are composed of the Full-powered, Clyde-Commanders
100 (Building.)
100 (Building.)
100 (Building.)
100 Capt. Brown.
100 Capt. J. Wylie.
134 Capt. R.S. Watta
200 Capt. Barclay.
100 Capt. Aird.
100 Capt. Aird.
100 Capt. Aird. 600 Lt. Smith, RNI 50 Lt. Archer, RNF 00 Capt. Grange 350 Capt. Miller. 350 Capt. Wilson. 400 Capt. Jan Scott. 132 Capt. E. Scott. 132 Capt. H. Wylie. 207 Capt. Stephen.

RS OF THE very Thursday, and on board and land nd from Ireland and be despatched from c, 4th Oct. 1873.

\$70 to \$80. \$25. LINE very Tuesday, and Thursday, are m om Quebec:

nd Sept. ween the Clyde and red until paid for.
rticulars apply in
ner, or Hugh and to Allans Rae I. Currie, 21 Quai instave. Bossange, Antwerp to; Aug-Berns; in Rotter-oon; in Hamburg Belfast to Charley o Montgomrie & in urch Street; in Allan, 70 Great of to Allan Bros., treets, Montreal.

IANLEY, ot of Brock Street. News

lawful evening at. nm, payable in ad-receive their paper and News Friday morning. of the week. It

of reading, and in-er annum, paid in-o the publisher, S SHANNON,

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 279]

KINGSTON, (CANADA), 'HURSDAY EVENING, OTCOBER 2, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TUST RECEIVED at A. McMILLAN'S one car-load of FRESH GROUND

A. MCMILLAN,

39 PRINCESS STREET

CONGRESS WATER For sale by E. H. PARKER, Chemist, &c. Market Square.

VINEGAR BITTERS,

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY POND'S EXTRACT, FRESH, just received by

British-American Hotel

Kingston, Ontario. THE proprietors of these well established

and popular Hotels would respectfully inform the public that the

Harwood House is now Open for Guests, and will be run in connection OUNTY OF FRONTENAC SIX PER

every regard to comfort, and no pains will be spared to minister to the wants of our pa-The Dining Room of the British American Hotel has been enlarged and furnished in the most complete manner, where meals will be served as follows :- Breakfast 7:30 to 10 a.m. ; Lunch 12:30 to 2 p.m.; Early Dinner 1 p.m. and at 6 p.m.

CAPT. H. E. SWALES, Proprietors

A LL persons who are fond of a GOOD A CUP OF TEA will do well to call on SCUTT & DALTON and get a sample, as we have just received an assortment the finest ever imported into the city, comprising Young Hysons, Japans, Souchongs and Congous, at prices to defy competition.

N.B.-Parties requiring CHAMPAGNES would do well to give us a call, as we intend to dispose of our stock (which is large) AT

Scott & Dalton.

Kingston, April 18th, 18

1873 Marine Insurance. 1873 SALEM WINDOW SHADE ROLLER,

Hartford, Conn. L. J. HENDEE, President; E. P. Dorr, General Agent. Incorporated in 1819. Capital \$3,000,000. Asnets \$5,150,931.71. HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada currency. JAMES SWIFT, AGENT,

Aug. 4, 1873.

W.&J. McCammon BUTCHERS.

4. 13, SHAMBLES, KINGSTON, Ontario The BEST MEAT kept constantly on . Steamboats and Vessels supplied on the shortest notice. March 27th, 1873.

SWEET POTATOES.

Fairhaven Oysters, Sweet Potatoes,

Lemons, Peaches, and Mineral Waters,

FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT, Street, Market Square.

September 23.

Pond's Extract!

Pond's Extract!

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Pond's Extract

in 6 oz., pint and quart bottles. (Residence Rideau Street, and office King Street,) has been appointed

> to Ordnance Lands generally, at Kingston, in its vicinity, will apply accordingly.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. 42 PRINCESS STREET, WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Commissioner Ordnance and Ordnance Lands.

Hennessy's Brandy-1 Star Hennessy's Brandy-Pints.

Pinet Castillion Brandy. Bernard's Old Tom. Bernard's Ginger Wine. De Kuyper's Gin-Red Case. De Kuyper's Gir-Green Case. Guinness' Porter-Quarts. Guinness' Porter-Pints. Bass' Ale-Quarts. Bass' Ale-Pints. Claret-various brands

Assorted Syrups.

No. 72 and 73 Wellington Street.



\$30,000

SHORT DATE BONDS. KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE. RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY have for sale 1 930,000 in desirable Short Date City of Kingston Coupon Bonds, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The securities mature on Dec. 31st, 1873, and on same date in 1874, '75, '76 and '77. Applications to be made at the Railway

F. C. CLINE,

Company's Office, Place d'Armes, to Sept. 8.

BONDS FOR SALE.

with the British-American Hotel. These | CENT DEBENTURE BONDS for sale Houses have been thoroughly refitted and in sums to suit purchasers, from five has furnished in the most modern style with dred (\$500) and upwards.

> F. C. CLINE, Secretary and Treasurer, Kingston and Pembroke R. R. Office Kingston, July 28th, 1873.

W. EVETTS, Gunnaker,

TAS on hand a large quantity of Breech-Loading and Muzzle-Loading Fowling Pieces, and also Double Barrel Rifle and Shot Guns, and Sporting Small Bored Rifles, &c., for sale. Repairs of all kinds neatly and Notice. cheaply executed.
W. EVETTS, Small Arms Armourer, Tetedu-Pont Barracks, Kingston. September 2, 1873.

> The Celebrated Disston Saws, Iron Planes, Ratchet Braces, Hollow Augers.

Manufacturers'

ANTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of HUFFER'S IMP'D PATENT SPRING BLIND HINGE.

BLOWER, FAN BLAST.

HARDWARE.

August 29.

VIENNA EXHIBITION. 100'

DECEIVED, ex ship Austrian, a large conaignment of CARVED AND PLAIN MEERSCHAUM PIPES IN CASES, Meerschaum Cigar Holders. Also 160 Gross of ASSORTED BRIAR ROOT PIPES and FANCY PIPES, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices.

S. P. WHITE,

TOBACCONIST, Princess Street. September 19, 1873.



ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH

Ottawa, 24th Sept., 1873.

NOTICE

TS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

John Shaw, Esq.,

Local Ordnance Lands Agent MAC'LEAN'S Co. at Kingston. All parties requiring information in relation

E. A. MEREDITH,

Hennessy's Brandy-V.O. Monumental Scotch Granite

TIANDY BROTHERS, Princess and Sydenham Streets, Kingston, Ont., manufac-

Monuments and Gravestones in Canadian, American and Italian Marble. and Free Stone, Marble and Enamelled Mantle Pieces, &c., &c., &c., importers Scotch Granite Monuments. The subscribers having extended their

premises, beg to announce their increased facilities for executing large quantities of FIRST-CLASS WORK in every department of their business. In soliciting an inspection of their large and varied stock, they invite special attention to MARBLE, hard, durable and richly clouded, and by far the largest and best selected stock

ever brought to Kingston.
TANDY BROS.' FACTORY is the only Depot for this beautiful Marble in Central All orders punctually filled for moderate rates at the Kingston Marble Works, Princess and Sydenham Streets. An examination of our Finished Work on

hand, or erected, will explain why our workmanship is conceded on all hands to be unsurpassed by any in Canada. TANDY BROTHERS. July 12,

. Macnee & Waddell's New Building.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

In great variety and latest styles.

TRUNKS

CHEAP FOR CASH.

EDWIN

PRINCESS STREET September 23, 1873.

TISS MAYNE has removed to BAGOT Atkins, Wm II STREET, opposite the Congregational Armstrong, Miss A Convent. Dresses warranted to fit from mea- Baueler, Henry sure. Apprentices wanted to learn the Art.

FEDERAL BANK Bigland, J H THE of Canada.

Breast Drills, Twist Drills, By order of the Board of Provisional Blanchard, Sarah Directors, STOCK BOOKS will be Beatty, James DY order of the Board of Provisional Blanchard, Sarah Ives' Expansive Bits and open on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., Berry, Francis for the Subscription of Stock, at the Offices Bentley, L open on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., Berry, Francis of Messrs Blaikie & Alexander, and of Clarke | Bowerman, Hannah W & Feilde, Stock Brokers, Toronto, of Strathy | Bowman, John & Strathy, Stock Brokers, Montreal, and of Burdick, J H Messrs Kirkpatrick & Rogers, Solicitors,

A. J. CATTANACH, Toronto, July 8th, 1873.

COAL

JAS. SWIFT & CO. OT. LAWRENCE WHARF, KINGSTON | Clark, Arra F Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all de Christie, Mack scriptions of Coal for House, Furnace, Black | Corbett, Miss Bella

smith and Steamboat use. The best description of HOUSE COAL kept on hand under cover, screened and delivered to order, at the lowest market rates. Country orders will receive prompt atten-

American and Canadian Organs.

A ASON & HAMLIN, Boston; Simmons A Clough, Letroit, and other makers. Dunlop, R A Pianos, New and Second-hand.

Tuning and Repairing done.

Princess Street. July 28th, 1873. WESTERN

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

MAXWELL W. STRANGE, AGENT. Office, Clarence Street, opposite the Post Kingston, 27th Jan. 1873.

BROKENSHIRE'S

THE Subscriber would announce to Ship- Howard, J S & Co masters, owners of Vessels and Fore Houghton, Alfred warders, as well as to the public generally, Hughan, Anthony that he has now opened his New Foundry at | Hund, Miss Mary A the corner of Union and Ontario Streets, Hugh, Thomas Kingston, Ont., where he will, in addition to Jonhon, Mrs. his ATLANTIC PUMPS, manufacture Pro- Johnson, Mrs Ann peller Wheels, Steering Wheels, Capstans, Jones, Catharine Crab Wrenches, Wrecking Pumps, Force Jones, J J Pumps, Village and Cottage Fire Engines, Jamieson, James Blocks, Dead-Eyes, Hand-Spikes, Belaying | Kerwin, Patrick Pins, Deck Plugs, MILL GEARING, &c., as Keeler, Capt well as all kinds of Job Work. Having the latest patterns from New York

SCRAP IRON WANTED. J. BROKENSHIRE.

and Boston, with the most improved ma-

chinery and the best workmen that can be ob-

tained, he hopes to give general satisfaction to

CASE LIQUORS Kingston Marble Works RICHMOND & " BOYDEN.

(LATE MACNEE & WADDELL,) Are now prepared to show to their numerous customers a large and carefully selected stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY

In all the New and Leading Shades.

New Tweeds and Coat- | c' ings. ew Shawls in great va-

riety.

Kingston, 11th Sept., 1873.

WINES QUETTON, ST. GEORGE & CO'S and no other is requisite or beneficial. That try, liberal institutions, high intellectual exist. importation are celebrated for their purit; this is substantially the theory held by a and moral life—are displayed in their great— The principle which we have discovered to

"O. S. STRANGE, M.D." HARBACK & CO.

AGENTS, KINGSTON.

Lennan, Miss E Mackay, DR Maguire, W C Matthews, Kate Massy, G H Baker, Hester Maynard, Frank Meloy, Geo Horace Methote, Joseph Miller, Sergt R Blacklock, George Mehar, James Moon, Miss Etta Morcom, Christian Mole, Mrs Morris, Mr Moore, BF&EM Murray, Rev Jno Munro, John Muir, James Murphy, Thomas May, Peter L McCuaig, James S Barley, Miss L McAdoo, Mrs Wm Busch, Miss.E M McBean, A G Callender, G L McCaig, Susan McDonald, CD McGrath, James McDonald, Isabella McDonald, Miss A McGough, Thomas

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Lorone, Black

Lynden, Joseph

Lynch Julia,

R. DEACON, A Postmaster. Kingston Post Office, Sept. 30, 1873.

Williams, G W

Yott, Capt John

EDUCATION AND LIFE:

of ancient Rome, in the language in which

The Daily News.

THERSDAY EVENING. OCT. Queen's University.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BY PROFESSOR WATSON.

VALISES dently recommend St. George & Co's, believ- our universities of all, or almost all, except further investigation, that the zealous cultithose who are designed for one of the learn- vation of trade and commerce naturally de- and human powers latent in human nature-The assumption that underlies this way degree of perfection. We do not, however, with this work with this work with this work. of thinking is, that the proper discharge of require to content ourselves with this rough for which he was distinguished, sketched an a particular office is all that can be demand- generalization, which might after all be faled or expected of any one, and as a conse- lacious; we can discover the reason as well all its energies should be directed towards the quence, that no education other than what as the fact. A comparison of modern society physical, intellectual and moral training of its is required for this end is needed. But in with the condition of man in his lowest members. And not only did Plato rightly R. L'AVELL has removed his Residence | the first place, is not this pre-supposition in- stage, shows, that in the former there is a re- view the state as one vast educational estaband Surgery to the corner of Barri; compatable with the conditions of life as markable degree of complexity as compared lishment; he also said that, if it is to be a and William Streets, directly behind his for- they exist in a civilized community? And with the latter. Men are now drawn into nearly perfect as the inevitable failings of hu 3 p.m.

Wingston Man 1 1972

it therefore untenable? If it can be shown dent upon each other, than in a more primition to that afforded by the special training of a theoretical kind, in addition to that afforded by the standard by the sta ETHEL LODGE meets every THURS
DAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock at the plant of the pl that the conception of life it involves is to activity by the cravings of natural appearant in so doing really tends to its deteriorafundamentally imperfect, and the super- tite, and as soon as these were temporarily tion. The mind of man is of such a nature structure raised upon it weak and unsafe. allayed he relapsed into a state of apathy that the absence of what is essential to its What cannot be done should not be done; and indolence. His wants being almost highest perfection produces a proportionate and if it is impossible to exist in a state purely animal, and his desires of the simplest degradation in other respects. What is not without being more than a mere instru- kind, he was able to unite in his own person for it is against it. If it is not trained in the

ment of business, and therefore without those numerous occupations which are now proper direction, it inevitably seeks a downsome extra-technical training, we must required to supply the necessities of life for ward path for itself. If it is not filled with conclude either that modern society is based upon an essentially false principle, or that the theory is itself radically unsound. And, secondly, even if such a theory is capable of being practically carried out, we must still ask whether the fulfilment of its must still ask whether the fulfilment of its the family relation was implanted; while the ment by a variety of prejudices. And this is conditions is really desirable and fitted to necessity of seeking the help of blood-rela-especially the case with those who are engaged Is it possible, then, let us ask, for men knit men together into tribes. But, with learned professions, while they are by no means living under the complex civilization of these exceptions, the savage was indepen- freed from the danger of narrowness of modern times to limit, themselves entirely dent of others. This simple mode of life is thought, find a certain safeguard against it in to their practical avocation in life? The now completely altered. We are dependent that breadth of view which all intellectual very asking of this question is almost sufficient to show that only a negative answer can be given. I shall not insist upon the evident fact that the existence of the family able. Is this state of things more truly about has a tendency to loster. It is otherwise with those devoted to business, where the temptations to indulge an inordinate self-interest are peculiarly strong; able Is this state of things more truly very asking of this question is almost suffi- in a thousand ways upon others for our labour has a tendency to foster. It is and the responsibilities it entails is an able. Is this state of things more truly a training as will counteract this unhappy essential condition of modern society, and beneficial than that simple mode of hite bias. What is needed is an education other that this of itself involves relations which partially survives amongst existing than practical life supplies, which by raising distinct from those of business. It savage tribes? It undoubtedly is; nor is the mind above purely personal or class interfor our the reason far to seek. It is only by mutual esta, and fixing it upon more impersonal subpresent purpose to point out that there dependence upon each other, that the best peers, will generate a leve of all that is sitted are social and political duties from which powers of men are called forth into exorcise. to elevate markind, and to hasten on the prowe can only escape by giving up life itself. Wide spread industry tends to eliminate gress of humanity. Men, if we will properly As citizens, we must interest ourselves, di- purely self-referent interests; by bringing consider it, fail into errors of judgment not so rectly or indirectly, in the welfare of the men into more intimate relations with each community to which we belong. As members of the state, we are necessarily, from confidence which result in a healthy tone lt is vain to say that unselfishness is a thing the very nature of our representative gov- of public morality. The individual freely of the heart and not of the head. This is true ernment, immediately interested in the contributes his share of labour for the good in a certain sense, but not in any way that afprosperity of our country. And, as no of the whole, and is rewarded by finding fects the present argument. It is undeniable civilized nation can now live, the isolated that he has himself unexpectedly gained in that culture sometimes serves no better purlife which was possible in ancient times and the elevation of his own nature. The seem- pose, than to minister to personal vanity or to under a simpler order of society, we must | ing sacrifice of independence is really the | promote self-interest. But just as social indusenlarge our field of view so as to take in condition of the only independence that is try is not a curse because it renders dishonesty the condition of mankind at large. A worth having. Compare the condition of a possible; so neither is education to be decried thousand questions of the utmost impor- baron of the feudal times with that of his because it is sometimes abused, Ignorance has thousand questions of the utmost importance, and of a character so intricate as require the most faultious consideration and the most finely balanced judgment, are thus continually pressing themselves upon our continually pressing themselves upon our only by an elaborate system of defence, and by the contemporaneous development of industrial arrangements and social morality. The principle of feudal times with that of his modern representative, and you cannot fail to be doubted whether be well-meaning but foolish persons do not produce as disastrous effects upon society as the deliberately vicious. The only by an elaborate system of defence, and by notice and demanding a rational answer. It only by an elaborate system of defence, and by the mind and the soul, so frequently made, is is true that we may throw our individual continual vigilance, could life and property be a false and permissions one. The two are so responsibility upon others, but in so doing to work for the henefit of others except under inseparably united, and so act and re-act upon out, would either lead to a despotic form of confusion. It is evident, therefore, that portcullis, its men-at-arms and sentinels; scientific way of thinking to order and prosmodern society could not exist if the as- while he had a rooted conviction that he perity. If the choice really lay between the sumption that man's duties are bounded by his peculiar avocation were consistently actthe keeping of serfs.

And yet the peer of tovictous, there is no right-feeling person who ed upon. And if the progress of civiliza- day is more secure, without any defensive would not prefer the former. But the real tion has entailed upon all the responsibility of taking a personal interest in all those battled tower, and better served by free will be best promoted by an intelligent and culsubjects which affect the common weal, the labourers than he would be by the enforced tured people or by a prejudiced and unlettered importance of correct views on such topics toil of serfs. With the development of social mob. It is impossible, as we have already seen is clearly undeniable. In a country in hetween all ranks and classes with the which government is practically vested in liberation of the masses, greater energy, inliberation of the masses, greater energy, inof the community; and when it becomes a the people, whose representatives act in accordance with their wishes, the only means has said that the principle of modern society are to be dealt with in a rational and compression. of securing a thoroughly wise legislation is is "freedom, without bond or connection ex- hensive way, or left to the mercy of chance by the possession and exercise of a high in- cept cash payment," while in feudal times and caprice, who can hesitate for a moment telligence by the people. Let statesmen be men were united by the "bond of honour." which of these alterations he will accept? never so wise, they cannot act in direct violation of the will of their constituents.

Against this implied inferiority of these, as compared with past times, I emphatically protest. The so-called "bond of honour" was in reality a hond of force. The fondel lord that it is eminently calculated to counterbal. the reform of abuses, but only those of in reality a bond of force. The feudal lord ance the prejudices attendant upon parochial them who take pains to make themselves was perpetually at war with his neighbours, life, by generating the habit of taking a wide acquainted with the prevalent opinions of the country, or who have the faculty of ever quarrelling amongst themselves. Non in foreseeing the point towards which public ever quarrelling amongst themselves. Nor is comprehended in our curriculum will make feeling is insensibly drifting, can hope to bring forward measures which will find is commercial honesty and trustworthiness— liberate us from the limiting influences of a purely technical education, and to appeal to be a purely technical education, and to appeal to be a purely technical education, and to appeal to be a purely technical education. general acceptance and be productive of a kind of 'honour' infinitely higher than beneficial results. The prosperity of a the sulky submission of a baron to his aside theology and medicine, as technical country, therefore, it may be stated broadly, suzerain, or the stupid obedience of a serf to rather than liberal, the subjects by which is measurable by the collective wisdom of his feudal lord. It is true that this mutual such an institution as this seeks to assist those its people. If they are apathetic and in- trust, which is the very condition of an indus- who sincerely wish to gain the priceless treadifferent in regard to questions of public trial system, opens up the way for a violation sure of truth, are natural divided into

[PRICE TWO CENTS

distortion of judgment clearly requires set at naught, human nature was cramped and impeded in its natural development; with the of education, which by widening the recognition of the inalienable right of freefield of observation, will generate the habit of considering, in all cases, not merely what seems most beneficial to one's self, or even one's country, but what will conduce to the elevation of the race. What is the best mode of providing this antidote to narrowness of judgment I shall afterwards enquire. Enough has been said to show that a purely technical training is impossible. quire. Enough has been said to show that the comforts and the luxuries of life It is an opinion somewhat widely diffus- a purely technical training is impossible the accumulation of wealth, ed in this country, that the higher educa- without an entire revolution of the present similar end—is essentially false, tion which it is the special object of such an order of society. Men are compelled to form cause it fails to guage the actual or possible institution as this to give, is only useful to judgments upon questions that have no evi- nobility of human nature. The satisfaction of New Sash Ribbon at all those who are about to enter upon a professional career. It may be of importance to those who are to be placed in a sphere of life which demands at least a moderate amount of scholarship, to spend a number of years at a university, but for those who are about to enter upon a professional career. It may be of importance to those who are to be placed in a sphere of life; and unless we are prepared to say that, which demands at least a moderate amount of scholarship, to spend a number of years at a university, but for those who are about to enter upon a professional career. It may be of importance to those who are to be placed in a sphere of life; and unless we are prepared to say that, correct judgments in regard to business matters, the decision of the still more complicated questions of social and political life may be safely left to chance, we must admit tering to needs and testes and the instinctively seeks to gratify. But that he amount of years at a university, but for those who are to be placed in a sphere of life; and unless we are prepared to say that, correct judgments in regard to business matters, the decision of the still more complicated questions of social and political life may be safely left to chance, we must admit tering to needs and testes and one relation of the professional career. It may be of importance to those who are to be placed in a sphere of life; and unless we are prepared to say that, correct judgments in regard to business matters, the decision of the still more complicated questions of social and political life may be safely left to chance, we must admit to remain the instinctively seeks to gratify. But that he amount of scholarship, to spend a number of years at a university, but for those who are prepared to say that, correct judgments in regard to business matters, the decision of the still more complete. Fall of years at a university, but for those who are to be engaged in the practical work of life such a training is unnecessary; it ranks that some kind of liberal education is estable to the such a training to needs and tastes and pure pleasures; he ein lies the justification of an industrial at best no higher than a graceful accomplishsential for the fit discharge of those duties system, which, springing at first from our lower ment, and may therefore—perhaps advan- which a man owes to his fellow citizens, to nature, is found to minister to our higher. tageously—be dispensed with. It may be his country and to the world. The choice Whatsoever aids man in reaching up to his fit and proper that the clergy should have a forced upon us really is, whether the sett- full intectual and moral stature, in purifying classical education, so that they may be en- ling of grave and important questions is to- the lower and selfish part of his nature—that abled to avail themselves of whatever new be left to accident and caprice, or whether has a right to exist; all else will ultimately, scriptures, and to consult those early Christian writers who made the Latin tongue the vehicle of their thoughts; it may be advishabitual a liberal and far-reaching method of thought. Which of these alternatives it is light the original documents shed upon the wisdom does not counsel us to adopt the by the law of the universe, perish and drop able for students of law to study that wonderful system of jurisprudence, which was right to accept, no one can for a moment structed machinery, our noble buildings, Starting from the assumption that modern and to return to the huts and the it was written; medical men may find it of society rests upon sound principles, we have rude life of savages. We cannot, howadvantage to have a tolerable acquaintance seen that a training other than technical is ever, thrust back the tide of civilization to its

BOYDEN. with Latin, and some knowledge of botany and chemistry, as well as of those subjects now endeavour to show, by a closer investiwith Latin, and some knowledge of botany essential to the general welfare; and I shall source; and that not merely because we are which are more directly connected with gation into the relation of education to life, life, but because, having breathed a purer atwhich are more directly connected with their common duties; but for non-professional men, who have to deal with the practical affairs of life, such a training is quite for best discharging his peculiar avocation, implies a totally false conception of human superfluous. A good commercial educaimplies a totally false conception of human fitter to nourish and develop the intellectual tion in fine, such an education as is supplied existence. It is an indisputable fact that and spiritual life of the individual, and to ed by the public schools—is the best all those characteristics which go to make up foster a high tone of public morality, than preparation for an active life of business, an advanced civilization—organized industance any other; and in this alone lies its right to large number, either tacitly or openly, is est perfection by the Teutonic races. We be the true end of practical life—the principle "To Invalids requiring Wine, I can confi- evidenced by the conspicuous absence from might almost conclude, therefore, without that society, in its industrial aspect, exists for velopes the various powers of man to a high One of the greatest of ancient philosophers.

tions for defence against enemies tended to | in commercial affairs. The members of the

to work for the benefit of others except under each other, that an imperfection in the one the influence of constraint and fear. The leads to a corresponding imperfection in the baron had his moated castle, with its secret other. Crude, hap-hazard notions lead to

importance, the nation sinks into a contemptible obscurity; whereas a strong and healthy interest in such questions is at once healthy interest in such questions is at once wears to learn the lesson that the good of all three classes—natural science, philosophy and philology. Very little need be said in regard to the importance of physical science. Howyears to learn the lesson that the good of all ever much so-called "practical" men may be ing prosperity. Now, can a high public The principle of feudal society was that the knowledge, here at least the immense adintelligence be produced by a merely techforcible subjection of the lower classes is esvantages are too palpable to be overlooked. nical training? Evidently not. As a mat- sential to the well-being of the upper; the Without the apparatus which science has

ter of fact, an exclusively technical train- industrial system of to-day assumes that placed at our disposal—our ships, railroads, ing is inevitably hostile to wide and liberal views; tending as it does, to superinduce a host of personal or class prejudices. This claim of every man to be free was denied and placed at our disposal—our ships, railroads, and voluntary labour. So long as the lawful claim of every man to be free was denied and drous advance is there between the feeble