

THE WEEK.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1894.

No. 14.

THE WEEK:

A Canadian Journal of Politics,
Literature, Science and Arts.

TERMS:—One year, \$3; eight months, \$2; four months, \$1. Subscriptions payable in advance.
Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. stg.; half-year, 6s. stg. Remittances by P.O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptionable in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

No advertisements charged less than five lines.
Address—M. C. TYLER, *Manager Advertising Department, 6 Jordan Street, Toronto.*

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, *Publisher.*

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| CURRENT TOPICS..... | 315 |
| THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY..... | 315 |
| RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOL..... | 318 |
| <i>Rev. John Burton, B.D.</i> | 319 |
| PARIS LETTER..... | 320 |
| <i>James T. Shotwell</i> | 320 |
| SLEEP (Sonnet)..... | 320 |
| <i>Pastor Felix</i> | 322 |
| UP THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY..... | 322 |
| <i>J. H. Long, M.A.</i> | 324 |
| CHINA AND CONFUCIUS..... | 324 |
| <i>X.</i> | 325 |
| HIGHER EDUCATION..... | 325 |
| <i>Robert Elliott</i> | 325 |
| AT THE GRAVE OF FALSTAFF (Sonnet)..... | 325 |
| <i>C. B.</i> | 326 |
| THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL..... | 326 |
| <i>John Reade</i> | 326 |
| CORRESPONDENCE— | |
| Recent Contributions to Canadian History..... | 326 |
| <i>Fairplay Radical</i> | 327 |
| Misstating British Politics.—III..... | 327 |
| <i>Jos. N. van Doyle</i> | 327 |
| DR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S TRANSLATIONS..... | 327 |
| THE GHOST OF SPRING (Sonnet)..... | 327 |
| <i>Jos. N. van Doyle</i> | 328 |
| ART NOTES..... | 328 |
| MUSIC AND THE DRAMA..... | 328 |
| LIBRARY TABLE..... | 329 |
| PERIODICALS..... | 329 |
| LITERARY AND PERSONAL..... | 330 |
| PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED..... | 331 |
| READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE..... | 332 |
| PUBLIC OPINION..... | 333 |
| SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY..... | 334 |
| MISCELLANEOUS..... | 335 |
| QUIPS AND CRANKS..... | 335 |

All articles, contributions, and letters on matter pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A fresh rumour of Gladstone's resignation comes to hand too late for verification or contradiction before this note must go to the printer. Whether the report proves true or false in this particular instance, there seems good reason for regarding such an event as far from improbable within the next few weeks. The persistency of the rumours, combined with the guarded and ambiguous tone of his own denial of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* recent sensational announcement, can scarcely fail to leave the impression that such a contingency is at least prominently before the mind of the great leader. Such a course would be but a natural outcome of what he must now feel to be the strong improbability that he will be able to remain at the helm and stand the strain of a general election and the subsequent struggle, which, even if his party

should be successful, would have to take place before the one great end for which he remains in public life could be gained. It would be easy to fill columns with conjectures as to the events which would follow his withdrawal from the field. But, should he do so now, or at an early day, we see no reason to believe that it would be, or should be with a sense of defeat regarding the great measure for which he has fought so strenuously. The impression seems to be general that with his retirement all prospect of Home Rule for Ireland would disappear. On the contrary, we believe that he would do so with a full conviction that, whether by his party or the other, in some effective shape, the aspirations of the Irish people for liberty to manage their own affairs will be realized before the nation is five years older.

"We represent the most important calling on earth," said the President of the Dominion Grange, in his address from the chair at the recent meeting of that organization in this city. The truth of that opinion few thoughtful persons will feel disposed to call in question. If the sentiments so well expressed in the address of Mr. Hepinstall are those of the great body of the members of the Grange, both that Society and the country are to be congratulated on the breadth and elevation of its views and aims. They contrast very favourably with those of some other societies which have of late been attracting a good deal of attention. The Grange was the first organization of farmers for mutual improvement, in Canada. Nothing can tend more to the general welfare and progress of the Dominion than its work and influence, if the following extract from President Hepinstall's address correctly interpret its character and purpose, and if these are truly and energetically wrought out in its history:

"We aim to develop a better and a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to the farming industry; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to systematize our work, and emulate each other in labor; to discountenance the credit system, and every other system which tends to prodigality and bankruptcy. We wage no war against other honorable callings, but keep in view the fact that individual happiness depends on general prosperity. We are opposed to the spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise that tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies, and desire to see the antagonism between capi-

tal and labor removed by common consent. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant percentages in trade, as they do not bear a proper proportion to the profit of producers.

A difference of opinion on a very important point is said to be causing trouble in the ranks of the Patrons of Industry. The same difference has, it is said, arisen also in some branches of the P. P. A. The matter is one so closely related to the freedom and manliness of the individuals composing these societies that the wonder is that there can be any difference of opinion in regard to it among intelligent and conscientious citizens. The question is that of the obligation of members of these organizations to vote in every case, and in spite of any personal opinions or convictions, for the nominee of the society. There can be no doubt that the adoption and thorough observance of a law of this kind would render even a small body a very formidable force in Dominion or Provincial affairs. The solid vote of even a few thousands is a tremendous force in politics. But it is sure to become sooner or latter a blind, unscrupulous force, wielded by wire-pullers, self-seekers, or fanatics. The worst of it is that the citizen who submits to such a condition of membership in any society, thereby surrenders his manhood and sells his birthright of free citizenship in a free state. We can think of no patriotic end which could justify the use of a means so objectionable and mischievous. The decay of manliness and true patriotism in any state may be dated from the time when any considerable number of its citizens can thus put aside their individuality and voluntarily become parts of a lifeless machine, to be run by those who cannot be infallible at the best, and who may at any time become the tools of politicians, or the slaves of their own suspicions and prejudices. In fact, it would hardly be going too far to say that the man who pledges himself to vote as another or any number of others may direct, in the very act proves himself unworthy of the rights and responsibilities of a free citizen in a free state. We are not sure that the state, that is, his fellow-citizens, would not be fully justified in enacting that the man against whom such a selling of the franchise could be proved, should be deprived of it.

Is jurisprudence a science, or is it a mere matter of personal opinions and ways of looking at things? One would suppose that the interpretation