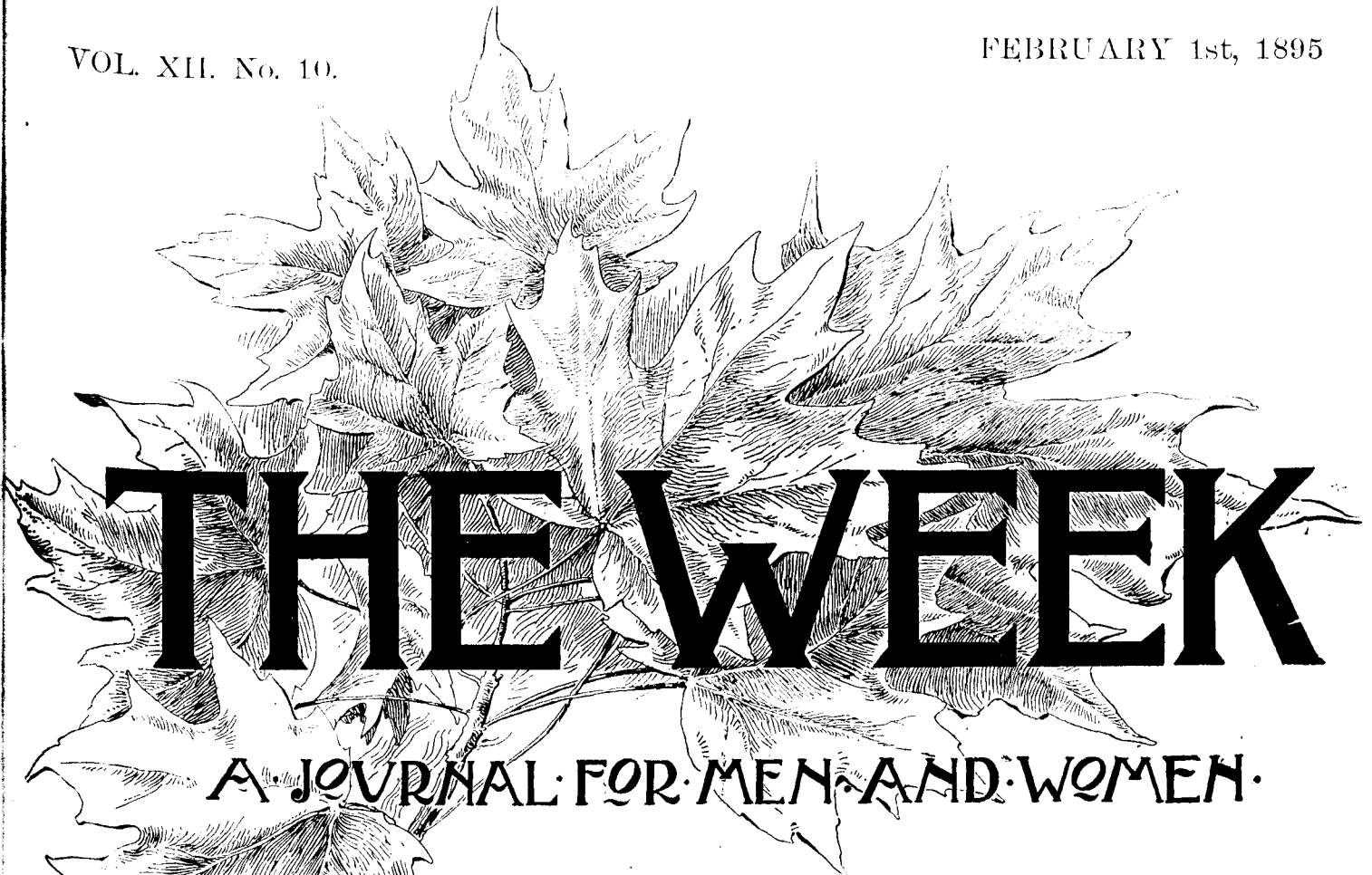


This Number Contains : Froude's "Erasmus," by Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P. ; Ewart's "Manitoba School Question;" and "The Proposed New Toronto Hotel."

VOL. XII. No. 10.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1895



THE WEEK

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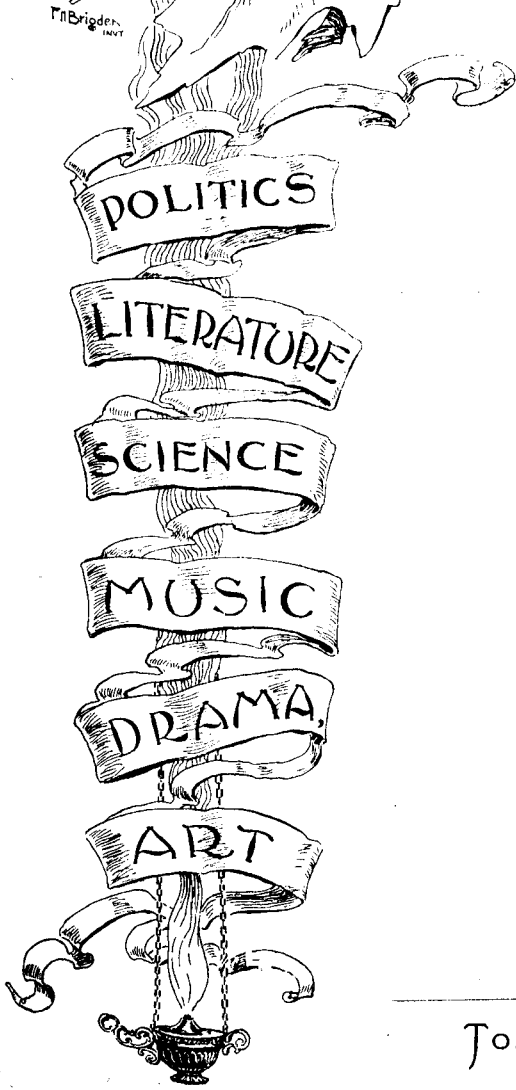
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, February 1st, 1895.

No. 10.

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Current Topics.

The Manitoba School Act.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given what may be regarded as its final decision on the Manitoba School Law.

Pending the arrival of the full text of their Lordship's finding it will be useful at this stage to indicate precisely how the case stands so far as the decision itself is concerned. In 1892 the Privy Council affirmed the validity of the Manitoba School Act, declaring that though the Roman Catholics have a legal right to establish and maintain separate schools they have no legal right to any funds raised for educational purposes by public assessment, or paid by way of subsidies out of the public treasury. Now it is affirmed in substance that, though the Roman Catholics were not deprived by the Manitoba School Act of any legal right, they were deprived of some "right or privilege," the deprivation of which entitles them to relief at the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council of the Dominion, under the British North America Act and the Act which constituted the Province in 1870. It would probably require a close analysis of the judgment delivered by Lord Macnaghten in 1892 and the one delivered by Lord Chancellor Hershell this week to either reconcile them or show wherein they conflict with each other. Meanwhile the immediate effect of the later decision is to throw upon the Governor-General's advisers a very serious responsibility. On them devolves the task of finding a solution of a very difficult question, and as there is no necessity for immediate action they would do well to take time enough to consider the whole matter with extreme care. The action taken, when it is taken, should be such as will give effect in good faith to the Privy Council's finding and yet be compatible with the maintenance of unimpaired Provincial jurisdiction over purely local questions.

International Arbitration.

There is reason to fear that American Jingoism, reinforced by the personal animosity which takes delight in thwarting President Cleveland whenever possible, may succeed in

defeating any proposal which may be submitted to Congress pledging the nation to arbitration in case of the failure of diplomacy to settle any difference which may, at any time, arise with the British Government. Nevertheless the fact that Mr. Cremer was able to submit to the President, a week or two since, a memorial signed by 354 members of the British Parliament in favour of a treaty or mutual covenant of the purport indicated is one of the most remarkable signs of the time. The fact that the idea did not originate wholly with the British, as a resolution looking in the same direction was introduced in Congress during its last session by Senator Allison, of Iowa, makes the movement all the more hopeful. It may, in fact, be pretty confidently said that the question of the ratification of such a treaty is but one of time. It is difficult to see how anyone, who honestly desires justice, peace and friendship between the two great English-speaking nations, can hesitate to support the proposal. Arbitration may not be a perfect safeguard of the rights of the nations concerned. Arbitrators are subject, like other men, to infirmities of judgment and temper, hence may not always give absolutely just decisions. But nothing can be more certain than that, laying aside all other considerations such as the appalling suffering and the irreparable injury to the material and moral well-being of both countries which would inevitably result from war, the conclusions reached by a board of properly chosen arbitrators are much more likely to be just to both, than any decision resting upon mere superiority in iron-clad navies, the destructiveness of projectiles, or the skill of generals and admirals, could possibly be, seeing that the latter have no relation whatever to the merits of the questions in dispute.

Testimony in Camera.

On general principles we believe in the fullest possible publicity in all matters of executive administration and judicial investigation. One of the best safeguards of popular liberty and of impartial justice is to have all transactions affecting the one or the other carried on in the light of day. Star-Chamber methods, or any modification of them, would be wholly out of keeping with the spirit of free institutions, and would not be tolerated by democratic peoples. It may be questioned whether, even in Canada, Governments are not being permitted gradually to take to themselves larger executive powers than are wholly consistent with the spirit of our constitution, as witness the arbitrary decisions which are from time to time being made in the matter of fixing rates of duty and punishing alleged infractions of the tariff laws, to say nothing of such things as the uncertainty in which the people are kept in regard to the time of dissolution of parliament or legislature, and the consequent general elections. But there is a golden mean, a limit to be fixed by reason and common-sense in all things. The exception which proves the rule may be as necessary in its way as the rule itself. A case in point is the proper and wise suggestion of the Grand Jury and of the officers of the Children's Aid Society that it is a shame to force women and even young girls to give evidence in a certain class of cases in open court. These cases are, unhappily, all too frequent, and the knowledge that one of them is to come up is sufficient to fill

the court room with frequenters, not always, we believe, exclusively of the male sex, whose prurient curiosity it should be the last business of a court of justice to indulge, more especially when the indulgence is at the expense of the native modesty of the witnesses. A recent instance, in which a young girl incurred the penalty of imprisonment for contempt of court rather than be submitted to such an ordeal, is more eloquent than words in support of a change of practice in such cases. The Police Magistrate, we understand, has and uses the power of hearing such evidence *in camera*. If other justices have not the same discretionary power, it should be given them, subject to any limitations which may be deemed necessary to prevent any possibility of abuse.

Heavy Penal Sentences.

The series of heavy sentences passed at the recent Toronto Assizes must have greatly shocked the confirmed criminals. It appears that light sentences had become a kind of rule with the genial Police Magistrate, and the Crown Attorney, taking advantage of a provision in the new criminal code, sent several cases to be tried by juries. Judges Street, Falconbridge, and McMahon have responded by consigning to the Penitentiary for long terms some offenders who would probably have been sentenced each to a few weeks in jail or a few months in the Central Prison. Judge McMahon, in answer to some favourable comments in the Grand Jury's presentment on long terms for habitual offenders, defends the severe sentences on the ground that they are better alike for the community, for the convicts themselves, and for the administration of criminal justice. This is equivalent to a notice to these sneak thieves and pickpockets to stay away from Toronto, and if they are similarly dealt with elsewhere the whole country will experience a sense of relief. It should not take long to capture all the professionals who do not escape to the United States, and when caught they should be imprisoned for life. The unvarying testimony of prison managers is that it is almost hopeless to try to reclaim a sneak thief, and that whatever chance there may be of improvement depends on long terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

Toronto University and the People.

On Saturday afternoon Professor Keys, of Toronto University, gave, in the Student's Union Hall, for the benefit of citizens as well as students, a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Matthew Arnold." On the same evening Messrs. Alfred Jury and Phillips Thompson read papers on the Labour Question and Socialism, respectively, before a considerable gathering of students and others at Forum Hall. Both these meetings seem to us to represent wise methods and to illustrate hopeful tendencies. In the one case the University goes out to meet the people, and to give those who choose to use it an opportunity to profit to some extent by the study and research which are the special work and duty of the learned professors. In the other case, the students, or a large number of them, engaged in the study of questions intensely practical in their bearings, which are yet questions of the higher philosophy, in the best sense of the word, go from the more theoretical and scholarly dissertations of the class-room, to compare notes with the reasonings and conclusions of men who are every day in close contact with the people, and subject to the conditions which lie at the foundation of every philosophical system worthy of the name which touches these questions. In passing we may say that it is gratifying to learn that not only was no effort made by the University Council to prevent the members of the Political Science Club from hearing the speakers above named, but that they never had a thought of throwing any obstacle in

the way of their so doing. This is as it should be. The nearer the University can come to the people and the people to the University, the better for all concerned. At the same time we are persuaded that the very best way to counteract any danger to organized society that may be threatened from the violence of masses of men, exasperated by a sense of real or fancied injustice in the distribution of property and the good things of life which it procures, is for all classes of thinkers to meet and discuss freely the perplexing facts and problems involved.

State and Voluntary Universities.

Discussing the alleged action of the authorities of the University of Toronto, we said, on January 11th: "The position of the University as a State institution gives the press the right to criticise its action." Quoting this sentence last week, "Canadensis" asks: "Does this imply that the press has not the right to criticise the action of all universities, or that a university is not a State institution unless it has received a part or the whole of its endowment from the State? If THE WEEK implies one or the other, or both of these positions, I take issue with it; if not, what does the sentence mean?" In reply to these questions we may say that the sentence means just what it says. It does not express any opinion as to the rights of the public press in the case of universities which are not State institutions. It had no occasion to do so. We grant that it does imply that there are universities which are not State institutions in the sense in which we used the word, which is, we venture to maintain, its ordinary and generally accepted sense. But it does not imply that the receipt or non-receipt of a part or the whole of its endowment from the State is the one and only thing which differentiates the one class of institutions from the other. It was no part of the writer's purpose to explain what does constitute the distinction. Otherwise, it would have been deemed sufficient to accept as the broad points of distinction between the two (1) that the State university is made such by State ownership and control, and (2) that no university which is not owned and controlled by the State can properly be regarded as a State institution.

Prof. Cayley's Death.

Prof. Cayley, of Cambridge University, whose death has just been announced, was a very distinguished pure mathematician, his favourite subject being algebra. He gave much time and labour to the study of quintic equations, and always took a deep interest in the work done by others in the same department of science. He very eagerly welcomed the discoveries of the late Prof. George Paxton Young of this city, and also those of Mr. J. C. Glashan of Ottawa, both of whom have made important contributions to algebra. Prof. Cayley was President of the British Association for the year of its meeting in Montreal, and great disappointment was felt at his inability to be present. The social duties which would have developed on him were admirably discharged by the Vice-President, Sir William Thompson, and by Prof. Cayley's successor in the Presidency, Lord Rayleigh.

Death of Chief Ardagh.

The death of Chief Ardagh, in consequence of injuries received at the *Globe* fire, is the latest sad outcome of the recent conflagrations. Of the deceased chief personally it may be said that he bravely met death in the path of duty, and is as well entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, and to such honours as they can bestow, as the soldier who dies in defence of his country. It is to be hoped that the public gratitude and appreciation may be freely manifested in whatever prac-

tical shape the circumstances may be found to demand. We know not what those circumstances are, or whether there is need or opportunity for any special manifestation of civic gratitude and sympathy. But generally it may be said that, as nothing so tends to undermine a man's courage in the hour when duty leads into danger as the thought of leaving loved ones insufficiently provided for, so nothing can so fully counteract that feeling as the assurance that those dependent upon him shall not be left to suffer in case their natural protector should fall in the discharge of duty. As for the rest, it is still a serious question whether, and to what extent, the lives of those brave men who have fallen, and the sufferings of others, are due to the neglect of the Council to supply the Chief with the appliances for which he had asked, or to the culpable economy which runs up frail buildings to unnecessary heights on insufficient foundations, anxious only to obtain the largest amount of accommodation at the smallest cost. The necessity of supplying our firemen with the best possible engines and other appliances for putting out fires, and for enforcing a rigid inspection of buildings in course of erection, are the two great lessons taught by these sad events at too great cost.

Canadian Questions
in Congress.

It is very much to be regretted that so little liberality to what is British is shown by the average Congressman at Washington. Surely the time has come when an end might be put to exhibitions of hostility towards proposals favourable to Great Britain, when there is no other ground of hostility. When in 1871 the Geneva arbitration awarded a large sum to the United States on account of damages inflicted by Southern cruisers on merchant shipping, the British Parliament promptly voted the amount, though the ground of the award was questionable and the amount was felt to be excessive. As a matter of fact not enough claims for damages to exhaust the sum were allowed by the United States courts, and to this day there is a large capital amount, with accrued interest, unexpended. This procedure of the British Parliament is in sharp contrast with the reluctance of Congress to vote the amount agreed upon as fair compensation to Canadian sealers. The agreement was entered into by the British Minister and the Secretary of State on the assumption that a lump sum would do just as well, and would save expense and time that might be consumed in taking evidence. Half a million dollars cannot possibly embarrass the revenue of the United States, and to vote it at once would be a graceful ending of a long dispute.

The History of Canadian Banking.

Dr. Breckenridge's essay on the evolution of the Canadian banking system, part of which appears in the last number of the *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association*, is the first attempt to write a connected account of this very important part of our mechanism of exchange. The editor of the *Journal* aptly describes the author's work as painstaking, and this is its most valuable characteristic. He has added greatly to the utility of his treatise by giving, in footnotes, a vast number of references to his own sources of information, so that investigators of special periods will hereafter have their labour of research greatly lightened. The Canadian banking system, as we have it now, is unique, but the ideas embodied in it are not all original, and Dr. Breckenridge has rendered excellent service by showing out of what conditions it grew. The thesis should be in the hands of all who take any interest in economic questions.

The United States
Currency

Bradstreet's journal makes a suggestion respecting the present currency system of the United States which seems to be eminently feasible. A considerable portion of the paper currency is made up of national legal-tender notes redeemable in gold, and though these are not, to any great extent, presented for redemption in the ordinary course of trade, they may be presented in considerable quantities whenever gold is needed for export. In this way the tendency of the gold reserve in the Treasury to run down below the legal minimum of \$100,000,000 is greatly aggravated, and dangerous disturbances are either created or intensified. When the gold reserve becomes less than the amount fixed by law, the Government must issue bonds—that is, borrow gold—to replenish the Treasury. As the law now stands only high-interest bonds may be issued for this purpose, and *Bradstreet's* suggestion is that Congress pass a law authorizing a low-interest issue of bonds sufficient to retire all the legal-tender notes, thus converting them into a simple addition to the national debt. To fill up the vacuum so created in the currency it is further suggested that the national banks be allowed to increase their issues, the new bonds becoming a basis for the new issue as the older bonds are the basis of the present banknote circulation. As Congress is not likely during the present session to act on Secretary Carlisle's message, and create a new bank-note issue, based on other securities than national bonds, the adoption of the plan outlined by *Bradstreet's* would afford time to give fuller consideration to more radical proposals.

The Gold
Panic.

The message sent by President Cleveland to Congress on Monday, is, like previous messages penned by the same hand, a stalwart document. It gives only an outline of the present financial crisis, but it presents its features so clearly that Congress will assume a very serious responsibility if it fails to act on Mr. Cleveland's advice and yet declines to provide any other mode of relief from an intolerable position. The \$100,000,000 of gold required by law to be kept in the treasury for the redemption of such legal tender notes and silver certificates as may be presented for conversion into gold has dwindled away to one-half of that amount in spite of the fact that twice within the past year the Government has added \$50,000,000 to the national debt for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve. Unfortunately, when legal tender notes come back for redemption the law compels the treasury to reissue them so as to keep up the amount in circulation, and there is no reason why this process of adding to the national debt by the issue of interest-bearing bonds should not go on indefinitely. To make matters worse the present law allows the Government to issue only five per cent. bonds, though any desired amount of gold could easily be purchased by an issue of three-per-cents. The President advises Congress to authorize by law (1) the issue of bonds bearing interest at three per cent. and for fifty years; (2) the cancellation of legal tender (greenback) notes, amounting to \$345,000,000, and of treasury notes amounting to \$150,000,000, whenever they are redeemed by the treasury department; (3) the acceptance of legal tender and treasury notes from the purchasers of these bonds, with a view of hastening their retirement from circulation; (4) the addition of the proposed bond issue to the bonds already used as security for the national bank note issue; and (5) the cancellation of all national bank notes under \$10, and of all silver certificates over that denomination. What the President proposes amounts to the withdrawal of all Government notes except silver certificates from circulation; the limitation of national bank notes to large, and of silver certificates to small denominations, and the enlargement of the national bank issue by

just the amount of Government notes withdrawn from circulation. As a means of keeping up the supply of gold in the treasury, without contracting to the extent of a dollar the currency of the country, the proposed scheme seems to be at once ingenious and statesmanlike.

Moved thereto, no doubt, by the great advantages which American students have conferred on the German universities, Oxford and Cambridge are manifesting some desire to capture a share of this valuable patronage. Heretofore American students, no matter how distinguished academically, could obtain degrees in Oxford only by undergoing very irksome examinations; hereafter the degrees of Litt. B. and Sc. B. will be conferred on evidence of "a good general education" and research work evincing "a high standard of merit." Three years' residence is required, but this condition may, it is thought, be modified. A syndicate—what is known with us as a committee—has been asked to report to the Senate of Cambridge, before the end of the Lent term of 1895, on the following points: (1) the means of giving further help and encouragement to persons who desire to pursue courses of advanced study or research within the university; (2) what classes of students should be admitted to such courses; and (3) what academic recognition, whether by degrees or otherwise, should be given to such students, and on what conditions. The loss to both Great Britain and the United States from the movement of American students towards Germany instead of England has been incalculable. This movement has been going on in ever-increasing volume for twenty years past. Hundreds of young, and some old, university teachers all over the United States are daily exploiting German culture, who might just as well have been making use of what has been done by scholars of their own race and language under more advantageous conditions than obtained heretofore on this side of the Atlantic. Perhaps in these days of great American universities there will be less emigration of students for the purpose of doing post-graduate work, but no harm can come of trying to secure for the great English universities a share of what is going.

* * *

The Proposed New Hotel.

HAVING every desire for the prosperity of our good city of Toronto, we will advocate all proper and legitimate enterprises that will inure to its benefit; but it seems to us hardly fair or justifiable for the University of Toronto, or the Ontario Government, on a specious plea, to bonus a new hotel by the gift of valuable land to enable any set or clique of men to enter into competition with hotels already established and carried on by private enterprise.

If the citizens want a hotel, why should they not pay for it as all honest people are required to do for their necessities or luxuries? If the land is to be given, it is, or should be, given for a consideration, and that consideration we suppose to be the building and equipment of a first-class hotel on the property. What guarantee have the "new hotel" people to give beyond a subscription list that may never be realized, and the hope that the Corporation of the City may endorse their bonds to the extent of 70 per cent. of the value of the property? In other words, if the hotel and land are together worth a million, the city is asked to guarantee bonds to the value of *seven hundred thousand dollars!* A most refreshing proposition! What right has the City of Toronto to guarantee the bonds or liabilities of any set of men for such an amount and for such a purpose?

Occasionally during Exhibition week our hotels have been full, not crowded; but a week's crush in the fifty-two is

no argument for increased hotel accommodation. Certainly, the Rossin and the Queen's might be improved could they be re-built; but at both of these houses we can find as luxurious accommodation, as well cooked meats, as choice wines, and as excellent attendance as at either the much-quoted Windsor or the Hotel Frontenac; and both of these houses were built without government or municipal aid. If there is any real need for the new hotel our monied men will find the means, but it is the knowledge that, as a business venture, there is nothing in it that withholds the capital. As for the city's guarantee of bonds, that would be as illegal as the remission of taxes.

Let us look upon the venture in a business way. It seems to be a *sine qua non* that the hotel and land shall be worth a million dollars, and that the city be asked to guarantee bonds to the extent of seven hundred thousand of this amount.

Interest on \$700,000 Bonds @ 4½%,	\$31,500 00
Taxes are placed at	5,000 00
Insurance Building and Contents,	
say \$400,000 @ 1¼,	5,000 00
Repair, Wear and Tear, say 2½ on	
\$500,000,	12,500 00
	\$54,000 00

An incontrollable expenditure of over fifty thousand dollars annually, to be provided for after the expenses of running the house are paid! What? Is the new hotel going to earn any such money with the Rossin, Queen's, the Walker House, etc., in opposition? We very much doubt if all these hotels, with the Kensington, Arlington Palmer's and the Albion thrown in, earned half of fifty thousand dollars during the past twelve months.

We have had some experience of hoodling transactions recently, and we do not desire to see the city humbugged into guaranteeing a lot of otherwise worthless bonds, because a few interested cranks, who know nothing whatever of hotels or hotel management, fancy a big modern hotel would be an advantage to the city generally.

We have no objection to the new hotel if conceived and carried out on business principles, but when it comes to bonusing and other adventitious stimulants we are satisfied the movement is unhealthy and ought to be discouraged by every true lover of his city. If the want is genuine the money can and will be subscribed. Were Toronto without hotel accommodation of any sort, and the citizens too poor to provide a house, then we might endorse the scheme; but under present conditions we cannot regard it as otherwise than vicious and uncalled for.

* * *

The French Crisis.

DURING the past fortnight the French Republic has passed through a crisis which the best informed observers admit to have been exceedingly grave. The resignation of the Dupuy Ministry was followed almost immediately by the resignation of the President—the first instance of such an occurrence since the establishment of the existing constitution. To make matters worse the retiring President issued a message which was calculated to shake public confidence in the present system of Government, by making it appear that a large proportion, if not a majority, of the French people are unfit to be trusted with any system that depends for its existence on popular support. With the least possible delay the place vacated by the resignation of M. Cassimir-Perier was filled by the election of M. Faure, and now it is announced that M. Ribot, one of the veteran statesmen of the Republic, has succeeded in forming a Min-

istry. Thus the crisis, as dangerous as it was, has been for the present tided over, and time is sure to work in favour of moderation and stability as it has often done before during the past twenty-five years.

It has become a settled conviction with many people that the French Republic is doomed, sooner or later, to be overthrown, either by some popular upheaval on the one hand or by some *coup d'état* of a would-be dictator on the other. It has been so often alleged that the French people are unfit for self-government, that every time a crisis is passed without disaster surprise is expressed. Those who predict such disasters, and those who expect them, leave themselves fairly open to the charge that they have not made themselves acquainted with French History. The Republic has proved its stability by weathering many a grave crisis, and of the last it may well be said that it is hard to imagine one more serious. What would be the effect in Germany, for example, if the Emperor were to resign his office in a fit of petulance, and his Chancellor were forced, at the same time, to retire before hostile public opinion? The result would be a political commotion compared with which the French agitation was the merest bagatelle—a commotion which would imperil the whole system of government.

A glance at French history during the last hundred and ten years suffices to show the improvement that has taken place in the political condition and future prospect of France. When the Revolution began in 1789 there was no mention, and apparently no thought, of abolishing the monarchy and in all human probability it would not have been abolished but for the folly and perfidy of Louis XVI. and his Queen. The first Republic was established by decree of the National Convention in 1792, and it lasted till 1804—a period less than half the duration of the one now in existence. Moreover it was never a Republic except in name for any length of time. The first Empire endured a still shorter time—till 1815. The restored Bourbon Monarchy continued till 1830, and the Orleanist *régime* till 1848, to be followed by the Second Republic for four years, and the Second Empire for eighteen. In the matter of persistence alone, the Republic stands already pre-eminent among the kaleidoscopic political changes in modern France.

But this is the least part of the case for the Republic. It is, in some important respects, the outcome of the popular will, for its continued existence depends on a popular Legislative Chamber elected by universal suffrage, and there has never yet been manifested over any large area of France a desire to overthrow the Republic by electing deputies hostile to its perpetuation. On the contrary, the Bourbon, Orleanist, and Bonapartist factions in the Assembly have become weaker and weaker at successive elections until they are no longer regarded as dangerous, even if they should coalesce. The Bourbon Royal Family in the direct line has become extinct and so has the Bonapartist Imperial Family; all that is left is a scion of the Orleans dynasty, and he is in exile. More important, still, the Pope, after a lapse of over twenty years, during which the Republic had arrayed against it all the power of the Roman Catholic Bishops, has recognized the Republic, and instructed both bishops and priests to submit themselves to it in all legitimate ways. Apparently nothing but some general uprising of the people could by any possibility even seriously menace the present system of government, and it could not be anything more than a menace so long as the army and fleet are loyal.

What is the chance of such a popular *émeute*. The only party in sight, with aims of the kind, is that great body of malcontents who are known as "Socialists." That there is a seething mass of discontent in France, as there is in Germany and in Italy, is beyond doubt. What is the cause of the discontent, and what is the remedy? Apparently the "hard times" in France, as in the other countries named, are due to the crushing burden imposed on the country by the maintenance of a huge standing army and a rapidly in-

creasing navy. To this must be added the loss incurred through expenditures on foreign wars. All that seems needed to place the safety of the Republic beyond peradventure is a common understanding with the other great powers—Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Great Britain—that there shall be no war of aggression in Europe, and that whenever disputes arise through complications elsewhere an honest effort will be made to settle them by some less injurious means than the arbitrament of the sword. Meanwhile there is good reason to believe that Republican France is on just as stable a foundation, so far as socialism and anarchism are concerned, as Imperial Germany or Autocratic Russia.

The Coming General Election.

IT is conceded on all hands that the question of questions before the country, in view of the coming general election, whether that election take place this year or next, is that of the tariff policy. Tariff for revenue vs. tariff for protection is the issue. True, it is contended with a good deal of force that, so far as the average height of the tariff is concerned, there is but a narrow margin between the two policies, inasmuch as the requirements of the public service cannot be met by a tariff very far below that which now prevails on the whole. It is, of course, open to the Opposition to reply that, in respect to many articles, it is quite possible to increase the revenue by lowering the rate of duty. Be that as it may, it is impossible to deny that there is a broad difference in kind between the two policies—that, viz., which would arrange the tariff with a view to affording the largest possible amount of protection to home industries, while raising the necessary revenue, and that which would arrange it with a view to raise the necessary revenue, while imposing the smallest possible burden upon the users of British and foreign goods. The economic principles underlying these methods, respectively, are radically distinct and lead in widely divergent directions, the one verging constantly towards absolute protection, the other towards absolute free-trade. Without entering just now into the merits of either, I may refer to one argument which has been and is extensively used in the United States, and which is occasionally made to do duty in certain sections of the Canadian press, which seems to me rather pusillanimous if not unfair.

The argument to which I refer is that based upon the discomfort and inconvenience which would result to some from disturbing the tariff as it happens to be now fixed. All intelligent citizens know that radical changes in matters of policy, especially of trade policy, are in themselves, for the time being, disquieting and injurious to business. The capital invested in any industry affected by the tariff becomes timid and distrustful when changes are proposed, and a temporary dullness is likely to result. The only justification of the advocacy of any such change is the prospect of a greater good, which will more than counterbalance any immediate evil. Still no thoughtful person can seriously argue that, supposing a given country to have committed itself to a system unsound in principle, and fruitful of hardship and injustice to the majority of its people, it should hesitate to change that system at the earliest opportunity, and at whatever immediate cost. To urge such change is merely to maintain that when a nation has got upon the wrong track, its first duty is to make as directly as possible for the right one. It is evident that the permanent prosperity of Canada depends in a large measure upon its getting settled as soon as possible upon a sound and permanent fiscal policy. The people are at present divided in opinion between protection and tariff-for-revenue looking to free trade, as the sound policy for the future. There is nothing to be done but to have the two policies fairly and exhaustively discussed, in the light of all the facts and arguments which can be brought forward, leaving to the people the ultimate decision. To urge that the question of principle should not be discussed, or a change advocated, lest the current of trade and industry be temporarily interrupted, is equivalent to saying that it is better to persevere in a course which we know to be wrong and injurious to ourselves and others, than to incur the discomfort and expense which may be involved in changing it for the right one.

To "Old Style."

(With sincere regrets for the doggerel)

And so, Old Style, you stigmatize the present manners shady,
 And ask some leading questions on the practice of the age ;
 You insinuate "the woman," though well dressed, is not "the
 lady."
 What would you, when *the dress* and not *the lady* is the rage ?
 You see, the world of women, like the climates, is a-changing,
 And namby-pamby manners have been classed as out of date ;
 The practice, with the precepts, of the fair ones is a-ranging,
 Evolution is the battle cry, acceptable, though late.
 This giddy world has all been wrong since aons pre-historic,
 'Twas *woman* was intended to monopolize the floor ;
 But things got badly bungled through the cooling of caloric,
 As did Mr. Gilbert's babies in the play of *Pinafore*.
 'Twas *woman* was intended for debating—little wonder !
 'Twas *woman* was adapted for *Dirmilas* and *Lex* ;
 But our early parents managed by a stupid sort of blunder,
 To muddle up the fig leaves and get flustered as to sex.
 Now, as Art is very long, they say, though Time is rather fleeting,
 It took ages for the scions of this metamorphosed pair,
 Long milleniums of cooling from the slightly over-heating,
 To "diskiver" that the bogus man was mutable as air.
 Yet truth will out—the time has come—with Bellamy and twaddle,
 With Nihilism, rant, and cant, and honor aldermanic,
 To shuffle off the minor coil, and quickly get a-straddle
 The bicycle *Equality*, that Pegasus Satanic.
 The *woman* must be vulgar, must be noisy and aggressive,
 Her lesser-half be modest, and, as *locum tenens*, blush,
 For the error must be rectified, or *she* dubbed unprogressive,
 That fig-leaf must be remedied with wrangle and with rush.
 But your *woman* is the outcome of your modern education,
 The *lady* is the product of a higher sort of guild,
 The school-room or the kitchen may yield *females* on probation,
 But the title rôle of *lady* is a hard one to be filled.
 She is graceful, she is tender, she is subtle, sweetly-manner'd,
 She resigns her Lord and Master—What !—to pow-wows and to polls,
 Shuns pedantries and platforms and societies be-bammer'd,
 To spend her time in patching up some other kind of holes.
 Pneumatics and biology, geometry, geography,
 Go hand in hand with dialect in every sort of slang ;
 What wonder that she candidates, *in futuro* for biography.
 Find their manners, like their phrasing, oft exploding with a bang.
 Conehology, chronology, dynamics and geology,
 But not a trace of breeding or true culture in the plan ;
 Hydraulics, etymology, phlebotomy, psychology,
 Should re-instate the maiden as the pre-historic man.
 Yet a fig for sociology, equations, protoplasm,
 Phrenology, doxology, the Kelt or Kangaroo ;
 Let us hurl the loud Minerva a down her Pedagogic chasm,
 Let us crown anew the *lady* on a bloodless Waterloo !

ZEUGMA.

College Discipline.

THE difficulties between the authorities and the students of the University of Toronto seem to us to call for a more circumspect treatment than the subject receives from a section of the daily press. Some of the evening papers contained in every issue for the last two weeks sensational reports of the troubles, all based on the gossip of the college corridors and on the statements of excited students. The extreme vociferousness of members of the undergraduate body on the one hand, and, on the other, the all but complete reticence of the University Council in regard to its action, have led those unwilling to exercise care in the formation of their opinions to the conclusion that the authorities have seriously erred on some point of discipline. The general public and a portion of the press do not appear to recognize that it is not a wise thing for the governing body of any educational institution also to appeal to the public when the students ventilate their grievances in the newspapers. The unwisdom of such a course was illustrated by what happened after the publication of the Council's brief statement last week. Some of the evening papers were fuller than usual of the gossip of the corridors and of the foolish charges on the part of the students.

The readiness of a portion of the press to chronicle the achievements and statements of the mutinous undergraduates and the imperfect way in which the public appears to form conclusions concerning the troubles, constitute the greatest obstacles to an amicable settlement. The clamour which the students have succeeded in raising has led them to think that they have the sympathy of the public and they are, therefore, encouraged to persevere in their rebellious attitude, while the Council, even in an attempt to follow a policy of extreme moderation, run the risk of being hampered at every turn. In fact, one is justified in saying that the acute condition of the troubles may, in large part, be attributed to

the public press magnifying every symptom of dissatisfaction amongst the students.

The question of the proper attitude of the press and public in such an affair is one in regard to which we may learn something from the experiences of other institutions, especially the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It may be interesting to our readers to recall the incidents of the dispute between the students and the governing body of Christ Church College at Oxford, which took place last year and which led to a lengthy and excited newspaper discussion. It appears that, not infrequently, the students of one college have, directly or indirectly, invited invasions of their college by those of another, the result of the invasion being broken windows and furniture. The invasion was always regarded as an opportunity for gratifying grudges against the college dons and the invaders generally escaped punishment, the students of the invaded college refusing to reveal the names of the offenders, who were, of course, absolutely unknown to the authorities. On the occasion in question, in Christ Church, the invaders broke more than five hundred windows. The dean, unable, as usual, to ascertain the names of the culprits, applied the principle, recognized in all the colleges, that students are responsible for the conduct of their guests, and, after some consideration, rusticated some twenty of the college students, but confessed to the father of one of these that, possibly, some of the most guilty had escaped all punishment. Then arose a clamour from the suspended students and their friends, who aired their "grievances" in the "half-penny evening papers" and they were also encouraged by a member of the college who did what he could to make the situation a difficult one for the authorities. The suspended students even resorted to legal proceedings. Happily, however, the dean, after having made the indiscreet admission, kept silence and remained firm, when, eventually, the attention of the clamour-loving public was directed elsewhere. This allowed the sober judgment of others an opportunity of being heard, and it is curious that there was almost an unanimity in the verdict rendered. A large part of the troubles that the Oxford Colleges experience in the matter of discipline is attributed to the fact that the heads of colleges aim at nothing more than being "impartial chairmen of their governing bodies, when circumstances cry aloud for a dictator. A little despotism does seem inseparable from discipline," and if "the heads of houses would sometimes affect the tyrant, even the most infallible and advanced of the junior Fellows would be rather glad of it." Perhaps the best summary of the general view may be given in the words of the *Spectator*: "A question of discipline in a college, as in a regiment, is a very delicate and difficult matter for outsiders to meddle with ; it is one that should be left absolutely to the discretion of the one person responsible, the colonel of the regiment, or the head of the college. Only in very exceptional cases has the general public the least reason for its interference, and no one can assert that all this silly pother over the rustication of a few undergraduates constitutes an exceptional case. Moreover, a college, like a regiment, has a reputation to maintain, and that reputation suffers no little hurt by being left at the mercy of public, and necessarily ignorant discussion."

It is curious that an incident similar to that of Christ Church is at the bottom of the present trouble in the University of Toronto. It appears that two years ago the University students invited those of several other institutions to aid them on Hallowe'en in destroying a shed erected on the University grounds to cover and protect some machinery used in the construction of the various college buildings. Only a few of the offenders were recognized and those were University students. They were given the option of paying a fine or of incurring expulsion. The present fourth year class, members of which are the most active participants in the present trouble, embrace the only undergraduates now left who took part in the delights of that Hallowe'en, and they date the commencement of the "tyranny" and "despotism" from that incident.

It is obvious that the maintenance of discipline in a college containing a large number of students must tax, not only the patience, but also the ingenuity of the authorities, even when the situation is not complicated by the clamour of a section of the public, for the most part ignorant of the facts of any case of insubordination. When, as in University College, the staff exercises no supervision outside of class hours, the students, left to their own devices, follow leaders

who are not always wisely chosen, and who may be as prone to violate as to respect the rules of discipline. It is also to be remembered that students are usually of that age in which management is most difficult. All this goes to extenuate their offences, but it shows clearly what a difficult task the governing body of such a college has in maintaining order. The difficulties are greatly increased when the public interferes, and if the governing body yields to the clamour the college is permanently injured. The president or council may take a false step or adopt a harsh policy in regard to discipline, yet the evil results of either cannot for one moment be compared with that which comes from an interference, from outside, between the governing body and the governed. It is, of course, claimed that a chartered college or a university is a public institution, and that, therefore, the public have a right to criticize its management on any occasion. This is no doubt true, but in this case, between rights on the one hand, and duty and policy on the other is a wide gulf, as would be at once seen were the public to interfere whenever the colonel disciplined some of the privates in his regiment, which must be regarded as much a public organization as is a University. The duty of the public on such occasions is to maintain neutrality while hoping that the authorities, who are aware of all the circumstances of the situation, may act as leniently as the cases of discipline warrant. If, after all the noise and pother of the present affair, the public should learn that this is the wisest attitude for it to adopt, perhaps the occasion may be productive of a lasting beneficial effect.

FAIR PLAY.

The Brazilian Rebellion Up to Date.

IT should ever be remembered that there is a distinctive difference between a rebellion and a revolution, and that success; therefore, since the revolt in Brazil has not been successful, it is more proper to call the existing trouble a rebellion than to call it a revolution. It has been claimed that no adequate reason has ever been assigned for the Brazilian war, but any one who has been a close observer of Brazilian affairs for the past three or four years might point out a sufficient reason for the rebellion, and the causes of it might be stated as follows: First.—Ever since the overthrow of Don Pedro, the inhabitants of Brazil have been in a state of anxiety and unrest. Second.—Marshal Da Fonseca, who became the first President, soon became unpopular, and disagreeing with Congress, he dissolved that body and proclaimed himself dictator. Third.—The Brazilian navy then headed a revolt, and after a brief period of martial law, Da Fonseca resigned. Fourth.—Da Fonseca was succeeded by the Vice-President, Floriano Peixoto, whose administration was in the main satisfactory for several months, but it soon became evident that Peixoto would defy the act of Congress, making him ineligible for the second term, and a rebellion was started in Rio Grande do Sul, which soon spread to the navy, and the rebellious sentiment also became strong in the army.

Thus, we see, the Brazilian rebellion had its origin in the personal ambition of the chief executive, and was provoked by his abuse of power in an attempt to secure his own re-election. The constitution of Brazil declares that presidents shall hold office during six years, and shall not be eligible for re-election for the next succeeding term. And when Peixoto became President, by succession from the Vice-Presidency, the question arose as to whether or not this rule should apply to his case, and he claimed that it did not, and declared himself, in March, 1893, a candidate for re-election, and he vetoed the bill passed by Congress declaring that Vice-Presidents, who become President, should be subject to the same rule of ineligibility as elected Presidents.

This was more than the liberty-loving people of Brazil could endure, and Admiral Mello, who had led the navy against the empire of Don Pedro, and had also headed the revolt against the first President, again took up arms against Peixoto.

Such is the history of the outbreak of the Brazilian rebellion, and to those who believe in the government of the people, for the people, by the people, the causes of this war will seem just and proper; because it is a war directed against the assumption of arbitrary powers by the ruler of the people's choice, selected by them for a certain period of years, and a successful rebellion would mean the triumph of self-

government. Unfortunately for Admiral Mello, it was hinted abroad that his desire was the restoration of the monarchy he helped to depose, and many who favoured the rebellion began to suspect the good faith of the insurgent leaders, and to picture to themselves the evils of a military despotism which is even more to be dreaded than the mandates of a dictator. The origin of this report was probably due to the fact that when the Government troops took possession of the Armacao, they found written on the walls of the building "Viva la Monarchia." Therefore, after a desultory and sometimes bloody struggle for nearly eight months, a new President, Dr. Moraes, was elected; public opinion turned against Mello, and the result was a partial victory for the Government, but the war was still carried on in Rio Grande do Sul. The election of Moraes as President would doubtless have ended the war had it not been rumored that Peixoto would refuse to yield his seat at the expiration of his term of office, and that he would insist upon having himself proclaimed dictator. This seems to have been an unfounded fear, for Peixoto has retired peaceably, and Moraes was duly inaugurated President of Brazil. The first act of the new President was to appoint a Conservative Cabinet; and his second was to send an envoy into Rio Grande do Sul to pacify the spirit of rebellion. These two things will probably restore tranquillity in Brazil and relieve the Government from the vexatious jealousies of ambitious and designing politicians.

The character of the Brazilian rebellion was somewhat unique. The army and navy were so opposed to each other that they would not work in harmony against the Government, and yet there was so much discontent within the army that Peixoto did not dare to use the regular troops in suppressing the rebellion, with the exception of the twenty-third battalion, which was almost wiped out of existence at the battle of Ilha do Governador, December 14, 1893. The rest of the regular troops were kept close in barracks, and strange as it may appear nearly all of the fighting was done by the national guard and volunteer battalions.

The arms used were principally the Comblain and Mannlicher rifles, and it can be truly said that the national guards did not hesitate to pour out their life blood in defence of the de facto government.

Whatever else may be said about the Brazilian rebellion, it is certain that one lesson may be learned from it, and that lesson is, the transient character of political greatness under a Republican form of government. Men who climb to the top of the ladder of fame must either step off upon the shelf, or be cast down by the whirlwind of public opinion. and, as a rule, it will be safer for President's of large Republics to remain content with one term of office and not strain their greatness by being a candidate for re-election. In looking at the Brazilian rebellion we should heed the lesson taught, and our motto should be: one man, one office, one term.

W. A. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Army.

Horace, Book 1, Ode 9.

See how Soracte rears his head with bright snow drifted deep!
White bend the branches; every stream is locked in icy sleep.

Away with cold! heap high the hearth with logs of flaring pine,
And waken from his four years' sleep the mighty Sabine wine.

Let the high gods rule all things else: the winds, the boiling sea,
Fall at their word, while calmly sways the ancient cypress tree.

Let not the morrow grieve thy soul: each day that's thine count gain,
Nor in thy youth neglect sweet love, nor circling dance disdain.

Till peevish age hath touched thy bloom be thine the Field of Mars,
The thronging streets, the whispers low, the tryst beneath the stars.

The tell-tale laugh that leadeth thee where'er thy maid would hide:
The ring, the token of her love: half yielded, half denied.

JOHN EDMUND BARSS.

Dr. Conan Doyle is said to have made a pilgrimage to Mount Auburn, and, as an accredited member and representative of the Society of English Authors of London, to have decorated the grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes with a beautiful memorial, expressive of the respect and affection of the authors of England for the departed. This consisted of a number of sago or cycus palms, tied with purple ribbon and ornamented with large bunches of English violets, bride roses and asparagus vines. To this tribute was affixed a card with a suitable inscription.

Canadian National Song.

Sons of sires who fought for freedom
'Neath the flag that's braved the breeze
Of a thousand fearful battles
Fought on land or on the seas ;

Sires who midst a revolution
Were as patriots sorely tried,
Loyal still to flag and empire,
British born, they British died.

In our own Canadian Northland,
Where the old flag proudly waves,
They who loved united empire
Founded homes and hallowed graves.

Sons of sires who fought for glory,
'Neath the *fleur de lis* of France ;
Sires to whom the God of battles,
Gave at last the lesser chance ;

Sires who, when the God of battles,
Had decided in the strife,
Learned to love our British freedom,
Holding it more dear than life.

Sons of sires who fought at Queenston,
Fought and won that bloody fray,
Hear re-echo thro' the forest,
Bugle blasts of Chateauguay.

Sons of both, Canadian freemen,
Conflict proved our sires to be
Men of valor, truth, and honor ;
Sons of noble sires are we.

And the flag our sires have lived for,
Flag for which they lived and died,
That shall be our flag forever,
That alone—and none beside.

Yooktan, Assa.

T. A. PATRICK.

* * *

 The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE unfortunate Dreyfus has been degraded with all the dishonours. The ceremony was painfully melancholy, but it had the redeeming feature of being short. No one, even the most hot-headed patriot, gloated at the "degradation;" but the grand majority would have been more satisfied had the condemned been shot. There are no less than eleven versions respecting the treason, one, perhaps, as true as the other. Jealousy of his superiors—for Dreyfus was a very clever man—is generally accepted as the motive for his crime. Opinion bows to the decision which ruled, to hold the trial with closed doors; but had the contrary course been adopted people would have been more satisfied, while accepting without hesitation, the unanimous verdict of the seven military judges. Preparatory to the stripping off the gold braiding of the culprit's uniform in presence of the assembled troops, had been previously ripped away, and then kept together by pins; the sword had been partly sniggered, so was easily broken across an officer's knee. Later, he was photographed—three castes only taken, and measured for identification on the criminal register. The photo represents him ragged and haggard; the incarnation of human misery, a friend informs me. The authorities have not been markedly severe on Dreyfus. They have allowed him to see his wife and mother-in-law, but not his two children. Before he leaves for the Isle of Ré, preparatory to the embarking for Cayenne, his father will be permitted to have an interview with him. At Ré, the convict must undergo probation as the commonest condemned, chained and occupied with the ordinary labours. But when he lands at Cayenne he becomes the "chattel," as it were, of the settlement, is only known as a "number," and is at the will and mercy of the Governor and warders. It is stated that when he arrives at the island of Royale, one of three Salut isles of the "unblessed," he will be employed at clerking duties. That will, at the same time, facilitate his safe-keeping, as his escape would be still a calamity did he go over to the hereditary enemy, primed and loaded as he is, with all the secrets of the French War office.

The "Salut," better call them the "Hopeless" isles, are three in number, situated 25 miles from the mainland—the latter being Brazil or Venezuela, but offering no shelter to an escaped convict—all the country being virgin forest. That is the advantage Cayenne has over New Caledonia. Besides,

the climate of the latter is as perpetually mild as that of Japan. All new convicts are first landed on the islands to be acclimatized; there is also a floating penitentiary and a special island for the lepers, who are left to live or die. "Royale" is the principal island and has been a convict-depot since 1794; there, troublesome politicians were sent by the First Republic, and Napoleon III. patronized it for his enemies. In the middle of the isle is a tableland, with an area of nearly one square mile; it contains the residence of the chief Governor, the administrative departments, the garrison, hospital, cellular penitentiary, etc. The plateau is reached by a funicular railway. The most dangerous convicts are kept here, in solitary confinement, or with a seven pound chain ball attached to the left leg; the cell inmates have only half an hour's daily exercise in a court yard, and receive but bread and water per two consecutive days. Between five and seven years that *régime* kills them off. Another useful functionary inhabits this head-quarters isle—the executioner; when not exactly occupied with his ordinary calling, he acts as a caretaker in the lunatic asylum, which has 20 patients; he teaches them to plait straw to make hats for the criminals. For every condemned he guillotines he receives 100 francs and a "jar of jam." "Sweets to the sweet, farewell." He is a liberated, not a pardoned convict. Such is the spot where Dreyfus will spend the remainder of his natural life.

The Chamber has met after the holidays, and commences a new session with the budget for 1894 unvoted, to say nothing of other arrears. The prospects of the session do not tend to harmonious working. The uncemented majority do not like M. Brisson as speaker, because he is the leader of the Radicals, but when one has not what they like they should like what they have. The Socialist deputies, 58 strong, are on the war path, with extra paint and feathers, and their last idea is to bury the hatchet. One of theirs, M. Gerault-Richard, was condemned for publishing in his fulminating journal, an insulting attack on President Casimir-Perier, and is in prison purging his contempt. One of the city constituencies has just elected Richard a deputy, which is a slap in the face to the Government, and hence, the demand that the deputy be at once liberated for all the time Parliament is in session. They manage these things differently in France.

After the usual and deserved official benedictions bestowed upon the authors and their plans for the proposed 1900 Exhibition building there has not been one among the whole 108 sent in possessing unquestionable originality and new combinations. But there are much talent and scrap novelties scattered throughout the collective plans. A committee of architects is to be appointed to bring out a joint stock project from the works sent in. Parisians are opposed to cutting down any of the trees that ornament the Esplanade des Invalides, or the the river side of the Champs Elysées. They would see, with pleasure, the unartistic and weather-worn Palace of Industry demolished and salt strewn on the site, provided another kind of palace be erected. It would be better to remove altogether that space-obstruction to one of the lungs of the Champs Elysées. If the underground railways were constructed, connecting the Palais Royal with the Champs de Mars in five minutes, citizens would emigrate to the latter with a light heart, and many excellent shows could be there centralized. The conglomerate sketch of the 1900 building will not be ready before the end of the month.

The Belgian parliament will soon be occupied with a question in which France claims to have a deep interest. Independent, or Belgian Congo, was originally founded by King Leopold out of his private fortune. The hole made in the latter was so large that his subjects—that is, his kingdom—had to take up the running. His Majesty now intends to hand the independent state of Congo over to his subjects. The French object to this, alleging that the king undertook to give France the first right to buy the State in case it was to change hands. King Leopold asserts that that arrangement was not to affect his people, but only a nation outside Belgium. Besides, in the Berlin-African Congress, the last logger-head producing piece of work by Bismarck, that sale convention between Belgium and France was not mooted, so never sanctioned, and hence not internationally binding. England does not recognize it, and showed she did not, by making an arrangement with Belgium that France crossed, but has not caused England to withdraw from her position.

The event furnished Germany with the occasion of going needlessly out of her way to treat England with anything but friendliness and courtesy, but for which Germany has now to suffer, because it has thrown England into the arms of Russia—the best of guarantees for European peace, while leaving Emperor William, politically, high and dry.

The magisterial inquiry into the Press black mailings draws its slow length along and is the result of witnesses who have been "invited" as editors to give evidence and who keep back. If they persist in that attitude they will be arrested and so compelled to explain, with prejudices against them. Portalis, the chief of the gang, has not yet been caught, but the police expect soon to run him in. The Panamaism connected with the South of Africa Railway Co. is slowly unfolding its secrets of corruption. The company's books, that have disappeared, are being gradually discovered. A few big wigs, very much compromised, cannot be arrested, it is said, till the records be secured or the parts of them united. The delay is not important.

People regard the Sino-Japanese conflict as having gone into winter quarters. The only pastime the Jap soldiers have, in addition to the pastime of frightening the Chinese from their strongholds, is cardplaying, where privates and officers take a deal together without compromising either equality or superiority. As gambling is prohibited in Japan those who lose hold out the palm of the hand and receive a fixed number of pandies thereon by two fingers from the winner. It is now regarded as a foregone conclusion that no peace can be signed by the invaders till they are inside the summer palace of Pekin—the last foreign devils there were the French and English, who helped themselves freely to curios and souvenirs. The Mikado has conferred the order of the Chrysanthemum on the Emperor William as a token of gratitude for the excellent manner in which the German instructors coached the Japs up in military and naval matters. But the Germans also trained the Chinese in the same arts—only their pupils prefer to bolt, not to fight. Difference, perhaps, of tactics. The Son of Heaven, not the less, ought to imitate his "cousin Mikado" by sending, also, out of gratitude, an order to William II.—say that of the Flying (Away) Dragon.

Madame Casimir Perier did a graceful and popular kindness by using her influence with the Prefect of Police, to allow, in accordance with a petition from the booth keepers, the Boulevard fair to remain open one week longer. The humble sellers remained with stocks on hands, due to the bad weather, when parents and children had to remain at home. Now the fair is really lively and sales brisk. The poor people look happy and feel proud at having a little current coin in their pockets. The bracing, frosty weather, with snow threatenings, meet with no grumblers. Anything but unlifting fogs, which drive even Frenchmen to London to experience a change in Egyptian darkness.

The French seem to forget they have an expedition to Madagascar on hand, so rarely is it alluded to, and then with anything but enthusiasm. It is like the "Old Man of the Mountain" on their back. Madagascar is not among the most smiling takes of latter days by the French. And no one crosses their punitive plans for modernizing the Malagasys.

Ladies are warned not to frequent rooms where dynamos are at work as the electricity can connect with the steels of the corset or the corsage and play fantastic tricks with the watch of a lady. It is the only magnetism to be avoided.

The German farmers complain they are as much injured by the rabbit scourge as the Australians. They are willing enough to stew the nibblers of their young crops only they cannot catch them. In France the nuisance is thus dealt with: a barrel is sunk in the ground, to remain on a level with the surface soil; the head is so fixed that the cover revolves on a bar, to right or left; on the cover is placed a little earth and some carrot cuttings and cabbage leaves nailed thereon. The path to the barrel from the field is made inviting, till the rabbit arrives with a trot jump on the barrel, when the cover topples over and puss descends to the bottom. Rabbits thus trapped easily fetch one franc each. That kind of rabbit catching is now more profitable than, say, company promoting, because the rabbits remain *gogos*, while the public have become cured of that imbecility.

The Americans are a grateful and polite people. A'Merican, his wife and daughter came from Philadelphia and passed several agreeable weeks last autumn in Paris. They

have just left for Nice, but sent adieu cards to the papers expressing their gratitude to France, Paris, the authorities and the inhabitants for affording them so much happiness. May their baggage pass the New York customs free. Z.

* * *

The Reviewer.

"Irresponsible, indolent"—TENNYSON.

WE Canadians are not interesting. Nobody has discovered that we are "precociously, neurotically anorous," or that we are perpetually drunk; or that the cities we built on hills really lie in valleys. We are not even worth abusing. The literary globetrotter glances at Niagara in his flight and, on the strength of a single squint at the natives, classifies us as Indians, Americans, or cab-drivers, if he has time to mention us at all. The truth is we are compact of sober, inconspicuous, commonplace virtues; and though we may have a knack of building railroads and settling countries and paying our debts, it calls for no especial notice. Then, our country is not one where the unexpected happens; where swans are black, for instance, or politicians, honest. Besides poor little Canada is overshadowed by her big neighbour. The Great Colony though she be, she dwindles in the inevitable comparison with the Great Republic. Size counts for so much. What are five alongside sixty millions of what a friend proudly calls, the Angola-Saxon race? But on the otherside of the world, a still smaller branch of the race fills a larger place in the eye of the world than we do, and attracts attention in the inverse ratio of its distance from the centre of things. Why is Australia so interesting when Canada is not? One reason is, she has a literature.

The greatest name in that literature is Adam Lindsay Gordon. Of his life, we know next to nothing. The preface by Marcus Clarke to the fifth edition of his "Poems" (Melburne, N.D.) gives the vaguest information regarding him, and the *Contemporary Review* (vol. 52, pp. 401-404) is not much better. The latter states that his father was Major Gordon, as if that were any distinction. When were there not a dozen Major Gordons on the Army List? Still this is an advance on the indefinite "English officer" of the preface. The only writer who made me feel as if Gordon had ever lived is our own General Strange. In his dashing tale of "Gunner Jingo's Jubilee," we learn that he and the poet were cadets at Woolwich together, and that he broke the head of the "dreamy youth" with a ruler one day for inattention. From Woolwich he went to Merton, got into trouble about horses, emigrated to Australia, failed in sheep farming, won a steeple-chase in 1868, published a volume of poems and was found beside his rifle one morning with a bullet through his brain.

Compared with Gordon, no Canadian verser has the ghost of a public. Our college students, many teachers, and some cultivated men and women know something of our best men's best work. Between Halifax and Toronto there are not a few such points of light. But the sad fact remains that only two or three have got beyond a first edition. Omitting from the count the French, who have a literature of their own, not more than one Canadian in a hundred has read a single verse of a Canadian poet. I blame neither the poets nor the public. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be proved in the wrong. But the assertion is not made hastily. On the other hand, the three million English of the sister colony are said to know Gordon by heart. To say nothing of the many editions, the mass of direct testimony to his popularity is most complete. The Principal of Queen's tells us that the very "larrikins" know "How We Beat the Favourite," and the "larrikins" correspond to our leisure class, whose only occupation is to stand on the street-corners and project tobacco-juice into space. In order to describe an incredibly uncultured Australian, a recent writer stated he had not heard of Gordon.

Withal, the admitted fact of Gordon's popularity strikes a Canadian as curious. The few of us who read indigenous poetry are rather particular. Our writers may not have reached the popular heart; but they have not asked us to admire scraps of cheap erudition and flimsy sentiment. What would the University Professor of Greek say to a Merton man

capable of rhyming "Polyxena" with "Athena," I wonder; and "Aphrodite" with "mighty," and then again with "light"? "*Ars longa, vita brevis*" forms the burden of one poem; some of the corresponding rhymes are "eve is," "achieve is," "Ben Nevis." One is not necessarily a pedant if this sort of thing sets his teeth on edge. Few of Gordon's pages are free from this fault. Beside the cheap classical allusion, there is cheap French, cheap religiosity, cheap irreligiosity, cheap mediævalism, for which it is most difficult to account. Much of the verse sounds like a bad blend of "Guy Livingstone" and "Owen Meredith." Even where the sentiment is deep and catching, the reader is thrown back by the technical defects of the form. Take the cloud of useless adjectives in the first stanza of "Gone," for instance:

"Weary and wasted, and worn and wan,
Feeble and faint, and languid and low,
He lay on the desert a dying man."—

Could anything be more feeble?

It is an ungrateful task to insist of the failings of the dead; and I have done. Let us look at the other side of the shield. What is there in Gordon's verse which brought him instant fame in Australia? He knew, loved, and sung the horse. Australia is the most English of all the colonies. There is no French wedge, as in Canada, no Irish domination as in the States. Inferior races are not admitted to citizenship. Though divided in politics, Australians are as one man in the cult of the horse. Race-meetings are attended by a hundred and fifty thousand people; and outside the great cities, which contain a third of the entire population, on the great sheep and cattle runs, the saddle-horse is a necessity of life. In Canada, racing amuses only a small class; and the favourite Canadian horse is the trotter. Gordon would not have been popular here, simply because there exists no sentiment to which he could appeal. He would not even have been understood. There he spoke for everyone.

The cavalier songs are the heart of his work. "How We Beat the Favourite" is the dramatic monologue of a gentleman-rider giving back the struggle and excitement of a close race. The setting is entirely English; but on that the interest does not depend. "The Romance of Britomarte" tells of a Royalist trooper's sally from a besieged castle, and bringing timely aid. It also is the story of a ride. "Wolf and Hound" is also the tale of a ride. One bush-ranger tracks another to his den and shoots him dead. In "From the Wreck" the disaster implied in the title is simply the *motif* of the long gallop from the coast to the township for aid. The setting here is thoroughly Australian:

"In the low branches heavily laden with dew,
In the long grasses spoiling with deadwood that day,
Where the blackwood, the box, and the bastard oak grew,
Between the tall gum-trees we galloped away—
We crashed through a brush fence, we splashed through a swamp—
We steered for the north, near "The Eagle-Hawk's Nest"—
We bore to the left, just beyond "The Red Camp,"
And round the black tea-tree belt wheel'd to the west—
We cross'd a low range sickly scented with musk
From wattle-tree blossom—we skirted a marsh—
Then dawn fairly dappled with orange the dusk,
And peal'd overhead the jay's laughter note harsh—"

"The Sick Stockrider" is better known and oftener praised. The dying man in the shade of the tall green trees thinks over his brief life, and the best of it were the hours in the saddle. This poem is also instinct with the sounds and scents of bush life. "The Roll of the Kettledrum" is Balaclava from an old charger's point of view. The first part is thrilling; but as soon as the old horse becomes reflective, he becomes an old bore. "The Last Leap" tells of a horse's death in the hunting field, and is comparable with Whyte-Melville's well-known ballad on the same theme.

There are a few other personal poems of general interest, like "Gone," "Laudamus," "Whisperings in the Wattle-Boughs," touchingly real in their self-revelation, and unfeignedly bitter with the pathos of a wasted life. In spite of all his technical defects Gordon is a real singer of the open air, a man among men. Beside him our Canadians seem over-refined. By dint of sheer, strong feeling, and knowing well what he knows, he is able to touch the universal heart. His themes are few and simple; the delight of rapid motion, the fierce pleasures of the chase, and the fight, the sadness of

life mis-spent,—these are all: but, because he has lived them all, his words ring in our ears with the unmistakable note of sincerity.

We must remember that Australians are a nation of horsemen. They are essentially Southerners, like the Arabs and Texans, and the climate forces upon them the graces of horsemanship. When Buffalo Bill and his troupe went to show our cousins how to ride bucking broncos, the Kangaroos laughed at them. They were accustomed to the same tricks in huge "brumbies," not in tiny Indian "cayuses," and had nothing to learn from the cow-boys. The typical Canadian does not ride, he walks. He has none of the virtues or vices of the cavalier, but he has the makings of an ideal foot-soldier, as was proved in '66 and '70 and '85. We belong to the *jit* of the North, the Vikings whose leaders even dismounted to fight in the ranks, and the spearsmen who made good their "rings" against the Norman chivalry at Flodden and Bannockburn. When England, as a world empire, marshals her forces for the battle of Armageddon, Australia will send her legions of the most fiery and effective cavalry in the world, and Canada the steadiest and sturdiest of light infantry.

* * *
Letters to the Editor.

AN UNFAIR CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—In your issue of January 18th you clip a paragraph from the St. Thomas *Journal* wherein a contributor, who signs himself "Malcolm," "enters a protest against Miss E. Pauline Johnson masquerading any longer as a poetess. . . . She is said to be a rather clever elocutionist and to be able to write a fairly good article. She may be all this and much more, but she distinctly is not a poetess," etc. You add that the writer of the criticism "seems to delight in hard hitting." I should say that it was not only hard, but unfair, uncalled for, and undeserved hitting.

I shall not assume, as "Malcolm" does, to arbitrarily draw a line as to who is or who is not a poet. Nor, on the other hand, would I care to follow his *ipse dixit* on such a debatable matter, but his offensive charge of "masquerading" as applied to Miss Johnson is surely unmerited. One whose verses have been published (and paid for) by such high literary journals as the New York *Independent*, *Harper's Weekly*, London, (Eng.) *Public Opinion*, *Outing*, and others can hardly be said to be "masquerading" as a versifier.

The fact, too, that one of the most critical of London publishers, Allen, has in press a volume of her poems, which will be issued within a few weeks, does not look like "masquerading." London publishers, especially of poetry, are not so easily gulled. Again, the contents of this forthcoming volume passed the keen scrutiny of three of Mr. Allan's readers, including Le Gallienne and Davidson—two of the most successful of the younger London litterati. When in England last summer Miss Johnson received many attentions from leading writers and critics, such as Theodore Watts, Hamilton Aide, Jerome, and others. She is also rightly proud of a letter from Whittier who spoke highly of her poems. Were they all taken in by this "masquerading" Canadian, whose literary fame, by the way, rests much more on her poems than on her prose works. "Malcolm's" hard hit suggests a little malice and, perhaps, a little ignorance.

FRANK YEIGH.

* * *
Erasmus.*

IN the sixteenth century the formerly united edifice of Christendom—the roof under which European civilization had been nurtured—was rent to its foundations. It was a great schism of minds and consciences, not merely of nations and classes. Is it not a significant and philosophically interesting fact that, after four centuries, the schism continues so little altered in character or dimensions? On the verge of the twentieth century both halves of the sundered structure stand almost precisely as the sixteenth century left them. The Roman Church continues to receive loyal support from

* "Life and Letters of Erasmus." By the late Prof. J. A. Froude
New York: Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. Price \$2.50.

immense numbers of men. Many of the most devoted and sincere of its adherents are found in the midst of Protestant communities. Re-union of these theological systems, so long parted, has been spoken of in some quarters, yet never did it seem more impossible. If the ancient Church establishment was alone divine, why has it regained nothing of its lost authority in so many generations? If Protestantism was the whole truth, why in this time has it not prevailed universally?

Every thinking man is invited by such facts to re-examine the controversy at its root; to cast a careful retrospect over the period when it had its historical beginning, bringing to it a not altogether one-sided criticism. Appropriately, at such a moment, an eminent and lamented English scholar, and master of English prose, has left, as his last and most precious testament to the world, the *Life and Letters of Erasmus*.

Professor Froude has produced a book possessing all his charm of style, and intensely interesting in its matter. As an illuminated picture of a momentous age, in a great measure direct from a contemporary hand, it is matched only by Carlyle's edition of the *Letters of Cromwell*. To adopt the words of the author's own preface: "The best description of the state of Europe in the age immediately preceding the Reformation will be found in the correspondence of Erasmus." We pick our steps, by his aid, over the burning marl of a period still shrouded from us in the unsettled smoke of rival theories. We become ourselves contemporaries of those struggles. We have the immense advantage of being enabled to survey the scene, the actors and their motives, through the clear, humane, philosophic eyes of Erasmus.

As we read these letters, sometimes of familiar friendship, sometimes with the great upon the affairs of the day, we are impressed by the extraordinarily modern point of view of the sixteenth century scholar. To the traveller, borne swiftly through mountainous regions, the peaks left behind and lost to view reappear, towering more and more loftily overhead, as he mounts to their level on the opposite side of a valley. So Time, and the ascending progress of Humanity, often bring nearer to succeeding generations the great thinkers of past ages. For the gratification of our indolence Froude has translated the letters from the Latin the mediæval vernacular of learning; but that obstacle removed, neither the language nor the opinions of Erasmus will appear to the modern reader to have much need of an editor. The feeling grows as we read, that were Erasmus permitted to revisit his ancient haunts he would be found a congenial companion in London, Oxford, or Cambridge; a man with whom modern statesmen and philosophers could exchange thought, on the subjects of the day, with delight and advantage. Stanley, Farrar, Brooks, and Döllinger he would have found quite after his own heart.

It is not to be wondered at that Englishmen should feel some touch of kinship with Erasmus. Though a native of the Low Countries, educated at the University of Paris, and the greater part of his life a dweller on the Continent, he experienced a peculiar attraction towards England and English ways. "England," he wrote, "was my adopted country. I had meant always that it should be the home of my old age." "I had my friends in England," he fondly added. Among these friends, whose portraits are reflected from his pages, was King Henry VIII. Through good report and evil report Erasmus seems always to have thought of the English King with the enthusiasm excited by the high promise of his youth. Erasmus found him first a prince at his father's court, and again in the early years of his reign, surrounded by many of those eminent Englishmen, of lofty minds and character—More, Warham, Colet, and Fisher—who became Erasmus' esteemed life long correspondents and protectors.

For Canadians also, a curious special interest attaches to Erasmus' first visit to England. It took place at the beginning of December, 1497—the same year in which John Cabot had recently returned, to report to his Bristol co-adventurers and to the King that the banner of Henry VII. had been planted on the headland of Cape Breton, the first discovered part of the Continent of America. It is a striking conjunction, this simultaneous presence in England of these two foreigners. They may have jostled each other in the streets of London—the Thinker, who was at that moment undesignedly preparing the way for the English Protestant Reformation, and the Discoverer, who had just added to the

map of the known world the vast new territories which were ultimately to secure for the English race, the religion of Protestantism, and the reign of tolerance, their present victorious preponderance. The countries adjoining the Gulf of St. Lawrence were destined to be the rival seed beds of English Protestantism and French Catholicism, warred over between the two nations throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In modern Canada, in which the Provinces of either origin are united, the merits of the two inherited systems are as yet to be worked out, in the closest contrast, during the coming history of the young Dominion. Canadians may well be interested in the visit of Erasmus to England, through which the rise of English Protestantism was fostered in its feeble beginnings. Without that impulse, English ambition, unstimulated by religious zeal, might never have entered on the long contest with Catholic France for the colonization and ultimate conquest of North America. New England might not have been populated, and Canada might never have become known to the world as a part of the British Empire.

Probably there is no instance in history where pure character and intellect stood for so much in the world as in the case of Erasmus. His origin was so obscure that it lent countenance to the romantic legend regarding it, out of which Charles Reade evolved the most fascinating of his novels. From the time he left his cloister school, and entered upon University life at Paris, until the approach of old age, Erasmus' condition was one of always anxious and often humiliating dependence. Much of his early correspondence comes painfully near the description of "begging letters." Ecclesiastical preferment he never obtained, since he would not obtain it except on his own terms. The duties of a cure of souls to him were real and exclusive. He rightly declined to smother the light which was intended for mankind under the bushel of parish routine. Higher preferment did not tempt him when it was proposed in the guise of a golden collar, the price of the service of his pen and the suppression of his freedom as a student and a reformer. Without wealth or even independence, without birth, office, or power, at times on the point of finding himself without an asylum in the world from the animosities of his monkish enemies, this man was the trusted and often intimate friend of the greatest men of the age. Popes and Cardinals invited his confidence, if they did not give him theirs; Luther appealed to him; the Emperor, the Elector of Saxony, and the King of England severally besought his counsel and assistance in the most momentous and perplexing crisis in European history.

A still higher tribute was paid to his intellectual and moral pre-eminence, in the popular anxiety for an expression of his opinion on the great controversy of the time. Thus a young Protestant wrote to him beseeching him to break silence:

"We will not listen to Luther; we will not listen to the sophists of the schools. We will listen to Erasmus, and to those who think like Erasmus—to those who love Christianity better than they love a faction."

Erasmus, often called the mainspring of the Protestant Reformation, never became a Protestant. This fact lends more interest to his letters, from which we discern the reasons for the attitude of an upright and broad-minded man towards the exciting problems that (up to a certain point) he had been the chief agent in bringing into existence. It was the attitude, we will find, of a moderate, earnest, conservative observer, repelled by both extremes among his contemporaries; not from indifference, but from discerning more clearly than any of them the merits and probable consequences of their action.

The monks, and at one time the Inquisition, threatened to place his books under the ban and his life in jeopardy. By Protestant contemporaries and in Protestant theological history he was and still is accused of evasion and cowardice. It is certain that he frankly endeavoured to do everything that prudence could do to avoid falling into the fangs of the Holy Office. He would have had no consolation under the fate of the Protestant martyrs, for his conscience did not lead him either to their zeal or to their convictions. To judge him fairly we must read his whole case, as stated in his most private letters, as well as in those of a more public character; and we must read them with unprejudiced minds.

Life, for its own sake, could have had little charm for a dependent scholar, cut off from most of the joys of existence, and racked with cruel ailments almost from his youth

up. The studies he was pursuing were his sole delight. They had been useful and, he believed, were destined to be still more useful, to humanity. A man who wished to lead a quiet life and pursue his studies in peace, in that age, was bound to consult with caution, even with craft. Wild beasts were abroad, and it was a time for a man to be wary how he went.

The letters, selected and luminously arranged by Froude, show, in the clearest manner, the real nature of the controversies of the period, in which Erasmus—not always willingly—played so marked a part. The papacy is seen to be swayed by two antagonistic forces: the corrupt monastic orders on one side, the statesmen, and, to no small extent, the regular Bishops, on the other. The life work of Erasmus was an attack on the undeniable license and degradation of the monastic orders, the ignorance of the universities, and the pride, luxury, and neglect of duty of the Princes of the Church. Of the regular Bishops in Germany and England many were, on the whole, with Erasmus. The most enlightened Catholic statesmen were unanimously so. Many of the Cardinals were his friends and, he believed, sincerely sympathized with the cause of reform. The question throughout his lifetime was, to which side would the successive Popes incline. Of more than one of them Erasmus entertained bright hopes. Unhappily fatal influences too long inclined the scale in favour of the worse instead of the better advisers around the papal throne. The influence of the monastic orders and the pluralist Princes of the Church were always closest to the Pope's ear, and always interested in hindering enlightenment and reform. The financial necessities arising out of the expensiveness of the Roman Court, and the magnificent zeal, or ambition, of Leo, the builder of St. Peter's, were a powerful temptation to maintain the papal income from the pernicious system of farming out the sale of indulgences, from patronage, and other crying abuses. Various political interests of Popes, Emperors and Kings added perplexity to the tangled skein.

(Concluded in Next Number.)

The Meaning of History.*

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON'S writings are always interesting and always intellectually stimulating. The present volume is no exception to this rule. It is made up of a collection of essays designed to stimulate the "systematic study of general history." In his preface the author remarks that these essays are the permanent and condensed form of historical lectures, given in a series of courses at various places of education. Several of the papers have already appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* and in one or two other periodicals, and were noticed by THE WEEK on their publication. We are glad that these valuable essays have been collected and published in book form. They are well worth preservation and careful study.

Eight of the seventeen chapters are under the general heading of "The Meaning of History"; the remaining portion of the book is headed the "City in History."

The first two chapters of the first part are among the most important. They deal with the "Use of History" and the "Connection of History." After showing that, in all political, all social, all human questions whatever, history is the main resource of the enquirer, and that we are strong only as we wisely use the materials and follow in the track provided by the efforts of mankind, Mr. Frederick Harrison goes on to say that the experience of everyone who has ever engaged in any public movement whatever reminds him "that every step made in advance seems too often wrung back from him by some silent and unnoticed power; he has felt enthusiasm give way to despair, and hopes become nothing but recollections." And this unseen power is the Past. "It is the accumulated wills and works of all mankind around us and before us. It is civilization. It is that power which to understand is strength, which to repudiate is weakness. Let us not think that there can be any real progress made which is not based on a sound knowledge of the living institutions and the active wants of mankind. If we can only act on nature so far as we know its laws, we can only influence society so far as we understand its elements and ways.

* "The Meaning of History, and Other Historical Pieces." By Frederick Harrison. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1894.

For this end we need one thing above all—we need history." The succeeding chapter is a brilliant sketch, showing the connection of history, in which the author links century to century and continent to continent, and judges the share each has had in the common work of civilization.

Of all subjects of study, it is history which stands most sorely in need of a methodical plan of reading, and in his third chapter Mr. Harrison considers some great books of history. He who would understand the Middle Ages must make a special study of the 13th century, so Mr. Harrison devotes one of his best chapters to a survey of it. He follows this up with "What the Revolution of 1789 did," and "France in 1789 and 1889." He then turns to the city in history, beginning with the ancient, mediæval, modern, and ideal city, and it is a delightful chapter. Amongst the Greeks and Romans cleanliness and sanitary discipline was a religious duty as well as an affair of personal pride. To defile the precincts of the city was to outrage the power of heaven or of earth. But in the mediæval city the outward and visible sign of sanctity was to be unclean. No one was clean; but the devout Christian was unutterably foul. "The tone of the Middle Ages in the matter of dirt was a form of mental disease." The chapters on "Constantinople as an Historic City," and the "Problem of Constantinople" are full of charm—Indeed it is difficult to pick out chapters for special notice when all are so good and all so valuable. Athens, Rome, Paris, London—all are of intense interest. The chapter devoted to the sacredness of ancient buildings should be in the hands and hearts of all who have the care of these precious relics of the great past.

* * *

The Manitoba School Question.*

MR. EWART, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority in their efforts to secure what they believe to be their rights under the educational clauses of the British North America Act, has rendered good service to those who are interested in the case by this ingenious and exhaustive compilation. The volume is arranged in three parts, the first of which contains the various enactments on the interpretation of which the Roman Catholic contention is based, together with the documents relating to the different proceedings before the Privy Councils of Great Britain and Canada down to the Order-in-Council of July 26th, 1894. This is the most valuable part of the collection for historical as well as political purposes. Only those who have attempted to write a trustworthy account of a period know how difficult it is to secure access to original documents, and how unsafe it is to depend on the interpretations put upon them by others. It is greatly to be desired that compilations similar to this should be more abundant. They are more than mere "material for history;" they are history in one of its best and most useful forms.

The second part of the volume contains a number of polemical articles on the Manitoba School Question, including letters, speeches, and brochures from every point of view—Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Secularist. Mr. Ewart himself has been an active polemic, and his own contributions to THE WEEK, with its rejoinders, occupy their proper chronological place in the series. There is a decided advantage in having the whole of the controversial articles so arranged, because the interested inquirer is in a position to go through the whole of the contentions without interruption. An attentive reading will suffice to convince any one that all sides of the case have been argued with singular skill and, what is much rarer in politico-religious polemics, with good taste and moderation.

The third part of the book is much more than a compilation of documents. It is really a history of the Red River political troubles which preceded and led up to the creation of the Province of Manitoba. The aim of the author is, of course, to show that the Manitoba Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament, is really a compact between the Dominion of Canada and the settlers of the Red River valley, with a view to establishing the contention that to permit the Manitoba Public School Act to remain in operation would be to perpetrate a gross breach of faith with those who were approached with pledges while they were in a state of disaffection towards

* "The Manitoba School Question: A Compilation of Legislation and Proceedings." By John S. Ewart. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. (Limited). 1894.

Canada, whose bill of rights was accepted by Canada, and whose rights in the matter of education were supposed by the friendly statesmen who framed the Manitoba Act to be effectually secured by the terms of that measure.

It is not necessary to express any opinion here on the merits of the Manitoba School Case, which is still very unsettled, but something more than a passing reference to the spirit in which the historical summary in Part III. has been prepared may not be out of place. Mr. Ewart might have accomplished all he was called on to do without showing any bias against those who first went to the Red River Valley, to represent the Dominion of Canada in the latter part of the year 1869. There was nothing improper in sending surveyors to map out the country for settlement in advance of the formal transfer, though there may have been some foolish conduct attributable to those engaged in the survey. The statement that, "until the 15th July, 1870, the Canadian Government had no more right to exercise jurisdiction at Red River than had the President of the United States," is absurd; the opinion that questions of title should have been settled before surveys were made is perfectly sound. Col. Dennis and some of his assistants on the surveying staff seem, on the testimony of those who were on the spot, to have acted in such a manner as to arouse in the minds of the Metis the suspicion that they were to be deprived of their rights to the land, but this was no good reason for paralyzing the Hon. William Macdougall's authority and leaving him helpless on the frontier of the disaffected territory. This treatment of Mr. Macdougall was the most fatal error of the whole episode. Had he been clothed with proper authority to enter the country at once when he went to it, or had the country been left entirely under the Hudson Bay Company's authority until the Canadian Governor could have entered it with power to settle all disputes, there need not have been any serious trouble; but for the course of events, which placed him in so unfortunate a position, Mr. Macdougall was, on Mr. Ewart's own showing, not to blame. Probably the last word has not been said on a subject that has been brought into renewed prominence by the use made of the episode in Mr. Pope's life of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Macdougall has still to be heard from.

* * *

Memoirs of the Prince de Joinville*

THE Prince de Joinville was the third son of Louis Philippe, that Duke of Orleans who succeeded Charles X. on the throne of France in 1830, and who was himself deposed and driven into exile by the storm-and-pressure wave of 1848. The eldest brother of the family attained to eminence as a soldier, much of his time having been spent in the command of forces in Algeria, but he died sometime before the overthrow of his father. The writer of these memoirs was a sailor, and in his capacity of commander of different men-of-war he visited many lands and passed through a variety of experiences. Having a buoyant disposition, a keen sense of humour, and a graphic pen, he has succeeded in making his memoirs more than usually interesting.

Joinville was born at Neuilly, near Paris, in 1818, and therefore he knew nothing of the first Napoleonic régime except by tradition. He gives a very interesting account of the series of riots of 1830, as they appeared to a school boy of twelve, and as he was apparently not of a studious disposition, his father resolved to gratify his liking for a naval career, by sending him as a volunteer pilot's apprentice on board a French frigate. On his return he was required to pass a public examination, for which he was prepared by receiving "those successive doses of instruction which the English designate by the characteristic work, 'cramming,' for which the only French equivalent I can find is 'gaver.'" His success was followed up by several voyages, alternating with spells of preparation at home, and it was during one of the latter that he was an eye witness of Fieschi's daring and almost successful attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe. After several other attempts on the King's life had been made by would-be assassins, old Prince Talleyrand, with a flash of his marvellous prescience, uttered to the young Duke

of Orleans this remarkable prediction: "It wont be a knife or a pistol; it will be a hail of paving stones thrown from the roofs, which will crush you all." How well the veteran diplomat understood his fellow-countrymen was proved by the events of twelve years later, when the whole Orleans family were driven into exile.

Passing over the stirring incidents of naval life in the the next year or two, it is interesting to note Joinville's first visit to the United States. For a youth of twenty he saw much, but a good deal has been written into this part of the memoirs as the result of several subsequent visits. He says: "I left the United States with a feeling of the deepest gratitude for the sympathetic, almost affectionate, welcome I had everywhere received, and the most sincere admiration for that great democracy, ambitious without being envious, where shabby class rivalry is unknown, where each man endeavors to rise by his own intelligence, worth, and energy, but where no one desires to drag others down to the level of his own idleness or mediocrity." It is doubtful whether the people of the great republic would recognize at the present day this description if it were not for the label.

The Prince, at the age of twenty, was given his first vessel to command, a small corvette named *La Créole*, and had an opportunity of taking a part in the siege of Vera Cruz, which won for him knighthood in the Legion of Honor. A term of active service in the east followed, and this was in turn succeeded by four months of very unwelcome repose in Paris, which was disturbed only by what appeared to the Prince "the eternal wearying struggle between the ministers *in esse* and *in posse*, which left the bulk of the public exceedingly indifferent"—a description which has fitted France many a time since, and is not far amiss to-day. While he was lying ill of the measles he was visited one day by M. de Remusat, Minister of the Interior, in company with his own father, the King. The latter said to him: "Joinville, you are to go out to St. Helena and bring back Napoleon's coffin." While *en route* a young friend of his on board the vessel—a French nobleman and diplomat—showed him a written order from M. Thiers, President of the Council, that his authority was to be superior to that of Joinville during the expedition. The two young friends easily effected a *modus vivendi*, but from that moment the Prince's admiration for Thiers was replaced "by a sense of deep distrust and a scanty esteem for his character."

Joinville's next expedition was to Newfoundland in connection with the perennial "French Shore Question." Like many others he makes the mistake of supposing that "when the Island became British territory the conquerors ceded to France the *exclusive* right of fishing on half the coast." Otherwise his account is both accurate and humorous. In his opinion there would have been no trouble if Newfoundland had not been granted a Parliament which made popular elections a necessity. "The electioneering agents forthwith found they needed a sensational popular platform," and "Newfoundland for the Newfoundlanders" became the cry. "There lies the whole Newfoundland question. Locally none bother their heads about it, but in the press, and on the platform—haunted ground of electoral politics—it has kindled many passions, and may very likely engender ruin and bloodshed." Read in the light of later events this prediction seems singularly accurate. The expedition ended amicably, however, and after a short stay in Halifax the Prince paid another visit to the United States. Taking advantage of the necessity for repairs to his vessel, he travelled by train from New York to Buffalo, and thence by steamer past Detroit and Mackinac to Green Bay—a settlement on Lake Michigan which was then "not in the United States but in Wisconsin Territory." As Lord Durham had done in 1838, Joinville remarked, in 1841, on the contrast between places in the United States and Canada. He remarked also on the ethnical persistence of the French in Canada, coupled with their liking for British law and their loyalty to British institutions.

"Opposite Detroit runs the Canadian shore, to which we are borne by a steam ferry boat, and where the same contrast strikes me as at Niagara. On the American side I find a very pretty town, with all the comforts of civilization, a scene of hardworking activity. On the Canadian shore I see a village of poor cottages, surrounded with apple orchards, like a village in Normandy, in front of which the red sentry marches up and down, as stiff as an automaton. The inhabitants of the said village, French both in feature and appear-

* "Memoirs (Vieux Souvenirs) of the Prince de Joinville." Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. Illustrations by the author. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd). 1895.

ance, hurried up in delight when they heard us speaking the language of their forefathers. 'It's the only tongue we know. We don't want our children to learn any other!' And yet they have been English for over a century! A strange contrast, indeed, this fidelity to the memory of their national origin, to their not less sincere fidelity to the conquering régime, which assures to them the right of willing their property as they choose, and has freed them from the administrative tyranny which seems, unfortunately, to cling to us under every régime."

Joinville and his companions made the journey on horseback as far as the Mississippi and then travelled by steamer down that river and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, whence they made their way by stage and railroad back to New York. Shortly after his return to France took place the death of his eldest brother, the Duke of Orleans, who was regarded as the mainstay not merely of the Orleanist dynasty but of the monarchy. He was virtually at the head of the army, the efficiency of which he did much to promote, and it reads strangely now that he was instrumental in bringing into prominence such men as Marshal Canrobert, who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and Marshal Macmahon, who, after achieving military fame in the Franco-Prussian war, filled the presidency of the French Republic for many years. Had the Duke of Orleans lived, the overthrow of 1848 might never have been attempted or it might have failed. On such incidents do the destinies of nations and of movements sometimes turn.

In 1844, Joinville spent some time in England, where he was cordially received as commander of a small squadron. His impressions of Queen Victoria are worth quoting:

"I had met Prince Albert several times already in Paris; but I had never seen Queen Victoria before. Bright and witty, with an arch and pleasant smile not always quite devoid of mischief, the young sovereign was in all the freshness and brilliance of her youth and the radiance of her happiness. She and her royal husband gave us a welcome of which I preserve the most grateful recollection, and from that day forward I conceived a profoundly respectful affection for her Majesty, which has increased with my advancing years."

One of the most interesting passages in the "Memoirs" deals with the change which took place in 1844 and the next few years in the construction of war steamers. Previous to that time the paddle had been the only means of propulsion, and the hulls of the vessels had been unprotected. Joinville was made a member of the Admiralty Board and he gives a humorous account of the difficulties thrown by old fogys in the way of improvements. The first really successful screw propeller was that made for a small French vessel, the *Napoleon*, by an English contractor, Mr. Barnes. A little later the *Pomone* was fitted with a screw propeller "designed by a Swedish engineer, Mr. Erickson." The art of armour-plating progressed rapidly, and it was a curious coincidence that Joinville, then in exile, should afterwards have been attached to the staff of the Federal army when the celebrated contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* formed the starting point in a new revolution in naval architecture.

Mrs. Traill's "Pearls and Pebbles." *

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THOUGH I had read, long ago, Miss Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," and Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," I was unaware that they had sisters equal to themselves in literary power. Now that I have glanced through the biographical sketch, written with admirable point and brevity by Miss Fitzgibbon, in this volume of Notes of an old Naturalist, I learn that "the first of the Strickland sisters to enter the ranks of literature, as she is now the last survivor of that talented coterie," is Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, and that we can claim her, as well as Mrs. Moodie, as a Canadian by life and sympathy, though English by birth. It is with a sense of shame that I confess my ignorance of Mrs. Traill's previous works, for this one is intensely interesting to every lover of nature, and I know no better book to be given as a prize in Public and High Schools, especially to those boys and girls who are

* "Pearls and Pebbles, or Notes of an old Naturalist." By Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill. Toronto: William Briggs.

beginning to study botany or any other department of Natural History. With an extensive and accurate knowledge of the birds and plants of Ontario, due to a keen eye and trained powers of observation, she combines fine poetic feeling and an intense appreciation of all that is beautiful and good. She knows the habits of our birds, and her observations on these are scientifically valuable, because few persons have opportunities of observing them. Her notes on life in the bush are incidents that came within her own experience, when the country round Peterborough was almost unbroken forest, and on our trees and plants and mosses, are all written with a taste and feeling that charm one and make him feel that he would like to place the book in the hands of every intelligent young Canadian, our girls especially.

G. M. GRANT.

* * *

Practical Morbid Anatomy.*

Of little books which attempt to teach great subjects, we have in medicine, enough, and more than enough. Compact manuals, clearly and fully presenting the essential facts known through the latest investigations in special departments, are needed, and that they are in demand is good evidence of the progress being made in scientific medicine. The present volume is an excellent example of the latter class. Based upon the principles so clearly set forth in Virchow's "Manuel of *Post Mortem* Examinations," it gives such details as are most required to enable an examiner to proceed with system and with completeness through the various stages of an autopsy.

Just what to look for and how to understand what is seen are subjects, perhaps, better presented in this book than in any other of its size, or double its size, at present available in the English language.

The methods given for the examination of the heart and the brain are particularly worthy of study. Even those who have had much experience in pathological work will find ample reward for time given to reviewing the procedures advised by the distinguished pathologists at St. George's and at "Barts."

If a general practitioner had occasion to make but one medico-legal examination in five years the possession of this little work for such an emergency would make its purchase an exceedingly good investment.

J. ALGERNON TEMPLE.

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BRIEFER NOTICES.

Rights and Pretensions of the Roman See. Church Club Lectures. (New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1894. Price \$1.)—The New York Church Club is carrying on its own chosen work with zeal and success. In its successive series of lectures it has dealt, through its appointed preachers, with the history of the Church, the doctrines, and the life of the Church; and in the present series the claims of the Papal chair are considered. This volume, although proceeding from different hands, is a good one from beginning to end. The first three lectures, dealing with "St. Peter and Roman Primacy," with "Sardica and Appeals to Rome," and with the "Rise of Papal Supremacy," are perhaps of less interest than those which follow, not because these subjects are treated insufficiently, but because the ground has already and recently been so well trodden. But the last three by Mr. Ritchie of Philadelphia, Dr. Crapsey of Rochester, and Bishop Hall of Vermont, are very vigorous and interesting essays indeed. Mr. Ritchie, whilst utterly disallowing the papal claims, shows a sympathy with the papal side in the controversy with the Empire, which we do not altogether disapprove, while we must also declare that he shows a very defective apprehension of the imperial side. Dr. Crapsey, on the other hand, while writing as vigorously, does justice to both sides. Bishop Hall's handling of the new doctrine of "Papal Infallibility" is thorough, effective, and conclusive.

* A Manual of Practical Morbid Anatomy, being a Handbook for the *Post-mortem* Room. By H. D. Rolliston, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Pathology at St. George's Hospital, and A. A. Kanthack, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lecturer on Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Published by the University Press, Cambridge.

Periodicals.

Anthony Hope and Clark Russell unite to make the January *Idler* a very entertaining number. These stars are well supported by a goodly company which includes such names as Conan Doyle and Joseph Hatton.

Littell's Living Age maintains itself in the face of keen competition as an eclectic periodical. The current number contains Prince Krapotkin's striking article on "Recent Science" from the *Nineteenth Century*, Gen. Wood's "Crimea" from the *Fortnightly*, and Gosse's "Walter Pater" from the *Contemporary*, together with some lighter selections from *Temple Bar*, the *Argosy*, and *Chamber's Journal*.

The *Expository Times*, January, carries on Mr. Headlam's useful notes on the "Theology of the Epistle to the Romans," Dr. Rothe's admirable "Exposition of the first Epistle of St. John," Mrs. Wood's "Studies in 'In Memoriam,'" It contains, also, a learned article by Mr. G. William on the "New Syriac Gospels," an article on the authenticity of the Old Testament by Dr. J. E. Cumming, a number of minor articles on particular texts and themes, and two series of excellent notices of new books.

The *Educational Monthly* for January contains several selected articles that are calculated to interest the teacher and fit him better for his work. One of the contributed articles, by Mr. C. Ochiltree Macdonald, complains of the want of national feeling in Nova Scotia and points out the cause of it. He thinks that it arises largely from the isolation of Nova Scotia from the rest of Canada in trade, and that its persistence is due to the fact that "Canada," as such, is comparatively ignored in the schools of the Province.

St Nicholas for February has a humorous Canadian back-wood's yarn by Charles G. D. Roberts. A pleasantly written account of the last voyage of the celebrated *Constitution* frigate to her marine graveyard at Portsmouth dock, where she still lies, recalls reminiscences of the old wars between Great Britain and the United States. A model natural history paper is Mr. Hornaday's on "The Doings of a Mole." The other sketches and stories make up a good number, of which the illustrative engravings are well up to the average.

The *Journal of Hygiene* for January contains a very impressive article on "The Cry for Rest" from the pen of O. B. Frothingham. He accepts the theory of "The Gospel of Work," but with limitations, adding that "the gospel for us is not work, but emancipation from work, the getting of lower work into higher, the advance of the worker from mean to honorable places of labor." He believes in not extending women's sphere downward to what has been men's work, but in getting men out of it as fast as possible. "Work is good, so long as there is nothing better; work is good in order that we may rest. There are other articles well worthy of perusal in the magazine.

Blackwood for January contains the second instalment of Dr. Skelton's charming reminiscences of James Anthony Froude. Froude's letters show him at his best, not only as a great writer and a shrewd judge of men and things, but as a firm, generous and faithful friend. Mr. Walter B. Harris relates in the most vivid way how he escaped from Mulai Bushta. Of all the great feasts that of Mulai Bushta is perhaps the most hazardous to visit, and the escape of Mr. Harris "is dubbed by the Moslems a miraculous one." He was well aware of the risk he encountered. Lovers of the grand old game of whist will turn with pleasure to the partly gossiping and partly critical article on the game. How the news of the battle of Ping Yang was told at Dragon Valley is related in an amusing letter to "Maga" by E. A. Irving dated at Ka-Yin-Chu, 28th October, last. "The Looker-on" contributes a bright, chatty paper on things literary, social and political. He administers some well-deserved chastisement on Mr. Aubrey Beardsley for his ugly illustrations to the *Morte d'Arthur*. The fiction in the number is very good.

Athletic Life, published "in the interests of Canadian Sports and Pastimes," is a new

candidate for public favor. It is to be published monthly, and the publishers' promise, that it will be profusely illustrated with photo-gravures and printed in the most artistic magazine style," is amply redeemed so far as the first number is concerned. Some of the cuts are very good, and there is hardly a very poor one in the number. The letter-press is quite worthy of the artistic work, not merely in the excellence of the typography, but still more in the literary quality and variety of the contents. Mr. Goldwin Smith contributes an article in his inimitable style on "Athletics" from an historical point of view. A brief account of the progress of horse-racing in Canada from 1871 to 1894 is given by "T. C. P.," whose initials will be at once recognized by every one interested in sport. Mr. Hedley writes of "Curling" with all the verve of the genuine enthusiast. There are articles on swimming, cricket, lawn tennis, and bowling, and military affairs are allowed the honor of a department to themselves. If *Athletic Life* can keep to the high standard of the initial number, it will be a credit to Canadian journalism.

The *Critical Review* for January, 1895, notices very favourably two books by Canadian authors. One of these is "The Religions of the World" by the Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University; the other is "History, Prophecy, and the Monuments" by Prof. McCurdy of the University of Toronto. The notice of Dr. Grant's work is very brief, but the *Review* says of it: "Principal Grant's volume is packed with good matter, carefully digested and clearly stated. It represents extensive and appreciative study of these great systems (Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism), and furnishes a generally correct and attractive account of their leading features." The notice of Dr. McCurdy's book is much more extended, and is written by Dr. A. B. Davidson, who rightly says that "the author's work might fitly have been designated a History of the Shemitic World. While the reviewer cannot accept all the conclusions of the author on disputable points, he accords to this first volume the highest praise. 'The History of the Shemitic World, as Dr. McCurdy records it, must be read in his own pages. His work is clear, enlightening, and eminently suggestive.

In the earlier chapters the author's style is perhaps a little heavy, but when he comes to his history proper it flows on in a clear and stately stream." One gathers from the notice, that, in Dr. Davidson's opinion, this book is the most important recent contribution to the vast subject of which it treats.

Science begins with the present month a new series, and from the announcement over the name of Prof. Newcomb, of Johns Hopkins University, one may assume that it has come back after its brief suspension to stay. The journal is to be "devoted to the promotion of intercourse among those interested in the study of nature." Dr. Newcomb thinks it unlikely that great discoveries, made by such men as Copernicus, Kepler, and Leibnitz, will ever be repeated, and that scientific progress hereafter will depend more on the efforts of less fortunate investigators whose function is "to develop ideas, investigate facts, and discover laws." The work of scientific research has become social and co-operative, and he and his coadjutors hope to make *Science* useful as a medium of communication between the members of the great hive of scientific inquirers. Mr. Packard, of Brown University, in commending an outline of the development of the evolution idea by Mr. H. F. Osborn, of Columbia University, speaks of the evolution hypothesis as having not only explained "the origin of life-forms," but "transformed the methods of the historian, placed philosophy on a higher plane, and immeasurably widened our views of nature and the infinite power working in and through the Universe." This mode of stating the case suggests the thought whether the doctrine of biological evolution does not owe as much to changed historical methods as the latter owe to it, and whether the replacement of the cataclysmic theory in geology by the theory of gradual change has not done a great deal for both.

The frontispiece of *Scribner's* for January is a strong portrait of the late James Anth-

ony Froude, and a brief but vigorous sketch of him appears as one of the articles. It is by Augustine Birrell, who has taken for his point of view one that enables him to give prominence to Froude's well-known hostility to every phase of ecclesiasticism. Archdeacon Froude, his father, "was a Masterful Anglican of the old high-and-dry school, who thought doubt-illbred and non-conformity vulgar." The son's revolt against the father's dogmatism carried him very far. Admiration for Newman held him to Neo-Catholicism for a time, but when he revolted against it he became "A Protestant, preaching a broad-protestant John Bullism as opposed to Catholic piety and submission." As a stylist Froude stands high, in spite of obvious defects which might have been removed by the exercise of care. What success he secured is accounted for by Mr. Birrell's quotation of one of his early remarks: "O! how I wish I could write! I try sometimes, for I seem to feel myself overflowing with thoughts, and I cry out to be relieved of them. But it is so stiff and miserable when I get anything done. What seemed so clear and liquid comes out so thick, stupid, and frost-bitten, that I myself, who put the idea there, can hardly find it for shame if I go to look for it a few days after." Any one who has ideas to express and persists in trying to express them forcibly and clearly will learn to write a good style. A very good reproduction of the last photograph taken of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the well-known art critic and *littérateur*, adds greatly to the value of this number. The other illustrations are of the usual high class, and so are the literary contents. This is especially true of Mr. Brook's clever sketch of the "Whig" party, and of the manner in which it gave place to the present Republican party in United States politics.

The *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association* for December, 1894, gives in full what has become known to the reading public as "The Baltimore Currency Plan." This is, in reality, a detailed scheme for solving the currency difficulty in the United States, adopted at a meeting of the American Bankers' Association. It is based on the idea that the National Bank system should be retained, but provides for the withdrawal of the bond deposit as security for the note issue, and the substitution of guarantees similar to those in use in Canada under the Bank Charter Act. The *Journal* publishes the first instalment of a thesis on "The Canadian Banking System, 1817-1890," prepared by Rodcliff Morton Breckenridge for his Ph.D. degree in the Political Science faculty of Columbia College, New York, and several other timely and interesting articles. Dr. Breckenridge's thesis is briefly commented on in our "Topics" department in this issue.

Prof. Langley's paper in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, on "Some Material Forces of the Social Organism" is much better than its title. His argument is that the "Social Organism," like "a closed system" of matter is conditioned by these three, amongst other principles: (1) that the size of a community tends to disrupt it; (2) that the intensity of effort of the whole community is dependent on the average vigor and intelligence of its members; and (3) that the dynamic value of any social movement depends more on its past history than on the immediate present, while any movement of a portion of the community thereby sets up a counter force whose tendency is to lessen or abolish the initial desire which started the movement. Familiar applications of this third principle are the decay of the warlike spirit due to the immense cost of modern armaments and the oscillation of society between the extremes of socialism and individualism. Prof. Sully continues in this number his "Study of Childhood," this one being devoted to "first attacks on the mother tongue." Not to mention many other interesting articles, a short editorial in the *Monthly* points out a curious coincidence of standpoint between Max Muller's "Why I am not an Agnostic" and Herbert Spencer's "First Principles." Students who had the privilege of hearing the late Prof. Young, of the University of Toronto, will recognize quite as marked a coincidence between his theory of knowledge and the doctrine laid down in the following quotation from Max Muller's article

in the *Nineteenth Century*: "If we have to recognize in every single object of our phenomenal knowledge a something or a power which manifests itself in it, and which we know, and can know, only through its phenomenal manifestations, we have also to acknowledge a power which manifests itself in the whole universe. That it is, we know; what it is by itself, that is out of relation to us, of course we cannot know; but we do know that without it the manifest or phenomenal universe would be impossible."

* * *

Personal and Literary.

The new *Windsor Magazine* is such a success that the first edition of one hundred thousand copies was sold out immediately.

"The price of liberty," said Jefferson "is eternal vigilance." The price of science is perpetual heresy.—*Grant Allen in the New Science Review.*

It is now understood that both Mr. Lecky and Mr. S. R. Gardiner refused the Regius Professorship of History at Oxford before Mr. York Powell was appointed.

F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "The Ralstons," the promised continuation of "Katherine Lauderdale," has already gone into a second edition, only a week after its publication.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the Queen of England, at the earnest request of Princess Beatrice, has decided to continue the writing of her memoirs. A volume is to appear soon it is reported.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., author of "Problems of the Far East," has had the extraordinary fortune to make his way to Cabul. A visit to the capital of that turbulent and treacherous race is the blue ribbon of Asiatic travel.

There is nothing like a great name to conjure with. "Who is this Dr. Holmes?" a New England bookseller was recently asked. He replied: "I've never heard of him, but his wife [Mary J. Holmes] writes lovely books!"

The late Czar of Russia was a great reader of novels. He and his wife found in the reading of them one of their chief sources of enjoyment. A package of the newest English, French, and German works used to arrive regularly at the imperial residence.

Under the title, "First Attacks on the Mother Tongue," Prof. James Sully describes in the February *Popular Science Monthly* the manner in which children learn to imitate speech and then to apply correctly the words that they use. Some of the amusing mistakes that they make in both processes are accounted for in Prof. Sully's article.

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Stedman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boyesen, Saltus, are none of them above the medium height, and several of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Doyle are tall, athletic-looking men, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.

The Rev. S. R. Crockett, the parson-novelist, has decided to resign the ministry, or at any rate the charge of a church. We confess our surprise in face of the fact that so many parsons, from Swift downwards, have managed to combine the two professions. Perhaps the Scotch ministry is a little more exacting than that of the English Church. It may be that Mr. Crockett is going to edit a magazine or paper. If so, his determination to leave the pulpit is in no way astonishing.

A quasi-public reception will be extended to Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, on his arrival here early in February. The reception meeting on Thursday, the 7th, will be presided over by Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick. On the following Tuesday, at the farewell meeting, Sir Oliver Mowat will preside and speeches will be made by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Mayor Kennedy and Dr. Potts.

On the latter evening Gen. Booth will speak on the social scheme of the Salvation Army.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co's. January announcements include Kalidasa's Hindoodrama, "Shakuntala," translated by Prof. A. H. Edgren, of the University of Nebraska; "A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century," by Prof. F. M. Warren, of Adelbert College; and Nevinson's "Slum Stories of London" (Neighbours of Ours), which will appear in the Buckram Series, uniform with "The Prisoner of Zenda." Competent critics compare Mr. Nevinson's delineation of coster character favorably with that in Kipling's "Badalia Herodsfoot" and that in Chevalier's ballads.

Respectfully I lift my cap to my contemporary *The Toronto Week*. This paper has been for a dozen years the one purely literary paper of the whole Dominion. Starting with an high ideal, the conductors have striven hard to maintain it, often, I fear, with poor material support and little encouraging appreciation. The paper comes to hand very much improved in all respects; it has increased the staff, added to the number of pages, and is handsomely fitted with a brand-new typographical rig-out. *The Week* need take no back seat among the weekly reviews of London and New York. I trust the paper will increase and multiply as it deserves.—*The Mail.*

Commenting upon the fact that a new magazine has a list of big names on its first number, Mr. Besant, in *The Author*, remarks: "It is quite the orthodox plan to begin with great names. At the same time, great names very often belong to those who are not great in literature. And, since we wish well to the new magazine, we would venture to suggest that literary popularity is most easily attained by names that are great in literature." There is something, surely, to be said for originality as a means of gaining an ear to the public. Thus we hear of an editor of another new venture who is boasting that he will have good names, but not one that has ever figured in a magazine before! The explanation is obvious, for the method is just what Mr. Besant is gently satirising in his allusion to "great names" that are not "great in literature."

* * *

Music and the Drama.

We were sorry not to have been able to hear Miss Maud Gordon's piano recital in the Conservatory Music Hall Thursday evening the 24th inst., but learn from reliable authority, that the energetic and talented young lady played with abandon, and much brilliancy the following programme, which was enthusiastically applauded: Schumann (Duo) "Andante and Variations," 2nd piano, Miss Louie Reeve; Beethoven, Sonata in E. major op. 14, three movements; Mason, Serenata; Nicode, five short pieces op. 8; Moskowski, Etincelles; Paderewski, Mazurka; Leschetizky, Souvenir de St. Petersburg; and the Romance and Rondofrom Chopin's Concerto in E minor. Several vocal selections added variety to this interesting programme, and an audience which completely filled the hall heard it. Miss Gordon is a pupil of Mr. Edward Fisher.

Mr. Heinrich Klingensfeld, the well-known violinist, has organized an orchestra of excellent material, we understand, and will give a concert sometime in March, but of which, we presume, abundant notice will be given. The excellent musicianship of the conductor is evidence that the public will hear something of interest and value when this newly organized band steps in the arena, and gives its first performance. The programme will be made up of most interesting selections.

Mr. Henry Jacobsen has issued through the progressive publishing house, Messrs. Whaley, Royce & Co., a very musical and well written piano piece entitled "Danse Ancienne" (old dance) which should become well known. It is not difficult, yet a good touch and considerable technic is necessary to present it in the most favorable light. It can be used with advantage as a teaching piece.

It is with regret that we hear of the destruction of the famous old Gewandhaus Con-

cert Hall, in Leipzig, to make room for a more modern one. This hall was considered to be the most perfect in acoustic properties in the world, the faintest whisper could be heard distinctly, and the loudest *fortissimo* would never in the slightest degree produce an unpleasant effect. It was built in 1781, was not large, but most comfortable and cheerful. Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Moscheles, and nearly all of the famous artists of the past generation as well as the present have performed there. What stories that hall could tell; stories of the dead, and stories of the living. We have heard the most eminent of living performers there many times, and also several who have passed away in recent years. It was an ideal hall for recitals and chamber music, and its great age and historic interest lent an additional charm, for was it not reminiscent of the brilliant past, and has not its walls echoed again and again with the music of other years? People who were living as we live now, active and music loving, grew old and died, the hall remained; others came, composers, and performers, and listeners, they too passed out of sight forever, and we of the present only are here; but the hall now has gone. It seems as if every brick, and stone, and rafter would be musical, and would emit tones of anguish on being removed from their long resting places, for all had grown so sympathetic with music floating and vibrating through the walls and windows, that the very structure was as sensitive as a mellow old cremona. We are sorry for its demolition, but that is all the good it does.

The Toronto Male Chorus Club (Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, conductor) will give as previously announced, its first concert for this season in the Pavilion on the evening of February 7th. An attractive programme has been prepared, and, with the assistance of the splendid solo artists who have been engaged, Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer, soprano, Mr. Tor Pyk, tenor, and Mr. Pier Delasco, baritone, the public is almost most certain to be pleased, and that too in a high degree.

The Detroit Philharmonic Club will give a series of chamber music concerts here during February, March and April. They should attract, and undoubtedly will, many of our music-loving citizens.

A piano and vocal recital was given in the Conservatory Hall on Monday evening last by piano pupils of Miss S. E. Dallas, Mus. Bach., and vocal pupils of Mme d'Auria. A programme of artistic and varied selections was presented to a very large audience, in a manner which must have been gratifying to these two talented instructors. Had we space we would gladly reproduce the programme, and mention the names of those taking part, but all did well, and exhibited evidences of thoughtful, careful study.

Mrs. York, formerly of Toronto, and one time editor of the *Dominion Musical Journal*, has recently had performed, under her direction, in Belleville, Handel's Messiah. The local press of the city speak in the highest terms of the performance, and of the energy and talent displayed by the enthusiastic directress.

Mr. W. E. Fairclough's fifth organ recital takes place in All Saints' Church, to-morrow afternoon, when a programme of the usual excellence will be performed. Mr. H. W. Webster, the well-known baritone, will assist by singing Handel's "Honour and Arms" and Stradella's "Prayer."

A review of the Toronto Vocal Club's concert in Association Hall last Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., has been unavoidably held over this week.

The Beethoven Trio will give three concerts in St. George's Hall, on the dates Feb. 5th, 14th and March 5th. At the first of these series, Mr. Pier Delasco, the splendid baritone will assist. The programme for these concerts, which are being prepared, promise evenings of much pleasure, and we hope the pretty little hall will be filled for each concert.

Art Notes.

One of the most important of recent events in the art world of England was the election of George Clausen, last week, to the Associate-ship of the Royal Academy.

Only about ten years ago a movement was afoot amongst the young and radical painters to form a new exhibition, the governing body of which was to be elected by suffrage of the artists of England, and the jury for the selection of pictures was to be elected yearly by ballot. The principles upon which this movement was started were derived from Paris. The new institution was to supersede the Royal Academy; and George Clausen, amongst other "coming" men, enrolled himself as a protestant against the conservatism of that august body. But it was too strong for them. Backed up by unlimited financial resources, and undiminished popularity with the Philistine majority, it crushed the progressionists; and Clausen, with the rest, accepted the inevitable, which puts him in the pleasant position, now, of being able to accept the Associateship as well. I have a vague recollection of putting my own signature to some document which consigned the Royal Academy to perdition; but the controlling fates do not seem to have honoured the draft. One of the agitators revealed to me some of the replies received by the organizers of the movement from the artists to whom they applied for support. Alfred Gilbert's was laconic and characteristic—the brilliant sculptor was then climbing, hand over fist, up the ladder of fame—"I sympathize with you, but I have six children."

My own studentship at Julian's was begun shortly after Clausen left the school, and I learned that he had gained, there, a reputation as a draughtsman. Not that he won a prize, but his drawings were several times chosen by the professors for competition. In style Clausen was a disciple of Bastien Lepage, but, happily, the Frenchman's influence is not now so apparent as formerly, and each year sees some new evidence that the painter is gradually following the bent of his own genius. This is as it should be, for his power is undeniable, and if his science is less than Bastien's, and his work, therefore, more unequal, he has, to my mind, more poetic intensity. Possibly he may never produce a picture which combines science and poetry with such superb results as in Lepage's *Jean D'Arc*, but I claim for him a higher poetic average in *motif* than was Bastien's.

The Institute of Painters in Oils (in the exhibition-room of the Institute of Painters in water colors) is where Clausen has chosen to show most of his pictures (though the much discussed "Girl at the Gate" was, if I remember rightly, at the Grosvenor) and he was not long in gaining membership. His "Ploughing" (strongly reminiscent of Bastien) was in the new gallery; but the "Mowers" (water colour), and a host of other *plein air* pictures, were first shown at the Institute.

Clausen's tendency of late has been towards greater technical freedom. In this he has the sympathy of his associates in the New English Art Club (a brilliant but exclusive body that somebody dubbed the "Cockney Impressionists") and he is not the only "coming" man who has found rest for his soul in painting, with bias and with zest, some loved quality in his subject instead of trying, laboriously and perfunctorily to realize the smallest and dullest minutiae.

E. WYLY GRIER.

The sale thus far of the late Mr. Inness's pictures in New York has been very satisfactory, over \$30,000 having been received for about twenty pictures.

It always gives us pleasure to look over the *Canadian Architect and Builder*, and the January number with its well drawn and artistic cover is no exception. There is always much in it to interest those outside the profession, and, of course, much more those inside. Any non-professional having the crave for looking at home plans that we own to, will find the drawings for a Muskoka Summer Cottage very interesting. This is the subject for which there was a competition and three prizes awarded, Mr. T. R. Johnson, of Toronto, being first; Mr. Kenneth Gordon, Toronto, second; and Mr. J. Eugene Payette, of Montreal, third.

Colourists can do much to charm us by means that science has discovered, says the *Art Amateur*. But, as Charles Blanc well observes, "the taste for colour, when it predominates absolutely, costs many sacrifices; often it turns the mind from its course, changes the sentiment, swallows up the thought. The impassioned colourist invents his form for his colour, everything must give place to the brilliancy of his tints. Not only the drawing bends to it, but the composition is dominated, restrained, forced by the colour. To introduce the tint that shall heighten another, a perhaps useless accessory is introduced." . . . Let colour play its true role. As literature tends to its decadence when images are elevated above ideas, so art grows material and inevitably declines when the mind that draws is conquered by the sensations of colours; when, in a word, the orchestra, instead of accompanying the song, becomes the whole poem.

An audience desirous of knowing more of Michael Angelo braved the storm last Friday night and were rewarded by hearing a most interesting lecture from Professor Fraser in St. George's Hall, Elm street. The lecture was illustrated throughout by stereopticon views of most of the great works of this versatile artist, poet, and sculptor. The career of Michael Angelo was sketched and an account of his works given from the first attempt as a sculptor to his final and magnificent design of St. Peter's at Rome. The lecturer remarked that the beauty of this last effort had been in a measure destroyed by modern architects, and the building was not as beautiful as it would have been had the great genius who designed it lived to see it completed. The career of Michael Angelo was a constant struggle against political intrigue, and mention was made of the fact that when the artist had offered the city of Florence to build a fitting tomb in honour of the poet Dante, the offer was refused, and the lecturer classed it among the glorious things that might have been. At the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Fraser. The next lecture in this course is to be by Mr. A. D. Patterson, R. C. A., February 8th, on "Motif in Art," and Professor Clark, who was to have lectured on January 25th, but was prevented by illness, will address the Club on February 15th, having for his subject "Literature and Art."

* * *

After Many Years.

A STRANGE STORY TOLD BY A WELL KNOWN MINSTREL.

The Painful Results of an Injury Received Many Years Ago—Was Treated in the Best Hospitals of Two Continents, but Pronounced Incurable—A Fellow Patient Pointed Out the Road to Recovery.

From the Owen Sound Times.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has again been demonstrated in this town. The Times referred to the astonishing cure of Mr. Wm. Belrose, a well known citizen. This was followed a few weeks ago by the remarkable cure of Mrs. Monnell, of Peel street, whose life had been despaired of by herself and family and friends. A few days ago the Times' reporter was passing along Division street, when it was noticed that a new barber shop had been opened by Mr. Dick Cousby, a member of a family who have lived in Owen Sound for nearly half a century. Knowing that Mr. Cousby had been

seriously ailing when he came from England, a few months previous, and at that time had little hope of recovering his health, the Times man dropped in to have a chat, and before the conversation proceeded very far, it was evident that there had been another miracle performed by the wonder-working Pink Pills.

"Well, let us start at the beginning of my troubles," said Mr. Cousby, when the Times began probing for particulars. "Twenty-one years ago I left school here and joined a minstrel company. Since that time I have had parts in many of the leading minstrel companies as comedian and dancer. In the spring of 1887 I thought I would try a summer engagement and took a position with Hill & Bingley's circus, then playing in the Western States. One morning during the rush to put up the big three-pole tent, I was giving the men a hand, when the centre pole slipped out and in falling struck me across the small of the back. While I felt sore for a time, I did not pay much attention to it. After working a week I began to feel a pain similar to that of sciatic-rheumatism. For a year I gradually grew worse and finally was laid up. This was at Milwaukee. After some time I went to St. Paul and underwent an electric treatment and thought I was cured. I then took an engagement with Lew Johnston's Minstrels and went as far west as Seattle. About three years ago I made an engagement with Bowes and Farquharson to go on a tour through Europe in the great American Minstrels. Before sailing from New York I suffered from pains between the shoulders, but paid very little attention to it at the time, but when I reached Glasgow I was scarcely able to walk. I remained in this condition until we reached Manchester, where I obtained temporary relief from a doctor's prescription. For two years the only relief I had was by taking this medicine. In May of 1893 while at Birmingham, I was taken very bad and gradually got worse all summer. An engagement was offered me as stage manager for Onsley's Minstrels and I went out with them, but in three months' time I was so bad that I had to quit. All this time I was consulting a physician who had been recommended as a specialist, but without any relief. Hydropathic baths and other similar treatments were resorted to without avail. Finally there was no help for it and I went to Manchester, and on Dec. 12th, 1893, went into the Royal Hospital, where the physicians who diagnosed my case pronounced it transverse myelitis, or chronic spinal disease. After being in the hospital for five months I grew worse, until my legs became paralyzed from the hips down. Dr. Newby, the house surgeon, showed me every attention and became quite friendly and regretfully informed me that I would be an invalid all my life. For a change I was sent to Barnes' Convalescent Hospital, Cheadle, having to be carried from the hospital to the carriage and then on to the train. After a week there, a patient told me of a cure effected on himself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being thoroughly discouraged, I asked for my discharge and I was sent back to Manchester, where I began taking Pink Pills. After the use of a few boxes I recovered the use of my legs sufficiently to walk several blocks. I then concluded to start for Canada and join my friends here. I continued taking the Pills, constantly getting stronger. I have taken no other medicine since I began the use of the Pink Pills, and I have no doubt as to what cured me. I now feel as well as ever and I am able to take up the trade of barbering, at which I worked during the summer months. When I remember that the doctors told me I would be helpless all my life, I cannot help looking upon my cure as a miracle." As Mr. Cousby told of the wonderful cure, his good-natured countenance fairly shone with gratitude. He is so well known here as a straight-forward respectable citizen that The Times need say nothing in his behalf. His plain, unvarnished statement would go for a fact with everyone who knows him.

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Public Opinion.

Ottawa Citizen: We may well be proud of our city. The carnival called into play an immense amount of talent of all kinds, organized it, and employed it in achieving superb results. The public spirit, energy, enterprise, and practical cleverness so abundantly displayed are equal to anything, and speak volumes for the future of the capital.

St. John Telegraph: It looks as if the Government did not intend to dissolve before the meeting of parliament, they having concluded to endure the "ills they have" rather than "fly to others that they know not of." Sir Mackenzie Bowles may very well conclude that his safest plan is to meet parliament in March and postpone the elections to a more convenient season. There is nothing in the present aspect of the country to encourage him to ask for a dissolution, yet we doubt if the new Premier will gain anything by delay. In his present position he has but a choice of evils.

Toronto Mail: More than fifteen hundred names were added to the Toronto directory during the past year. The volume now mentions 74,620 Torontonians. One may approximately estimate the population of a city by multiplying by three those who are recorded in its directory, since that publication takes cognizance only of heads of households and adults who have business occupation. Based on this calculation the present population of Toronto is 223,800. This, it is true, may be a liberal estimate, but it is sustained by many circumstances which go to show the progress of the city.

St. John Globe: Every reasonable man can understand that Mr. Laurier does not know what particular duty may be levied upon this article or upon that. These are matters of detail to be arranged when the Liberal party is charged by the electors with the duty of preparing a tariff. Mr. Laurier has declared, and the Liberals have declared, upon what principle they will prepare their tariff—the principle of free trade as far as possible, the anti-protection principle certainly. Upon these principles they go to the country, declaring that protection has been a failure, as every intelligent man in this country knows it has been.

Montreal Gazette: In Canada, however, the people, through their representatives, enjoy the privilege of being able to turn the government out of office practically at any moment a majority so desire. A general election in this country, for instance, resulting as did the elections in the United States last November, in the return of a majority opposed to the administration, would lead in a few days to the resignation of the ministry and the appointment of a new one holding views in harmony with those of the majority of the House; but more than two years must still elapse before the American people can secure in legislation the policy upon which they set the seal of their approval last November.

Victoria Colonist: To hear some speakers and to read some newspapers one would suppose that the Canadian people had chosen to represent them and to do the work of Government some of the most unprincipled and unscrupulous men in the whole community. The presumption with these critics is that the public man is utterly selfish and that he does not possess the faintest spark of public spirit. The sole object he has in view, according to them, is his own gain and his own aggrandisement. His zeal in the cause of his party they look upon as the outcome of selfishness. It is really surprising to see how general is the disbelief in the disinterestedness and the patriotism of the men who have entered upon a public career, or who evince a desire to serve the people. One has only to know a little of public men, to observe the life they lead, and to see the sacrifices they make—sacrifices of ease, of comfort, of time and of labour—to be convinced that this estimate is stupidly short-sighted and cruelly unjust.

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A vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been invented by a French physician. It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electro-motor, which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant, produces drowsiness; the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakens to find that the pain has ceased.—*New York Tribune.*

An attempt made in Sweden to produce an extra strong cast-iron, in order to reduce the thickness of shrapnel shells, so that the capacity of the chamber within them can be increased, produced a series of castings giving an average tensile strength of 19.5 long tons per square inch, with 38 per cent, extension in 4-inch. The firm which makes the castings guarantees a strength of 17.8 long tons per square inch.

Henri Moissan, the well-known French chemist, states that aluminum can be saturated with nitrogen by passing a current of the latter through a bath of the molten aluminum, and that such saturation has considerable effect upon the physical properties of the commercial metal, reducing the elastic limit and the breaking stress. The presence of more carbon than is ordinarily found in the commercial metal also reduces the tensile strength and elongation.

There are now a considerable number of cotton-seed oil factories in England. The seeds are obtained from Egypt, nearly 20,000 tons being annually imported thence into the Bristol district alone. Egyptian cotton-seed comes unmixed with fragments of cotton fiber, and is therefore much easier to handle than the American seed. In relation to our own supply, it is said that seed which the planters once were obliged to have hauled away and burned is now worth \$6 to \$8 a ton.

The common dock is considered a nuisance by cultivators, and yet some of the species serve a useful purpose. The one known as "sorrel" is used in the Old World to make special sauces for meats, and one of the species is used in the form of spinach; this is known as the spinach dock; botanically it is *Rumex patientia*. They are not, however, as much appreciated in the New World as in the Old, and the probability is that other kinds of vegetables are more easily produced in bulk, and suit the taste just as well.

A curiosity in railroad building is the road running from Ismid, a harbor about sixty miles from Constantinople, to Angora, about 300 miles. The bridges, ties, telegraph poles and rails are iron, most of which are of German manufacture. The bridges average about four to the mile, there being 1,200 of them, the longest having a stretch of 590 feet. In addition to these there are sixteen tunnels, the longest measuring 1,430 feet. This is the only railroad which penetrates the interior of Asiatic Turkey, the Smyrna lines being near the coast.

THE ANTISEPTIC LOVER.

(After Shelley.)

I fear thy kisses, gentle maiden,
Thou needest not fear mine,
With pathogenic microbes laden,
Thy kisses I decline.

I fear zymotic germs' infection,
On lips, at any rate,
For none can say (hence my objection)
How long they incubate.

St. James Gazette.

When the tomato is grafted on the potato, which can be done by reason of the close relationship between the two plants, the potato roots continue to produce potatoes, while the tomato grafted on the potato-stock continues to produce tomatoes. It is considered in some of the agricultural papers as remarkable that one plant should produce two different kinds of products; but it is no more remarkable than other experiences in grafting. A pear may be grafted on the quince, but the roots are still quince-roots, although pears come from the grafted portion. There have been cases known where the graft will influence the stock, but to such a slight degree as not to materially alter its character.

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The Russian military manoeuvres next autumn, as now planned, will possess peculiar interest from the fact that they are to be practically a rehearsal of the invasion by Napoleon of 1812. The army will be divided, and the invading force will attempt to reach Moscow.

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The marvellous extension of electric railway systems in all parts of New England, combined with the popular use of the bicycle, is credited with being the cause of the present depression in the horse-trade which prevails everywhere. The breeding of horses is in a fair way to become one of the lost arts.

MR. W. A. REID, Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y., 22nd July, '94, writes:

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JACKSONVILLE, Fla.,
18th August, 1894.

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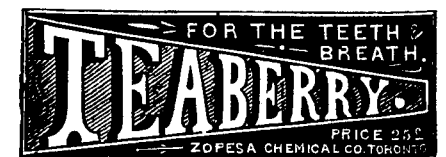
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Some years ago in a very select Browning circle—select from a member's view-point—there was a short discussion about a word. Was it obsolete or not? A member ventured the remark that Browning had used the word merely to rhyme, adding, "Any fool could do that; I could do it myself." "Miss Smith, the inference is plain," solemnly rejoined the wag of the Browningsites."

Here is a specimen of latent philosophy lurking somewhere in the brain of the aboriginal American Indian—or is it humour? Away on the prairies of the Canadian North-West, at a Government Indian School, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, a new pupil of twelve years, fresh from the Reserve, had begun the study of the Shorter Catechism. In reply to the first question, "What is the chief end of man?" said the young Hedonist, "Man's chief end is to glorify God, and enjoy himself."

Down in a Bluenose village, where the hungry youth open intellectual mouths for that kind of food which fattens them for the Provincial University, which in turn diets them for the post graduate course, scholarship, or fellowship at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, etc., a petite maiden of twelve years was wrestling despairingly with an essay on gold. "I must not use the words in my notes," she said desperately, "it will seem like copying; 'one quality of gold is its indestructibility.' Mother, shall I say, 'on account of its inability to be destructed'?"

Here is an epitaph worthy of Burns himself. Its author is now dead and its subject living—a distinguished statesman. They, the author and subject, were at one time political friends, but fell out, by the way, else the witty epitaph had not been written:

"Here a great liar easy lies in death,
A greater liar ne'er drew human breath;
Though thousands lie within this sacred ground,
Chief liar he, of all who lie around;
To others false in life, he lied at will,
True to himself, in death he lieth still."

It was in a Bluenose town of some pretensions, and it was a Presbyterian choir of some pretensions too. Only one of the bass singers materialized at the weekly practice night, and the leader was irritated. They were practising one of those crooked old tunes of the catch variety, set to the forty-second psalm, and had rested at the third line, "So pants my longing soul," for the bass solo. Now, the bass was a diffident, nervous, pink-and-white youth, and in making a frantic effort to do his best, sang stentoriously, "So long my pants," whereupon the girls of the choir giggled. The leader, in serious tones, reproved them for such levity over solemn music and beautiful poetic words (he had not noticed the blunder), and they began again. The bass, blushing furiously, made another dashing effort, and sang boldly, "So my long pants." Another simultaneous and more audible giggle. The leader, waxing wrathful, commanded another beginning, and they managed to sing to the third line again, when the following solo, "My pants so long," followed by a shout of laughter from the tenors, altos and sopranos, the utter confusion of the bass, and the fury of the leader. The practice adjourned.
Winnipeg. "Mary Tupper."

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By order of the Board,
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