts in his "Forty-one Years in India," London, 1900, pp. 601 gives a full and most interesting account of the Mutiny, which he was able to do, as he himself had gone through the whole campaign, and taken part in the engagement at Agra, Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore. Lord Roberts was congratulated by the Queen for his gallant services, and received the decoration of the Victoria Cross, from her Majesty's own hands. When Nana Sahib, the native ruler, resolved to evacuate Cawnpore, to revenge himself upon the victors, he gave orders that all the British residents should be murdered. After their husbands and protectors had been slain, their innocent widows and children, one hundred and twenty-one in number, whom he had imprisoned, were mercilessly butchered and their mutilated bodies were thrown into a deep well in the centre of the city, over the mouth of which a handsome monument was erected, which tells the tale.

On January 1st, 1859, peace was proclaimed, and with regard to the late rebellion a general pardon was granted for past offences, except to those who had taken part in the murder of British subjects.

Of the twelve Viceroy's since the Mutiny these four had previously been Governors General of Canada: Lord Elgin, Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Minto.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR. 1812-1814.

The origin of this war may be traced to the year 1807. An unfortunate and, by the British Government, unwarranted application of the 'right of search' to ships of war, brought about a collision between the



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American frigate "Chesapeake" and the English ship "Leopard" of 74 guns. The former was known to have on board some deserters from the British army, whom the Captain refused to surrender, upon which the British Captain fired a broadside, killing and wounding a number of Americans. "Chesapeake" struck colours, deserters were arrested, and the ships parted. The "Leopard" proceeded to Halifax, where the deserters were tried by court martial. One of them was sentenced to death and was executed. The English Government disavowed the act, recalled their Captain, and offered reparation, but the American mind was too much exasperated to listen to reasonable terms, and a proclamation followed forthwith, forbidding all British ships of war, to enter the ports of the United States. A second encounter, between the Chesapeake and Shannon, took place on June 1, 1813, in which the Chesapeake lost 61 killed and 85 wounded; the Shannon 33 killed and 50 wounded. The Chesapeake was towed into Halifax as a prize, turned into a British war vessel, and in 1820, broken up. The result of these, and subsequent misunderstandings led the Americans to equip an army of 10,000 regulars and 50,000 militia and to sanction a loan of ten millions of dollars, so as to be ready for any emergency. There is no doubt however that the hostile feelings engendered by the War of Independence had not yet subsided, and the feeling of dislike on the part of the United States to the British, was the real cause of the outbreak of the war, and the time seemed opportune for going to war with Britain, at that time engaged in suppressing Napoleon's ambition for the conquest of Europe. There is little doubt that America was influenced in provoking this war

by the temporary ascendancy and flattering representations of Napoleon I. Had they delayed their belligerent demonstrations until after his final overthrow at Waterloo, the unnatural war of 1812 would never have been recorded in the historian's page.

On the 18th of June, 1812, by a vote 79 to 49, a bill declaring war against Great Britain passed the House of Representatives, James Madison being President. For some time previous to this General Hull had been concentrating a large force at Detroit, and was in readiness to invade Canada. On the 12th July, Hull crossed over to Sandwich with 25,000 men and issued a ludicrous proclamation "that he had come not to wage war, but to emancipate the inhabitants of Canada from tyranny and oppression, and to restore them to the dignified station of free men." Little did he dream of the warm reception that awaited him. His first attempt showed him the temper of the British steel, and he lost but little time in beating a retreat to his stronghold in Detroit, where strongly entrenched, a humiliating retribution awaited him. General Brock, then Governor-General of Upper Canada, with 300 regulars, 400 militia, and 600 Indians, invested Detroit and on the 16th August the American General sent in a flag of truce, and without drawing a trigger surrendered himself, and all his host prisoners of war. By his surrender, not only Detroit, but the whole of the Michigan territory fell into the hands of the British. On October 13th, the Americans under General Van Ranselaer met with a signal defeat at Queenston Heights; General Brock was again waiting to receive them, and placing himself at the head of his men, bravely led them on

to the charge, but soon fell mortally wounded, and the British dispirited by the fall of their beloved General and overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to retire. At this critical moment, General Sheaffe appeared on the scene of action with 400 fresh troops, and renewed the combat. Many of the invaders were driven over the precipice into the Niagara River, and were drowned, whilst their General Wadsworth and 900 men were made prisoners.

The Americans now resolved upon renewing the attack upon Upper and Lower Canada simultaneously. In the meantime the American Navy, had in some measure atoned for the disastrous attempts of the army, and a series of marine engagements followed in favour of the Americans. The war was prosecuted with redoubled energy, the capture of Montreal, the commercial capital and key of Canada, was entertained. During the campaign of 1813, the British captured Ogdensburg; and in April, York (now Toronto) fell into the hands of the Americans. The British regained their ascendancy, and thrice in succession defeated the enemy at Stoney Creek, Beaver Dam and Black Rock. In September the whole British squadron was swept from Lake Erie, and the Americans now announced their intention to take possession of Montreal. General Harrison with 8,000 men was to complete the capture of Upper Canada, General Wilkinson with 10,000 men at Sackett's Harbour was in readiness to act as circumstances might indicate, and General Hampton lay at Chateauguay, prepared at a day's notice to march upon Montreal. It was arranged that General Wilkinson should descend the St. Lawrence and being joined by General Hampton

at the Lake St. Louis, they two should close the campaign by a triumphal entry into Montreal.

With that end in view, General Wilkinson descended the St. Lawrence with 10,000 men, the progress of this formidable armament, however, was arrested by the gallant Lieut. Colonel Morrison, of the 89th Regiment, who had under his command 850 regulars including the men on the gunboats, a handful of militia and 30 Indians. As soon as it was known that the flotilla conveying Wilkinson's army had passed Kingston, Morrison set out in pursuit, overtook the enemy in the Township of Matilda, followed him to Williamsburg and notwithstanding the fearful odds, it was resolved to give him battle. Morrison made his headquarters in the old Mansion house, on Crysler's Farm, where on the 11 November, 1813, the decisive engagement took place, in which the British loss was 3 officers and 21 rank and file killed, 8 officers and 137 men wounded and 12 missing. Wilkinson acknowledged to have lost 3 officers and 90 men killed, 16 officers and 221 wounded.

Allison in his "History of Europe" in his account of the war of 1812-1814 refers to the "Battle of Crysler's Farm" in these terms: "This glorious defeat of an invasion so confidently announced and strongly supported, diffused the most heartfelt joy in Lower Canada, and terminated the campaign there in the most triumphant manner; and was immediately followed by successes equally decisive in the Upper provinces."

Thus ended the Battle of "Crysler's Farm" which hastened the termination of the war that made lasting peace with the United States, and guaranteed

that "the brightest jewel in the Imperial diadem" of Lord Durham's imagination shall always be identified with the British Empire, for, as Earl Grey puts it "A greater and better future for all the Colonies lies rather inside than outside the Empire."

A treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814: The militia was consequently disbanded, having throughout the war been characterized by the most devoted loyalty, and unflinching courage. Substantial stone monuments were erected by the Canadian Government at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay, and Crysler's Farm.

The monument on Crysler's Farm was unveiled on September 25th, 1895, by the Hon. John Haggart Minister of Railways and Canals, together with Hon. A. R. Dickie, Minister of Militia, Premier Mackenzie Bowell, and other members of the Government in presence of a vast assemblage of men, women and children, from the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. The inscription on the monument reads as follows:

IN HONOR OF
THE BRAVE MEN
WHO FOUGHT AND FELL
IN THE VICTORY OF
CRYSLER'S FARM

ON THE
11TH NOVEMBER, 1813.

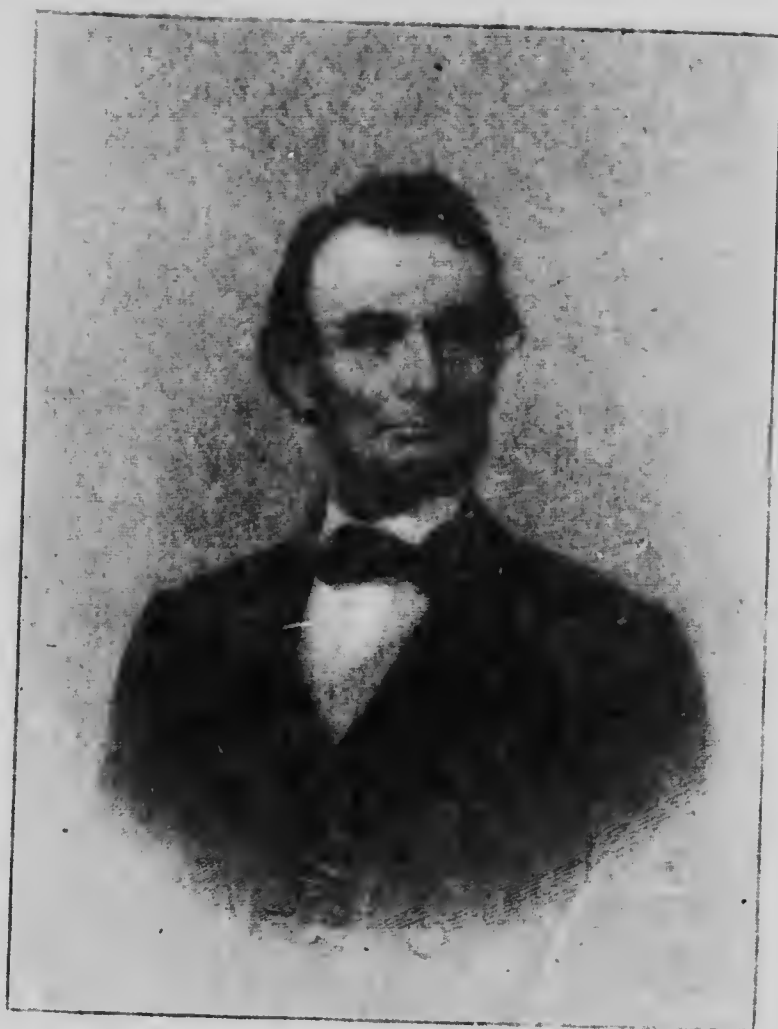
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, 1895.

Among those who were present at the unveiling of the monument was Mr. Samuel Crysler, then in his 92nd year, who told us, that along with other children of the family, he was shut up in the cellar of the house

at the time of the engagement, he remembered hearing the beating of drums, and the discharge of cannon and musketry. Mr. Samuel Crysler was the son of Colonel John Crysler, who came to Williamsburgh with the United Empire Loyalists in 1784, he then being fifteen years of age, a drummer boy.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.
1861-1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born in Hardin County, Kentucky, 12th February, 1809, of humble parentage; his ancestors were English, and by sheer force of character he came to be the foremost citizen in the United States. He was elected for the Legislature in 1834 and 1836, in 1837 he began the practice of law. His extraordinary ability led to his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. No sooner was the result of the election known, than several of the Southern States made preparations for formally separating themselves from the Federal Union, with the result that seven States—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, passed an ordinance of secession on January 9th, 1861. It was not enough however, for the slave holding party, that he desired not merely the expediency but the right of any State, or sectional combination of States to secede. This was considered equivalent to a declaration of war, and active preparations for the coming struggle were at once commenced throughout the seceded States. The tone of Lincoln's inaugural, had the effect not only of uniting and consolidating the public sentiment of the North, but also of encouraging all those in the border States, who, whatever may



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Died April 14th, 1865, in his 57th year.

have been their views in relation to slavery, had not yet cut off all attachment to the National flag, and Federal Union. It may here be mentioned that the number of slaves at this time in the United States was about 4,002,842.

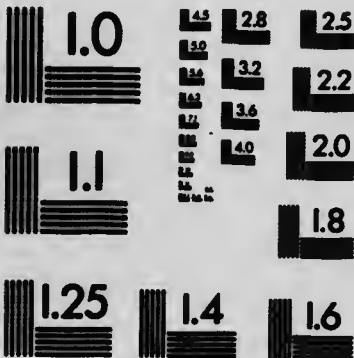
The first overt act in the Rebellion was the bombardment of Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbour. Early on the 12th April, 1861, an attack on the Fort was commenced, where Major Anderson of the Northern party was in command, General Beauregard on the part of the Southern Confederacy demanded its surrender. After a gallant resistance of thirty-three hours, Anderson was obliged to evacuate the place, which he did on the morning of the 14th. This produced a deep and intense excitement throughout the Northern States, breaking down for a time all party distinction, and uniting the whole people in an earnest, unfaltering purpose to support the Government.

The battle of Bull Run began on July 19th and ended on the 21st, a great defeat to the Union forces, although the losses on each side, were not far from equal. From this time onwards the war was carried on with unceasing determination on both sides, and numerous engagements followed in rapid succession. The most important of these was the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, brought on by General Lee's attempt to carry the war into the States of the loyal North. Fighting began on July 1st, the effective force of the North under General Meade, in this three day's battle was 82,000 to 84,000 men with three pieces of artillery. General Lee's effective force was 80,000 with 250 guns. The total of killed, wounded and



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missing in this fight was about 46,000 men, each side having suffered equally. Twenty generals were lost by the Federal Army, six being killed. The rebels lost seventeen generals, three being killed, thirteen wounded, and one taken prisoner.

On the 4th July, Lincoln issued a proclamation to the people of the United States, stating the result of the battle of Gettysburg, and saying that the Army of the Potomac had been covered with the highest honour. The military operations of 1862 were on the whole unfavourable to the North, which moved Lincoln to call out 500,000 men to strengthen the army. He issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all the slaves in the Rebel States. In 1864 General Grant was appointed to the supreme command of the Federal armies. He commenced a vigorous campaign over a wide area. The Southerners fighting with the courage of despair, but their cause was hopeless, and they were obliged to surrender in 1865, and General Lee with 28,000 men, became prisoners of war, the other confederate leaders cut off and scattered, speedily followed his example.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States in 1861, and again in 1865. Slavery was abolished in the district of Columbia by an Act of Congress, approved by President Lincoln, April 16th, 1862, and in the Rebel States January 1, 1863, and in the whole of the United States, February 1, 1865, but did not take effect till 1868.

While the North was rejoicing over the capture of Richmond, and the surrender of the Southern Armies, President Lincoln was assassinated at a Theatre in Washington on April 14th, 1865. The

war being ended 800,000 men were paid out of the Federal Army, and returned to their homes. The total cost of the Civil War to the North alone was the inconceivable sum of \$3,180,000,000. During the war the total number of men furnished by the Federal States was 2,656,553 of whom 281,000 were killed. The losses of the South were much greater, for out of 1,074,000 men enlisted 519,000 were killed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and "Commander-in-chief" was laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois. His biographer, Noah Brooks, sums up his estimate of his character in these words: "He left a name to be remembered, with love and honour, as one of the best and greatest of Mankind." Merle d'Aubigne the eminent historian says of him, "The name of Lincoln will remain one of the greatest that history has to inscribe on its annals."

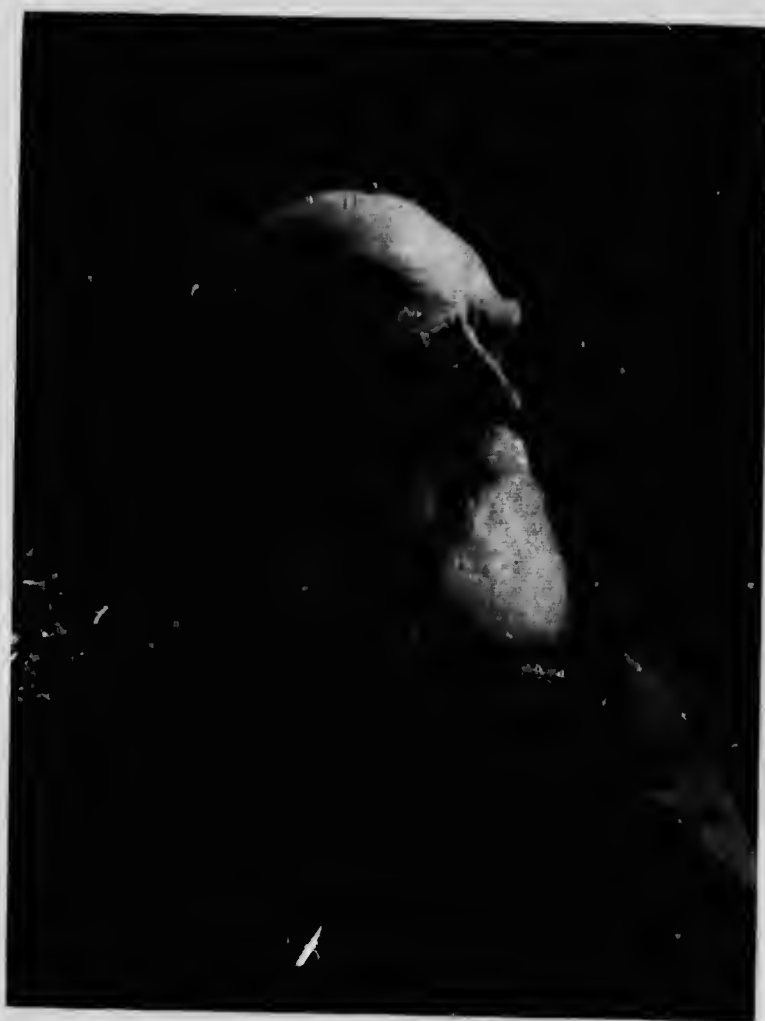
ULYSSES GRANT, a distinguished General and 18th President of the United States was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ill., April 27th, 1822. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he raised a company and marched with it to Springfield, and became the acknowledged leader of the Federal army during the whole of the Rebellion. He was elected President of the United States in 1868, and re-elected in 1873. He died at Mount Macgregor, near Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 23rd, 1885.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, the leader of the Southern party was born in Christian County, Kentucky, 1808. In 1861 he was elected President of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated in 1862. He did all he could in that capacity to bring about a successful issue

of the struggle. He was taken prisoner in Southern Georgia in 1865, was confined to Fortress Munroe for two years, and then released on bail. He was included in the general amnesty in 1868. In 1880 he published a history of the Civil War. He died in New Orleans, December 6th, 1889, aged 81.

GENERAL ROBERT LEE, was born at Stratford, Virginia, 1806, in 1865 he was appointed Commander-in-chief of all the Confederate Armies. Horace Greely says of him "he knew how to make the most of a good defensive position" the single point in which his admirers can justify their claim for him, of a rare military genius. General Lee died at Lexington, Oct. 12, 1870. Does it not seem like the irony of fate that General Lee's beautiful mansion, and 410 acres of land, at Arlington Heights, overlooking the Potomac, and the whole City of Washington, was acquired by the Federal Government, and converted into a National military cemetery. Here are buried 16,000 of those who fell in the Civil War, and others since then. Two thousand were buried in a heap, and a great stone erected to the memory of the "unknown dead." All the others are ranged in long parallel rows, each with a little head stone, on which is inscribed the name of the soldier and the date of his death. Handsome monuments also to officers of Army and Navy.

Near the house is a "Round Temple of Fame," on the pillars of which are the names of illustrious dead not buried here. Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, Jackson, etc.



LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

Born 6th August, 1820.

High Commissioner for Canada in London since 1896.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.
1899-1902

The cause of this war was discontent among the Uitlanders against the Government of the South African Republic; they claimed that they were taxed unmercifully, and appealed to Britain to protect them in their rights. Learning that Britain was sending out additional troops to Africa, President Kruger issued an ultimatum calling on Britain to withdraw immediately her troops in and on the way to South Africa; on her failing to do this a state of war would be declared. This ultimatum was rejected, the South African Republic, aided by the Orange Free State, invaded Natal, and the war was commenced. The Boers in conjunction with the famous De Wet, succeeded in penning the whole available British force under Sir George White, in the town of Ladysmith, which was relieved after 45 days only after Sir Redvers Buller, with a large army, had gone through one of the hardest campaigns of the war. During this period of the war extensive operations were carried on in Cape Colony, where Lord Methuen, was opposed to Cronjé, one of the most famous fighters of the Transvaal. Kimberley was besieged, and the whole northern part of the Colony overrun by the Boer forces. Methuen's advance to the relief of Kimberley was the occasion for some of the bloodiest battles of the war, Modder River and Magersfontein, and he did not succeed in his object until after Lord Roberts had taken over the command of all British troops in South Africa. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, had already furnished contingents.



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The second period of the war marked Roberts advance through the Orange Free State to Pretoria. Cronjé was captured at Paardeberg, and on March 15th, 1900, Roberts entered Bloombfontein; on June 5th he was in Pretoria. This advance was accompanied with severe fighting. Sir John French, Ian Hamilton and Baden Powel proving their worth as soldiers, the last named being the defender of Mafeking in its seven months' seige.

At this juncture Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic left the country, which he had ruined, and died at Clarence, Switzerland, July 1904, leaving \$3,700,000. He was buried at Pretoria with military honours, by order of King Edward.

In Dec. 1900, General Roberts returned to England, and Lord Kitchener took over the command. No great successes on either side seemed to have been gained, and a species of guerilla warfare followed. So matters stood until the end of 1901, Kitchener's blockhouse system approached perfection. The Boers were driven into areas, surrounded by blockhouses connected with barbed wire. Seeing further resistance to be useless, in May 1901, DeWet, Botha, Delarey, Steyn, Meyer, and others laid aside their rifles—not without honor, in the greatest war that Britain had undertaken since the Indian Mutiny.

The British losses during the war were 5774 killed and 22,829 wounded; of the Boers 4000 killed and 40,000 were prisoners at the end of the war in May 31st, 1902. The result of it all was, that the Transvaal was added to the number of Great Britain's already numerous colonies.

Among the heroes who fell at Magersfontein, was



GAVAZZI

The great Italian orator, reformer and evangelist.

Died January, 1881. Aged 81.

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At the first battle of the Boers, the Duke of Transvaal, Lord Hamilton, Sir John French, which he had raised, and died at Clarence, Switzerland, July 17th, leaving £3,700,000. He was buried at Pretoria with military honours, by order of King Edward.

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The British losses during the war were 2774 killed and 22,520 wounded. Of the Boers, 27,000 were killed and 40,000 were imprisoned. The end of the war in May 31st, 1902. The result of the war was that the Transvaal was added to the empire, and at Britain's already numerous colonies.

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General Wauchope, who was laid to rest by his sorrowing soldiers of the "Black Watch" amid the mournful strains of the bag pipes, December 11th, 1899, in the 54th year of his age.

The Canadian Contingent who took part in the war, consisted of 384 officers and 7,988 men, the total being 8,372, the deaths numbered 224, and the wounded 252, these figures include Strathcona's Horse in which there were 31 officers and 566 men, the deaths numbering 26 and the wounded 24. A further draft of 30 Canadians under Captain Woodside reached Durban after peace had been proclaimed.



INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aberdeen, Lady.....	79	Bryce, Rev. Dr.	68
African, South, War	101	Bruton Church	9
Alian Line SS.....	62	Bright, John	35
Alian, Sir Hugh	62	Borden	43
Albani	38	Cabs unknown.....	58
Amhrose, Bishop	22	Campbell, Sir Colin.	35
American Board of Foreign		Canadians in South African War	103
Missions.....	77	Campbell, Hon. James A.....	36
Amundsen, Captain	44	Carnegie, Andrew	38
Ancient, Rev. Mr.....	63	Cartier, Sir George	39
Anderson, Bishop.....	13	Campbell, Rev. R., D.D.....	39
Anglo-American War	90	Camden and Amboy R.R.	65
Anderson, Rev. Rufus.....	78	Cardigan	86
Archbishop of Canterbury	9	Canadian, Nine Provinces	43
Archbishop of York	9	Carey, Rev. W., in India.....	22
Arlington Heights.....	100	Canals, St. Lawrence	45
Ashbury, Methodist Bishop....	15	Cawnpore Massacre.....	90
Assassinations.....	42	Celebrities of Period	35
Associations of the Period.....	72	“Chesapeake” and “Leopard.”.	91
Atlantic Cable.....	60	Christian Science.....	77
Atlantic, SS.....	63	Christian Endeavor.....	78
Automobiles	57	Chateaugay	93
<i>Banner, The, Monthly</i>	66	Chalmers, Dr.....	29
Balaciava.....	86	Civil War in America.	96
Bell, Graham, Telephone	38	Clyde, Lord.....	89
Bernhart, Sarah	35	Clive, Lord.....	88
Bible Revision.....	32	Cook, Captain, Explorer.....	35
Borromeo.....	69	Copenhagen.....	73
Bible Society	72	Corunna.....	83
Bismark.....	42	Contra, Burdett.....	36
Black, Rev. W. M.....	69	Confederation	43
Bond, Bishop	13	Coimbariam in Rome	72
Bowell, Mack	43	C. P. R. completed.....	65
Buller, Sir E. Veres	101	Crysler's Farm.....	94
Buccleugh, Duke	68	Crysler, Col. John	96
Bull Run, Battle.....	97	Crysler, Samuel.....	95
Brock, General	92	Cronjé, General	101
Brunels, C. Engineers.....	35	Cremation.....	70
Browne, Hon. George.....	38	Crimean War.....	85
Brooklyn Bridge	49	Cunard Line SS	64
Bridges and Tunnels	48	Caar of Russia.....	82

	PAGE		PAGE
Davis, Jefferson.....	38	Genova, SS.....	62
Dawson, Sir William.....	39	George V., Emperor of India ..	89
Delhi, Siege of.....	88	Ghent, Treaty of.....	95
Detroit.....	92	<i>Globe, Toronto</i>	38
Divines, English.....	14	Governors-General, Canada.....	11
Do. Presbyterian.....	14	Gordon, (Ralph Connor).....	39
Do. Foreign.....	17	Gordon, D. M., Principal of	
Do. Methodist in Canada..	14	Queen's University.....	41
Disruption in Scotland.....	29	Grant, General.....	98
Disaster Marine.....	63	Graham, Sir Hugh.....	39
Drummond, Dr. Henry.....	39	Grey, Earl, Governor of Canada.	95
Drummond, Prof. Henry.....	34	Great Eastern SS.....	62
Durham, Lord.....	95		
Dumas, Alex.....	42	Hampton, General.....	93
Earthquakes and Volcanoes....	53	Havelock, General.....	89
East India Company.....	87	Harrison, General.....	93
Eccumenical Conference.....	76	Hastings, Warren.....	88
Edison, Thomas.....	38	Heaveysege, Charles.....	35
Edward VII., Emperor of India.	89	<i>Herald, Montreal</i>	65
Edwards, Jonathan, Rev.....	77	High Buildings and Elevators..	67
Eddy, Mrs. Mary Baker.....	77	Howe, Hon. Joseph.....	39
Eglinton Tournament.....	27	Hungarian SS, wrecked ..	62
Electricity.....	60	Huntington, Countess.....	14
Empress of India, Victoria.....	89	Hymns and Organs.....	22
Emerson, Ralph, Poet.....	38	Imperator SS.....	62
Erie Canal.....	46	India, Missions in.....	17
Ericsson, Inventor.....	36	Indian Mutiny.....	87
Evangelical Alliance.....	73	Ingila, Bishop.....	12
Evangelists.....	19	Ingram, Bishop.....	9
Encharistic Congress.....	75	Inventions of the Period.....	60
		Irving, Sir Henry.....	38
Falconer, R. A., President Tor-		<i>Journal, Halifax</i>	66
onto University.....	41	Judson in Burmah.....	17
Fleming, Sir Sanford.....	51		
Flying Machine.....	56	Kir.berly, Relief of.....	101
Fort Sumpter, Battle.....	97	Kitchener, Lord.....	102
Forth Bridge.....	48	King Edward SS.....	64
Frechette, Louis.....	39	Knowles, Rev. R. E.....	39
Fry, Henry.....	64	Krugar, Paul, President.....	42
Franklin, Sir John.....	36	Keys, Custody of.....	87
Fnifford, Bishop.....	12	Knebworth, Reception.....	75
<i>Gazette, Montreal</i>	65	Ladysmith, Siege of.....	101
Do. <i>Halifax</i>	66	Lambeth Conference.....	74
Garibaldi.....	42	Layman's League.....	78
Gettysburg, Battle.....	97	Laurier, Sir Wilfred.....	39

INDEX.

107

	Page		Page
Lang, Cosmo, Archbishop of York	9	Napier, Sir Charles	86
Lawrence, Sir John	89	Nana Sahib	90
Lewis, Bishop, Ontario	13	Newspapers in U.S.A.	66
Lee, General	100	Nelson, Admiral	83
Lees, Dr.	24	Newspapers in Halifax	66
Literati of the Period	33	Nightingale, Florence	36
Lincoln, Abraham	96		
Lind, Jenny	42	Ornan, the Jebusite	54
Linotype printers	59	Old and New, Things	54
Livingstone David	19	Oldest F. M. Societies	21
Losses of British in South Africa	102	O'Connell, Daniel	36
Louise, Denmark	73	Outram, Sir James	89
Lundy's Lane, Battle of	95	Oxenden, Bishop	12
Lucknow, Relief of	89	Panama Canal	46
Lucifer Matches	55	Pan-Presbyterian Alliance	75
		Pan-Anglican Alliance	75
Magersfontein, Battle	95	Parson's Turbine	64
Macdonald, Sir John A.	40	Paganini	42
Marconi and the Wireless	42	Peary, Admiral	38
Macdonald, Fraser	64	Peterson, Principal McGill	41
Matheson, Archbishop	13	Penny Postage	56
Maclachlan, Agnes Maule	40	Patronage abolished	68
Madison, James, President	92	Plassey, Battle of	88
Machray, Archbishop	13	Powell, Baden	102
Mafeking, Siege of	102	Popes of Rome	13
McGee, D'Arcy	40	Postage Stamps	55
McGinnis on Steam Navigation	64	Polar Explorations	44
Menai Bridges	48	Press Canadian	65
Medley, Bishop, N.B.	12	Prime Ministers, Canada	43
Methuen, Lord	101	Presidents, United States	10
Micah's Prophecy	82	Prime Ministers, British	9
Milan	69	Quebec Gazette	65
Missionary Aspect	20	Queenston Heights	95
Missionaries of the Period	17		
Modder River	95	Raglan, Lord, died	86
Mont Cenis Tunnel	49	Railway, Russia in	48
Montreal	93	Raikes, Robert	70
Mowat, Sir Oliver	40	Rainey, Principal	29
Mount Stephen, Lord	40	Railway System	64
Moore, Gen. Sir John	83	Recorder Acadian	66
Morrison, Colonel	94	Reform Bill	68
Motor Boats	56	Rhodes, Cecil	36
Monument, Crayser's Farm	95	Rideau Canal	46
		Roberts, Lord	90
Napoleon I	84	Rockefeller, John	38
		Roebbling, Engineer	49

	PAGE		PAGE
Royal William SS.	61	Thames Tunnel.	49
Rupert, Prince.	37	Threshing Machines.	54
Religions in Canada from Census 1911.	81	Thompson, Sir John.	41
Sedan Chairs.	56	"Titanic" disaster.	63
Scott, Captain, died.	44	Tobacco and Snuff.	58
Scotia SS.	64	Topp, Rev. Alex., D.D.	68
Screw Propeller.	64	Triumphs of Engineering Skill.	45
Selkirk, Lord.	36	Tract Society, London.	78
Seabury, Bishop.	12	Trafalgar, Battle of.	83
Sewing Machine.	55	Tnpper, Sir Charles.	41
Shaftsbury, Lord.	36	Turbine Engines.	64
Shannon.	91	Tunnels in United States.	51
Sheaffe, General.	93	Tunnels.	48
Slavery abolished in Britain ... Do. America.	66 98	Type-Writer.	59
Smith, Goldwin.	41	Union of Churches.	29
Smart, Rev. William.	70	Van Ranselaer, General.	92
Spanish Peninsular War.	83	Viceroy in India.	90
Spurgeon's Tabernacle.	70	Victorian Era.	7
Spinning Wheel.	52	Victoria Bridge.	48
St. Bernard Monks.	51	Wannamaker, John.	70
Storey, Dr.	24	Wars of the Period.	82
St. Clair Tunnel.	50	Watt, James, Engineer.	38
St. Gothard Tunnel.	50	Waterloo, Battle.	84
Strathcona, Lord.	40	Wauchope, General, died.	103
Strathcona's Horse.	103	Wellington, Duke of.	84
Strachan Bishop, Toronto.	12	Wellesley, Marquis.	83
Stanley, Henry M.	37	Whittier, John, Poet.	35
Star, The Montreal.	65	White, Sir George.	101
Steam Navigation Literature.	64	Whitney, Sir James.	42
Steel pens.	55	Witness, Daily, Montreal.	65
Stephenson's Engineers.	37	Williams, Sir George.	73
Stoney Creek, Battle.	95	Williamson, James.	64
Stockton and Darlington R.R.	65	Wilberforce, William.	38
Stez Canal.	45	Wilkinson, General.	93
Sunday Schools.	69	Women's Associations.	79
Sweetman, Bishop.	13	Women's National Council.	79
Submerged City.	53	Woodside, Captain.	103
Taschereau, Cardinal.	18	Wordsworth, William, Poet.	35
Te Deum Laudamus.	22	York, now Toronto.	93
Telegraph.	60	Y. M. C. Associations.	73
Telephone.	60		

