

GOD IS LOVE, AND GOD IS MIGHT.

Courage! Brother, God is with thee  
In thy battle for the right,  
He's thy shield—no foe can harm thee;  
God is Love, and God is Might.

Put thou all thy armour on thee,  
See thou that 'tis sound and bright;  
God helps those who help each other;  
God is Love, and God is Might.

Face the foe, and fear thou never,  
Bravery puts all hosts to flight;  
But should fears o'erpower, remember—  
God is Love, and God is Might.

So, when raging foes surround thee,  
Thou shalt triumph in the fight,  
God helps those whose spirits trust Him;  
God is Love, and God is Might.

Through the past's dim distant ages,  
Shrouded though they be in night,  
Star-like shines this glorious record—  
"God is Love, and God is Might."

And afar, in highest Heaven,  
Round about the Throne of Light,  
'Tis in words of splendour written—  
"God is Love, and God is Might."

G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L.

ROMANCE UNDER AN UMBRELLA.

One day, during the summer of 1816, the Duc de Berri happened to be taking a walk in Paris with his wife, and they were returning toward the Elysee when a heavy rain shower came on. The two promenaders, being unprovided with umbrellas, took refuge under a porte cochere already tenanted by a young man with the appearance of a clerk who had an umbrella. When the storm had somewhat abated, the Duc de Berri stepped up to the young man and asked whether he would mind lending the umbrella to enable him (the duc) to take his wife home. The other was suspicious and decidedly objected to parting with his property on any conditions. The duc persisted, but finding that there were no hopes of obtaining a loan of the coveted object, he asked his own whether, though not having sufficient confidence in him to lend it, he would mind offering the lady his arm as far as her residence. The gallant young clerk willingly agreed to do so, and off the duchess and her escort accordingly started. The latter individual very garrulously by nature, soon opened a conversation by the query as to whether his companion lived in the quarter they were then in? "Quite close to here," replied the duchess. "It is a splendid quarter, madame, plenty of luxury and very *comme il faut*. In fact it is the *grandes dames'* quarter, with nothing but duchesses and marquises in it, with their dresses all worked in gold." "Quite so," "I don't know whether madame has noticed the fact, but generally the less elevated a person's grade of nobility the higher the floor he or she occupies." "There is some truth in that," gravely responded the duchess.

"For instance," pursued the theorizer, "you will usually find viscountesses and baronesses on the fourth floor, and if madame happened to be a viscountess I would wager that I know the floor on which she lives—the fourth that is"—"Not low enough, sir!" said the lady. "Oh, well then, madame is very likely a comtesse!" "Lower still," observed his companion, "Indeed! Madame must be a marquise, then?" queried the astounded clerk. "My floor is lower yet," replied the duchess, who had found it very difficult to avoid laughing outright. Just at this moment they arrived at the Elysee, the guard, of course, presenting arms in due form. The proprietor of the umbrella felt inclined to shrink into himself, and was beginning to stammer out some excuse, when the duchess cut him short by thanking him very heartily for the service he had done her, and stating that she would not forget it. The young fellow returned to his employer, a wealthy man of business, and recounted his adventure, not quite recovering from the, to him, unaccustomed effect of the society of a duchess for the remainder of the day. Before the expiration of a week he received from his quondam acquaintance of the Elysee an umbrella richly adorned with silver.

THE ORIGIN OF SHYLOCK.

The August number of the *Monatsschrift fur Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums* contains the first of a series of articles by Prof. H. Graetz on the origin of the Shylock legend. The first trace of it, says the author, is to be found in Herbers' French versification of "Dolopathos; or, the Seven Wise Men of Rome," made for one of the kings of France. There we find that a rich vassal of a knight, one of whose legs had been cut off by the order of his feudal superior, offered the latter the loan of 100 marks, on the condition that if this amount were not paid by a fixed time, the vassal should have the right of cutting out a piece of the knight's flesh. The knight, having succeeded in his purpose with the money, forgot altogether to pay it. The vassal, out of revenge, insisted upon his right. The judge, who was none else than the knight's bride in disguise, pronounced that the flesh should be cut out, but no more and no less than stipulated, otherwise the creditor would forfeit his life. Herbers makes the remark that this is an old story which the monk Jehans de Hante-Selve translated into Latin. But there is no question about a Jew having been the creditor.

The same story has passed into the "Gesta Romanorum" in another form. The first writer

who introduced a Jew of Mestre as the creditor was Sir Giovanni Florentino, in his collection of tales entitled "Pecorone," composed in 1378, Shakspeare, says Prof. Graetz has undoubtedly made use of "Pecorone," as is admitted by nearly all Shakspeare scholars. Prof. Delius of Bonn gives in his edition of the "Merchant of Venice" an English translation of "Pecorone," which Shakspeare might have known. The difference, however, that in "Pecorone" the Jew is of Mestre near Venice, and Shylock of Venice, is explained by Prof. Graetz by the supposition that Florentino avoided giving offence to the Jews of Venice, where very probably a rich community existed in the fourteenth century, whilst Shakspeare chose Venice as a famous town instead of the obscure Mestre. It is curious enough that the Shylock legend is also in Eastern literature, if Malone may be trusted. Whether the origin of the legend is Eastern or Western opinions vary. Anyhow, there is no question about a Jew in the earliest Occidental romances.

THE SCIENCE OF AESTHETICS.

The science of aesthetics is essentially a double science. Art, it is true, is its sole subject of investigation, and it combines in the study of art intellectual instruments the most heterogeneous; metaphysical abstraction and historical research; criticism the most individual and speculation the most general; induction the most servile and deduction the most soaring; but whatever the method of investigation, the science of aesthetics must examine art from one of two totally distinct points of view. The aesthetician may study art now from the one point of view, now from the other; the two branches of the science may cross and recross and act and react inextricably, but two branches they are, and must, from the inherent nature of art, ever remain. For art is at the same time two very different things; it is the product of a given mental condition, and it is the producer of another mental condition; and it must be studied either in reference to its origin or in reference to its effects. We may start from the mental condition of the artist, and trace the elaboration of the work; or we may start from the mental condition of spectator, and trace his impressions back to the work; we may consider the work of art either as the result and termination of one set of phenomena or as the cause and beginning of another set of phenomena. The work of art is the centre of aesthetic study, and aesthetic study may journey backward to its origin or forward to its effect; but though the two branches are equally in the domain of aesthetics, they are diverging, and can be explored only separately and in succession. We cannot ascertain the genesis of a work of art by analyzing the impressions left on our mind by that work in its completeness, nor can we ascertain the intrinsic value of a work of art by analyzing the conditions which gave it birth; we cannot decide questions of criticism by historical research, and cannot solve historical problems by critical decisions.

FEEDING TO LIVE, AND LIVING TO FEED.

The notion that appetite is a low degree of hunger, and hunger an intensified form of appetite, does not seem to be borne out by facts. The two desires or longings are different in their nature. Appetite is the craving of the apparatus of taste, and sometimes of the digestive organs; while hunger is the demand of the organism as a whole or of some of its parts for food. Use the words appetite and hunger how we may, there are actually two needs to be expressed, and much mischief arises from confounding them. The one cry for food which we call appetite is an affair of habit or caprice, and may, for a time at least, be stimulated by appealing to the sense of taste, or promoted by certain cordials and stimulants; but looking at the matter from a physiological point of view, it is difficult to see what we gain by exciting the organs of digestion to food unless the system is in a condition to receive it. The rational sense of procedure would seem to be to wait the expression of a need arising in the system—in short, to look to hunger rather than appetite as an incentive to the act of feeding, instead of exciting the palate and sense organs to take food when we have no organic reason to suppose that there is an inner need of it. There are certain evil consequences of the civilized mode of feeding by appetite, on the basis of habit, which it may be useful to point out. First, separating appetite from hunger, and developing it as an independent sense or function, there naturally springs up a fashion of life which may be described as "living to feed." The purveyor of food trades on the tastes and cultivated longings of the consumer, and the consideration what to eat and what to drink comes to occupy a place in the self-consciousness which it was probably not intended to fill, and in so far as this is the case man is more animal, and less spiritual and intellectual, than he ought to be; although it may be conceded that the refined taste of the cultivated nature is less offensive than the simple voracity of the savage. There are some who contend that man is the gainer by the development of his appetite. If this be so, the gain is a good not unmixed with evil. Another drawback is, that by severing appetite from hunger we lose the indication of quantity which nature gives with her orders for food. The man who eats a regulated number of meals daily, with a duly stimulated and organized habit, probably eats much more in the

twenty-four hours than his system requires, or the organism as a whole is constituted to deal with. The organs of digestion and assimilation are overworked, and hence, doubtless, many of the most troublesome diseases. A glance at any table showing the length of time which the commonest articles of food take to digest will show that the fashionable stomach can scarcely ever be empty. Again, so much solid food being taken, or, which amounts to the same thing, small quantities of food being deposited in the stomach so frequently, an artificial system of "flushing" becomes necessary, and a considerable amount of fluid is "required," not because the system needs water—which is the only liquid it actually appreciates, let us dose it with what we may,—but because the apparatus of digestion cannot perform the task imposed upon it except by the aid of fluid to moisten its surface and free the mechanical reservoirs from the debris or food with which they are encrusted. Moreover, this artificial appetite tends to the amplification of bulk in respect to food. The quantity of each description of food taken is diminished, because the meal is subdivided to suit the taste; but the total bulk is increased. We do not say the weight of food consumed is greater, but its substance is extended by the multiplication of dishes and sauces, so that the points of contact—the stimulating superficies of the food, so to say—are extended. It should not be forgotten that hunger is the natural expression of organic need; while appetite may be, and generally is, the pampered product of cultivated modes and habits of existence. Appetite in its development tends to living to feed, while with the guide of hunger a man only feeds to live.

MUSICAL.

In accordance with the announcement in our issue of 18th September, the Oddfellows' Grand Concert came off on the 21st ult., at the Victoria Rink, where a large, fashionable and intelligent audience had assembled to listen to the rendition of a select programme, which was opened with Verdi's overture, *Nabucco*, by the City Band, which carried off the first prize at the musical jubilee in 1879. Signor J. Tagliapietra followed with Faure's *Les Rameaux*, a song in which he fully displayed his beautiful and well-trained voice, to the delight of his hearers, and those who heard him a few years since at the Academy must have noticed a great improvement in his last appearance. Mr. F. Jehin-Prume has won golden opinions by his excellent violin solos wherever he has played; he fully confirmed the same at this concert, for his cultivated musical talent, combined with his graceful attitudes, rank him with many noted European players. Miss Gertrude Franklin, who on this occasion appeared for a third time before a Montreal audience, delighted her hearers with her sweet voice, and would have enjoyed the height of enthusiasm had she selected songs with more life; for, while such pieces as *Airs and Variations* and *Pavane Waltz* show off a well-trained voice to perfection, yet, a song which can be rendered with more pathos is always preferred by a Montreal audience. The cornet solo played by M. Ernest Lavigne, the able leader of the City Band, brought forth well-merited applause, as did the piccolo solo by Signor Maddaleno, whose performance was never equalled in this city.

Every piece was encored and responded to except number four of the second part, which had to be changed to number one, and which, owing to Signor Tagliapietra's departure for the West, would not admit of a reappearance, though the audience manifested in the loudest applause their desire for an *encore*, which was replaced by a piano solo.

On the whole the managing committee deserve much credit from every point of view, and one marked feature during the whole evening was the entire absence of whistling, so common among many concert-goers in manifesting their appreciation, and it is this point which gave this concert the air of the celebrated *Gewandhaus* concerts. As to the number of hearers, the Rink could accommodate far more than had assembled, but many doubtless preferred what was pleasing to the eye, and cheap, to the more cultivated talent and requirements for good music, as the Citizens' Committee displayed fireworks gratis every evening during the exhibition fortnight.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

SIR HENRY LAYARD it is said will go to Constantinople. His leave will expire in about another month's time, and it is then very possible that Mr. Goschen will return home. In that event Sir Henry Layard, armed with full instructions from the English Government, will go out to complete his term of service at Therapia.

THE experiment of using mules for omnibuses and tram cars in London has proved so successful in the southern districts of the metropolis that the London General Omnibus Company are likely to begin using mules shortly. It seems that they are not a bit more restive than horses, that they are quite as strong, and that they last longer. They certainly are more hardy, and eat less, and are cheaper. Of course, the kind in use in the south of London comes from Spain.

AN amusing scene is related which might, however, have resulted seriously to her Majesty's Postmaster-General, who is the hero thereof.

Like Mr. Bright, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir R. A. Cross, the right hon. gentleman is a smoker, and no good smoker is without a box of lights. Whilst riding down to the House the other afternoon in his one-horse barouche a packet of vesuvians stowed away in his coat-tail pocket became ignited and were burning away furiously, when the "incident"—as the French would call it—was noticed by some street passers, who promptly relieved Mr. Fawcett of his coat, and would have gone farther in the disrobing line had it not been protested against; suffice it he was saved and telegrams of congratulation were sent off to all parts of the world, by the remaining members of the Government.

BELIEVERS in the superior economy of the American form of Government may profitably glance at the summary of the Budget for the year ended on the 30th June last. It is a highly satisfactory one for those who love a surplus, seeing that thirteen millions sterling have been written off the debt. But among the items of expenditure figures a sum of no less than eleven millions sterling for pensions, and the addition to that item for the year amount to between four and five millions. In any comparison of the cost of monarchical with republican institutions that extraordinary drain upon the American treasury should be kept in view, The American army and navy cost over ten millions sterling; a sum which, considering the complete immunity of American territory from attack, is proportionately very much in excess of what we grumble so much at paying for our defensive services.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—Agitation is going on in Turkey for the deposition of the Sultan. Austria and Hungary disapprove of the scheme of Roumanian independence. A great demonstration took place in Rome yesterday, in commemoration of the events of 1870. There is said to be a prospect of an amicable settlement of the Lancashire labour troubles. Riza Pasha has refused point blank to carry out thecession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. H. M. S. *Druid* has been ordered to join the *Flamingo* and *Contest*, to protect English fishermen in American waters. The naval demonstration seems likely to prove a farce, as it is said that the German and French contingents will withdraw at the first sign of hostilities.

TUESDAY, Sept. 21.—The Albanians are threatening to burn Dulcigno. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is to visit Constantinople shortly. It is probable that the proposed revision of the Swiss constitution will be rejected by a large majority. The report that the recent dynamite plot on an English railroad had been traced to Nihilists is confirmed. The latest rumour concerning the Eastern question is that the allied fleet will blockade the Dardanelles and depose the Sultan. The Afghan losses in the last encounter with the British must have been enormous, as it took them eight days to bury the dead after the battle.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.—Turkish troops at Scutari are dying of fever in great numbers. M. Ferry has succeeded in forming a Cabinet retaining the portfolio of instruction. Mr. Parnell will be escorted by 500 mounted men on his visit to Cork on Sunday. The Greek reserve is to be called out, which will raise the effective fighting force to 750,000 men. Serious disturbances have occurred at Canton. European residents are threatened by the rioters. Austria and Germany will not meet on any programme on the Eastern question likely to cause division in Europe. The Sultan has convoked the Grand Council to consider the crisis.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council opened in Philadelphia yesterday. The new French Cabinet have decided to proceed against the recognized orders gradually. The Italian Government is asking sanction for a loan of 1,500,000,000 lire, and the abolition of the local currency. Admiral Seymour visited the Montenegrin commander-in-chief at Cetinje last night, it is said with proposals to convey the Montenegrin forces to Dulcigno. Germany suggests, in case the naval demonstration at Dulcigno shall prove ineffectual, that the allied fleet shall enter the Bosphorus at once. All hopes of a peaceful cession of Dulcigno have been abandoned. The Russian forces when attacked the colonial settlements on Monday, consisted respectively of 1,200 and 5,000 men. The fighting was desperate, but up to latest accounts, the gallant colonists had successfully repulsed the rebels. The Porte has sent a final note to the Powers, refusing to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned, and the boundaries of Montenegro remain in statu quo, and the Podgoritzia side is recognized by the Powers.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—Parnell intends to remain in Ireland and follow up the land agitation, and will not go to America, as previously arranged. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's temperance party are determined to carry the Bill through the House next session, making the closing of public houses on Sunday universal throughout the Kingdom. They are working with redoubled energies at the present time. The German press express their unqualified approbation of M. St. Hilaire's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Italian Government has asked Parliament to sanction a 3 per cent. loan of 1,500,000,000 lire, and to abolish the forced currency. Private advices announce that the differences between Russia and China have been finally arranged, and that the treaty between the two countries will be signed at Peking. The defences of Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea, are found to be so defective that the British Government has decided to immediately send some men-of-war to remain during the present troublesome time in the East.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.—The Lancashire operatives have decided to continue work at the old rate of wages till trade improves. There are rumours that a large body of Russians has been attacked near Kuldja by a force of 30,000 of the enemy. The Shah of Persia has exchanged his Russophile Grand Vizier for one more friendly disposed towards England. Lord Mountmorris, who had recently refused to reduce his tenants' rents, was found on Saturday night near his residence, in County Galway, with six bullet holes in him. The Archbishop of Paris has initiated lengthy appeals to President Grey and M. de Freycinet, against the enforcement of the decrees against the non-authorized congregations. Fearo, of England, Williams, of Canada, and Swartz, an American, swam a match at New York yesterday, a distance of 12 miles, finishing in the above order, the last-named about a mile behind. It now appears pretty plain that the Sultan has determined to oppose the cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins. The allied fleet will probably land Montenegrin troops at Dulcigno to-morrow.