

It cannot be denied that, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, these provisions will confer prodigious benefits. They will largely increase the demand for the manufactures of the Mother Country; they will give an impetus to British trade and British shipping at a time when both are threatened by the increasing hostility of foreign countries. The power to go beyond the 10 per cent. duties will be a formidable weapon in the way of repressing foreign unfriendliness, a weapon the want of which the ablest British statesmen have lamented. The British supply to foreign countries will probably not decrease, certainly not decrease more than it would if the present hostility continue. Foreign countries will not take more of British goods than they absolutely require, and that is precisely their present position. The hope of their wants increasing will depend upon their natural progress and upon the enlarged capacity for supplying to which the United Kingdom and British possessions will attain. Last, but surely not least, the United Kingdom will benefit from the augmented populations, wealth and power of the British dominions. Their progress will be a part of the progress of the Empire, they will increase the commerce of that Empire in times of peace, they will give it incalculable aid in times of war.

At first sight the inducements seem less to the British possessions, for many of them will be called upon to relinquish their protective policy; but the protective policy of these possessions has not been designed to permanently bolster up unsound enterprises. It has been based partly on the necessity to offer the means of employment to small communities scattered over wide territories and partly on revenue requirements. With the great increase of production and concurrent increase of population the scale of manufacture will be larger, and therefore more remunerative, and the cost of transit and shipping of imports will afford a substantial protection to local manufactures, the modes of raising revenue will be enlarged, besides, in the case of the possessions owning their own railway systems, a great increase of profits will be enjoyed. As we have said, the benefits of the additional production of the commodities we have selected for bonuses will penetrate to the whole of the British possessions. India will gain from cotton, tea, tobacco and sugar; the West Indies and other tropical possessions will mostly gain from the same productions; Canada will gain from grain, butter, cheese, meat, wood and timber and fish; the Australasian colonies will benefit from wool, cotton, grain, butter, cheese, meat, sugar, tobacco, tea and wine; and the Cape dominions, including Natal, from wool, cotton, grain, butter, cheese, meat, sugar, tobacco, tea and wine. It is impossible to those who have watched the progress of the British dominions, and noticed how entirely that progress has been coincident with increased production, to doubt that they will enormously benefit from the enlarged markets open to them.

In conclusion, we may suggest that the wisest way to thoroughly ventilate the plan we have suggested, as well as other plans, would be by the Mother Country responding to the invitation that Canada has virtually given to enter into negotiations for a fiscal arrangement. There would be a great difficulty in discussing a variety of plans with representatives of the whole Empire. Some of the possessions are virtually governed by Downing Street, some enjoy a measure of representative government, and some a full share of self-government. Canada would fairly represent the latter, and she would not be likely to approve any basis without consulting them, whilst the United Kingdom would probably consult those best acquainted with the conditions necessary to the dominions governed from Downing Street. In reality our suggestion amounts to letting Canada act with the other self-governing colonies and Downing Street act with the non-representative or partly representative other possessions. Canada could more easily arrange an effectual congress of self-governing colonies than Downing Street an efficient congress of the whole Empire.—*Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., in the Nineteenth Century.*

ART NOTES.

MR. BARR FERRE has the following in the *Engineering Magazine*: Architecture in great cities, and especially in American cities, is no longer the ornamental and ornamented art it was in "the good old times." The Middle Ages were distinctively an art era; the nineteenth century is as distinctively a business and manufacturing epoch. The conditions which prevailed in the one do not prevail in the other. We have not passed beyond appreciation of beautiful churches and splendid public buildings, albeit we have few examples of either on which to feast our eyes and imaginations in this country, but we have long since passed the point at which these fascinating structures make up the sum total of architectural work. As the mediæval cathedral is the most conspicuous object in the old continental cities, so the modern office building is the type of architecture in the new cities of the New World. We may deplore the lack of picturesque variety in the sky-lines of our cities; we may regret the departure of the art days of the past; but if we would console ourselves for these changed conditions and find satisfaction in the work of the present day, we must admit, once for all, that we build under conditions of our own, which have no precedent in former times. We must measure our work by our own standards and requirements, not by those of a dead past. No one thinks of

passing on the beauty—or ugliness—of modern fashions simply because they are not modelled on those of the thirteenth century; why, then, should we make the architectural productions of that time, great and beautiful and wonderful as they are, the criterion of modern architecture? Yet consciously or unconsciously this is what the larger part of writers and critics of architecture do. Pick up any guidebook, run through any encyclopædia, and the buildings described as characteristic of any city will be the great churches, the city hall, if there be one, the public buildings, and perhaps the most noteworthy—which being interpreted means the most ornamental—of mercantile and financial structures. Possibly the residence of some noted citizen or the scene of some celebrated event may be noticed; the great mass of city buildings are unmentioned, because, it may be supposed, they are too insignificant. It is characteristic of the times to omit the many for the few, to single out individuals at the expense of the bulk of society. Any study of city architecture which ignores the conditions under which modern cities thrive and grow, no matter how minutely special structures may be described, falls ludicrously short of completeness. "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out would be a very singular play indeed. New York minus its tenements would not know itself. Tenements and stores and private dwellings and apartment houses and office buildings and railroad stations and factories and warehouses—the thousand and one forms of structure pressed into service by the requirements of city life or the necessity of business—may not always be models of architectural elegance, but they make the bulk of the city, give it form and definiteness, express its relative prosperity and greatness. The "400" may give elegance to society, just as the churches and public buildings do to municipal architecture, but it is the masses which make the city what it is, and even give distinctiveness to the chosen. Tenements and factories may be utterly uninteresting as specimens of architecture, but they are part of the essential structures of great cities like London and New York.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NINETEEN operas have been written about Christopher Columbus.

LEO DELIBES' posthumous opera, "Kassya," is to be produced at the Paris Opera Comique this season.

ALVARY, the tenor, says that it is just as easy to sing Wagner's music as anybody else's, if you can sing at all.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS' new trio for piano, violin and cello, in E minor, is said to contain an extraordinary four-voiced fugue.

Mlle. CHAMINADE, the talented French composer, has just made her *début* in London as a pianiste, and met with a most pleasing reception.

It is announced that Madame Augusta Holmès has completed a new opera, "La Montagna nera," and that it is to be produced at the Paris Opera House.

THE Australian music-lovers declare that Ovide Musin is the greatest violinist in the world. His American season will open in Brooklyn in October, and he is already booked for 138 concerts.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI has completed the score of "Les Rantzau," the rehearsals of which are to commence this month at the Pergola, Florence, the date of production being fixed for November 10.

THERE is a protest in London against the extortionate prices asked for music scores of Wagner's works. You can buy "Faust" for fifty cents, but the "Niebelung's Ring" costs \$14. That is because the copyright is held by Mrs. Wagner, who is a frugal woman.

UNDER the title, "Katalog der Ausstellung des Königreiches Grossbritannien und Irland," the catalogue of the English department of the Vienna Exhibition has at last been issued. It is only a sectional catalogue, and we have yet to wait for a complete one of the musical exhibits from all countries.

It is satisfactory to note the increasing interest taken on the continent in the study of Plain-Chant. Organists abroad, at several conservatoires and special schools, are naturally giving attention to the study of accompanying Plain Song. More attention might be advantageously given to this subject in this country.

THE New York *Music Trade Review* has the following curious paragraph: "The Sultan's daughters take a daily music lesson from their father, who is an accomplished pianist." Is the accomplished Sultan whose musical daughters are referred to, Muley Hassan, of Morocco, or Benjamin Harrison, of the United States of America? may we ask.

A MEMORIAL tablet has been erected on the house in Weimar, in which J. Sebastian Bach was born. It bears the following inscription: "In this house, Veit Bach and his son John followed the trade of baker. John studied music at Gotha and pursued this art with success. Through seven generations more than a hundred members of the Bach family have given great musicians to the art, John Sebastian being one of the greatest composers that ever lived. He was the best counterpoint writer and organist of his age. Honoured be his memory. Erected by the town of Weimar and the Gotha Böhner-Verein." The memorial was inaugurated with great pomp.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

TRAVELLERS OFFICIAL GUIDE. New York: National Railway Publication Company.

The "Travellers Official Guide" for August contains the usual valuable information in connection with the Railway and Steam Navigation lines in the United States and Canada. The publication includes several maps, besides containing the official list of purchasing agents. The different routes and connecting lines are clearly and lucidly explained. The publication is in no way so bewildering as the proverbial *Bradshaw*, and will prove almost invaluable to travellers both in the United States and Canada.

THE STORY OF A PENITENT SOUL. By Adeline Sergeant. Montreal: John Lovell and Son.

As a study in morbid mental anatomy readers of a psychological turn may be interested in "The Story of a Penitent Soul"; but we imagine the majority of novel-readers will have difficulty in getting through with it. It is a good thing that this is the case, for we cannot think that such records of sin and mental horrors are beneficial in their effects, especially on young readers. The story is the autobiography of a young man who is brought up by his uncle, a Wesleyan minister. He believes himself to be an orphan son of a deceased brother of this uncle, but on reaching manhood he finds that he is illegitimate. He finally becomes pastor of a Congregational church in a country town, where he falls into grievous sin with the wife of a prominent member of his church. The story of the deceived husband's terrible revenge, the death of the sinning wife, and the awful agony of her seducer are powerfully told. The young free-thinking doctor, the hero's college friend, Charles Egerton, and his cousin Alison, are well-drawn characters, and make it possible for the ordinary reader to find some satisfaction in the midst of the abounding desolation.

IN THE ROAR OF THE SEA. By S. Baring-Gould. Montreal: John Lovell and Son.

Like all Baring-Gould's novels, this is an interesting story, well told. The scene is laid on the Cornish coast in the old smuggling and wrecking days, and there is an abundance of thrilling adventure, as well as that vigorous character-painting for which the author is noted. Judith Trevisa, the only daughter of a poor clergyman, is left an orphan with scanty resources and the care of a weak-minded brother. Her beauty and womanliness attract the fancy of Captain—usually called "Cruel"—Coppinger who is known to be the leader of the smugglers, and strongly suspected of much more serious offences. The captain makes love in the same masterful fashion as he makes war on the revenue; and on his violent determination to have Judith for a wife, and her terror of such a fate, the interest of the story turns. At last, in order to save her brother from the horrors of an idiot asylum, she consents to sacrifice herself. But the fate in store for her is averted. A deliverer appears, and through much tragedy and tribulation a happy end is reached. The characters of the brothers Scantlebray and the selfish Aunt Dunes, though somewhat exaggerated, are very amusing, and form a pleasing contrast to the fierce and passionate smuggler.

"LADY LORIMER'S SECRET" is the title of a good story which opens *Cassell's Family Magazine* for October. "Aboard a Thames Steamer" explains itself. "Schools of Domestic Service" is a timely paper by D. K. Lees. "How a Wilderness Became a Garden" is useful as well as interesting. "The Nearer East" is devoted to Algiers. The Family Doctor explains in this number "Why Some People are bashful."

"THE LAND OF THE PHAROHS" is continued by the editor in the October number of the *Methodist Magazine*. "India: its Temples, its Palaces, and its People," by W. S. Caine, M.P., is also continued in this number. Annie Clarke contributes some pretty lines entitled "More." "The Darkest England Social Scheme," a paper contributed by Archdeacon Farrar to the *Review of the Churches*, appears in this month's issue, which is a very fair one.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB contributes the opening article of the *Magazine of American History* for October. It is a pleasantly-written and animated sketch of some U. S. "Historic Homes and Landmarks." O. A. Bierstadt, from the Astor Library, shows the impression made by "Columbus in Romance." Very interesting is the contribution of Heward Edwards dealing with "Some Relics of John Howard the Philanthropist." This to many will prove the most attractive article in the number, though many will continue with unabated interest the instalment of "The Successful Novel of 1836: Horseshoe Robinson." The regular departments are well filled. Under "Queries" a class of Duluth teachers provoke a smile from Canadian readers by their affectionate interest in the "Annexation of Canada;" it is in order for the bachelors of Canada to respond.

IN the *Popular Science Monthly* for October Dr. Henry Ling Taylor contributes the opening article on "American Childhood from a Medical Standpoint," in which he states some plain but important facts. "Specifics for the Cure of Inebriety," by Dr. T. D. Crothers, is timely. Very ably treated is "The Evolution of Dancing," by Lse J. Vance, which is illustrated. William Simpson has a paper on "Mud as a Building Material." In "Language and