

ROUGE ET NOIR.

Fortster Fuetter Forsau Felteiter.

Vol. VIII.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, APRIL, 1887.

No. 4.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL,
WYKEHAM HALL,
COLLEGE AVENUE,
TORONTO,

For the higher education of young ladies. Application for prospectus or for admission may be made to Miss GRIER, Lady Principal.

The accommodation for boarders is comfortable and healthful.

R. STEWART. L. STEWART.

STEWART BROS.,
CUSTOM TAILORS.

774 QUEEN STREET WEST,

Dennick's Block.

TORONTO.

P.S.—All work guaranteed a perfect fit.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA—A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge—last Revised Edition—27,900 Articles—3,485 Wood Engravings—39 Maps—10 vols. Royal 8vo., Cloth, \$20.

RUSKIN'S COMPLETE WORKS—30 vols. in 12—with all the Wood Engravings and Text—\$12. Also an edition with all the Coloured Illustrations, \$18.

PARKMAN'S COMPLETE WORKS—Popular edition—10 vols., 12mo., cloth, in a box, \$15.

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE—4 vols., large 8vo., cloth, \$20; calf bound, \$25. Stock in all Departments well assorted.

WILLIAMSON & CO,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

TORONTO

JOLLIFFE & Co.

Manufacturers and Importers of

FURNITURE,

LOUNGES, PARLOUR SUITES,

FOLDING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDS,

MATTRESSES, BED LOUNGES,

CUSHIONS, HASSOCKS,

UPHOLSTERY.

JOLLIFFE & CO.,

467, 469, 471 QUEEN ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER & TREE

SEEDS

Sterling worth and quality have made
SIMMERS' SEEDS

the most popular brands. Sow them
and you will use none but

SIMMERS' SEEDS

All SEEDS MAILED FREE on receipt of
Catalogue Prices.

Please send your address for a Seed Catalogue,
free on application.

J. A. SIMMERS,

SEEDSMAN,

147 King Street East, TORONTO.

Wheaton & Co.,

17 KING STREET WEST, Cor. JORPAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED "DUPLIX" SHIRT

Importers of FINE FURNISHINGS.

Macintosh & Co.'s Rubber Coats.

Welsh, Margeton & Co.'s Scarfs
and Collars.

Dent's Gloves, All Kinds.

Boating and Football Jerseys, &c.

Clergymen's Collars
Made from any Sample.

10 per cent. Discount to Clergymen and Students.

C. & J. ALLEN,
29 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THE LARGEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING IN
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, ELECTRO-PLATE
CHINA TEA, DINNER AND
BREAKFAST SETS.

FULL LINES OF
CRICKETING AND LAWN TENNIS GOODS

Orders promptly attended to. Visitors cordially
invited to inspect our Stock.

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

SAMUEL B. WINDRUM,
THE JEWELLER,

KING STREET EAST (UP-STAIRS.)

In addition to his large Stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
BOTH AMERICAN AND SWISS,

Is showing a full assortment of the latest styles
of English Gold and Silver Jewellery.

His assortment of Diamonds and other Gem
Rings is most complete, and with his lines of
American Jewellery and Rolled Plate Chains,
together with a full line of finest Silverware,
Spoons, Forks, Cutlery and Gold and Silver
Headed Canes constitute one of the best assorted
stocks ever offered to the public.

Finest Cricketing Material & Tennis Goods.
Football and Boxing Gloves.

S. B. WINDRUM,

31 KING STREET EAST, (UP-STAIRS.)

ESTABLISHED 1842.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON,

MERCHANT

TAILORS &

ROBE-MAKERS,

43 King Street East,

TORONTO.

TREBLE'S for Gloves, Umbrellas, Collars, Jerseys, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.

THE NEAREST DRUG STORE.
STUART W. JOHNSTON,
 676 QUEEN ST. WEST.
 25 PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

A. J. McLEAN'S,
 3RD DOOR EAST SPADINA AVENUE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 372 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

VERRAL'S
 CAB, COUPÉ, LIVERY AND
 BOARDING STABLES.
 HEAD OFFICE MERCER ST.

TELEPHONE No. 979.

HARRY A. COLLINS,
 THE LEADING
HOUSE FURNISHER,
 90 YONGE STREET,
 TORONTO.

THE CHANDOS CLASSICS.

A series of Standard Works in Poetry, History and General Literature. Crown 8vo. uncut, plain cloth, paper label, hand trimmed to give wide margin. Specially suitable for Libraries. Price, per volume, 70 cents.

Dante (The Vision of). By Cary.
 Dr. Syntax's Three Tours.
 Butler's Hudibras.
 Twice-Told Tales.
 England: Its Constitutional History, and its Constitution.
 History of the Saracens.
 Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, &c.
 The Talmud (Selections from). By H. Polano.
 With Maps, Plans, &c.
 Roscoe's Italian Novelists.
 Roscoe's German Novelists.
 Roscoe's Spanish Novelists.
 Lord Bacon's Essays.
 The Percy Anecdotes. By Reuben and Sholto Percy.
 Pepys's Diary and Correspondence. Memoir and Preface, &c.
 Johnson's Lives of the Poets, with Critical Observations on their Works.
 Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence. Edited by Bray.
 Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. With Flaxman's Illustrations.
 And upwards of 100 other Standard Works.

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON,
 74 & 76 King Street East, Toronto.

JONES BROTHERS & MACKENZIE;
 BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,
 Nos. 5 and 6 Canada Permanent Buildings.
 CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLEY JONES,
 GEO. A. MACKENZIE.
 English Agent, JONAS AP JONES, LONDON,
 99 Canon Street.

WM. P. ATKINSON,
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
 21 YORK CHAMBERS,
 No. 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

E. DOUGLAS ARMOUR. WM. SETON GORDON.
ARMOUR & GORDON,
 BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
 11 BUILDING AND LOAN CHAMBERS,
 TORONTO.

McMICHAEL, HOSKIN & OGDEN,
 BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.,
 46 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
 D. McMICHAEL, Q.C. CHAS. McMICHAEL
 ALFRED HOSKIN, Q.C. ALBERT OGDEN.
 A. J. W. McMICHAEL.

FRANK H. SEFTON L.D.S.,
 Dentist,
 Removed to 172 YONGE STREET.
 (Next door to Simpson's Dry Goods Store.)
 Ten per cent. discount to Students.



Messrs. W. S. KIMBALL & CO. take pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply without delay COLLEGE FRATERNITIES with their **SATIN STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES** Packed in FRATERNITY COLORS. Also CLASS and COLLEGE colors. Name of society can be inserted on label if desired. 14 Prize Medals. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

O'KEEFE & CO.,
 BREWERS AND MALSTERS.
 English, Bavarian, and Canadian Hopped Ales and Porter.
 "Pilsener" Lager equal to the famous brand-brewed at Pilsen.



BROWN BROS.
 STATIONERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, BOOKBINDERS, &c.,
 64, 66 & 68 King St. East, Toronto.
BOOK BINDING
 In every style of the art. Unsurpassed for style, durability, and moderate charge. Stationery and Account Books. Large Stock constantly on hand.
BROWN BROS.,

Port and Sherry Wines. Cockburn's, Graham's and D. Silva's in Ports. Gordon's and Casaris' in Sherries. The finest Wines imported at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, and \$6 per gallon, and from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bottle.
 The choicest Native Wine in the Dominion White and Red—guaranteed made exclusively from the pure juice of the grape at 50 cents per bottle, or \$5.50 per dozen, at
MARA & CO.,
 GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,
 280 QUEEN STREET WEST,
 Near Beverley Street. Telephone 713.

BILLIARDISTS
 Are indebted to E. L. Bowman for maintaining one of the finest Billiard Halls in the Dominion, where knights of the cue have the advantage of first-class tables and every convenience. You will find the place up-stairs in the Yonge Street Arcade. The only Billiard Room in the city heated by steam.

BOOKS.
 Come and Buy, Sell, or Exchange your Books at the Great Second-Hand Book Depot,
THE DOMINION BOOK STORE,
 SUTHERLAND'S
 256 & 259 Yonge Street, Toronto.
STUDENTS BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

BILTON'S
 THE MOST RELIABLE HOUSE FOR THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF SALT WATER
OYSTERS
 IN SHELL, DUCK, AND CAN.
 Also Shrimps, Prawns, Scallops, and every variety of Salt Water Fish in Season. Dessert Fruits, Choice New Nuts, Kentish Coles, Grenoble, Walnuts, New Hickory Nuts, Tunis Dates, Figs, Prindles, &c., &c.
BILTON'S, 188 YONGE STREET

TREBLE'S Perfect-Fitting French Yoke Shirts are the best, 53 KING St. West.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

Vol. VIII.

TRINITY COLLEGE, APRIL, 1887.

No. 4.

CONTENTS.

Poem—"On Peals in general"	3
Canadian Church History	3
Some Canadian Poets	5
Independence in Journalism	6
Science Column	7
EDITORIALS.	8
COLLEGE NEWS.	9
EXCHANGES.	10

A SKETCH OF CANADIAN CHURCH HISTORY.

(continued).

For these and other distinguished public services Dr. Strachan was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in 1828, and thus was laid upon him quite unsought the responsibility of taking a leading part in the business of the Province, as the special representative of the church, there being at that time no Bishop in Upper Canada.

Meanwhile, to return to the Lower Province, the first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Mountain was appointed in 1793. We are told that the aged Gallican Bishop of the City met him, on his disembarkation, and affectionately kissed him on each cheek, as a mark of brotherly amity and peace. The hope of Du Pin and Archbishop Wake for a closer union of the two national churches had not as yet been altogether forgotten, whilst the contrast between the Gallican Church at home, exposed to all the horrors of the French Revolution, and in Canada under the protection of British rule, must have been striking indeed. Alas that Papal and Jesuit influence have so completely changed all this. It is to be feared, that when the present Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec dies, the Gallican element in that Province, will be entirely controlled by the Ultramontane party, with what baneful results to the future of Canada it seems utterly impossible to forecast.

Bishop Mountain traversed both Provinces on Episcopal duty undeterred by the dangers of the American war, and notwithstanding the disastrous effect of that great struggle upon Canada for many years after, Bishop Mountain, on his death in 1826, left 30 clergy in the two Provinces.

Bishop Mountain was succeeded by Bishop Stewart; and, ten years later, the son of the first Bishop, Doctor George Jehoshaphat Mountain was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Montreal to Bishop Stewart, who died in England a few months later. The new Bishop had formerly filled the position of Archdeacon of the lower Province, and, from 1823 to 1835, of Principal of McGill College, Montreal, then just founded. Of Bishop Mountain the younger, it may be truly said that the Canadian Church was indeed blessed in the gift of so great, so wise, and so saintly a Bishop.

ON PEALS IN GENERAL.

Peals are the tones in which a metal tells
The joyous news rung forth by marriage bells,
That Mary B. has married Henry A.,
And by her father has been given away.
Another kind of peals in laughter rings
From out the pretty mouths of giddy things,
I mean those school-girls, who in martial row
For promenades along the sidewalks go;
Who with cool gaze the modest youth distress,
Too conscious of the fitting of his dress,
He thinks an awkward poising of his hat
Is what those awful girls are smiling at,
With nervous hand he seeks to turn it round;
The hat twitched off goes twirling to the ground
The merry laugh discomfiture completes
Him, in the ditch a false step quickly seats.
One other kind will now complete my list,
Whose name when mentioned ever will be hissed.
Its active power is greatest when unseen.
Its nature treacherous, unfair and mean.
With equal ease it lays the mightiest low;
Wealth, power and poverty the same may go,
And fat pomposity is quickly floored
Upon the hard, unsympathetic board
This last, whose might the human race all feel,
Is the all-levelling banana-peel.

R. B. M.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to him by his father, the first Bishop, at the outset of his ministry (dated Quebec, October 31st, 1824,) may be of interest, as throwing light upon the characters of both father and son. "You now, my dear son, enter the important business of life * * * I need not recommend to you regularity in the discharge of your clerical duties, nor an earnest desire to promote the religious knowledge and the piety of your people. I am satisfied that you have these objects seriously at heart. * * * Accustom your mind to the consideration that you are an ambassador for Christ, and endeavour in all things, to conduct your embassy in the spirit of your Master. Be very watchful over yourself, that no degree of languor or indifference creep by degrees into your manner of conducting Divine Service. Impress upon your mind the fixed recollection, that when you open your lips in the Church, it is to address yourself to the Almighty Lord of heaven and earth, in behalf of yourself and of all who are assembled with you. 'This recollection,' said godly Percival 'will make it impossible for you to pray without deep seriousness, awful reverence, and devout affections.' * * In private instruction (whenever an opportunity offers of conveying it), do not be deterred by fear of Methodists, from being warm and earnest in your endeavours. Do not be discouraged by perverseness or conceit or disgusting vulgarity, and ignorance; keeping always in mind the infinite importance of the object and the reward of those who turn many to righteousness. I will conclude by begging you, in the most earnest manner, to be strictly regular in your application to the studies proper to your profession. I do not wish you to be a hard student. I ask you to be a regular one. Set apart a convenient portion of the day, and let nothing (but what may be still more necessary and important) divert you from it."

Bishop G. J. Mountain held his first visitation of his enormous diocese in 1838. In Upper Canada he found 73 clergy, and about 150,000 church members, whilst in Lower Canada there were 44 clergy and some 40,000 church members. This visitation impressed the Bishop with a deep sense of the urgent need of more clergy in Upper Canada, as well as of the inadequacy of the voluntary system for their supports. In the 60 miles between London and Goderich, there were at that time no ministers of any denomination.

It is clear that the clergy reserves were at that time inadequate to the continually increasing demands made upon the church. Land was almost a drug in the market. It could be sold only with difficulty, and for a very small price. The church retained possession of more land in fact, just up to the time when they were becoming valuable; and this fact explains much, that is often perplexing in the record of her growth and work.

It may be of interest to compare with the above statistics of fifty years ago the present returns, which give in Upper Canada 450 clergy and nearly 350,000 church mem-

bers, and in the Lower Province 142 clergy and nearly 20,000 church members. The number of clergy in Ontario has thus increased more than six-fold, and the number of church members considerably more than doubled during that period.

Amongst the most interesting and important features, in the life of Bishop Mountain, the younger, must be ranked his memorable journey to the Red River, which ultimately led to the foundation of the See of Rupert's Land, destined in our time to become a metro-political See with its five Suffragan Bishops, in what may conceivably one day become the most important part of the whole Dominion. It is difficult to realize the hardships and perils of that voyage of 1,800 miles in a canoe from Lachine to the Indian Settlement at Red River, occupying nearly six weeks for its accomplishment. The Journal of the voyage was afterwards published by the Church Missionary Society, and its perusal induced the present metropolitan of Rupert's Land, then a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to offer himself for what was then a purely Missionary Bishopric among the Indians. The Bishop's journey was undertaken in 1844, and the See at Rupert's Land was founded five years' later.

Meanwhile the enormous Diocese of Quebec had been subdivided in 1839, by the foundation of the Diocese of Toronto, including the whole Province of Upper Canada, which now passed under the Episcopal jurisdiction of Dr. Strachan, consecrated its first Bishop in that year. It was at a critical time for the Church that Bishop Strachan then undertook the charge of the new Diocese. For several years a vigorous movement had been in progress, aiming at a free representative system of government for Upper Canada on the one side, and at the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the Anglican Church on the other. A long and weary struggle was in store for the Church and the new Bishop stretching over the next dozen years, not without grievous loss to the Church's usefulness and influence. At the outset the Bishop fondly hoped that a final settlement of the vexed questions of the Clergy Reserves had been attained by the Imperial Act dealing with the subject passed in 1841, a year which was also marked by the union for legislative purposes of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This latter step the Bishop never ceased to lament, as the real cause of the misfortunes which subsequently befell the Church. According to the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1841, the Clergy Reserves were to be divided, five-twelfths still remaining to the Church of England, and the remaining seven twelfths being apportioned between the Kirk of Scotland and other Christian bodies. At his first visitation address Bishop Strachan publicly welcomed this division by the Imperial Parliament as a final settlement of a vexed question in which for the sake of peace the Church would gladly acquiesce. The same spirit was shown by the new Bishop in reference to changes made by the local Parliament in reference to the chartered King's College—according to

the amended charter the Head of the University need no longer be an ecclesiastic, and the Anglican Bishop was to be replaced in future in his capacity of visitor by the Judges, &c. Notwithstanding the alterations thus made the Bishop loyally co-operated in the establishment of the college, which largely owing to his untiring exertions was at length opened in 1844, amid great rejoicings and much pomp for its short career of seven years as a University connected with the Anglican Church.

SOME CANADIAN POETS.

I. PROFESSOR C. G. D. ROBERTS.

Young as Canada is, and many as are the disadvantages under which she has laboured in the field of literature, yet the crop of Canadian Poets has been by no means a small or poor one. Of the six or eight men who have published volumes perhaps none have so many claims to the first place as Professor Roberts, of Windsor, N. S. His neat little book, "In Divers Tones" has just been read with much pleasure from beginning to end, and to all not seen the volume we would say, 'We envy you the treat in store.' His earlier work "Orion and other Poems" was reviewed in this Journal as it came out, so that at present our task, or rather pleasure, lies in speaking of the latest sprig which has been twined into his already famous laural wreath.

The Book is indeed well named, for divers are the strings he touches, and divers the notes they produce, in the fifty or sixty short poems which fill the volume.

It is dedicated to his friend, Edmund Collins, with these words.

In divers tones I sing
And pray you friend give ear
My medly of sing I bring,
You, who can rightly hear.

Themes gathered far and near,
Thoughts from my heart that spring
In divers tones I sing,
And pray you friend give ear.

Here's many a serious thing
You'll know if it's sincere,
Where the light laughers ring,
You may detect a tear,
In divers tones I sing
And pray you friend give ear.

We recognize many of the poems that follow as old friends for they have appeared in different magazines at various times, but some are new. Mr. Roberts has touched themes the most diverse with a gentle and cultured hand, and if there is any one thing more striking than another in his verses it is the sweet softness of all his lines, not one of them grates upon ear or jars the mind of the

reader, and it gives us a special pleasure to note this, for if poetry be not pleasing it is nothing. We turn to a volume of the gentler muse for pleasure and repose after a wearisome struggle with some of her sterner sisters, and if we find her didactic and tedious we are apt to lay more blame upon her than perhaps is deserved.

It would be vain to pick out one or two verses or poems from this book, and judge them the best, but the beauty of some were more readily perceived than of others, and especially we would make mention of, *Actæon, The Pipes of Pan, Out of Pompeii, Birch and Paddle, and The Quelling of the Moose.*

What a vivid painting of the scene, to any one remembering the story of Actæon are these words taken from the poem and the rest is well in keeping with this extract

And now he came upon a slope of sward
Against the pool. With startled cry the maids
Shrank clamouring round their mistress, or made flight
To covert in the hazel thickets. She
Stirred not: but pitiless anger paled her eyes,
Intent with deadly purpose. He, amazed,
Stood with his head thrust forward, while his curls
Sun-lit lay glorious on his mighty neck,—
Let fall his bow and clanging spear, and gazed
Dilate with ecstasy; nor marked the dogs
Hush their deep tongues, draw close, and ring him round
And fix upon him strange, red, hungry eyes,
And crouch to spring. This for a moment. Then
It seemed his strong knees faltered, and he sank.

..... but they
Fastened upon his flanks with a long yell,
And reached his throat; and that proud head went down
Beneath their wet, red fangs and reeking jaws.

Turning over a few pages we come upon the "*Pipes of Pan*" one of the most beautiful pieces of word painting to be found in any modern book of poems; take for instance the opening lines, they speak for themselves.

"Ringed with the flocking of hills, within shepherding
watch of Olympus,
Tempe, vale of the Gods, lies in green quiet withdrawn;
Tempe, vale of the Gods, deep-couched amid woodland
And woodland,
Threaded with amber of brooks, mirrored in azure
of pools,
All day drowsed with the sun, charm-drunken with
moonlight at midnight,
Walled from the world for ever under a vapour of
dreams,—
Hid by the shadows of dreams, not found by the curious
footstep,
Sacred and secret for ever, Tempe, vale of the Gods."

What language could be more beautiful and yet pure and simple than this description of the famous Temple We cannot help wishing that our space permitted us to quote more fully from this poem.

Passing from the exquisite fantasy that we have just quoted we are hardly prepared for the deep chord of human sympathy so well touched in "*Out of Pompeii*" which almost succeeds it. Here the idea is of a man and rescued woman floating in an open boat on the sea after the great disaster so well known to history. He is dazed and stupified by what he has gone through and can recall nothing until the loved form of the woman lying in the stern attracts his eye, and in a moment everything flashes back to him.

I saw dim streets, and fleeing men,
And walls from side to side.
Reeling, and great rocks fallen, a pall
Above us, an encumbering shroud,
About our feet, and over all
The awful form that bowed
Our hearts, the fiery scourge that smote
The city,—the red Mount. Clear, clear
I saw it—and this lonely boat,
And us two drifting here!

The whole piece is well written and the part unsung is not the least attractive thing about it. It is one of these poems which a person re-reads and then puts down to think about and dream about long after, the depth of feeling is so strongly and yet delicately expressed.

"*Birch and Paddle*," as its name implies, is a Canoe song and in its simple metre flows like a country stream dreamy and quiet, then suddenly rapid and angry and then gliding again into the calm serenity of a sheltered lake. Surely the author is himself a canoeist.

The "*Quelling of the Moose*" a Melicete Legend as it is called, is a parable illustrating.

"How huge a peril will shrink like sand,
When stayed by a prompt and steady hand."

The hero is a Indian called Clote Scarp, and he alone of all the tribe dares to face a dreadful beast which descends upon them from the north. He boldly attacks the animal and it shrinks into the patient and gentle moose of modern times.

The typography, and in fact the whole get up of this little book, is worthy of praise, and reflects much credit on the publishers, Dawson Brothers of Montreal. It can be had from any bookseller for one dollar.

I. F. A. W.

INDEPENDENCE IN JOURNALISM.

It may be observed, as a general rule, that there are two sides to every question, but liberal-minded, indeed, the man who, in these days, realizes the fact. To most men, discussing the affairs of the country, there is but one side—their own. Impartiality in politics, is viewed with just as much horror as was the fairness of Pendennis' literary criticism by his chief:

"In the name of common sense, Mr. Pendennis," Shandon asked, "what have you been doing—praising one of Mr. Bacon's books? Bungay has been with me in a fury this morning, at seeing a laudatory article upon one of the works of the odious firm over the way."

Pen's eyes opened with wide astonishment. "Do you mean to say," he asked, "that we are to praise no books that Bacon publishes, or, that if the books are good, we are to say they are bad?"

"My good young friend—for what purpose do you suppose a benevolent publisher undertakes a critical journal, to benefit his rival?" Shandon inquired. "To benefit himself certainly, but to tell the truth, too," Pen said—" *ruat cælum*, to tell the truth.... we are all party men in England, and I will stick to my party like a Briton, I will be good-natured as you like to our own side, he is a fool who quarrels with his own nest; and I will hit the enemy as hard as you like—but with fair play, Captain if you please. One can't tell all the truth, I suppose: but one can tell nothing but the truth; and I would rather starve... and never earn another penny by my pen... than strike an opponent an unfair blow, or, if called upon to place him, rank him below his honest desert."

"Well, Mr. Pendennis, when we want Bacon smashed, we must get some other hammer to do it," Shandon said with fatal good nature."

So now, it is held as a cardinal truth, that unless a journal will identify itself with one party, and proceed to 'smash' the other party, it will never do as a journal. Men look at it askance, they don't know very well what to make of it, it talks too plainly, there is too much truth in it. Partizans don't like to hear the truth about their party, it is generally not a very pleasant thing. The party must be written up, it must be praised, as the beweaponed American patriot intimated, concerning his country, to Martin Chuzzlewit, ill in the dismal swamp of Eden, there must be no faults seen, it must be bragged up. To our most influential journals, there is only one party worthy of the name—their own; the other party is a conspiracy, a combination, a ring. Politicians in these days, will not discuss questions, will not listen to reasons, they will not, in short, admit any virtues save and except in their noble selves.

Is it any wonder then that fair-minded men, men who think, who look below the surface, who look around a question—are disgusted with the state of affairs? Readers do not know what to believe: they are told in one journal what is logically shown in another to be false and absurd.

The government in one is held up as a pack of rogues, and the country not worth living in, while the other shows the contrary. The journal is the great engine of the party, whose object is to smash the other party, and whose watchword is 'Blank must go.'

We like to meet men who are positive in their opinions. A man who has no opinions is a poor creature; and he who has not the courage to own his convictions is almost

as bad—but without candor, fairness, intelligence, his positiveness is nothing but stupidity. It is not with the holding of opinions that we have to do now, but what we contend for is, the honesty that admits facts, even though they may conflict with one's own strongly-held beliefs, and even though they upset one's favorite theories. Public journals hold, to a certain extent, the place of guides of public opinion, they are looked up to with some degree of respect, their position is one of responsibility: it is therefore, above everything to be expected, they should be free from slavish subservience to party demands.

A journal to have any value ought to be fair and unprejudiced—to command respect, there is need of self-respect and honesty. It is well known that the *dicta* of the most learned counsel have no weight when made *ex parte*, or as representing one of the parties, in a case; he is not then speaking as an unprejudiced onlooker, but is making use of every argument for his client.

In like manner we cannot put confidence in a partizan press, that twists everything to suit its own purposes, or rather the purposes of its party: he who supports such a press is one who is determined to vote with his party, quite regardless of whether it is right or wrong, and is thus not open to conviction. What is wanted in the press is truth: honest reports, unbiassed judgments, free discussions—independence. It is almost too much to expect, however that such a consummation will soon be realized; human nature is very frail, it loves to be coaxed and flattered—and deceived. It is indeed a mark of unusual virtue, that a man should change his opinions, when he finds himself, in the wrong, or perhaps that he should admit himself to be in the wrong at all. So we suppose a partizan press will long continue to be popular. But when, in a clearer political atmosphere, and with a more enlightened electorate, men will demand to know the truth, which we hope will be before the Millennium—then will the merely partizan journals take a secondary place, and due pre-eminence be awarded to an independant press.

The task of criticising some one is rarely a pleasant one; the impression that remains is always disagreeable, one is tempted to say nothing about a matter, if not good. And is there no good in a partizan press? Perhaps we will hear the weakness of each side if we read *both* of the partizan organs—but in the great body of the people, do we not find the opinion prevalent that the other party organ is what their own party organ calls it—a worthless sheet, and therefore is not read? But we have reason after all to hope for brighter things, and it is to be allowed that the press of to-day is better, fairer, more candid than ever before: and with a true sense of its tremendous power, its great responsibility, it will rise to its proper position, a position of perfect dignity and truth.

SCIENCE COLUMN.

MODERN DOUBT.

John Stewart Mill uses the expression "plurality of causes,"—a term which is applicable to the complex problem regarding the phenomena of modern scepticism. This "plurality of causes" of Modern Doubt has been classified as literary, scientific, philosophical, and theological. Of these causes which operate to the production of a distrustful spirit, science occupies a prominent place, for which there are obvious reasons:

The accuracy of our knowledge obtained through the medium of scientific investigation makes science the accepted and mutual friend of almost every other avenue of truth.

Science, too, is placed in the foreground partly on account of the facility it offers to test by methods of analogy less modern sciences, including theology. The immense almost bewildering progress of scientific knowledge during the present century has placed it aloft as a beacon light which may enlighten dark and unexplored regions of thought, confirm opinions already entertained and set aside as dubious or false, others which have been the legacy of centuries.

Whilst in many cases this noble function may with justice be granted science, yet it must not be forgotten, that she herself must be, and is being constantly submitted to tests which prove the possibility of error. It is not fair to say that science is untrustworthy as a test because "in innumerable instances the confident belief (?) of one generation has been falsified by the wider observation of a succeeding one." Theories are not always science. Everything is not placed on so certain foundations as the universal law of Gravitation or the mechanical Theory of Heat; and the prudent scientist will only attach the weight to any theory which is consistent with his evidence. Evidence often grows, but slowly—but its attainment proves that more is needed to make known all the phrase of an opinion or theory.

Herein however lies a dangerous element in the moulding of human thought, viz,—the tendency, such processes for the acquirement of knowledge, engender to bring everything to the touchstone of mathematical logical or scientific demonstration—and there is often a "swift and brief transition to the conclusion that concerning the existence and will of a Divine Being nothing whatever can be known. This is surely a conclusion as undemonstrable as the most complex phenomena of nature. Agnosticism admits nothing because it can prove nothing—a sweeping conclusion incapable of demonstration.

Another dangerous element in the application of science to the moulding of human thoughts is the facility and avidity with which every good and every evil cause adopts its facts to the establishment of some pet theory

or opinion preconceived. An interesting illustration might be quoted socialism—the most eminent socialistic writers contend that Evolution foreshadows Socialism—the most eminent scientific authorities pronounce to the contrary. It is assented on the one hand that the morphological laws of nature are opposed to the immutability of human institutions—that variation of types in the physical world corresponds to modifications in the structure and functions of social human types and on the other hand that man's "personal force" may prevent natural variations by protecting the feeble, punishing the aggressive and thus producing artificial variations. In this argument the Socialist worship blind nature and the scientist makes man an intellectual force subordinate to nature. The latter seems unable to go so far as to believe that man is not "a mere automaton," for if the laws of nature are capable of building such a magnificent exponent of their mysterious but deputed power, as man—is it not possible, nay likely that they give him not only a will but also the power of free exercise of that will, and thus make him responsible to his Creator? Evolution would thus confirm an opinion long cherished and one worthy of its far reaching inquiries. There are evidences on every side that much as science in its infancy has done to weaken man's faith yet the ever widening field of knowledge is bringing with it fresh strength in support of the lofty ideal of an Infinite Being.

S.

Rouge et Noir.

Published by the Students of TRINITY COLLEGE. Contributions and literary matter of all kinds solicited from the Alumni and friends of the University.

All matter intended for publication to be addressed to the Editors, Trinity College.

No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions. All matter to be signed by the author, not necessarily, &c.

Advertisements, subscriptions, and business communications should be directed to CHAS. H. SHUTT, Business Manager.

Terms, post paid—Annual subscription, \$1.00.

EDITORS:

W. DAVIS,

R. B. MATHESON,

M. A. MACKENZIE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

EASTER TERM, 1887.

It is unnecessary, probably, to impress our readers—because they are our readers and therefore mostly loyal subjects—with the fact that in this year Our Gracious Sovereign celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of her long and prosperous reign. Consequently all public occasions throughout the year will be flavoured with expressions of intense patriotism and loyalty; every novelty down to the latest style in neckties will receive the stamp of

"Jubilee," while the ward politicians or the bucolic Demosthenes will close his effort—on whatever subject, with a vehement peroration expressing his almost hysterical loyalty and allegiance to the throne. How gratified Her Majesty must feel to find that the inhabitants of MacFadden's Corners, or some other settlement equally unknown to history, are so far carried away by their enthusiasm as to transmit an address signed by the most honourable town council, across the ocean to assure her of their deep and sincere regard for the safety of her person, and to tender their heart-felt congratulations &c.

Can we believe that the majority of such instruments are the pure and profound emanations of true loyal natures, or is the blind and unswerving sentiment of allegiance to the crown, of the old days a thing of the past? We fear that the many fresh influences now brought to bear on modern society causes such a feeling to be sadly cramped and to probe beneath the outer shell of the average man's nature, would be to touch a more or less rabid Republican: He only follows a human law in giving vent to momentary enthusiasm which affords him the pleasure attendant on its excitement. All mankind seem to be sinking under these influences; it is the same which are impelling slowly and imperceptibly, but nevertheless inevitably each aristocratic nation on to the one goal, the Republic. Must we not seek the potent cause of this in the increased enlightenment of the lower classes, and the rapid advances in thought among the middle and upper? Hence do we find that magic symbolic power of the throne, the key-stone of the aristocracy, fading more and more beneath the eagerly seized platitude of the equality of mankind.

May we hope that this necessity does not fall due in our generation, and through this joyful year, may the sullen growlings of the Whitechapel malcontents be drowned beneath the glad sounds of praise for the prosperity which has attended England during the last half-century under the reign of Victoria.

It is a weary subject, but we must make some reference to the University question which so closely affects us.

First, from within the Church, we would say, that in the face of what was done and agreed upon at the last Provincial Synod, the action of Wycliffe is hardly defensible to say the least of it. For there a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating such matters, upon which Wycliffe was represented; and it was agreed that they should take no decisive action until they had reported to the next Provincial Synod, till which time the discussion was unanimously deferred. And then we found them suddenly and almost secretly applying for degrees conferring powers. Something must be wrong.

Then, secondly, we think it hardly would have been wise in the government to interfere with the internal management of affairs in the church. These degrees in

Divinity are a matter of vital importance to her, and she naturally wishes them kept up to a high standard, which cannot be done if every dissatisfied body within herself can found a Divinity School, affiliate with the University, and claim the power to confer degrees.

We cannot therefore but commend the action of the Ontario Legislature on this subject. And we can afford to be more generous to Wycliffe, and hope that she had defensible grounds for her action, which perhaps are quite clear to the public.

It might not perhaps be out of place to mention the two letters of Archbishop Lynch, recently published, one to Lord Randolph Churchill nearly a month ago, and one on Thursday, the 19th April, to a meeting protesting against Coercion. Now we do not want to defend Coercion or any other policy, but we do want to say a few words about the contemptible nature of such letters. There is no government in the world, and the honest Romanists confess this, that has given their church so much liberty, and treated it with such generous clemency as the English. And in the face of this we find a Roman Archbishop uttering and publishing such letters as would have cost him his liberty, and perhaps his life, a century ago and would now, in most other countries and against most other governments, but the English. In Alsace and Lorraine, for instance, where the national party is nine in every ten of the population, Leo. XIII. has issued orders to his Bishops, &c., not to join the patriots, and for what reason other than that he knows Bismarck will stand no nonsense, but in Ireland where the national party is not three in five they are raising an abominable sedition, in plain English, they as English subjects are committing high treason against their Sovereign Queen Victoria. Would they dare do this if they had any doubts of the continuance of English clemency towards them? We think not, and, therefore, we join with every honest and loyal Canadian in condemning such letters as both cowardly and false. They are an insult, and a gross one, to every loyal Englishman, whether he be a Romanist or not, and they make one regret the old days of "good Queen Bess," when such Jesuitical scamps were the common sport for an honest country gentry, and not even protected by a single game law.

COLLEGE NEWS.

T. G. A. Wright '86 has resigned his position on the staff of Trinity College School, Port Hope, and intends reading for the Bar.

Rev. George Haslam has been appointed to the rectorship of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, where he has been for some months as temporary rector.

We are glad to see what a thorough cleansing the gymnasium has undergone. It is now possible to exercise

without inhaling more than a few ounces of dust; but the excuse which so many of us gave for having recourse to the beer mug afterwards has been partially withdrawn, and we cannot but regret the necessity of having to find a new one.

Cannot some means be found for replacing the topmast of our flagstaff, which has remained in a most lamentable state ever since it was broken a year ago last spring? Doubtless the funds are low at present, but it would not cost much, and perhaps some disciple of economy among the dons would volunteer to climb the mast, and replace the top. The attitude of climbing up a smooth pole is peculiarly adapted to shew off a good figure.

After much trouble, and not a little unpleasantness, the end of last term was marked by the final election for the officers of the Literary Institute without the aid of such legal advice as was sought and tendered. The result was as follows, but many were only elected by one or two votes:—President, Dr. Cayley; Secretary, Mr. Shutt; Treasurer, Mr. Mackenzie; Librarian, Mr. A. C. Bedford-Jones; Curator, Mr. Martin; and ex-Officio, Mr. Tremayne.

Owing to the enthusiastic endeavours of such ardent admirers of the game as Messrs. Cox and Powell, there are now two baseball nines in full operation among us, rejoicing in the names of the Browns and the Greens. These rival teams played the first game for the championship on Wednesday, the 20th April, resulting in a glorious victory for the Browns by a score of 13 to 9. It is hoped that the Divinity class may be induced to form another nine, which will at once be called the Tugs, and enter the championship series.

It is with much pleasure that we have to notice the arrival of one of the new chapel windows. It is done by a Toronto firm, and reflects much credit on the designer and workmen. The idea is that of our Lord as "*Rex Regum et Dominus Dominantium*," holding the universe in the hollow of his left hand. The drapery of the kingly robes is peculiarly natural, and the colours are well chosen, and delicately blended; but the face is the most commendable piece of workmanship in the whole window. Of course, any attempt to portray the lineaments of our blessed Lord is disappointing at the best; yet there is a calm majesty and withal a beautiful simplicity and tenderness here painted that must certainly place it high in the ranks of the *least disappointing*.

The annual meeting of the College Cricket Club was held on March the 22nd, the Rev. Professor Jones in the chair. There was a very large attendance, and after the various reports had been read and accepted, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:—President, the Rev. the Provost; 1st Vice-President, the Rev. the Dean; 2nd Vice-President, the Rev. Prof. Roper; Secretary, Mr. A. C. Allan; Treasurer,

Mr. H. O. Tremayne: Committee, Messrs. Broughall, Martin, and Bedford-Jones. The men are looking forward to a most successful season, and hope that the new members from the Freshmen Class will more than balance the loss of some old players who have left Trinity since last year.

The following fixtures have been arranged.

May 14th, vs. Parkdale, at Trinity.

" 21st, vs. Hamilton, at Hamilton.

" 24th, vs. Toronto, at Trinity.

" 28th, vs. Trinity College School, at Port Hope.

June 6th and 7th, vs. University College at University College.

A Match is also being arranged with Guelph, and probably another one with Toronto.

The Tennis Club also held its meeting on April 17th, and after a very short discussion it was decided that the fees remain the same, that the Club give a tournament, and that Mr. Mackenzie remain in office as President, Secretary, and Treasurer all in one.

EXCHANGES.

The Article on "Goethe, and the Father land," in the *Lantern*, is written in a rather florid style, but is a fitting tribute to that great mind. The writer makes some concise remarks upon Goethe in his relation to his fellow poet of the same epoch, Schiller.

From the *Undergraduate* we learn that a Press Association of the new England Colleges is in process of organization; at a convention held in Boston a constitution was adopted, providing for the election of officers, &c. The Literary department of this Journal displays the highest ability of any of our exchanges.

In *Acta Victoriana* Algernon Swinburn finds a champion. The writer's mode of fitting hastily through a garden of poesy and tasting sweets of several flowers," is hardly the one, however, to be adopted in judging of this poet.

The *Sunbeam* and *Critic* have appeared in their new spring suits; the designs on the new covers are a decided improvement on those of the old.

We have received the following: *Pennsylvania Western*, *Normal News*, *Queen's College Journal*, *Manitowish Messenger*, *Dartmouth*, *Rockford Seminary Magazine*, *The Sybil*, *Presbyterian College Journal*, *Yanktown Student*, *The Literator*, *Adelphian*, *Portfolio*.

CHAS. COOK,

Dealer in CIGARS, TOBACCOS and PIPES of the choicest brands.

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING PARLOR. HOT & COLD BATHS.

640 QUEEN STREET WEST, CROCKER'S NEW BLOCK.

JUST ISSUED!

A CATALOGUE of RARE, CURIOUS and OUT-OF-THE-WAY THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, Embracing Commentaries, Bibles, Sermons, Sermon Aids, Religious Biography, and all sorts of Religious Works not likely to be found elsewhere. Send for It.

R. W. DOUGLAS & CO.,

(Successors to A. Piddington.)

250 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

ATTENTION!

FINDLAY will show you a VERY NOBBY TIE at 50cts, a VERY NICE ONE at 25cts. SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, KID GLOVES, &c. 10 per cent Discount to Students.

386 QUEEN ST. WEST, 6 DOORS WEST OF SPADINA AVE.



LIVER COMPLAINT.

B. B. B. Regulates the Bowels, the Bile, the Blood. Arouses the torpid Liver, and Cures Bilioussness.

BADDICK, CAPE BRETON, N. S.

I believe, were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters, I should be in my grave. It cured me of Liver Complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal.

JOHN H. HALL.

THE STUDENTS' HOUSE.

**COOPER'S
109 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
SHIRTS**

WHITE DRESS, CAMBRIC, FLANNEL, &c.
Jerseys for Boating, Lacrosse, Football, Cricket, &c.
Scarfs, Gloves, Ties, Collars, &c.
SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNTS.

CALDWELL & HODGINS,

COR. JOHN & QUEEN STS.,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND
CHOICE GROCERIES.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF
ALES AND PORTER.

CAMPING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Ruse's Temple of Music.

DOMINION ORGANS. DOMINION PIANOS.

CHURCH ORGANS A SPECIALTY,

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS.

The most popular and widely used Instrument in Canada.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS EVER SHOWN IN THE DOMINION.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

JOSEPH RUSE,
65 King Street West, Toronto.



E. LYE & SONS,
ORGAN BUILDERS,
18 ST. ALBAN'S ST., TORONTO.

Builders of the Organs in the Holy Trinity, All Saints' and St. Luke's Churches, and Trinity College Chapel.

COOPER'S GOLDEN SHIRT FACTORY

550 Queen St. West, opposite Occident Hall, is the place for Nobly Gents' Furnishings. If you want to see the latest style go to COOPER'S.

Shirts a Specialty to Order.
Established 1874. N.B.—Discount of 10 per cent. to all Students and Clergymen.

FRANK STUBBS, Merchant Tailor and Importer of Fine Woollens. No. 8 King St. West, opposite Dominion Bank, Toronto. N.B.—Special Terms to Students.

J. W. CLARK,

HAIR CUTTER AND SHAVING PARLOR,
332 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Choice Havana Cigars of Direct Importation, and a full line of Smoker's Goods at

LITTLE TOMMY'S,
57 YORK STREET.

A. A. ALEXANDER,

AGENT FOR
WOODROW'S & CARRINGTON'S
ENGLISH HATS,
460 Queen Street West. Special Discount to Students.

DARLING & CURRY,

Architects,
MAIL BUILDING,
CORNER KING AND BAY STREETS.
FRANK DARLING. S. G. CURRY

E. J. DAVIS,

582 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO,
Dealer in all kinds of
Foreign & Domestic Fruits
CONFECTIONERY,
And Imported Fine Canned, Bottled and Preserved Goods.
Bulk and Can OYSTERS fresh every day when in Season.
The finest Fruit and Oyster depot in the West End.

BERKINSHAW & GAIN,
Merchant Tailors,
YONGE AND ELM STREETS
PANTS A SPECIALTY.

We have on hand some excellent patterns in

TROUSERINGS,
HANDSOME SUITINGS,
AND OVERCOATINGS.

MANTON & Co., Florists.

506 1/2 YONGE STREET.
Propagating Houses—SUMMER HILL AVE.
Calla Lillies, Roses, Altar Bouquets, Floral Designs for Church Decoration.
Specimen Plants for hire. Early orders will oblige.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, ICES, JELLIES, TRIFLES, PYRAMIDS, SALADS,
Made to order for evening or other parties.
Our Luncheon Parlours are complete in every respect.
Genuine VIENNA BREAD a specialty.
Wedding and other Cakes made to order.
GEO. COLEMAN,
111 KING STREET WEST.
Telephone Call 247.

J. F. Peterkin,
WOOD CARVER

AND
DESIGNER.
PICTURE FRAMER

AND
GILDER,
71 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

WATCHES AND TIMEPIECES
OF COMPLICATED STRUCTURE
SKILFULLY REPAIRED AT



360 QUEEN STREET WEST.
Finest Watch Glass 05c.
Finest Main Spring 75c.
Cleaning 75c.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY REFUNDED.

THOS. J. MAUGHAN,
Baker & Confectioner,

714 QUEEN STREET WEST,
(opposite Niagara St.)
Families waited on daily.



THE RELIABLE
Boot & Shoe Store
628 Queen St. West,
TORONTO.
ISAAC MOORE,
Prop.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Matriculation Examination will begin on July 4th, 1887, when the following Scholarships for General Proficiency will be offered for competition :

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOLARSHIP OF \$250.

THE FIRST DICKSON SCHOLARSHIP OF \$140.

THE SECOND DICKSON SCHOLARSHIP OF \$100.

There will be a Supplementary Examination for Matriculation in October.

By a recent change in the Statutes, Candidates for pass are required to take Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Geography, and one of the four departments:—Divinity, French, German, or English. Candidates for Scholarships may take two of the four departments:—Divinity, French, German, or English.

Candidates not competing for General Proficiency Scholarships may substitute for Greek, two of the departments, Divinity, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, provided that French or German must be taken.

The examinations for the degree of B.C.L. will begin as follows:—The First and Final on June 13th, and the Second on June 16th.

Notice for the Law and Matriculation Examinations must be given by June 1st.

Application should be made to the Registrar for the requisite forms for giving notice.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN AFFILIATION WITH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,

And specially recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, and by the Cojoint Examining Beards of London and Edinburgh.

The Summer Session begins April 21st, ends June 30th. The Winter Session begins on October 1st of each year, and lasts Six Months.

For Summer or Winter Sessions announcements and all other information in regard to LECTURES, SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS &c. apply to W. B. GEIKIE, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 60 Maitland Street, Toronto