

THE WEEK:

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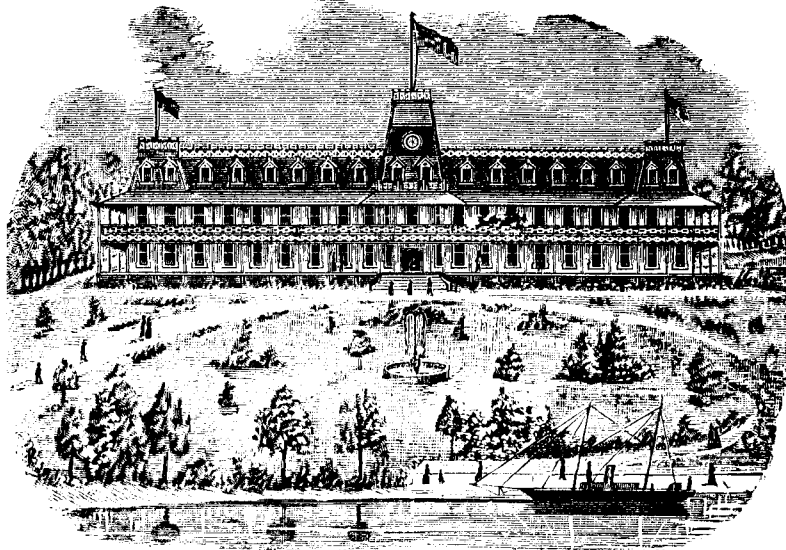
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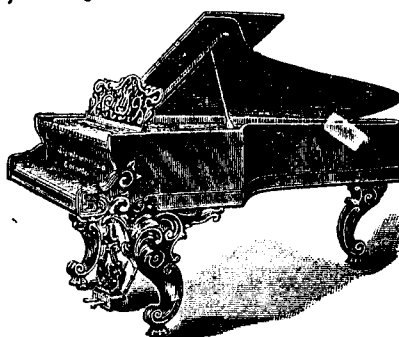
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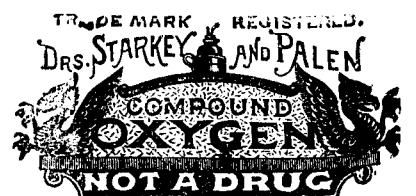
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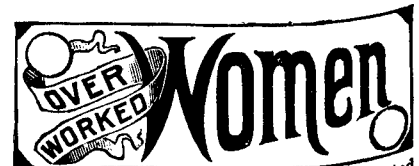
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NATION-BUILDING.

"SINCE the beginning of history," writes Henry of Huntingdon, "there have been five inflictions of the Divine wrath on the people of Britain; the visitations of Providence falling on the faithful, as well as its judgments on unbelievers. The first was by the Romans, who conquered Britain, but after a time withdrew from the island. The second was by the Scots and Picts, who grievously harassed it by hostile inroads, but never succeeded in gaining permanent possession. The third was by the Angles, who completely subjugated and occupied the country. The fourth was by the Danes, who established themselves on the soil by successive wars, but afterwards disappeared, and were lost. The fifth was by the Normans, who conquered all Britain, and still hold the English in subjection."

What the good archdeacon regarded as visitations of wrath proved in time to be only necessary processes in the "making of England." As he died soon after the accession of Henry the Second, he had no opportunity of seeing the diverse elements of race and speech, which so long struggled for the mastery, consolidated into one people and one language. Celt and Teuton and Norman-French, not to speak of the earlier occupants of the island, who had preceded the coming of the Aryans to Western Europe, were all essential constituents of the nation which was destined, in the fulness of time, to rule those islands and a vast portion of the world beyond them.

Although of those constituents the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons formed the chief bulk, the others were by no means insignificant in number or value, and each of them has found its valiant champions and able advocates among historians and ethnologists. Lord Macaulay, in his brilliant style, has exalted the Normans above both Gauls and Saxons. They raised the French tongue, he says, "to a dignity and importance which it had never before possessed. They found it a barbarous jargon, they fixed it in writing, and they employed it in legislation, in poetry and romance." Then he contrasts their polite luxury with the coarse appetites of the Saxons and Danes; descants on the magnificence of their tournaments and banquets, their delicately-flavoured wines, their gallant horses, their choice falcons, their chivalrous spirit, their graceful bearing, their skill in negotiation, their natural eloquence. "But," he continues, "their chief fame was derived from their military exploits."

In this last respect they did not differ from those whom for a time they supplanted. "Their mood," says the historian of the English people, "was, above all, a mood of fighting men, venturesome, self-reliant, proud, with a dash of hardness and cruelty, but ennobled by the virtues which spring from war, by personal courage and loyalty to plighted word, by a high and stern sense of manhood and the worth of man." He then speaks of their passion for the sea, which, after much roving, brought them at last to the shores of Britain—then the westernmost province of the Roman Empire.

The influence of the Roman occupation on the destinies of the country has, perhaps, been under-estimated. It is certain that the introduction of Roman law, of the Roman military system, and of the usages of Roman civilisation in the daily affairs of life, had made the Britons of the fifth a very different people from the Britons of the first century. It has been fairly well established that, when the armies of Rome took their departure, many

of the *coloni* remained behind, and some writers venture to maintain that Roman *cognomina* were borne in England as late as the beginning of the eighth century. But even if the infusion of Roman blood in the veins of the people be inappreciable to scientific investigation, we cannot eliminate the Latin element from our complex language, or ignore the influence which Latin Christendom exercised in modelling our institutions. It was, however, indirectly, for the most part, and at a later period, that Latin entered into the composition of our tongue.

With the Celtic element the case is just the converse. It enters but scantily into our language, but its effect on our national development has been marked. "The pure Gaul," says Mr. Henry Morley, "was, at his best, an artist. He had a sense of literature, he had active and bold imagination, joy in bright colour, skill in music, touches of a keen sense of honour in most savage times, and in religion, fervent and self-sacrificing zeal. In the Cymry—now represented by the Celts of Wales—there was the same artist nature." A similar judgment was expressed in even stronger terms by the late Mr. James Ferguson, the able writer on architecture and its history, who went so far as to say that, but for the Celtic ingredient in her mixed nationality, England would not have possessed a church worthy of admiration, or a picture or statue that could be looked at without shame. The same view is clearly brought out by Professor Moyses, of McGill College, an old pupil and intimate friend of Professor Morley, in a series of instructive articles contributed to the first volume of the *Educational Record*. He there shows that the Englishman is "much more than Teuton plain and simple," and that certain characteristics of his mental structure, which distinguish him from other members of the Teutonic stock, are mainly derived from the Celt. Of the latter he writes: "His fibres are finer, and withal strung more tightly than those of the plodding, tenacious, purposeful Saxon," and "he has an element which the Saxon lacks—imagination."

The mysterious and long unconsidered race which preceded and largely coalesced with the conquering Celt—the Euskarian or Iberian—has also found its panegyrist. In a paper read in Montreal before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Horatio Hale maintains that the little community of eight hundred thousand souls which, clinging to the skirts of the Pyrenees, has preserved in tolerable purity the language of a race once spread over the greater portion of Western Europe, is not improbably of the same stock as some of our own aborigines. He supports this view by the argument for the similarity in intellectual and moral condition between early man in Europe and early man in America, in Sir William Dawson's "Fossil Men." But he finds the strongest evidence in its favour in analogies of structure and grammar between the American and the Basque languages. Granting the hypothesis to be correct, Mr. Hale thinks that it would account for that impatience of despotism and love of independence which constitute the distinctive characteristics of the western Aryans, as contrasted with their mild and submissive kinsmen of the East. Dr. Goldwin Smith, on the other hand, holds that the Celtic element is quite sufficient to explain that spirit of freedom and revolt against control, which may be helpful or injurious to mankind according as it is exercised in season and in moderation, or evoked by the dictates of passion, caprice, or selfish ambition. "Celtic independence," he writes in his essay on "The Greatness of England," "greatly contributed to the general perpetuation of anarchy in Scotland, to the backwardness of Scotch civilisation, and to the abortive weakness of the parliamentary institutions." He agrees with Mr. Hale, indeed, in finding points of similarity between the European clans, in which the love of independence was in such excess, and the cis-Atlantic tribes, to which it was the very joy of life, but the comparison is flattering to neither, and it is meant to be disparaging to the former. But Dr. Smith, though not without a little sarcasm, recognises the services which the Celt, after he had been "tamed" by "union with the more powerful kingdom" was able to render to the Empire.

Whatever may be said for Mr. Hale's suggestion as to the kinship once existing between the dwellers on both shores of the Atlantic, it is generally conceded by students of race that a dark-skinned people inhabited the West of Europe before the first Aryan wave reached the ocean, and that its traces are still discernible to the eye of science in the actual population of the British Islands.

In a lecture delivered in Montreal, before the British Association for

the Advancement of Science, Dr. Boyd Dawkins was at considerable pains to show that the present Esquimaux are of the same stock as the ancient cave-men of Britain. Dr. Beddoe not only accepts this theory, but, after laborious research, in conducting which no portion of the United Kingdom was left unvisited, has obtained what he considers evidence of the survival of the type. As to the existence, in a state of fusion, it is true, but sometimes plainly predominant, of the later Euskarian, or Ibero-Berber blood, he has no doubt whatever. He concludes, therefore, that the invasion of the Angles, Saxons, and Scandinavians did not cause the old elements to vanish, but became a new and dominant constituent in the population as a whole—a population, the remarkable complexity of which has hardly yet been realised.

"*Tantæ molis erat Anglorum condere gentem Celtaurum*" would, prosaically, be more correct, but, with the aid of *caesura*, Virgil's metamorphosed line gives fair and not unmusical expression to the long and painful building-up of that English power which a great writer already mentioned—to the honours of whose high literary reputation Canada, happily, has some claim—has given us the opportunity of comparing with that which is named in the original text. Euskarian, Celt, Roman, Saxon, Angle, Dane, and French-speaking Norman—on the union of all these and more was the mighty fabric to be raised.

And here in Canada we have the very same elements, only in different proportions—descendants of Bretons and Britons, of Normans and of Anglo-Normans, of Gael and Cymry, of Teutons and Scandinavians. Among the first Europeans who landed on our shores were those bold, seafaring Basques, of ancient, much-discussed speech, and uncertain kinship. We have also still with us the aborigines of the continent, and may compare their living speech with the living Euskarian. Nor are there wanting members of our own ancestral races of the fiords of Norway and Jutland, and the river-banks and forests of Germany; while in the Icelandic settlements in the North-west we come face to face with another kindred people, of equal interest to the old world and the new.

Looking backward over the centuries that are gone, we can hardly feel inclined, like Henry of Huntingdon, to ascribe the chances and changes which brought us all together in this land of promise to the anger of Heaven. "A happier calamity," writes the brilliant Parkman, "never befel a people, than the conquest of Canada by the British arms;" and, in the light of events, few French-Canadians will disagree with the historian. Happy calamities, also, were the victory at Hastings of the Norman William, the coming of the Angles, Jutes, Saxons, and Danes, the occupation of Britain by the Romans, and the westward movement of the Aryans, bearing in skilful hands and active brains the seeds of the world's greatest civilisation.

JOHN READE.

IN AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN.

Is it not a vain thing to write at all in this June weather? Are not paper, pen, and ink necessities of some gray and dismal time o' the year, passed on with other ameliorations of our sad condition then, to be superfluous now? For surely all that can be imagined of loveliness is written large and small in the weedy fields; all there is to know of grace is framed between the boughs of the apple trees; all that can be thought of truth is apprehended in the great white clouds that sail above them, inspired by a very breath of God. If we try to climb the heights of art, a swallow wheels in the sunlight and makes crescents with our ideas; if we explore current literature, a bee lights on the page; if we venture into the uttermost parts of politics, are there not daisies growing upon the very verge? Let us stay with the siren June; let us dally with her awhile in an old-fashioned garden. She hath wile, but no guile; you cannot attach suspicion to a vegetable nature.

It will be hard to find, in these days of lawns and parterres. We will have to divine its existence behind some high red brick wall, built before the spread of æsthetic philanthropy, and bristling with insult to the community in its plentiful top-garnishing of broken bottles. Provided with a certificate of moral standing from the clergyman of the parish, we must supplicate the probable old lady whose laudable conservatism keeps the wall standing and the garden a-bloom. Everybody knows her by sight, although her quaint personality grows every year more uncommon. It is pleasant to dwell upon her, she is so characterful a relic of the ways and manners that the grass is growing over now. She wears her hair in three curls that bob against her cheeks like Mrs. Browning's. She has wondrous stores of silk aprons and bead purses and elaborate little useless boxes and phenomenal samplers. Her thin gold wedding-ring shines through her netted mitten; ancient seals hang upon her twisted watchchain; she still wears a lace shawl to church, and carries thither a small, heart-shaped

bottle of aromatic vinegar, labelled "Sweet," about which she will joke a little in the spirit peculiar to old ladies. Altogether she is quite an adorable relic; and what we love best about her, perhaps, is her garden.

Was ever any place so opulent in colour, so rich in a thousand subtle fragrances, so full to overflowing with light and life and gladness of things that fly or creep, or only grow into the joy of a flowering weed, as an old-fashioned garden, out of Paradise? Nay, we will not consider Paradise, for that locality is originally remote, Oriental, invested with historic doubt and prehistoric facts which have resulted unpleasantly for the race. Finally, it is equally remote, equally inconceivable, equally unrelated to the interests of any landed proprietor among us, vaguely constructed out of our imagination to gratify sublimated senses which we only possess prospectively—quite out of comparison with our warm, earthly garden, that hides and sleeps as we do, is subject to like conditions as we are, buds and blooms for the actual man, helping along, perhaps, the potential angel.

Of course there is a summer-house in our old-fashioned garden—a latticed, octagonal summer-house, hid in a labyrinth of honeysuckle. Perhaps when the narrow, box-bordered path that leads to it and around it was devised it had more than a purely decorative purpose. A tryst—who knows!—in the days when she of the curl-triolets wore pointed bodices and leg-o'-mutton sleeves! Love doubtless laughs at ventilation, and the fact that it is hot and stuffy, and leased to the spiders now, did not prevent its being an ideal bower of bliss then. Even now it is more than a mere prop for the exquisite tangle it supports. It is no small thing to have a summer-house to go into if one wants to, even though, from April to November, one never wants to. And outside the summer-house and inside the box-border what should be growing in little, irregular clumps, all leaning their sweet faces toward the sun, but pinks! Not tall red and white carnations, such as one buys in the florists' shops at forty cents a dozen, but modest, home-keeping members of that family, with distinct dark-red markings on their flushed petals, and all the perfumes of Araby the Blest bottled up in their slender calyxes. Ah, how quaintly and primly, daintily and trimly stand the pretty companies, while the lace mittens help themselves to a bunch for their owner's belt, who never will be accustomed, she says, to a *corsage bouquet*. To keep them humble, see the spreading magnificence of the great red peonies, dowagers of the garden, that for years have typified worldly-mindedness to the lace mittens. How their glorious dyes stand the years—the centuries! Did Titian steal his secret, one wonders, from a peony! The bleeding-hearts went with the lilacs, and the few that are left are quite white with exhaustion; but the flags still hang out their royal purple and white and gold, and the cowslips, brown and yellow, are as gay as they can be! And here is a stiff-necked set of fellows in coats like Joseph's, variegated, each tiny separate blossom of the bunch set about with tickling armour, but exhaling withal such tender reminiscences of one's grandmother—sweet Williams. Who christened them, I wonder, and how many times has the name been changed since to suit the varying circumstances of love-lorn maidenhood? Here is "sweet Mary," too, and "old man," blossomless but odoriferous, and ribbon-grass and larkspur and "live for ever," the leaves of which extreme youth used to hold in its mouth until the outer skin was loosened, and then puff out in miniature bladders. And there is the fragrant profusion of the mignonette, and climbing up out of it the sweet peas, pink and purple. Further on the poppies are already long distanced by the hollyhocks. "A pin to see a poppy show!" Does juvenility still divert itself with "poppy shows," I wonder, or is it too mature to find amusement in scattered petals, a piece of glass and a paper screen thereto. It was one of the delights of less unsophisticated youth.

The tiger-lilies are on the way, and so are the tall, bushy, magenta-pink phloxes, racing with the sun-flowers that will presently radiate æsthetic glory over the garden fence, in the corner where the artichokes were planted as an experiment, and forgotten. The plant quite closely resembles that of the sun-flower, which used to produce the pleasing illusion that the future emblem of æsthetic fetishism had vegetable ends, I remember. And already the sun shines through "love in a mist," the red and yellow blossoms of the lowly portulaca open to him every morning, and the pink and white and streaked "four o'clocks" retire into themselves prematurely every afternoon to mourn his westering. Half hidden from the vulgar eye by its own dark-green, glossy leaves, quietly rejoicing in its pale fashion in all the strength and splendour of the garden, is the tiny white flower somebody named so long ago the "Star o' Bethlehem." It is late for the appearing of the "star," but its radiance is not quite yet quenched by the blood-red splendour of the peony petals that are falling over it. Is it not the poet of the immortal breakfast-table trinity who has once and for all fixed the place of this sweet symbol among the flowers of literature!

Children I knew of once used to be inspired with a strange and watchful reverence for its unfolding. They hesitated to put it in their poppy-shows.

Too long, much too long, we are lingering in the garden. The sun has stopped gilding the top of the old pear tree; the rosy after-glow, in which the single petunias nodded to the Johnny-jump-ups, has faded quite away; the butterflies have closed their sleepy wings on the under side of the broadest leaves; the twilight breeze has died down, and the summer-house is beginning to be an indistinct suggestion of itself. The warm darkness is gathering under the syringas and the barberry bushes; we can no longer tell what love is doing in the mist, for he is lost in the general greenness of things. The spiders' webs stretch across the lower branches; presently the great white moths will begin to flit about in the starlight; the rhythmic drones of the cricket in the grass began long ago. Yet, we cannot leave the garden without its queen's favour—one moment for the rose. Not the swift-perishing tea-rose, or the cloying, yellow rose, or the chaste and lovely moss rose, but the great, crumpled, generous-hearted cabbage-rose, flushed with the ecstasy of her own being, and exhaling the very double-distilled essence of the summer. Queen of the garden! She is the garden. Close your eyes, and inhale her sweet breath, and the fabric of all the voluptuous days and dreamy nights you have ever spent there will weave itself anew for you.

It reminds one, does it not, this old-fashioned garden, of what used to be required of maidenhood, with its modesty, its unpretentiousness, its prim deportment, its limitations and sweet uses? It suggests the quaint accomplishments its owner has forgotten—the impossible dahlias she painted in water-colours, the songs she used to sing, with her head on one side, and her hands demurely clasped—"Nelly Bly," "Some Folks," "Come, Take a Sail with Me, my Dear!" It makes one think of the blush of ignorance and diffidence, and wonder what has become of it.

L'envoi! There isn't much of it. We have lost our old-fashioned garden, and its place in our hearts is empty. We admire our trim lawns, and our showy geranium beds, but we do not love them. Nothing comes up any more, everything is set out, brand-new from the florist's, and paid for over again each spring. For splashes of meaningless, scentless red and white scattered about smooth-shaven sward, we have sacrificed all the beauty and the fragrance and the poetry of the gardens our grandmothers had, who knew better than we what flowers are for. And so there are not half so many butterflies and no bumble-bees, except while the chestnuts are flowering, and the clover only blossoms by the roadside, and the cat-birds never think of perching on our conventionalised evergreens to praise God and rob man as they used to in the cherry trees that made room for them. The ubiquitous desire for effect could not be kept out of the garden, where every interloper works mischief, from the old Enemy down. It was the spirit of the age that let it in, the spirit that delights in forced growths everywhere. It is a matter for reasonable query whether we are not as artificial out of our gardens as we are in them. Which merely leads one to the reflection that the amount of misplaced ardour in this world is quite as great as it used to be.

SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.

SCENES IN HAWAII.

AFTER a very stormy, rough passage on the little tossing steamer, we came into the beautiful Honolulu harbour on a lovely, fresh morning. In the harbour itself were no less than four ships of war; one was Her Britannic Majesty's *Mutine*, two were American, and the other was either Russian or French, I forget which—I think French, however. They gave quite a warlike appearance to the scene, and as one English ship had just departed, and a few days later the large flagship *Swiftsure*, with Admiral Lyons on board, anchored just outside the reef, it provoked a remark from our cabman to the effect, "I guess it looks as though England means to swamp us here!" The coronation was to take place in a day or two, and already bunting was beginning to be shown, and the gardens were in perfection of beauty, after rain, and before any heat had come to wither them; the Bougainvillier was really in extraordinary masses, it seemed to run riot everywhere, from the handsomest mansion to the lowliest hut. At the hotel there were two huge pillars supporting the double veranda at the back, and from ground to roof there was a blaze of rich purple colour, quite different from the sickly hue the same plant seems to take in greenhouses. The Mexican creeper also was like pink coral spread over the roofs (its favourite clinging place) in profusion. This last requires a hot sun, and on some of the islands will not grow, but it makes the houses in Honolulu especially attractive in appearance.

Our kind friend, the wife of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, brought us tickets for excellent places from which to view the coronation ceremonies, and asked us to join her party, going to the palace with her, which offer we accepted most gratefully.

The next thing was to engage a cab, or "express," as cabs are always designated in Honolulu; the true cab, as we understand the vehicle, is unknown there. A small, covered rockaway, with leather sides, drawn by one horse, is what is invariably used as a public conveyance, and the

private carriages are similar in appearance, except that in many cases they are much larger, and require two animals.

I must also except the equipage of His Majesty, which was a large English landau, imported direct from London for him, and which, driven by a native coachman, with a small cape of the red and yellow feathers before described added to his trim English livery, and a footman, similarly attired, beside him on the box, presented a very smart appearance, and was always regarded with great interest by the native citizens. The distance being short from the hotel to the palace, we were very punctual in our appointment with the friends who were to chaperone us. We found Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and his family party, consisting of his wife and two fair daughters, all in full evening dress, the young ladies in white, with feathers *de rigueur* in their hair, and the Commissioner himself in full diplomatic uniform, his wife in richest black, all on their own pretty veranda. In a few minutes our numbers were increased by the arrival of half-a-dozen officers from the English war ships then in harbour. They were magnificent in full dress naval uniform, which is rarely if ever worn, only on the occasion of a royal ceremony—indeed, one of the officers assured me that during the years he had been in the navy he was certain he had not worn the full dress more than twice, so that the amount of gold lace by which we were surrounded was something truly startling.

We approached the palace from a side gate, at which were sentries ready to admit us after leaving the carriages. Immediately inside the gate was a broad footpath, strewn with rushes several inches deep; this led us to the entrance of a kind of coliseum, which was built in a half-circle, with tiers of seats facing the front of the palace, where the double verandas on each side of the grand entrance were gaily decorated and fitted up with chairs for the officials and their families and the diplomatic corps.

Directly opposite the entrance doors of the palace a broad platform ran out from the top step to a very pretty pavilion, with open sides, beautifully painted, and decorated with chains and wreaths of flowers, on which were the throne-like chairs of crimson and gold, with the gorgeous yellow feather robe thrown on one. The pavilion had a pointed top, which was painted in red, white, and blue stripes, presenting a lovely, tent-like effect, and the erection being on a level with the lower veranda, at least six feet from the ground, gave every one a full view of the ceremony, which was to take place in the pavilion itself.

As we neared the palace the guards presented arms, and the band struck up the familiar strains of "God Save the Queen," in accordance with the honour due to our Queen's representative, and it was delightful to our home-loving hearts to hear it once more, as I had so often before in Canada.

Our friends, of course, turned off to the left to gain their own seats on the veranda, while we were shown into delightful ones under the cover of the coliseum, and soon found that we could not have had better; above all, we were in the cool shade, which was an inestimable boon on the warm July-like day, especially as we were without covering on our heads, our own individual party being in ordinary dinner dress. It certainly was an interesting and curious sight to look around and see the different faces and garb of those about us. The ordinary native women had Holokus on, many of most expensive and rich materials, trimmed profusely with laces and embroideries; their hats, in most cases, a mass of feathers, of the Gainsborough type, set on top of huge coiffures, with tiers of leaves and flowers *ad libitum*, and strongly scented handkerchiefs, the natives delighting in such perfumes as musk and patchouli. Quite close to us were the boy pupils of St. Louis College, a Roman Catholic school for native boys, in neat dark uniforms, with white caps. The veranda soon presented a very gay appearance, the ladies' costumes were most rich and beautiful, and the official and diplomatic corps fairly blazed with gold lace and orders. On the left side of the entrance sat a fine old native, who attracted an immense deal of attention, Governor Kanoa, of Kanai, a very old man, with a magnificent head of white hair, from underneath which his strongly-marked, dark features and copper-coloured skin showed curiously amongst all the delicate colours of the ladies' apparel, for His Excellency was given a place of honour, owing to his high rank as a chief. He also was in gorgeous uniform, with a star on his broad breast. He was a remarkably fine specimen of the old native aristocracy, whose manners were singularly courteous and graceful; and, alas! the generation is fast dying out.

As each representative of the foreign courts entered, the national air was played by the really excellent Hawaiian band, and, as we waited for the royalties, an old native lady in a flowing white Holoku, profusely decorated with flowers, suddenly began in a loud, monotonous, singing voice, an apparently endless *mele*, or "chant of praise," which was a very ancient custom; it was, I should say, improvised, and was an account of Kalakua's virtues and achievements, and praise of every kind, continued at intervals throughout the ceremonies. Presently another *raconteur* took up the theme, while the first stood and flopped her scented handkerchief to cool her shining face. It appeared to be highly interesting to those who understood the language.

The arrival of the Japanese ambassador and suite excited general interest, as they were the only personal representatives from another country who were bearers of greetings and congratulations to King Kalakua. They were the tiniest little fellows possible, to be grown men; and their round, smooth-shaven faces added to their childlike appearance: in fact, they looked like small boys of diminutive stature, arrayed in full evening dress. They all carried high hats, and wore different ribbons and orders. One of the most beautiful gifts presented to the King was that sent from Japan: an immense pair of vases, urn-shaped, on pedestals fully eight feet high. At first sight we all thought they were bronze, but on

closer inspection they proved to be polished dark wood, every inch of the surface being most exquisitely carved in strange figures and animals—a truly royal gift. On either side of the platform stood a double row of Kahili bearers, reaching from the palace doors to the lowest step. The Kahilis themselves were wonderful to look upon. We were told that months of labour had been bestowed on their manufacture. The staffs were fully ten feet high, and half of that space was taken up by the feathers, massed in some curious way on stiff straws, so that nothing could be seen but the moving plumes. Those made of the shining dark-green and black cock's feathers, and of the beautiful bronze turkeys' were marvellous in their effect, while the red, white, and yellow ones were a splendid contrast in colour. The bearers were in a kind of livery of scarlet and black, high hats and capes of the red and yellow feathers. The old Kahilis belonging to the Royal Family were much smaller, of pure white feathers, and mounted on handles of tortoise-shell and sandal-wood, and some of these ancient relics were in readiness inside the pavilion.

MINNIE FORSYTH GRANT.

EMIN PASHA.

"How Stanley found Emin" promises to be the sequel to "How Stanley found Livingstone," a second edition of "Across the Dark Continent." As little is known of the position occupied by Emin Pasha, or of the important work he has accomplished in the interior of Africa, it is thought that the following information extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* will prove of interest at the present time:—

THE letters received towards the close of 1886, from Emin Bey, who has for years been struggling against enormous odds to maintain the most southerly provinces of Egypt's late possessions in the Soudan intact, have revealed to the world a bright spot in the dark regions of Equatorial Africa, devastated by the Arab slave-hunters. Cut off entirely from communication with the outer world, and deserted by the Egyptian Government, to which he has proved so admirable a servant, he has succeeded by dint of great effort not only in preserving the lives of the troops and officials placed in his charge, but in maintaining peace and good government among the native races. He must now, however, be in great straits, and not a moment too soon will the expedition arrive which Mr. H. M. Stanley is now leading to his relief.

The unfortunate withdrawal of Gordon Pasha from the Egyptian Soudan Provinces at the close of 1879 gave the slave-dealers an opportunity of re-asserting their power, of which they were not long in availing themselves. It was part of his policy to associate with him in his work a number of Europeans, who, like himself, were interested in raising the state of the negro tribes, and suppressing the slave trade. Among these was an Austrian physician named Dr. Schnitzler who first became associated with Gordon Pasha, as Surgeon-General in the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces in 1874. Emin Effendi, for Dr. Schnitzler chose to conceal his nationality under the name which has now achieved such a world-wide reputation, was well qualified for the work he was called upon to perform. He had obtained a good medical education in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. He was an excellent linguist, having a knowledge of many European languages, and of several of those spoken in Asia. His intimate acquaintance with various sciences was also remarkable, geology, botany, meteorology, anthropology, and geographical studies serving to occupy his leisure moments. It was not consequently remarkable that his excellent qualifications recommended themselves to Gordon, who took advantage of his marked ability in dealing with the natives, and employed him in three diplomatic missions of no little importance, all of which he satisfactorily accomplished.

When Gordon returned to the Soudan, after his short visit to England in the winter of 1876-77, he was intrusted by the Khedive with largely increased power, being appointed Governor-General of the whole of the Egyptian possessions in the Soudan, of which the Equatorial Provinces formed a portion. To the post of Governor of this district he raised Dr. Emin, now elevated to the rank of Bey. The new official entered upon his duties with a thorough knowledge of the country over which he was to rule; but his position was beset by many difficulties which would have dismayed a man of less determination and energy, the natives being, with few exceptions, violently opposed to Egyptian rule.

Such, then, was the country Emin Bey was called upon to govern, and he set himself steadily to work to improve the condition of its people. He made several journeys through his province, was alive to scientific research and geographical exploration, and his letters and maps have added much to the knowledge of Central Africa. In the early part of 1880 he visited the western shores of the Albert Nyanza, returning with a large collection of shells and other objects of natural history. During the following year he made exploratory trips to the east and west of the White Nile, as far as the Latooka country, first made known by Sir Samuel Baker. The Latooka, Dr. Emin says, differs from all the surrounding negroes in physique and language.

At the end of the year 1881 Emin Bey made a tour of inspection through the District of Rohl, which had not hitherto been brought under civilised rule; in it a brisk traffic in slaves was carried on with the neighbouring country of Monbutta. It was with a view of putting an end to this that the journey was taken. Since this district had been removed from the hands of the private Khartoum companies by the Government of the Soudan in 1872 it had yielded no revenue except the ivory taken from Monbutta. Its products so rich in different kinds of grain, honey, wax, oil, etc., had been most shamefully wasted, the raising of

cattle entirely neglected, and the people first plundered, and then sold in troops as slaves. The station was a frightful place, surrounded by all the horrors of slave-dealing, drunkenness, disease, and filth of every description. The arrival of Emin Pasha acted like magic in dispersing the slave dealers, consequent upon his order that every man should pay regular taxes and register his victims.

Since 1877 no accounts has been furnished to the Government from this district, nor had any been kept; though the chiefs had received money for the payment of wages, no one had been paid anything for years. All, on the contrary, owed money to the chief of the station for merchandise he had bought with government funds, and had sold to them at treble its value. Slaves figured in these accounts, as oxen, asses, etc. If we turn to the province more immediately under Emin's own direction, we find a very different state of things. By the end of 1880, most of the stations had been rebuilt, and the whole of the province had been reduced to peace and order, while all the former, then numbering about forty, were connected by a weekly post. Through his efforts slavery was entirely abolished, and the district was cleared of slave dealers who had carried on an underhand, but extensive traffic up to the time of Emin Bey's appointment. In 1878, the Equatorial Province was only maintained at a deficit of £38,000 per annum; three or four years later it yielded a net revenue of £8,000 after paying the employees and all expenses, and this surplus was obtained not by oppressive taxation, but by the practice of rigid economy, and the suppression of abuses which had previously existed. Good roads were constructed, waggons made, and oxen trained to the yoke; camels were also introduced from the newly settled region to the east, as a means of transport, and a steamboat navigated the upper river, and the Albert Nyanza. The people were taught to work for work's sake, not from compulsion; they were instructed in weaving, and in the cultivation of cotton, coffee, rice, and indigo; wheat also was grown for the first time. Emin Pasha, in addition to the cares of government, found time to relieve the physical sufferings of his subjects. At sunrise every morning he devoted himself to prescribing for, or operating upon, various patients, while his evenings were spent in the preparation of reports upon various matters, since given to the world. All this was accomplished without any assistance or encouragement from Egypt. The government sent a steamer once, perhaps twice, a year to the interior, but left its employes unpaid, or when they were paid, it was in merchandise at twice its real value. For a short period only had Emin any European coadjutor. In 1879, Mr. Frank Lupton, an Englishman whose love of travel led him to the Soudan, was appointed by Gordon Pasha to the post of Deputy Governor of the Equatorial Provinces, and during the short time he remained with Emin Pasha, he materially assisted him in his journeys, and in the work of government. But in 1881 he left him to assume the government of another province.

In spite of all discouragements and difficulties, Emin Bey was accomplishing the civilisation of the Equatorial district when the curtain fell on his work, only to be raised again after an interval of nearly three years, in consequence of the revolt of the Mahdi in the Soudan. Till Dr. Junker brought away his letters of December 31st, 1885, the last authentic news from him was dated April, 1883; in the early part of 1882, before the road was closed by the Mahdi's troops, he made a journey down to Khartoum to warn the Government, and to receive instruction as to his own action, and the future of the province. He was ordered to return to his district, and told he overestimated the gravity of the situation, while his offers to treat personally with the Mahdi were rejected. He left Khartoum on June 15th, 1882, and from that date, with the exception of a steamer which arrived on March 16th of the following year, he has had no single communication from Khartoum, nor have any supplies been sent him. The revolt spread, the Egyptian garrisons were defeated, and by the end of 1883 the Mahdi had gained undoubted possession of the eastern Soudan, by the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's ill-fated army. It was only by stratagem that Emin saved his own province. He has, indeed, suffered severely. "Ever since the month of May, 1883," he writes, "we have been cut off from all intercourse with the world. Forgotten and abandoned by the Government (Egyptian), we have been compelled to make a virtue of necessity." We trust he will be enabled to hold out until the relief, now on its way, by Mr. H. W. Stanley shall reach him. When Dr. Junker left Wadelai, at the commencement of last year, Emin Bey said he could maintain himself for eighteen months, but his ammunition was running very short. His troops consist of some 1,500 Soudanese negroes armed with Remington rifles, and muzzle-loading guns. The native population affected by his relief are estimated at something like six millions.

Mr. Stanley hopes to reach Wadelai in June, and then will arise the question, "What is to be the outcome of Emin's work in the Equatorial Provinces?" The far-seeing founder of the Congo Free State is not likely to undo the civilising work which has already been accomplished, if means can be found to still carry it on, which will it is hoped suggest themselves when the time for action arrives.

THE TRUE STORY OF "PICKWICK."

A JUBILEE biography, prepared from *Temple Bar*, seems to be an appropriate addition to the Jubilee literature. On March 31, 1836, the "Pickwick Papers" of Charles Dickens began to appear monthly. The series was completed in November of the following year, just a little over a semi-century ago, and can lay claim to a more interesting history than any other work of literature, or even of fiction, extant. During the production of the "Sketches by Boz" and the greater portion of "Pickwick," young Charles Dickens resided in chambers in Furnival's Inn, Holborn, the building then occupied

by him becoming a literary landmark of London. One of the most astounding facts in connection with the work is the extreme juvenility of its author when it was written. He says that he was a young man but two or three-and-twenty when Messrs. Chapman and Hall, then newly started in business, waited upon him with a proposition that something should be published monthly in shilling numbers, and that the monthly something should be a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by an artist named Seymour, whose humorous delineations of Cockney sporting life had become famous. The idea propounded to Dickens was that a Nimrod Club, the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, etc., and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing Seymour's designs. Dickens, however, preferred that the plates should arise naturally out of the text, thus giving him a freer range of English scenes and people. He thought then of Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first number, from the proof sheets of which Mr. Seymour made his drawing of the club, and that happy portrait of its founder by which he is always recognised and which caused his reality.

The first notification the public received of the intended publication was by means of the following advertisement in *The Times*, March 26, 1836.

"The Pickwick Papers.—On the 31st March will be published, to be continued monthly, price one shilling, the first number of the 'Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,' containing a faithful record of the Perambulations, Perils, Travels, Adventures, and Sporting Transactions of the Corresponding Members. Edited by 'Boz.' Each monthly illustration embellished with four illustrations by Seymour."

Every number was issued in a green wrapper, having an appropriate design of the artist, representing scenes of fishing and shooting, and groups of sporting adjuncts. The first part contained twenty-four pages of text and four illustrations, an arrangement which did not prove very satisfactory to those engaged in its production. Before the question of alteration could be discussed, a melancholy event—the death of Seymour by his own hand—occurred. The alteration, however, was made, and the second number appeared with an increased quantity of letter-press, numbering now thirty-two pages, and a decreased quantity of plates, diminished to two in every monthly part.

The publishers, who experienced much difficulty in finding a suitable successor to Seymour, at last engaged the services of Mr. R. W. Buss, who, as events quickly proved, was unable to cope with the technicalities of the art of etching; the result of his attempt was a failure, and two of the plates produced by him were cancelled after a few copies only had been circulated. This incompetency on the part of Buss created a fresh vacancy for an illustrator, and it is interesting to learn that an application for the post was made by Thackeray, who, if successful, thought it would give him an admirable opportunity to follow his favourite pursuit. Fortunately for him and for the world, he failed to procure the position he so ardently desired; otherwise it is more than probable that "Vanity Fair" would have been lost to posterity and "Esmond" never been written. The successful competitor was Hablot K. Browne, whose soubriquet of "Phiz" is familiar to all readers of Dickens, Ainsworth, and Lever.

"Phiz's" instinctive grasp of the thought and style of his famous colleague proved invaluable, and from the "Pickwick" days until nearly the end of the series of Dickens' novels he continued to identify himself thoroughly with those inimitable creations. It is indeed greatly due to this artist that the characters and scenes therein are so firmly grafted on the memory. As Seymour was the originator, in a pictorial way, of the ever-popular Mr. Pickwick, so was "Phiz" the designer of the immortal Sam Weller. The illustration in which Sam is first represented in the act of cleaning boots was the result of his initial effort.

The publishers of "Pickwick" sent out on sale or return 1,500 copies of each of the first five numbers to all parts of the Provinces, but the only result was the average sale of fifty copies a number. The work was practically a failure. In the fourth number Sam Weller appeared upon the scene, and luckily at this juncture attracted great attention, calling forth unlimited admiration by the freshness and originality of the conception.

Sam received a universal welcome, and achieved an unheard of popularity. The sale of the ensuing numbers suddenly increased, and at the completion of the work it had attained to 40,000 copies. Messrs. Chapman and Hall were naturally much gratified, and when the twelfth number was reached, they sent the author a cheque for £500 as a practical expression of their gratitude. During the publication of the work, Dickens received from the same source several cheques amounting to £3,000, in addition to the fifteen guineas a number which was agreed upon. It was understood at the time that Messrs. Chapman and Hall made a clear profit of nearly £20,000 by the sale of the "Pickwick Papers," after paying author's expenses. Sam Weller was obviously the turning-point of Dickens' fortune; probably such extraordinary success strengthened the author's determination to live by his pen. His prospects having now considerably improved, he married and removed from Furnival's Inn to more congenial quarters in Doughty Street.

The course of "Pickwick" did not run so smoothly, however, as it promised, for during its publication the author was greatly afflicted by the sudden death of his sister-in-law to whom he was much attached, and for two months was unable to continue his work. The tragic death of Seymour, the failure of Buss, and that of the book itself at one period, all threatened the ruin of the work, which, however, passed triumphantly through these numerous ordeals.

Attempts are often made to trace the originals of characters in any great work of fiction. So far as "Pickwick" is concerned, Seymour took his ideas of him from John Forster, afterwards Dickens' friend and biographer, a fat old beau who would wear drab tights and black gaiters, and who lived at Richmond. This is Mr. Pickwick, as we know him. The

origin of his name may be traced to that of a Bath coachman. Dickens saw it painted on the door of a stage coach as it passed along the street. Some writers affirm that Sam Weller's living prototype was a character named Simon Spatterdash in a play called "The Boarding House," the part being taken by a low comedian named Samuel Vale, and it is argued that Weller is a form of Veller, and the latter a comparative of Vale. Weller is not an uncommon name, and it is more than probable that Dickens borrowed it from his nurse whose maiden cognomen was Weller.

The enthusiastic fervour with which "Pickwick" was received could not be ignored. For a time everything from furniture to fairs was Pickwickian. The book and its author were, however, subjected to a less pleasing form of popularity; for numerous works pirating and plagiarising Dickens' masterpiece were issued at the time.

He naturally resented such audacity, and finally succeeded in check-mating the publishers.

"Pickwick" was at first the subject of much adverse criticism expressed by such competent authorities as *The Quarterly*, *The Athenæum*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *Dublin Review*, etc. The effect of such discouraging opinions was considerably counteracted by its success, which was real and tangible. Judges on the bench and boys in the street, the young and the old, all found it to be irresistible.

During the twelve years succeeding the novelist's death, more than four million volumes of his works were sold in England alone, and a long way the first on this astonishing list stands "Pickwick." Nor has its popularity been confined to English-speaking nations alone; for translations have been made from time to time in France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Hungary, Holland, and Denmark.

In England, "Pickwick" has gone through many editions, the cheapest being that recently offered at the price of one penny. The first issue is naturally the rarest. The sum of £28 was recently paid in a sale room by an enthusiastic collector for such a copy, which is nearly unique in respect to condition and general perfection.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

"God save the Queen!" that prayer of English hearts
Springs to our lips this year of Jubilee;
Echoing back from Earth's remotest parts,
Pledge of the nation's love and loyalty.

Prayer of our land, it comes to us afar,
Claiming our hearts, despite of space and time,
Sweet song of peace, or glorious shout of war,
Prayer of our country, ever in her prime!

Bravely it rolled a-down the English coast,
Out from each headland, far across the main,
Borne on by winds from watching post to post,
England's bold challenge to the might of Spain.

"God save the Queen!" or else, "God save the King!"
England has thundered over land and seas;
All Europe heard the mighty chorus ring
Crowning great Marlborough in his victories.

"God save the Queen," arose from all the lands
When our young Queen was called her throne to fill,
With England's honour in her girlish hands,
A trust those hands are holding sacred still.

Through India's horrors, through Crimea's fires,
Victims, or victors, still the prayer arose,
Livingstone dying 'neath the Southern skies,
Franklin low lying 'neath the Arctic snows.

Melville and Coghill on their gallant ride,
Brave Prince of France who met his savage doom;
Gordon the Fearless, holding England's pride
Safe in his grasp, deserted in Khartoum.

Steadfast they lived and gallantly they died,
For Queen and country holding life as naught;
Thrice blessed the Queen with like sons at her side,
Priceless the honours which their deaths have bought.

Circling the globe her bright possessions lie
Knit into one, though seas may roll between,
By that strong love which moves us as we cry
Aloud with heart and voice "God save the Queen!"

Montreal.

WILLIAM McLENNAN.

ACCORDING to *Lloyd's Register*, the total tonnage of the mercantile marine of Great Britain is about 9,000,000 tons. Next comes that of the United States with 2,000,000 tons, and closely following are the British colonies with 1,500,000 tons. The new tonnage built during 1886 seems to show that Great Britain maintains its rank. Statistics as to the strength of various navies are less satisfactory, not through showing a special weakness on the part of the British navy, but that in proportion to the tonnage to be protected in case of war Great Britain might be less favorably situated than other countries which have a smaller mercantile marine.

The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

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THE Commercial Unionists did well to accept the resolution offered by Mr. John Macdonald, at the Board of Trade meeting. While not going so far as they might wish, it went quite as far as could be expected at this stage of the discussion. It affirmed the desirability of the freest commercial intercourse with the United States, which no reasonable man can indeed deny; and if it can be shown, as the Commercial Unionists profess to be able to do, that Commercial Union would not give undue prominence to one interest (the natural industries, such as agriculture, mining, lumbering, fishing, shipping) to the neglect or to the injury of any other (the artificial, or manufacturing), and that Great Britain will be quite willing to be discriminated against by Canada,—then, to carry the day, they have only to persuade the large majority now against them that admitting American manufactures duty free would not injure our artisans and manufacturers, and would enrich all other interests; and, further, to show that a colony discriminating in its tariff against the mother country, and in favour of a foreign country, would not probably be drawn from its allegiance from one to the other. These are debatable points, on which no one can feel an absolute conviction without fuller information, and perhaps more experience, than is now possessed. Of the political effect of the more intimate relations between the United States and Canada proposed by Commercial Union, few among us are competent to speak dogmatically; and we regret that one of the speakers at the meeting somewhat weakened his case by ascribing to the German Zollverein an effect on German unity that did not belong to it, against the opinion of a gentleman to whose historical knowledge all might readily and with the utmost self-respect defer. Mr. Goldwin Smith is unquestionably right in holding that the Zollverein did not bring about the political union of the German States, several of which indeed, though included in the Zollverein, are still outside the Empire. The Zollverein was indeed an outcome of the necessity felt by the free cities for freer intercourse; but the modern German Empire had its beginning with the rise of the house of Hohenzollern. The building of the edifice completed sixteen years ago at Versailles has been progressing since the days of Napoleon I., the motive being chiefly the necessity of defending the Fatherland against the continual intrigues and devastation of the French, enkindled and ennobled, however, by a strong sentiment of nationality among the German States then lying in wreck. Not to any commercial consideration whatever, but to the menace of another French invasion, was due the gathering together and consolidation of these States into the German Empire; and to instance this case in order to show the political danger of Commercial Union, is to use an unsound argument.

BUT little importance can be attached to the self-denying utterances of American statesmen respecting Annexation. Mr. Darling quoted the Hon. Mr. Hitt's reminder that the United States had refused the Island of St. Thomas and the Republic of San Domingo, which both flung themselves into the lap of the great Republic; but it must be remembered that these do not adjoin the United States, as Canada does; they are islands distant from the continent, inhabited chiefly by a race whose presence in the United States has already cost the country a war of life or death, and will for many years prove a most serious problem in domestic government. It is a well understood principle of American policy to have no colonies; the fathers of the constitution left that as a precept to their successors, a precept which has always been observed, except, perhaps, in the case of Alaska—if that may be considered a colony—where the desire to take the British North American possessions in flank proved too strong for American statesmanship. Does Mr. Hitt or Mr. Darling mean to tell us that Canada would be flung out, as St. Thomas and San Domingo were, while Alaska was accepted?

Is Mr. Darling quite sure that with Commercial Union Canadian timber "will no longer be exported?" If Political Union also is not to take place, what new influence is to induce the Michigan lumberers to act differently from the course they pursued a year ago, when, according to the *Lumberman's Gazette*, of Bay City, Michigan, the American purchaser

of 500,000 acres of standing white pine in the Georgian Bay district announced his intention to carry the logs over Lake Huron, and saw them in Michigan? "We are Michigan men," he said, "and hope to make our purchases enure to the advantage of our people here. Notwithstanding our investments in Canada, we still stand by protection for Michigan lumber." Again, in the same paper, another American, the Hon. Mr. Weston, criticising the Morrison Tariff Bill, says: "We now admit Canadian logs free of duty. On the north shore of Lake Erie the Canadian saw-mills are in ruins, but the mills at Tonawanda, N. Y., are employing thousands of American workmen, manufacturing Canadian logs towed from the Erie north shore. The Saginaw mills are running out of American stock, and already they are looking to Georgian Bay for Canadian logs to cross the Huron Lake, and keep their mills and men at work." Now, we beg the farmers, to whom all the actors seem now to be playing, to observe the spirit displayed here. Is it a spirit that is likely to be changed by giving the Americans freer access to what they covet? We are told by the advocates of Commercial Union that the political connexion of Canada with Great Britain will not be endangered by Commercial Union with the States; but is it not abundantly manifest from the utterances of these Americans, that while we are under the British flag we shall be regarded as lawful prey for the American exploiter? We believe the position of the country would be intolerable with Commercial Union with the United States and Political Union with Great Britain. Trade follows the flag: *perhaps* the arrangement of Commercial Union might be regarded by Great Britain favourably, as enabling a portion of the Empire to enjoy free trade with the United States; but it is manifest from the speech and acts of these American lumbermen that it would be regarded by these favourably, as enabling them to keep their mills going and their men employed at the expense of a portion of the British Empire. It is an error to suppose that Ontario would be as favourably considered as a State of the Union: while the two are under different flags, Canada would be regarded as foreign, and no patriotic sentiment would stand in the way of using her as a boa constrictor does a rabbit.

AT Capelton, near Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, are rich copper mines, owned by an American company, from which, notwithstanding there is every facility for smelting on the spot, all the ore is carried to New Jersey to be smelted. It is dug out of Canadian soil, but that is all: no part of the manufacture is done here, and the paying of a few miners is Canada's share of that portion of her wealth as it is developed. The Company give as the reason that they can produce so much better results in New Jersey that a profit on the operation is left after paying freight on the rock-ore from Capelton. We cannot complain of their carrying on their business in any way that pays them best; but would they establish their smelting works hundreds of miles from the mines, if the mines were in the States? That is an important question, for whose solution such light as may be thrown on the subject by the action of the saw-millers mentioned above need not be ignored. We are told by the Commercial Unionists that the cheaper labour of Canada will enable us to at least hold our own against the American manufacturers; yet it does not in this case. What possible change can be brought about by Commercial Union alone, in the absence of Political Union, to promote the preparation of raw materials in Canada? Canada is extremely rich in mineral wealth, in forests and fisheries, and she has vast areas of wheat lands that have not escaped our neighbours' notice. There is immense undeveloped wealth in this country; and we are quite ready to admit Americans to a full share with our own people of the profit that may be realised in developing it; but they must trade fair, and not treat the country as a preserve whose sole use is to supply them with the raw material of their industries. What profit is it to Canada, beyond the payment of the lowest kind of labour, to have her wealth carried off abroad in this shape? Its conversion into a merchantable commodity ought to give employment to the Canadian people. The employment of a few in digging or hewing this raw material for shipment is not the way a nation is trained in the industrial arts and sciences, whose use among a people marks the difference between civilisation and savagery. Canadians have surely a higher ambition than to remain for ever hewers of wood and drawers of water for their neighbours to the south.

WE concede fully that if Canada were under the same Government as the States, unrestricted trade intercourse would confer great benefit on her, as the poorer country, just as the similar Union between England and Scotland benefited the latter country. But it must be observed that there is this vital difference between the two cases—that the commercial union of England and Scotland took place *after*

the political union, whereas that between the States and Canada is to take place before, or, as the Commercial Unionists say, without any such union. This is an important difference; and we have mentioned instances that illustrate it in the matters of lumbering and mining. Has the conduct of the States, in respect to the fisheries, been such as to justify Canada in placing her destinies—for that is what Commercial Union means—unreservedly in the control of the States? Here is an explicit treaty entered into solemnly by the States, for value received, and recognised subsequently over and over again by the States when it suited their purposes, now denounced violently by press and politicians because it is found effectually to protect the property of a poorer neighbour from spoliation. (We have to thank Mr. Wiman, by the way, for placing the nature of the Canadian claim very clearly before the American public. In his address to the New York Board of Trade he says: "It is no wonder that Canada holds firmly to her vast fishing interests. The advantage which she derives from the bait which lines her shores, indented by numerous bays, is a geographical one. When you recall the fact that twenty-five per cent. of the cost of the ordinary fishing voyage is found in the bait, you will see how important an element it is. If this bait can be secured by dipping it, as it were, from the Canadian shores of the sea into carts and small boats, its possession is like the possession of seed-corn or wheat in an agricultural community. To sell one's seed corn would be folly. To permit its sale to a competitor, without compensation or consideration, is to give up the advantages of geographical location and proprietary rights as distinctive as any other national right.") Under the pretence that a fishing vessel becomes a trading vessel when it gets a trading permit from an American collector, and that "by the unity of nations," they so acquire a right to buy up the Canadian seed-corn, while excluding the poor harvest left to Canada from her "natural market," our neighbours take us by the throat and threaten us with Retaliation in a manner little becoming a civilised people. Yet it is an unconditional surrender to such demands that Commercial Unionists are urging upon us for peace' sake. If Canada yielded to such intimidation as is intended by the Retaliation Bill she would be more disgraced even than the country that can pass such a bill for the immoral purpose of seeking to force its weaker neighbour into a commercial arrangement which it intends shall be, and knows will be, its ruin, unless relief is sought in self-effacement and absorption.

LORD ROSEBERY persists in believing that the split in the Liberal Party is not so serious that re-union before long is impossible; but the recent speeches of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain show that the cleavage introduced by Mr. Gladstone has gone so deep as to leave the two parties on opposite sides of an ever-widening, unbridgeable gulf. The Liberal Party has disappeared: its more substantial elements form at present a party of the Centre, which attracts and is attracted by the Conservatives, who on their side have left the old fashioned Toryism in the depths of the past; and the fusion of these two, now in process, will probably result in a strong Unionist Party, which, winning the support of the middle class English, including the lower fringe as well as the upper, may hold office for many years; while the Gladstonians probably will linger on, a small and powerless minority, till they be absorbed on the disappearance of the present leader into some new Radical Party. It is curious to note how of late the poorer middle class, once regarded as the mainstay of Liberalism, has been neglected by the Liberal leaders, who as the Franchise has been lowered have paid court almost exclusively to the new electors. It is these, no doubt, with the high Tories at the opposite pole, the fringe of the two great parties, whom we hear most about at election time; it is to them that demagogues of both parties address themselves chiefly; but for all that, the main strength of both parties lies in the great middle class; and there are not wanting signs that, as far as the lower stratum of these, the bulwark of Liberalism, are concerned, a stir is taking place whose effects will be felt at the next General Election. The late Liberal leaders have counted too surely on them as a safe vote that needed no cultivation; and no doubt for many years past, the great victories of Liberalism having been won, they have been somewhat supine. But the great mistake committed by Mr. Gladstone, the manifest degeneration of his followers from Liberalism to Jacobinism, and their alliance with the Parnellites, has aroused them at length. No body of men professing such principles as are avowed by the Gladstonians ever yet were entrusted with the direction of affairs by the vote of the people; and it may be counted as absolutely certain that the voice of true Liberalism, whenever heard after this, will pronounce overwhelmingly in favour of the maintenance of law and order. Which will be bad for Gladstonianism.

The Parnellites evidently feel that the game is up. Mr. Gladstone's apostasy from Liberalism a year ago gave them some hope that their con-

spiracy might succeed; but the signs are thickening that as the vastness of the danger into which Mr. Gladstone led the nation is seen clearer as it recedes in time, so they who surmounted it, more by luck than foresight, are awakening now to the absolute necessity of never again trusting affairs to Mr. Gladstone or any of his way of thinking; and English blood is rising, "fiercely though slowly" in resentment against all, whether principals or accessories, connected with the treason that came so near wrecking the Empire. Doubtless there is a difference in kind between Mr. Gladstone and his Irish allies; but Mr. Gladstone has been lending every assistance in his power to his Irish allies in their design to make all government impossible until the Irish conspiracy be rewarded with success; while his Irish allies, at last in despair throwing off the mask assumed last year to bamboozle the English people, again reveal their real purpose in clamouring for Home Rule. "They and their children," cried Michael Davitt at Bodyke, "would swear, as many of them had sworn, to carry on at any cost this fight until landlord tyranny and English Government were destroyed in Ireland." And these are the men Mr. Gladstone believes would be made honest and loyal by the grant of Home Rule.

A most ridiculous Plan of Campaign is attributed to Mr. Gladstone by one of the Irish cable correspondents. It is to give up the struggle over the Crimes Bill and Home Rule for the present, and attack the Government on its foreign policy. Mr. Gladstone is to pose as a Jingo, to raise the country against the Government for devoting too much time to the Irish Question, to the neglect of foreign affairs, whereby the honour and prestige of the country has been injured. This correspondent must surely be new to public life; or his memory is very short if he does not recollect in what state Mr. Gladstone has always left the honour and prestige of the country abroad after a term of Gladstonian Government.

A TENANT of Mr. Parnell's, holding twenty acres of grass-lands in Avondale, after an eight years' occupation, was compelled, or induced, to take another farm. He did not succeed in it, and after six months' occupation tendered six months' rent. The agent refused the money, alleging, probably with truth, that the tenant had had all the best of the year's grass. The tenant removed his cattle, refused to pay, and is to be sued. Now, Mr. Parnell is no doubt quite right in insisting on the fulfilment of the contract, but in doing so wherein does he differ from the Irish landlords he has grown rich by denouncing? Many of them are admittedly kind landlords, and Mr. Parnell does not appear to have acted oppressively at all in this case, but why is favour shown to him and not to them by the National League? Their proper course, on their own principles, as the *Spectator* points out, would have been to boycott the agent, advertise the tradesmen who dealt with him, and threaten Mr. Parnell, and then, if not obeyed, to apply their "ultimate sanctions." But Mr. Dillon has not made a speech in Avondale, nor will Mr. O'Brien quote the case as proof of the brutality of the Saxon, although Mr. Parnell is both landlord and Saxon.

THERE is again talk of *pourparlers* between the German and Austrian Ambassadors and Lord Salisbury, with a view to an alliance between the three Powers directed against the Russian advance in Afghanistan as well as in the Balkans. But this report must be received with a good deal of caution; however desirable Prince Bismarck might think it to ensure for Germany allies that would check France as well as Russia (no doubt Italy would join England and Austria), there is no likelihood of England in any case engaging in a German-Franco War, while Austria is already certainly secure, and Italy most probably so. Such an alliance must precipitate an alliance between Russia and France, which is a thing Prince Bismarck would give up the Balkans and all the rest of Europe, to say nothing of Afghanistan, to avert.

THE disastrous break-up of a wheat-corner in Chicago is interesting in connection with an article in the *Spectator* of three weeks ago, which dealt with the possibility at any rate of a syndicate, controlling twenty millions sterling—less than Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth,—possessing itself of a year's supply of foreign wheat, which it might hold at a cost of 7 per cent. on its money, with the result of forcing up prices in the British market ten shillings a quarter. The moral is that in these days of American capitalists, who buy whole systems of railway, all the telegraph lines of a continent, or the spare bullion of a country like the United States, a corner in wheat might be easily established, which would be equivalent, as regards the increase of the price of bread to the British consumer, to a corn-duty of ten shillings a quarter, while this "duty" would be levied, not by the British Government, but by a body of foreign speculators.

THE EXHIBIT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY.—I.

A FAVOURABLE comparison of this year's pictures of the Ontario Society with its recent exhibitions will hardly occur to most people at first sight. The rooms are as well filled as usual, and the best pictures of the best men will help materially to define their motives and methods to the public generally. A decided lack of originality, even of variety, in either subject or treatment, may be said to characterise the exhibition as a whole, however. Two or three artists give us the exceptions that prove the rule, but from most of them there is a very general feeling that we have received just about what we expected. The departures of the exceptions, too, seem to be chiefly experimental, and fail to give anything like impetus to the body of the pictures shown. The non-appearance, moreover, of anything by two or three members for whose work one always looks with pleasurable anticipation, is disappointing. J. Kerr Lawson, gone to congenial Paris, might have left something to testify of him in his absence, one thinks. Paul Peel is quite unrepresented, except by proxy in his clever sister. We get nothing from J. C. Pinhey, of Ottawa, whose art always interests us by its suggestiveness of future development. Even the pretty pink-and-white conceptions of Mrs. Schreiber, that usually elicit so much admiration from a public that knows what it likes, are absent this year. Grumbling aside, however, a careful inspection of the Society's walls will find them covered with a large amount of careful work, showing a gratifying degree of growth, and discover even the less meritorious pictures reasonably void of offence.

Mr. Homer Watson's nine contributions form, rather more evidently than usual, the basis of the Society's claim to recognition in landscapes. The strength of the hills is his, the low-browed hills that roll away from the Grand River, and the knowledge of our Canadian skies and their moods, and rare sympathy with the common homely life of the fields, with the power to make his canvases reflect all this, as most of the nine do. "Evening after the Storm," reminds one of Mr. Watson's earlier manner, with its tendency toward the sombre, not to say the lugubrious. A mill, its stream swollen to a torrent, a large tree broken sheer across the middle, the upper half prone upon the ground, are its chief features. The motion of the clouds and the branches show that the wind, in subsiding, has veered, and helps wonderfully in expressing the past violence of the gale. Most people will turn with relief, however, to the restful "Twilight," or quiet "Morning," which are full of the more easily comprehensible virtues of Mr. Watson's style, and are only pleasantly suggestive. "Before the Storm," shows admirable management of light, and an appreciation of tender half tones which is new in Mr. Watson's painting. "Early Spring" is full of the promise of that season under the pale brown tints in which it appears. The young undergrowth in the foreground is quick with life: indeed it quivers everywhere, to the gleam of moss on the cottage roof, which makes one of the scanty incidents of the picture. Admirers of Mr. Watson's work will be glad to know that he is divorcing himself from a manner that was beginning to hint of stereotype, and utilising values, ideas, and sunlight effects more broadly than ever before. There is a suspicion of extremism in "May" however. The picture is most harmonious, and full of a subtle atmospheric effect, but we can hardly believe that even a play of sunlight would denude the willows of the foliage that month should supply them with.

Mr. F. A. Verner's "Nutting Season, Burnham Beeches," is as charming an example of his skill in producing soft, hazy effects of rose and gray and yellow as we have seen. The pigs in the foreground are capitally done, and the rendering of the autumn foliage is very agreeable. It must be admitted, though, the artist has made an unfortunate blunder in sprinkling the nuts carefully and impartially over the entire surface of the trees in the foreground. Mr. Verner's "Dutch Fishing Boats" is a pleasing composition, and in his "Red Man's Rancho" he illustrates once more the popular saying that "the buffalo will never become extinct so long as Verner is alive." His name may change, but not his nature, or his attitudes, or his environment.

Mrs. M. E. Dignam has a fresh, impressionistic little garden sketch, nameless in the catalogue, containing, with a somewhat meaningless background, a vivid bit of tree-work that lifts it above the charge of insincerity. Mr. G. A. Reid's "Autumn" is a realistic bit of Canadian woods, to which the characterful figure of an old man, rambling among the fallen leaves, gives an easy motive. The forest perspective is particularly good. Mr. W. E. Atkinson has three pictures which evince much painstaking work. The influence of Mr. Watson is quite too palpable here, however, and Mr. Watson cannot easily be imitated without damage to the imitator. Mr. W. Cruikshank's Dutch pictures are well composed and drawn, but exhibit a painful lack of feeling for colour, or knowledge of it, which gives them almost a barbaric crudity.

RECENT FICTION.

THE Hon. Lewis Wingfield, who enjoys a varied reputation and an almost universal fame, is the author of "The Lovely Wang," a tale of Chinese life, which is conceived in the spirit of gentlest satire, and charms, by its quaint adaptations of European ideals and the frequent touches of nature that make even that queer world of sampans, junks, scrolls, tiles, dragons, fans, and mandarins, akin to our less picturesque but surely more convenient one. The story deals with the sacrificing attentions of a charming young girl called "Plumbloom," who, robed as a boy, traverses both the lowest and highest circles of Peking society in order to find her affianced lover. Plumbloom is quite a heroine in her way, and although heroines are out of fashion, charms by her undaunted energy and the ease and coolness with which she discusses opium and skating parties, chopsticks, and the chase. The unfortunate lover is at last tracked to a low opium den, and bought back from the old crone who keeps it with forty ounces of silver. Plumbloom is handsomely rewarded by the Emperor, and one is inclined to wish for her a better husband than the weak one she has rescued from so vile a fate.

In "The Feud of Oakland Creek," by Josiah Royce, published in exceptionally handsome style by Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, the novel-reader does not find anything either very novel or very interesting in itself; but what there is, is told very well—remarkably well in some parts. The main point in the story is the love of a woman for a man not her husband, and the love of that man for her, his own wife being dead. This is not new. But there is something new in the manner of sketching this love—its slow, happy, unconscious, innocent growth; its frightened expression, its one or two paroxysms of despair, its final lapse into respectable absence and ostensible oblivion. Margaret Dover is a beautiful and whole-souled woman, incapable of vice, but quite capable of that inner spiritual life which is possible to a few good women who are defrauded in this world of natural love and affection. Though twice married, Margaret has of course "never loved," until thrown in the company of the charming stranger of sympathetic tendencies, with blue-gray eyes, old china, and an altar with three candles continually burning before his wife's picture! The passing sketches of old Escott, old Eldon, his friend, Boscowitz, the scheming editor of *The Warrior*, and Ellen Escott, are well done and evince much literary experience. But, having thought it necessary to kill the husband in the last chapter, why, oh! why must not Margaret marry her sympathetic friend with the blue-gray eyes? What possible good is promoted by their remaining apart, when, before Tom's most fortunate death (he is a weak, vain fellow) the situation had been perfectly innocent and fraught with great self-control? Nevertheless Mr. Royce sends Harold abroad with "no great hold upon life at present." Let us hope that he will presently return, and, marrying the beautiful Margaret, work out, as expiation, his salvation and her own in the care of poor little Alonzo, Tom's only child. The literary value of the book is mainly shown in the interviews with Boscowitz and Alonzo Eldon. Old Eldon's views on literature are worth the whole book. They reveal a power of characterisation which is rare enough in American novels, and which justifies the dedication of the book to Henry James, and the hope that Mr. Royce may write many more novels as good, and possibly better, than the "Feud of Oakland Creek."

MRS. ADELIN WHITNEY is well known as a charming writer for girls. Perhaps, with Miss Alcott's, her books have done as much as any of the other sex to create a demand in every cultured city in the world for American literature. Her "Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" has never been excelled as a sweet, earnest, and well-written story for young girls. Her little volume, "Pansies," has been the delight of women of all classes for years; and her latest poetical production, entitled "Daffodils," has many of those high, womanly qualities which distinguish all her work. At the same time that work is here and there defective in motive, the motive being forced and brought in anyhow, or else quite obscure or inadequate. It is possible to try and extract too much out of this life and all the beauty that goes with it, and it should be perfectly possible to find a full and satisfying beauty in the closed gentian one picks out of the cleft of a rock, without having to observe that by it always grows the "white bloom of everlasting life." "Little Maid Bertha's Stork" will prove one of the most popular pieces in the collection, and the really exquisite binding and appearance of the little volume will make it quite a charming gift-book.

CURRENT COMMENT.

I WAS at the house of a friend who had just returned from Maine, and I noticed a bottle labelled "Liniment" standing on her sideboard. What have you been using liniment for? I asked. She laughed a musical laugh and proceeded to explain. "That," said she, "is alcohol for my spirit lamp. I wanted to make a pot of tea last week in Brunswick, Maine, and found I had no alcohol for my lamp, so I sent my maid out to the nearest drug store to get some. She returned bearing that bottle marked as you see, and the druggist told her that he had put poison in it. He hoped that I wouldn't mind, it was just as good for burning, and unless he did that, and called it liniment, he could be arrested." As my friend did not want to drink it, it answered her purpose.—*Lounger, in the Critic.*

ONE mad idea which Rossetti ventilates at this period deserves to be mentioned as anticipating in a remarkable manner a portion of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's brilliant romance, the "New Arabian Nights." It is propounded by Rossetti to his brother and close ally, writing to whom he says: "Apropos of death, Hunt and I are going to get up among our acquaintances a mutual suicide association, by the regulations of which

every member, being weary of life, may call at any time upon another to cut his throat for him. It is all, of course, to be done very quietly, without weeping or gnashing of teeth. I, for instance, am to go in and say: 'I say, Hunt, just stop painting that head for a minute and cut my throat,' to which he will respond by telling the model to keep the position, as he shall only be a moment, and, having done his duty, will proceed with the painting." If there is any one to whom this wild pleasantry seems distasteful, it must be remembered that its originators were lads of twenty, or thereabouts, whose schemes shortly afterward all but revolutionised art, and who, before they reached the age at which the responsibilities of manhood are supposed to begin, were to see themselves pilloried for work which their enemies could neither equal nor grasp.—*Knight's Life of "Rossetti."*

IN Boston the Bear is gradually routing the Lion. Fugitive Nihilists, Russian Novels, and the Russian language are attracting a great deal of attention at the Hub. Having fully exhausted the intellectual resources of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, the Athens of America is pushing forward among the literary and linguistic attractions of the Muscovite tongue. To be a thorough success, however, Russomania must turn its attention as much to dress as to letters. When Russomania begins to influence trousers, hats, canes, and mode of walking, it may make a good fight against Anglomania.—*New York World.*

THE *Saturday Review*, noting that last year Carl Rosa did not produce a single opera of Wagner's, not even "Lohengrin," which he has just revived with so much success, adds that "even in Germany the only operas of Wagner which still seem to interest the public are 'Lohengrin,' the 'Walkyrie,' and 'Tristan und Isolde.'" On what preposterous ignorance, if not deliberate desire to misinform the reader, this statement is based, may be inferred by referring to the statistical tables printed in Kürchner's "Richard Wagner Jahrbuch," pages 460-465. It is there shown that in twenty-eight German towns and cities, during 1885, "Rienzi" had twenty-four performances, the "Flying Dutchman," seventy-three, "Tannhäuser," one hundred and nine, "Lohengrin," one hundred and twenty-three, "Tristan," twenty-five, "Meistersinger," forty-eight, "Rheingold," twenty-two, "Walküre," ten, "Siegfried," nineteen, "Götterdämmerung," ten. No other composer reached a figure as high as "Lohengrin."—*The Nation.*

CANADA has as large a population as had the United States when they fought for and gained their independence. Should Canada now declare for Independence, she must be prepared to take her place among the nations, must immediately face the building and equipment of a navy to protect her coast line and fisheries, must establish a standing army at least as large as that of the United States, must follow her very considerable commerce to every part of the world with a consular and diplomatic service, must enormously increase her foreign department of government, and, severed from British connection, pilot her own way through the treacherous shoals and dangerous whirlpools of international complication. With international relations with the United States so varied and complicated, Independence would probably be but the prelude to annexation, a contingency which the interest, sentiment, and patriotic attitude of the great mass of Canadians forbids even to be discussed. While all Canadians of any character or standing oppose the suggestion made, probably the French Canadians are the most determined in opposition to Independence and its probable result.—*Bryce's History of Canada.*

AN ART MASTER.

HE gathered cherry-stones, and carved them quaintly
Into fine semblances of flies and flowers;
With subtle skill he even imaged faintly
The forms of tiny maids and ivied towers.

His little blocks he loved to file and polish;
And ampler means he asked not, but despised.
All art but cherry-stones he would abolish,
For then his genius would be rightly prized.

For such rude hands as dealt with wrongs and passions
And throbbing hearts, he had a pitying smile;
Serene his way through surging years and fashions,
While heaven gave his cherry-stones and file.

—John Boyle O'Reilly, in *Scribner's*.

THE inspiration of Mr. O'Reilly is too obvious not to provoke a smile. To be satirised in London or New York is an experience not wholly new to Mr. Howells and Mr. James, but this is treachery in the very camp of the Bostonians.

THE Special Jubilee issue of the *Halifax Critic* has appeared. It contains a large number of excellent articles contributed by some of the best known literary men and women of the Dominion. Charles G. D. Roberts writes of "The Poetic Outlook in Canada." He speaks in high terms of the young Toronto poet, Mr. Phillips Stewart, whose book was recently reviewed in THE WEEK. Edmund Collins, now one of the editors of the *New York Epoch*, writes hopefully in the *Critic* of "Canadian Verse," and George Stewart, jun., of the *Quebec Chronicle*, reviews the course of French-Canadian authorship during the past fifty years. Principal Grant, the Hon. J. W. Longley, and Lieut.-Colonel Wainwright contribute vigorous articles of a patriotic and national character. Besides these there are several interesting stories and essays by well-known writers. Poems are contributed by Mrs. G. Stuycke Roberts, F. Blake Crofton, and Archibald MacNair. The number of the *Critic* is certainly a success, and the management are to be complimented on their enterprise in bringing it out.

It will be seen by the annual statement of the Imperial Bank, published elsewhere, that the profits for the past year show an improvement over the previous one, amounting now to the handsome dividend of over twelve per cent. on the Capital. Out of the sum, two dividends of four per cent. each have been paid, and \$50,000 carried to Rest, which now exceeds by that sum a third of the Capital. An amount equal to five per cent. on the Capital is carried forward in Profit and Loss Account to the next year; and the Contingent fund has also \$33,000 at its credit. The total assets available amount to two and a half million, of which over a million is in Government, municipal, and other first-class debentures. The deposits amount to nearly four million and three-quarters, the Current Discounts to about the same, while the Overdue Unsecured Debts amount to the trifling sum of only \$35,690. The Circulation is at a safe, yet paying figure—\$1,058,133, with a Capital and Rest of double the amount. Altogether the statement indicates a healthy and profitable business, on which the Management are to be congratulated.

NOTWITHSTANDING the adverse circumstances of the depressed state of the lumber trade, a falling off in the export trade in timber, and the labour troubles in Quebec, the profits of the Quebec Bank for the year amount to over nine per cent. on the capital. Out of these profits, two dividends aggregating seven and a-half per cent. have been paid, leaving a balance of \$106,202 to be carried forward to the next year. The amount of the Rest now adds thirteen per cent. to the Capital; the Deposits amount to four millions and a quarter; Current Discounts to nearly seven millions; while the unsecured Past Due Debts amount to the very insignificant sum of \$17,622. The Circulation is \$398,047 with a Capital and Rest of \$2,815,000. It is gratifying to note that the year's business shows an increase on all the working accounts of the bank—Deposits, Discounts, and Circulation—while an equally satisfactory decrease is shown in the amount of Overdue Debts, not before very serious. The bank has recently erected a new branch building in Toronto, where the extensive business done called for more accommodation; and we trust the good management that characterises it may, by a continued increase in business here and at other branches, be compensated for the depression that prevails at Quebec.

MR. HAGUE remarked in his address to the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank, on the present keen competition in banking as well as trade. The larger banks must indeed find it increasingly difficult to employ their funds profitably as well as safely; yet the Merchants' Bank earned a net profit of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on its large capital the past year, being nearly \$100,000 more than the previous year. Out of these earnings two dividends, amounting to 7 per cent., have been paid; \$200,000 has been carried to Rest, which now equals nearly 30 per cent. of the Capital; and over \$21,000 has been carried to the credit of the present year's business. The amount under discount at the end of the year shows an increase of \$840,000 over the previous year, due, it is satisfactory to know, to a healthy expansion of old-established businesses. Deposits amount to eight millions and a quarter; Discounts to nearly fourteen millions, while the Unsecured Overdue Debts amount to \$109,406, against which, however, is a Reserve Fund of \$122,550, held in the Contingency account. The Circulation has been well maintained; it is now \$2,888,754, while the Capital and Rest amount to \$7,500,000. Mr. Hague, in the course of his address, called serious attention to the constantly-increasing number of failures in Canada, and the disappointment in the harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest; and sounded a useful note of warning relative to the recent speculative movement in real estate in Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUNDAY STREET CARS.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Your arguments on the Sabbath question would be satisfactory had you shown how the Sabbath, "which was made for man," can be enjoyed by all, with street cars running on Sunday. Had you lighted the way out of this difficulty—which is the main trouble in the case, for if a seventh day's rest, after six days' labour, be needful for man, and a God-given right to man, it is needful for all and the right of all,—your position would be much stronger than it is; but as you entirely avoid this main difficulty in the case, you are fairly chargeable with presenting to your readers the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

The Jewish law had no such difficulty, for it provided that the servant as well as the master, and even the cattle, should rest from labour on the seventh day. And the Sabbath day's journey of Scripture did not require one to lose his Sabbath to wait upon another. A Jewish gentleman, writing to the *London Times* on this subject, remarked that a Jew would not think of keeping his coachman on the box, minding the horses, while his master was inside the synagogue hearing a sermon on the Sabbath day. It was on this ground that *The Times* opposed opening the British Museum on Sunday, maintaining that the public servant, who was at his post all the week, had as much right to Sunday for himself as the rest of the community.

Now, if our modern civilisation has boxed up the poor in cities, so that they need street cars to air them on Sunday, there is but one fair way to do it, and that is, to utilise horses and men for Sunday work who have rested in the week; and, seeing there is always an abundance of unemployed labour, it might be doing good on the Sabbath to feed some of the needy in this way.

JUSTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, 15th June, 1887. There were present:—

Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hon. Alex. Morris, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, William Ramsay, John Fiske, jun., Henry Pellatt, Robert Carswell, James Mason, John Smart (Port Hope), Thomas Walsley, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, S. J. Vankoughnet, J. O. Heward, G. M. Rose, R. Beaty, W. B. Hamilton, James Thorburn, M.D., A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the Directors and the statement of affairs.

REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the twelfth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887:—

Balance at credit of account, 30th May, 1886, brought forward	\$18,339 13
Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	185,067 24
	<u>203,406 37</u>
From which has been taken:	
Dividend No. 23, 4 per cent. (paid 1st Dec., 1886)	\$60,000 00
Dividend No. 24, 4 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1887)	60,000 00
	<u>120,000 00</u>
Written off Bank premises and furniture account	\$3,656 93
Carried to rest account	50,000 00
	<u>53,656 93</u>
Balance of account carried forward	\$29,749 44

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account, 30th May, 1886	\$500,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	50,000 00
Balance of account carried forward	\$550,000 00

The profits for the year show an improvement over those of the year previous, and have enabled your Directors to place the sum of \$50,000 to rest account in addition to paying the customary dividends.

Appropriations have been made from contingent account in liquidation of assets therein provided for. Your Directors are of the opinion that the balance unappropriated is sufficient to cover all doubtful assets. The ultimate realisation of any considerable proportion of the assets at present covered by appropriations from this account depends upon a substantial improvement in the condition of things in the Province of Manitoba.

In view of the continued development of the North-West Provinces, a branch has been opened in the Town of Calgary.

The investments of the Bank in Government, municipal and other first-class debentures now amount to \$1,084,515.25.

The head office and branches of the Bank have been carefully inspected, and your Directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

H. S. HOWLAND, *President.*

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1887.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$1,058,133 00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	3,580,500 08
Deposits not bearing interest	1,082,498 03
Due to other Banks in Canada	2,532 60
Due to agents in United Kingdom	241,373 78
Total liabilities to the public	\$4,967,975 49
Capital stock paid up	1,500,000 00
Rest account	550,000 00
Contingent account	33,024 13
Dividend No. 24, payable 1st June, 1887 (4 per cent.)	60,000 00
Former dividends unpaid	1,100 61
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	29,749 44
	<u>\$8,141,849 67</u>

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin current	285,477 65
Dominion Government notes	492,819 00
Notes and cheques on other Canadian banks	167,717 60
Balance due from other Banks in Canada	187,728 69
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	86,352 27
Dominion of Canada debentures	\$356,468 05
Province of Ontario securities	139,477 61
Municipal and other debentures	588,579 59
	<u>1,084,515 25</u>
Total assets immediately available	2,254,610 66
Loans on call	162,739 15
Loans, discounts or advances on current accounts to municipal and other corporations	600,822 16
Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public	4,731,885 09
Notes discounted overdue secured	52,733 57
Notes discounted overdue unsecured (estimated loss provided for)	35,690 94
Real estate, the property of the Bank (other than Bank premises)	61,955 01
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank (all bearing interest)	35,770 35
Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head offices and branches	145,269 49
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	60,373 75
	<u>\$8,141,849 67</u>

D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

The report was adopted.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the President and Directors, also to the Cashier and other officers for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the Bank.

The ballot was then taken for the election of Directors, which resulted in the election of the following Shareholders, viz.—Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robt. Jaffray.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected President, and Mr. Thos. R. Merritt Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held in the board room of the institution, in the city of Montreal, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 15th inst., when there was a large attendance of stockholders, amongst those present being, Messrs. Andrew Allen, President; Robert Anderson, Vice-President; H. Mackenzie, John Duncan, J. F. Dawes, Wm. Withall, A. C. Clark, J. P. Cleghorn, John Burke, Andrew A. Allen, J. H. R. Molson, Thomas Workman, John Crawford (of Verdun), F. S. Lyman, D. R. Stodart, Murdoch Mackenzie, John Dunlop, John Morrison, H. J. Hague, F. F. King, M. S. Foley, Alex. Strathy, and others.

Proceedings were opened by the President, Mr. Andrew Allen, taking the chair. The President called upon Mr. W. N. Anderson, Branch Superintendent, to act as Secretary of the meeting.

The Secretary, being called upon, read the advertisement calling the meeting. The President then read the following

REPORT.

The directors of the Merchants' Bank of Canada beg to report to the shareholders as follows:

The net profits of the year, after payment of interest and charges and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to	\$623,966 99
Balance from last year	3,585 24
	<u>\$627,552 23</u>

This has been disposed of as follows:—

Dividends Nos. 36 and 37 at 7 per cent.	\$405,944 00
Added to the "Rest"	200,000 00
Carried forward to profit and loss account of next year	21,608 23
	<u>\$627,552 23</u>

The position of the bank as a whole is shown in the statement of liabilities and assets subjoined.

The bank has done a satisfactory business during the year, and realized a net profit exceeding that of last year by nearly \$100,000.

It will be seen by comparing the balance sheet of last year with that of the present that the circulation of the bank has been well maintained. Deposits at the date of the present balance sheet show a slight reduction, but taking the average of the whole year very little difference will be found.

The principal difference in the working of the bank between last year and this was in the steadily increasing line of mercantile discounts, while the total of these was \$13,079,000 a year ago, the amount shown this year is \$13,918,000, or \$840,000 more. This is due not so much to the opening of new accounts as to the gradually increasing requirements of our mercantile customers. And so far as the board can judge the increase is for legitimate business purposes.

As the means of the bank were more and more required for purposes of mercantile business, the funds employed in the shape of call loans on bonds and stocks were drawn upon, so that at the present they show a diminution of \$750,000. This brings about an increased profit to the bank.

The board have had pleasure in watching the gradual and steady growth of the "Rest" of the bank from year to year, and the stockholders will be gratified by finding that the sum of \$200,000 has been added as a final result of the business of the year just closed, after writing off bad debts, and making a large allowance for contingencies. This brings up this fund to the sum of \$1,700,000, being 29 1/2 per cent. on the capital.

The important subject of a Pension Fund for the officers of the bank has engaged the attention of the board during the year, and they have taken part in promoting an act for that purpose now before the Parliament in Ottawa. The act is permissive in its character, and the directors trust that in due time its provisions may be taken advantage of by the officers of the Merchants' Bank.

The General Manager's term of service having recently expired, the board have entered upon a re-engagement with him for a term of years.

The officers of the bank have discharged their duties with ability and to the satisfaction of the board, and the directors have had the pleasure of distributing about \$12,000 amongst them in the shape of a bonus.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ALLAN, *President.*

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31st MAY, 1887.

1.—To the public:—	LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation		\$2,888,754 00
Deposits at interest (including interest accrued to date)	\$5,546,753 46	
Deposits not bearing interest	2,726 094 88	
		<u>8,272,848 34</u>
Balance due Canadian banks keeping deposit accounts with Merchants' Bank of Canada		463,964 64
Balances due Canadian banks in daily exchanges		35,340 12
Balances due to agents in Great Britain		479,100 24
Dividend No. 37		202,072 00
Dividends unclaimed		4,750 37
		<u>\$12,347,729 71</u>
2.—To the stockholders:—		
Capital paid up	\$5,799,200 00	
Rest	1,700,000 00	
Contingent account	121,550 00	
Balance of profit and loss account carried to next year	21,608 23	
		<u>7,642,358 23</u>
		<u>\$19,990,087 94</u>

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin on hand	258,426 68
Dominion notes	606,206 00
Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks	475,627 37
Balance due by other Canadian banks in daily exchanges	71,224 06
Balances due by banks and agents in the United States	641,914 64
Dominion Government bonds	1,668,335 76
Railway and municipal debentures	105,945 16
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks	1,069,849 65
Total available assets	\$4,917,529 32
Time loans on bonds and stocks	\$214,651 29
Other loans and discounts	13,918,555 30
Loans and discounts overdue, and not specially secured (loss provided for in contingent account)	109,406 52
Loans and discounts overdue, secured	114,000 69
	<u>14,356,710 20</u>
Mortgages, bonds and other securities, the property of the bank	120,440 20
Real estate	138,619 91
Bank premises and furniture	439,653 49
Other assets	17,134 82
	<u>\$19,990,087 94</u>

G. HAGUE, *General Manager.*

The Directors' report having been read, it was moved by the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried unanimously, "That the report of the Directors as submitted be, and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the stockholders."

Moved by Thos. Workman, Esq., seconded by F. S. Lyman, Esq., and unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year."

On the motion of John Crawford, Esq., of Verdun, seconded by J. P. Cleghorn, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the general manager for his efficient management during the year."

On motion of J. H. R. Molson, Esq., seconded by Murdoch Mackenzie, it was resolved, "That Messrs. F. Lyman and John Crawford be appointed scrutineers for the election of directors."

It was finally moved by E. F. King, Esq., seconded by H. Mackenzie, Esq., and carried, "That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The meeting then adjourned, and the scrutineers shortly after reported the following gentlemen to be duly elected as directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Andrew Allen, Duncan, Jonathan Hodgson, Hector Mackenzie.

At a subsequent meeting of the above-named directors, Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Robert Anderson, Vice-president.

QUEBEC BANK.

THE sixty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Bank was held in Quebec on Monday, 6th of June, 1887.—Present—Hon. J. G. Ross, W. Withall, Esq., Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G., Rev. W. B. Clark Messrs W. White, R. Young, G. R. Renfrew, J. Laird, E. H. Taylor, J. Louis, J. W. Heury, C. R. O'Connor, S. J. Shaw, J. H. Simmons, and others.

The chair was taken by Hon. J. G. Ross, president, and Wm. R. Dean, the inspector, acted as secretary of the meeting. The president read the report of the directors, and the cashier read the statement of the affairs of the bank as on 14th May, 1887.

REPORT.

A statement of the affairs of the bank has been sent to the several shareholders for their information preparatory to this meeting.

That statement shows the amount carried forward from Profit and Loss account as on the 15th May, 1886.....	\$37,809 24
And profits for the year ending 14th May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	230,893 47
	\$268,702 71
Deduct dividend at 3 per cent. paid 1st December, 1886.....	\$75,000 00
Deduct dividend at 3½ per cent. payable 1st June, 1887.....	87,500 00
	162,500 00
Leaving balance at credit of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$106,202 71
The Rest remains at.....	\$325,000 00

The rate of interest obtainable for loans during the year has been under the usual average, and competition for safe business has been keen; the result, nevertheless, of the year's working has been fairly satisfactory, and the directors have felt justified in increasing the rate of the last semi-annual dividend.

The directors have still to regret the depressed state of the timber trade in Quebec, and in existing circumstances would not venture to predict any improvement. Influences appear to be at work detrimental to the business prosperity of the Port. While the local industries, which are carried on to a moderate extent, appear to be holding their own, the staple export trade in timber is manifestly falling off, and every succeeding year shows a decrease in arrival of tonnage. But the bank does not depend entirely upon the business of Quebec—there are the branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and other points. At Ottawa the demand for sawed lumber for the American market is active, and the business of the branch has consequently increased, and in both Montreal and Toronto extensive operations are carried on with advantage to the bank.

As the shareholders have already been informed, a valuable building site in a central part of the city of Toronto has been acquired, upon which a suitable banking house has been erected, and is now occupied.

The head offices and the branches have been duly inspected during the year and found in order. The directors have pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which the several officers of the bank have discharged their respective duties.

JAS. G. ROSS, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, MAY 14, 1887.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$2,500,000 00
Rest.....	325,000 00
At credit of Profit and Loss Account.....	106,202 71
Dividends unclaimed.....	3,506 26
Dividend No. 130, payable 1st of June, 1887.....	87,500 00
Reserved for interest due depositors, rebate on current discounts, etc.....	142,269 27
Notes in circulation.....	698,047 00
Deposits bearing interest.....	3,612,164 13
Deposits not bearing interest.....	652,612 75
Due to banks in Canada.....	108,695 56
Due to agents in United Kingdom.....	144,224 70
	\$8,380,222 38

ASSETS.	
Specie.....	64,841 96
Government demand notes.....	171,522 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	121,737 64
Due from other banks in Canada.....	89,633 09
Due from foreign agents.....	89,542 33
Dominion Government debentures.....	148,433 33
Bonds and stocks, Foreign and Canadian.....	367,161 85
Loans and bills discounted.....	6,943,866 25
Debts secured by mortgage and other security.....	203,794 45
Overdue debts not specially secured, (estimated loss provided for).....	17,632 32
Bank premises and bank furniture in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.....	162,067 26
	\$8,380,222 38

QUEBEC BANK, QUEBEC, 14TH MAY, 1887.

JAMES STEVENSON, Cashier.

The cashier, Mr. Stevenson, gave further information concerning the affairs of the bank, and said:—

The directors have reported generally upon the business of the bank—it devolves upon me to make a few remarks at this meeting which may prove interesting to the shareholders. I cannot point to any great increase in the business of the bank since we last met. Competition in banking, as well as in trade, is keen. When I first lived in Quebec, there were only three banks, the Montreal, the Quebec, and the British. There are now seven competing for business. If the business of the port had increased proportionally, the additional number of banks would not have signified much; but as a matter of fact, there is less business transacted now in Quebec than at the time I refer to. It is useless, then, under the circumstances, to look for any great change in our business here; but I am thankful to say there are no signs of its falling off, and the large amount held in deposit is a proof of the confidence which we enjoy in the public estimation.

This year the deposits throughout the bank are.....	\$4,264,776
Last year they were.....	3,828,516
Increase.....	\$436,260
This year the circulation is.....	\$698,047
Last year it was.....	669,231
Increase.....	\$28,816
This year the loans and discounts are.....	\$6,943,866
Last year they were.....	6,715,326
Increase.....	\$228,540
This year the balance at credit of Profit and Loss is.....	\$106,202
Last year it was.....	37,809
Increase.....	\$68,393

The foregoing items represent, I may say, the working accounts of the bank, and their present condition compares favourably with that of the previous year. We now have to contrast some other features in the statements submitted to you:—

Last year the overdue debts secured and other security amounted to.....	\$273,486
This year they amount to.....	203,794
A decrease of.....	\$69,692
Last year the overdue debts not specially secured amounted to.....	\$43,920
This year to.....	17,165
Decrease.....	\$26,755

While expressing some satisfaction with the result of the year's business, I am not desirous of conveying any sanguine impressions respecting the future; neither would I wish to convey a desponding impression of our prospects. As I have often said, banking business is embodied in commercial business, and is, consequently, exposed to the vicissitudes and contingencies of trade; if money is spent freely in the construction of railways and public works; if the country is enriched by abundant crops; if sales are readily made abroad of our products of dairy, soil and forest, merchants and manufacturers thrive—and banks participate in the general prosperity. These are common facts patent to every observer. My directors have referred to the falling off of the timber trade, and no doubt influences are at work detrimental to the prosperity of the port. The shipping business has been nearly wrecked by the mistaken policy of the Ship Labourers' Society; and the port of Montreal is now competing successfully for the shipment of several lines of our wood goods. Let us nevertheless hope. It is alleged that there are signs of improvement in the English market for timber, which will benefit our merchants here, and my directors have informed you that there is an active demand at Ottawa for sawed lumber for the American market. At Montreal the business of the branch continues to increase. Our vice-president, Mr. Withall, now a resident of Montreal, takes a deep interest in the working of the branch, and the executive there derives great advantage from advising with him on all subjects of business importance. The Lake

St. John Railway, in process of construction, to which I alluded last year, is now approaching its terminus at the lake; and in this connection the city will no doubt derive many substantial advantages.

Gentlemen, I cannot let you leave the meeting without referring with feelings of sincere sorrow to the death of Mr. Smithers, president of the Bank of Montreal, so long and so favourably known in financial circles. I had the pleasure of being on terms of intimacy with Mr. Smithers, having been associated with him in the service of the Bank of Montreal for several years. A more genial, able, upright man I have seldom had the good fortune to know intimately.

The report was adopted. After the customary votes of thanks, the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected to serve on the board for the ensuing year, viz.:—Hon. J. G. Ross, W. Withall, Esq., Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G., R. H. Smith, Esq., W. White, Esq., J. R. Young, Esq., G. R. Renfrew, Esq.

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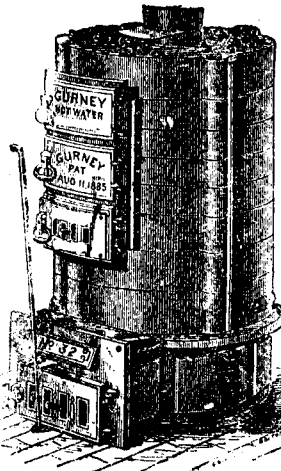
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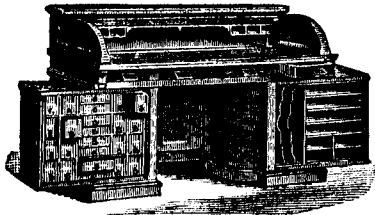
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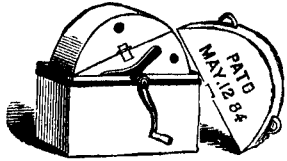


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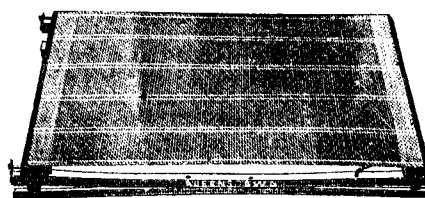
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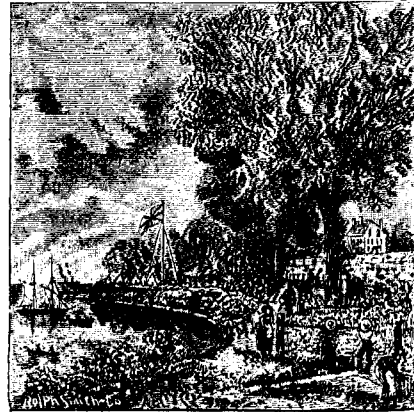
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