

BENGOUGH REPLIES.

THINGS AND THE MAN.

As coming from the recognized but unofficial poet laureate of the empire, Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "Things and the Man," signaizing the renewal of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal reform campaign, is being read with wide interest.

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more."—Genesis 37:5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,

Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings;
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his pian.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

—Rudyard Kipling.

THINGS AND THE OTHER MAN.

For The Public.

Respectfully dedicated to Rudyard Kipling.

Oh, you who hold the laureate's brief
For Austin who so seldom sings,
And give your active mind relief
So frequently in flouts and flings,
Look, to our hand the paper brings
Your latest screedlet, while we scan,
With its refrain of jinglings:
"Once on a time there was a man."

From Genesis you get your clew,
And tell of one who conquered kings,
And who "amid his doubting crew"
Felt "all the loneliness of wings;"
He "fed the flame," he "filled the springs,"
He "locked the ranks," he "launched the van;"—

Joseph it was who did these things—
"Once on a time there was a man."

Then you go on—we catch your view,
Though some have puzzled questionings—

Our period has its Joseph, too,
And 'tis for him your paean rings—
Joe Chamberlain, whose wanderings
Have been from Beersheba to Dan;
And so you own his leading-strings—
"Once on a time there was a man."

Oh, Rudyard, we're amazed at you,
Who 're not among the "underlings,"
Being in the crowd that Joe can do
With his exploded arguings,
His sophistries and wriggings,
And his preposterous "Fiscal Plan;"
You swallow all these boshy things?
Well, well! you easy little man!

"Once on a time" affairs were blue,
And Britain swarmed with starvelings,
'Twas when the corn-laws put the screw
On all the wealth which commerce
brings;

But Cobden rose and downed the rings,
And now this Britain leads the van!
Of Dick—not Joe—old John Bull sings—
"Once on a time there was A MAN!"

J. W. BENGOUGH.

Toronto, Ont.

"Ye really do think drink is a
necissry evil?" said Mr. Hinnessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if it's an
evil to a man, it's not necissry, an' if it's
necissry it's not an evil."—F. P. Dunne.

As we understand the current inter-
pretation of international law, the seiz-
ure of a vessel on the high seas is a
mistake or an act of piracy, according to
the size of the navy of the victimized na-
tion.—Washington Post.

Figures seem to say that we are
paying out more for soldiers than sev-
eral of the great military powers of
Europe are paying out.

Assuredly there is something wrong
when it costs kings less to trample
on liberties than it costs a republic to
extend these.

The present bull tendency in the
price of liberty may be due merely to
the shorts scrambling for cover, and
again it may—

But sufficient unto the day is the
evil thereof.—Life.

Advertisement.—Positively the Great
American Novel.

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colors.

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in green, and the talk in black.

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\$1.50. At all booksellers. \$1.50—
Puck.

BOOKS

SACRIFICIAL AND SPIRITUAL RE-
LIGION.

Within a century no more important
work on religion has been published
than Auguste Sabatier's "Religions of
Authority" (translation issued by Me-

Clure, Phillips and Co., New York, \$2.50).
In this book the learned author draws
the contrast between sacrificial religion
and spiritual religion, arguing that the
religion of Jesus was essentially of the
character of the latter. He holds that a
religion of authority, whether based on
an infallible hierarchy or an infallible
book, is contrary to the ideas of Jesus,
who was more or less hostile to all forms
of sacerdotalism, as well as to intel-
lectual dogmas.

"Upon no point," he says, "has the
thought of Jesus been more flagrantly
traversed by those who call themselves
his heirs. Nothing was farther from his
mind than to constitute a new sacerdotal
order. He will have no master among
his own, who are all brethren. He prom-
ises to all equally the gift of the Holy
Spirit. The dogma of apostolical suc-
cession did not make the bishops; the
bishops made the dogma.

Sabatier contends that the claims of
the religions of authority can not bear
the tests of historical investigation, and
that the sooner the world grows out of
them the better. The passing of such
conceptions of religion will open the
way, he believes, for a true spiritual
religion, which was the religion that Jesus
taught. There will then arise a truer
faith in God and a far more acceptable
method of worship.

"The religion of the spirit," he says,
"is compounded of faith and love. To
faith all things are possible; to love all
things are easy. To develop and build
up these two necessary qualities should
be the task of theology."

J. H. DILLARD.

LAND VALUES IN CITIES.

When Richard M. Hurd, now the
president of "The Lawyers' Mortgage
Insurance Co., of New York, took charge
in 1895 of the mortgage department of
the United States Mortgage and Trust
Co., he found no books, either in Eng-
land or the United States, to aid him
in passing judgment scientifically on
land values in cities. He was conse-
quently forced to develop the science
at first hand. One of the results of the
work thus thrust upon him, out of the
necessities of his business as the re-
sponsible agent of a real estate loan
company, is a book of the highest im-
portance, not only to investors in real
estate, but also to economic students.
Among these it is especially valuable
to such as are active in propagating
the land value doctrines of Henry
George.

Mr. Hurd did not write his
book (Principles of City Land Values,
by Richard M. Hurd, New York: The
Record and Guide) for the purpose of
serving George's following. He prob-
ably had no thought of George, his fol-
lowers or his doctrines; but was aim-
ing only at evolving the science of land
values for business purposes. But
the very fact that the book was writ-
ten with a view solely to enabling