

This Number Contains: Principal Grant's Reply to the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia; The Canadian Militia, by J. A. Currie; A Royal Canadian Regiment, by T. E. Champion; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto; Leader: The Situation as it Stands.

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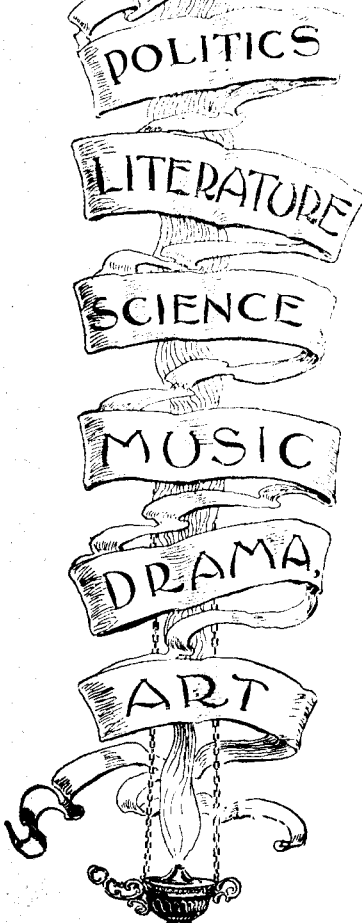
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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, December 27th, 1895.

No. 5.

## Contents.

	PAGE.
CURRENT TOPICS.....	103
LEADER—	
The Situation as it Stands.....	105
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
Cost and Profit of Liberty IV.....	Principal G. M. Grant 106
The Canadian Militia.....	J. A. Cecchi 107
A Royal Canadian Regiment.....	Thos. E. Champion 108
The Socialism of To-day IV.....	Hampden Barnham, M.A. 109
Parisian Affairs.....	Z. 110
Art Notes.....	E. W. G. G. 111
Pew and Pulpit in Toronto XXII.....	J. R. N. 112
Music and the Drama.....	W. O. Forsyth - C. E. Saunders 113
BOOKS—	
Canadian Bibliography.....	114
The Religions of the World.....	114
Recent Fiction.....	115
Children's Books.....	115
POETRY	
The Silent Snow.....	Ethelwyn Wetherald 108
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	
The Attitude of the United States towards Great Britain.....	F. M. 116
A Good Suggestion.....	Maxim 116

## Current Topics.

The Joker  
Defeated.

We appreciate humour, but not the kind of humour peculiar to Mr. Willoughby, and the electors of Cardwell appear for the most part to share our views. The Government has lost Cardwell by more than two hundred votes. It is a long step down from Mr. White to Mr. Willoughby, and the electors would not follow, though turkeys did sell for twenty dollars. The Liberals have been crushed in the constituency and Mr. McCarthy has scored a great and important victory largely at their expense. The significance of his triumph is very considerable. It will not tend to smooth matters. Let the Government beware. If they desire success they must pay more attention to the character of their standard-bearers.

Great Britain  
and Venezuela.

The Monroe doctrine cannot be made applicable by the Government of the United States to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. There has been no forcible increase by Great Britain of her territorial possessions on this continent. The district in dispute has for years past been in peaceable possession of England and has enjoyed the benefit of her jurisdiction and protection. No arguments, good or bad, can affect the claim of effective and long-established possession. The territory within what is known as Sir Robert Schomburgh's line is absolutely an integral portion of British Guiana. British Guiana includes, as it did under Dutch rule, the whole territory up to the watershed of the Essequibo. With respect to the western districts, which have not yet been practically annexed by British enterprise, England is prepared to go to arbitration, and has been prepared to do so for many years. The London Times is right when it says that the mass of the Venezuelan population know little and care less about the district in dispute, but their national vanity is played upon by a brood of speculators and their hopes are encouraged by the tall talk of the American jingoes.

Principal Grant's  
Points.

All this has been made clear by Principal Grant in his eloquent discourse in Toronto last Sunday evening— He showed that a nation gains the right of possession over territory by actual

settlement and possession for a long term of years, and he proved with a wealth of illustration that a nation cannot submit to arbitration the point whether a number of its subjects should be transferred against their will to the rule of a semi-civilized power. The Principal also pointed out that the two grounds on which the American Government claim the right to interfere—that (1) arbitration is a better way of settling disputes than violence, and that (2) the United States has a natural leadership of the weaker American powers and should protect them—have decided limits. "Would the United States," pertinently asked Principal Grant, "submit to arbitration the ownership of that tract of Canada which they added to Maine by suppressing Franklin's map?" With respect to the leadership plea, if used unwisely it might degenerate, as in this present case, into encouraging the weak to be insolent and arbitrary without sense of responsibility. In 1888 Britain notified the United States that she could not permit her right to occupy the territory in dispute to be arbitrated. After seven years' silence the American Government make a sudden and formal demand for arbitration. Why? Because, rightly hints the Principal, Venezuela last April gave a concession of fifteen million acres in the heart of the disputed territory to a combination of American capitalists. We know how much the attitude of the American Government in the Behring Sea dispute some years ago was determined by the fact that a wealthy syndicate had leased the Pribyloff Islands and was a large contributor to the campaign fund of the party.

Mr. Howland's  
Suggestions.

Had any other Government done what the United States has done, says Principal Grant, Great Britain would have recalled her Ambassador and war would follow. "But Sir Julian Pauncefote will not be instructed to demand his passports. Britain will put up with almost any folly from the United States." There must not be war, declares the Principal, and adds that some settlement can be found by the two Christian peoples concerned. Mr. Oliver Howland, M.P.P., in the very interesting statement published in The Globe last Tuesday of his views on the international situation suggests a way out of the difficulty. He says that "by a curious and perhaps happy coincidence just before this perilous controversy arose the Governments of Canada and the United States had appointed the members of a joint commission to report to the two Governments upon the subject of international deep waterways, and that the scope of their instructions includes the reporting and submitting to the two nations of a draft of an international agreement securing the peaceful use forever of the joint enterprise. It is not for me, as a single member of the commission, to draw any specific deductions as to the possibilities which may grow out of the conferences of this commission. But it will be satisfactory to the people of both countries, I believe, that the head of the commission on the United States side is Dr. Angell, one of the ablest and most liberal-minded authorities upon the subject of international law."

Mr. Howland expresses his belief that the result of this hostility on the part of the Americans will be the completion of the federation of the Empire, and we are inclined to share

in his belief. In the meantime he would have the Dominion Government take vigorous measures towards organizing a scientific defence of our boundaries and enlarging and fully equipping our militia forces. "The Americans would then be convinced, as they are not now, that the war would be a serious one at all points, and that it would result in neither glory nor gain to them." There can be no question about the imperative need of instant action in this direction by our Government. By prompt and decided measures we should be taking the best step for the preservation of peace.

A  
Traitor.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., is a traitor, and should promptly meet the fate of traitors. When asked for his opinion on the present crisis, he said that "if war results from the re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine, Irish national sentiment will be solid on the side of America. . . . Ireland can have no feeling of friendliness towards Great Britain." And this precious Redmond has a seat in the Imperial House of Commons! With respect to the national sentiment of Ireland being solid, the wish is father to the thought. All Irishmen are not traitors.

Mr. Goldwin  
Smith's Opinion.

Last Friday Mr. Goldwin Smith took the trouble to send a cable despatch to The Pall Mall Gazette on Mr. Cleveland's Message, in which he says that Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism has perhaps helped to bring on the present crisis. We regret that Mr. Goldwin Smith should have said this. There was no occasion for it, and it might do Canada harm. We do not believe that Mr. Chamberlain's "imperialism" had anything to do with the matter, but now that the idea has been suggested to the Americans it is quite possible that they may be childish enough to fancy themselves aggrieved and they may proceed to make some capital out of it. Of course Mr. Goldwin Smith cannot be suspected of hoping that his words might check Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism, that the Colonial Secretary might be led to abandon his efforts to promote the welfare of the Dominion and that the fear of offending the tender susceptibilities of the Americans should lead the English to abandon the great projects they now entertain with respect to Canadian development. But if Mr. Goldwin Smith did not hope this, what did he hope?

A Hurrled  
Election.

The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba has been suddenly dissolved, and the elections are to take place on the 15th January. The new Legislature will meet for the despatch of business nine days after the elections. Mr. Greenway, in his address to the electors, says that "the menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion Government with reference to the educational legislation of the Province has made it necessary to take the view of the electors upon the question thus forced upon them." Mr. Greenway ignores the first communication received from the Ottawa Government late in 1894, requesting him to lay the matter before the Legislature and to provide such relief as he possibly could. The second communication, known as the Remedial Order, was sent to Winnipeg on the 21st March last. Mr. Greenway says it was hastily issued and commanded the Legislature of Manitoba to restore the Separate School System as it existed prior to 1890. "It is clear," he adds, "that nothing short of a separate denominational system of schools will be accepted as an adequate measure of relief," and this, he affirms, Manitoba will never grant. In a third communication, dated July 27th, the Ottawa Government pointed out to Mr. Greenway that his reading of the Order was not the

correct one, and that a return to old evils was not expected or desired. But Mr. Greenway, in his address, says that a definite reply to this last communication has been sent to Ottawa to the effect that Separate Schools will not be established in any form whatever. He strongly maintains that the Dominion Government is acting in ignorance of the facts in the school question, and he invites the electors to pronounce upon the stand taken by the Government, and begs for a decisive vote. We have no doubt but that Mr. Greenway will be returned to office by a large majority, but that will not settle the wretched question. It is idle to say that the Ottawa Government is in ignorance of the facts of the case. They did not display extraordinary wisdom in composing the Remedial Order, nor did they show themselves possessed of tact and self-restraint. But otherwise their treatment of the matter commands more respect than that of the Opposition. We should like to know how far Mr. Laurier is responsible for this sudden move on the part of the Manitoba Government, and we should also like to know the true history of that meeting in Montreal last week between Mr. Clifford Sifton and the Leader of the Dominion Opposition. The alliance between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway is certainly peculiar under the circumstances, and it looks very much as if the school question were being played with for party advantage. But The Globe on Tuesday last again appealed for a commission with the view to getting rid of the disturbing question. We are all heartily sick of the subject and if a commission will get rid of it, then let us have the commission.

Montreal  
Centre.

There was something incongruous and even ludicrous in men like Mr. Laurier and Mr. G. W. Ross appealing to the constituents in Montreal Centre to elect Mr. James McShane and thus deprive the country of the services of so honourable and distinguished a man as Sir William Hingston. Even if we grant that the Liberal cause is the right cause, and the Conservative cause the wrong cause, only harm can come from sending men like Mr. McShane to the House of Commons. It would be much better for the country in every respect that Sir William should be a member of Parliament than that Mr. McShane should be one, even if the Liberals, as a party, deserve victory. The influence exerted on public affairs by Mr. McShane is distinctly bad. He is the type of politician which is the bane of the American Republic and which may soon be the bane of the Dominion. We have no doubt that Mr. Laurier objects to Mr. McShane as much as we do, but Mr. Laurier has to accept him and make the best of him, and he does it with excellent grace. What the result of the election to-day will be we cannot pretend to foretell. We shall be disappointed if such an important constituency as Montreal Centre should be unwise enough to reject Sir William Hingston.

The Beattie-  
Willoughby Letter.

If the alleged bargain between Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Mr. W. B. Willoughby is true, it is shocking. Of late years the dignity of the Queen's Counselship has been prostituted to political purposes. But that a professional man should descend to sell his professional honour in such a bargain is too discreditable to realize. Then it is stated that a county judgeship (!) was to be the ultimate reward of Mr. Willoughby's withdrawal in favour of Dr. Nesbitt. The latter gentleman seems equally culpable. We do trust that for the honour of two professions, both of which have hitherto been kept at a very high standard in Canada, these charges will be satisfactorily disproved by both gentlemen. If not denied or dis-

proved, the Law Society should take cognizance of the affair on behalf of the legal profession, and the Medical Council should look after Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. If the charges are not true, a grievous injury has been done both parties.

They Must be  
Taxed.

THE WEEK has been appealed to by a large number of Canadians interested in the intellectual and moral development of the Niagara Peninsula and other parts of Western Ontario, to call public attention, and especially that of the Government, to the fact that American newspapers are daily poured into those parts of the Province in a volume that is simply overwhelming. The least part of the evil, but one that is very serious, is that the local Canadian papers are being pushed to the wall by their vulgar, flaring, sensational, and dirty American rivals. Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, and Utica papers are brought into the country by every express, the huge bundles pass the Customs without examination or a moment's delay, are sold below cost, and are hawked about the streets and flood the bookstalls to the exclusion of the native press. These editions contain huge advertisements prepared especially to catch the Canadian eye and to entice our people to purchase from Chicago, Buffalo, and other American firms. These advertisements make it possible for the papers to be sold at so small a price that Canadian journals cannot compete with them. From motives of delicacy our press has been silent on the subject. It is reserved for THE WEEK, whose motives cannot be suspected inasmuch as these American prints are in no sense rivals of ours, to protest against their free and untrammelled admission to our country. Apart altogether from the business side of the question, which, as we have just remarked, is not the chief objection to these papers, we cannot stand idly by and permit the wholesale corruption of the minds of the young by the incessant reading of the low class and sensational journals which emanate from the press of our interesting neighbours. Their highly spiced and low-toned papers vitiate the taste of the rising generation and fill their minds with anti-Canadian and anti-British ideas. It is not to be tolerated. These papers must be taxed. We call upon our representatives to pass the requisite legislation as soon as possible, to keep this disturbing, demoralizing, and misleading "literature" out of the country, by putting on such a tax and such conditions and regulations that its introduction will be limited if not prohibited.

Another  
Offence.

In connection with the foregoing remarks we may add that Toronto newsboys should not be allowed to sell American newspapers in the streets. It has long been an offence to many of our citizens, and the time is come when the nuisance should be stopped. It is quite bad enough to see the bookstalls of the city slopping over with these flashy prints without having our ears offended by the shouting of their names in the streets. To hear the calls of the newsboys on Saturday afternoons and evenings we might suppose this was an American city, and that the Globe, the Mail and Empire, the World, the Star, the Telegram, and the News were quite secondary publications. The Toronto daily papers cannot take the matter up, for their motives would be at once suspected, and so nothing has been said about it and the nuisance has been permitted to go on. American papers are sold in the streets, the very names of which stink in the nostrils. That they should be thrust under one's nose at every corner and in every street car is really exasperating. The authorities should take immediate steps to prevent the sale of these papers in our streets.

### The Situation as it Stands.

THE advice of the much calumniated Polonius in Hamlet,

Beware  
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in  
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee,

is strictly applicable to England and Canada. A few issues ago we wrote fully the reasons which appeared to us to lead to the conclusion that war between the United States and England was probable. Within a few short weeks clergymen are praying in the pulpit for peace. We claim, therefore, to have some right to be listened to. We have written every line we have penned on this subject after anxious consideration of certain evidence which we had before us, which proved conclusively to our mind that the time had arrived to speak out at once. From knowledge gained of the opinions of our own people, we felt that, as a whole, they were sufficiently acquainted with the hostile sentiments of a very large portion of the community across the border. What we felt it was necessary to do was to arouse the English people out of their infatuation. The task of disclosing these disagreeable truths was laid before us as a duty we owed our country. It was represented to us that the Government organs on such a topic could not say with propriety all they felt in the matter until some overt act of hostility was announced, and the Liberal papers were described to us as being, as a rule, too *doctrinaire*, and too much wedded to theoretical belief in universal brotherhood to be willing to receive what was laid before us with anything except "Pooh! pooh!" Our intervention was asked as a strictly independent non-partizan Canadian journal. The information we then received has been unfortunately more than verified. We, therefore, claim that we are entitled to credence in what we now write. We are driven to hold most serious views of the situation. In addition to the considerations furnished by us in our former article, another very grave feature is presenting itself.

It has been a subject dealt with by us heretofore as only bearing upon the domestic policy of the Union. It is now intertwined with their foreign policy. The President's advisers, who are the leaders of the Democratic Party, foresee that the financial position of the United States is desperate. They know that their power as a governing party in the Union is doomed, and they know also that it is not only doomed for a time, but for years and years. They dare not face, as things are financially, an angry people. They have not the courage that Cleveland himself once had, and that is, to stand by honest government and sound finance, and sink, if necessary, with those flags flying. The "boss" element, the "heeler," the "ward politician," have all seen the handwriting on the wall. They now seek to avoid their fate by dragging a herring across the track, and they have resorted to the old trick of European governments when in trouble of bringing on a war. This is the definite and clearly laid down policy of Cleveland's advisers. As far as they are concerned they have everything to gain because they have lost everything. How far they are unconscious instruments in the hands of destiny, fatalists may discuss. They are taking the steps they take with their eyes open, and in their own persons they will be visited with the penalty. But never yet in the world's history has that consideration stopped men committing a course of action like that these men have now entered upon. They hold out the bait to the Americans who have borrowed so many millions of foreign money, that, war declared, "that's paid."

The Republicans have out-Heroded Herod, and they will be compelled by public sentiment to go one better than

the Democrats. The Americans are a proud and sensitive people, and their President and his advisers have cunningly placed them in such a position that to withdraw means the world's ridicule, and that they cannot and will not stand. The alternative with them now is, "My country, right or wrong." We have only to put ourselves in their place to judge what their answer will be. Our people must not be deluded. In 1895 as in 1812, the New England States are protesting. In 1812 their protests were unavailing. In 1895 the South and West are again clamouring for war. Because the people of Boston and some isolated New England papers are commencing to hesitate, do not let England or Canada imagine that the policy of exasperation will not be followed out. We warn our readers as we warned them before. They must be prepared to face the worst. A most serious element in the complication is that the United States may not be single-handed. Do not deceive yourselves, Canadians, or Englishmen, on this head. The cost has been counted and the lines laid. England's friends are few. It may be only a very short time before news is received from the East as startling as Cleveland's message. Canadians have been like people living on the slopes of Vesuvius. They cultivate their vineyards in seeming forgetfulness of the sleeping fires beneath them. Alarmist editorials are out of place in any journal such as is THE WEEK except in the most extreme necessity. That necessity has arisen, and it would be criminal folly to close our eyes and ears to its gravity. The information we have is trustworthy and fits in with the march of events. The feeling so far here and in England has been satisfactory. But England and Canada must act, not talk. Let other people do the talking—One thing only is clear. Not a day should be lost.

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#### Cost and Profit of Liberty.—IV.

IN former articles it was pointed out, (1) that though National Liberty costs a citizen of the United States seventeen times as much as a Canadian has to pay, yet no American grudges the cost, the profit of National Life being felt to be worth it all and more; (2) that this fact is enough to put annexation out of the question, seeing that the average Canadian would never dream of voluntarily putting himself under such a yoke; (3) that a separate Canadian national existence would probably cost more, with the further objection that in such a case there would be little or nothing to show in return for our money; (4) that, therefore, the only hope for a worthy Canadian future lies along the lines of Imperial Unity, that is, along lines determined by our historical evolution.

I took the liberty of suggesting that honest critics ought to begin their criticism by pointing out which of those primary positions they dissent from, and that they should also state frankly what, in their view, is the ideal at which we should aim. No matter what the goal may be, or how long it may take us to reach our goal, we must—if we are men—set our faces in the right direction. If we do that, we shall get there in time, even though the pace be that of a snail. Carping at this or that detail is easy, but it is a paltry business and not worthy of men who undertake the serious task of instructing and leading the people.

The next question was, What ought to be done now towards securing full national freedom? Any man, whose answer consists in producing a brand new constitution for the British Empire, must be somewhat conceited or very ignorant of history. Yet, strange to say, those who favour normal development in opposition to revolution, are the men who are expected to have a new constitution pigeon-holed, or it may be to have as many constitutions up their sleeves as Ah Sin had axes. We must never forget that a great social organism develops slowly. Its natural history is not that of a mushroom. Its day may be a hundred or a

thousand years. The longer the better, for according to the length of its day is the entire life of the organism. In dealing with its future, we should try to stand on the Mount of God and see with His eyes, in whose vision time is dissolved, and only the principles and great instruments of righteousness stand out, and with little reference to our chronology.

Still, the brief day of each generation brings its duties with it, and in doing these our children are prepared for those which shall come in their day. At our present stage of national life, Canada is, perhaps, called on to do little which it would not have to do in fuller measure, if separated from the Empire. In one word, lovers of Imperial Unity, like good engineers, think that Canada should move along the lines of least resistance. For instance, it is to the interest of Canada as well as to the interest of the Empire that we should, as the Montreal Star puts it: "take our militia more seriously." The way to do that is to insist on genuine drill every year, to something of the same extent as that which the British militia gets. The Mother Country has four lines of defence, each line, too, of diminishing importance—the navy, the regulars, the volunteers and the militia. We have only one line, the one which in England is considered of least importance. Surely then, it is not business to have that portion of the militia on which most dependence ought to be placed, namely, the country corps, inadequately drilled, armed, equipped and officered. Or, to provide a military college and then limit the entrance to the sons of one small class of the community; to pay some \$4,000 each for the education of Cadets, and then make a present of these well-trained young gentlemen to other countries, does not strike even a non-professional man or a bystander as business.

I had intended in this article to discuss another duty of the hour, one, too, of far more importance both to our ordinary life and to Imperial Unity than the militia, but the communication of the Honourable the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, in which he addresses a definite question to Dr. Parkin and to myself, demands immediate attention. Let us hope that Dr. Parkin may see fit to answer it from his point of view, were it only that THE WEEK may have the pleasure of counting him among its contributors. As for myself, I gladly delay my intended article to give an answer, because it is a source of so much pleasure to find a man occupying Mr. Longley's high position who is not afraid to come out into the open and discuss a question which, though not affecting to-day's harvest of votes, does affect the very roots of our life. Joseph Howe, whose writings Mr. Longley has studied thoroughly, was a practical politician, but just because he drew his inspiration from great thoughts and had a policy wide as the Empire, with its base in his native city and province, does he still live in the hearts of his countrymen. May all who represent Nova Scotia be filled with his spirit!

Here is Mr. Longley's question:—"Should the Parliament of Canada adopt a resolution, agreeing to the fullest extent to the policy of Imperial Federation and offering to accept a proportionate share of the expenses of the Imperial service, on condition that she should have proportionate representation in the British Parliament and Cabinet, would that be accepted by the Imperial Government?" My answer is:—That the Imperial Government is at present better prepared to consider such a proposal favourably and would be much more likely to accept it than Canada is prepared to make any proposal of the kind. I may add that, though I have lived seven years in Great Britain, Dr. Parkin is much more competent to answer the question than I, or, indeed, than anyone else in Canada.

Having thus answered frankly, may I be allowed to put certain questions? (1) Does Mr. Longley think that Canada is prepared at present to undertake a share of Imperial burdens, proportionate to her population or wealth? I do not think so. (2) Until Canada is prepared, would it not be merely playing a game of bluff to make overtures to the Imperial Government for constitutional rearrangements, which have not been discussed and which we are not in a position to accept? Why should we cut before the point? (3) In what way can any man be assured that "a generous reception in Britain" will await overtures from Canada, save by study of our own past history and knowledge of the attitude of the present leaders of British opinion? Does not

our past show that we have always obtained such extensions of liberty as we asked for, and also that we asked for them only after asserting constitutionally that we were prepared for them and that they would suit ourselves? Is not Mr. Longley witness that at present the "Greater Britain" party predominates in the Mother Country as it never did before, while manifestly a Colonial Secretary is at the helm whose highest ambition is to make us sharers in the responsibilities and the prizes, that is, in the heritage of the greatest empire the world has ever known?

In a word, it seems to me scarcely fair to put the blame of our not having full citizenship on Great Britain, when we ourselves have never asked for it, as we did ask at different times for representative institutions, for responsible government, for Confederation, and for a share in the making of treaties which concern ourselves as well as the Mother Country. Let us do our own work. As there are not many of our public men capable of doing a more effective share of it than Mr. Longley, let him "decide finally and inexorably what we ought to do," and then take off his coat and show what a public man of decided mind can do. There is a field before him worthy of the noblest ambition.

G. M. GRANT.

### The Canadian Militia.

THE readers of THE WEEK must have perused with much interest the third paper by Principal Grant on the "Cost and Profit of Liberty," that appeared in a recent issue. I am sure that every member of the active militia is pleased to see public men, with the wide-spread influence and great ability of Mr. Grant, discussing a subject that receives but scant attention either from the pulpit or the press.

To accomplish the reorganization or any improvement in the Canadian militia three things are necessary. The first is, that the people of Canada desire an improvement; the second, that they are willing to pay for it; and the third, that the material is at hand to carry on the work.

The discussion of the question by men of known ability and experience, continued for any length of time, will accomplish the first. Everyone who has had any experience with the militia will agree that it is susceptible to improvement, and if we are to have a militia it should be efficient. I am only too conscious that there are difficulties in the way, such as the inability of our soldiers to devote very much of their time from industrial and professional pursuits to training in arms. Still we cannot be charged with carrying this too far in Canada, when twelve days in two years is all the time that is required from the rural corps. Principal Grant would do his country an incalculable service if he wrote a letter every week taking as his text, "Improve the Militia." His voice might also drown the cries so often heard from the pulpit to the effect that it is a sin to be a soldier, a doctrine that is identical with the principles of anarchy.

Politicians always respond to public feeling, and if they are assured that the people desire an efficient militia they will vote the money. The idea of the development of the natural resources of the country by public subsidies is not as popular now as it was a few years ago, and money that has been devoted to the other branches of the public service can be diverted easily into a new channel. For it is well known that the militia department has been stunted for no other reason than that the money might be spent in public works and railways. That was the trouble this year. The heads of departments reached for all they could get and the militia, although well represented in Parliament in the game of grab, had to take the small slice of the pie. The smallness of the slice was not noticed until it was too late and the appropriations to the other departments had been made. No one regretted this more than the members of the Government themselves. It was neither the fault of the Minister of Militia nor the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Militia never feels safe in increasing the expenditure in his department, for there is no telling what moment the expenditure will be denounced as useless. The city corps, however, have been paid their eight days pay, and the pay-sheets for the other four days have been signed and sent in and will be paid as soon as Parliament meets and legalizes the expenditure. It should not be forgotten that \$50,000 was spent this year in purchasing Lee Metford

rifles which helped to drain the treasury. The most efficient regiments with suitable armories and ranges will, no doubt, be armed with these rifles so that the force will receive some immediate benefit from the expenditure and become accustomed to the new arm, instead of having them stored at Ottawa.

Principal Grant thinks that it would be better to have 25,000 efficient militia men than 35,000 inefficient. Such logic is unanswerable, but it is no argument in favour of the reduction of the militia. Militiamen cannot but look with suspicion upon any such a move, for there is no guarantee that the militia would be more efficient with 25,000 than 30,000 men. I have yet to meet the militia officer that did not agree that what would be most needed in case of war would be non-commissioned officers capable of instructing the recruits in drill, discipline, and duties. With a smaller force such material would be diminished. There would be plenty of the raw material available. For that reason I have heard the opinion often expressed that no man should be allowed to remain even as a private in the permanent force who is incapable of imparting instruction in drill and who is not ready at any moment to act in that capacity. More should be done to encourage capable men even in the ranks of the militia to secure the qualifications of instructors. Men who qualify as shots wear with pride the "cross guns," or marksman's badge, on their sleeves. I fail to see any reason why there should not be some such badge for those men who are qualified in this equally important branch of military knowledge. Such men would be invaluable in case of war.

It has been proved time and again that a nation should be able to maintain a standing army of 50,000 men to the million of its population. This figure has been exceeded on many occasions, notably in Germany under Frederick the Great. France, Germany and Russia are not far from these figures now. That would give Canada a war strength of 250,000. Where would the drill instructors and the officers come from? When we compare our expenditure with that which would be required were we to reach this limit, we find that the ratio would be one to three hundred, counting 25,000 militia trained for twelve days in the year. It cannot be argued, therefore, that our expenditure now is excessive, or that it would be even if we drilled 50,000 men for twelve days a year. There must be a much larger expenditure in the near future if we are to have a militia at all. Canada should, by rights, have 50,000 stand of Lee Metford rifles. That would cost \$900,000. Arrangements could be made to distribute the payment over, say twenty years, as it would be a legitimate expenditure on capital account. A large saving could be effected in the matter of uniforms if a stout canvas uniform was provided for drill and fatigue duties during camp. At present the cloth uniforms are heavy and uncomfortable in this climate in summer. The men are required to wear them, and a new tunic, which is supposed to last five years, in reality only sees two camps as the men are drilled twice in five years. I am satisfied that if the men who go to camp carried two uniforms, one for drill and the other for reviews, a great saving could be effected, besides giving greater comfort to the men themselves. A uniform of this description would only cost at the most \$2 per man. The saving might be applied to the purchase of new knapsacks, of the improved Slade-Wallace, or some equipment more modern than the present, which was carried by our great-grandfathers at Waterloo and Lundy's Lane.

I agree with Principal Grant that efficient officers are an absolute necessity in the militia. But I differ from him as to the method to be adopted. Our schools of infantry are every year turning out scores of capable officers, as far as regimental requirements are concerned. The Military College may be a useful institution, but he as much as admits that it is useless to the militia, and I agree with him to some extent. Why do not the graduates enter the service of their country? I cannot answer that. They certainly are not debarred from joining, and the other horn of the dilemma presents the old saw that "One man can take a horse to water, etc." They cannot be compelled to join as the laws of conscription are not in force in Canada. For my part I fail to see where there are any better soldiers than the graduates of the infantry schools. There are a few things that an officer should know. First, he should know his drill. Now,

this is a subject in which there is finality. When a man has mastered the detail of the infantry drill book furnished by Her Majesty, he knows all about that. The capacity to impart this instruction is like genius and varies according to the man. Of course practice goes a long way, but the drill is so simple that any man of ordinary intelligence is supposed to be able to acquire it in three months. The war office does not scruple to change it completely every five or six years, and instructors have not only to learn it all over again, but to forget what they have already learned. Barrack duties are taught at the schools just as well as at the R. M. C. Duties in the field are better taught in camps of instruction. In that respect a sergeant in a rural corps has the advantage over the cadet whose headquarters are in the dormitory. One day's field training is worth a week's instruction in barracks. But those who endorse the R. M. C. say: "What about tactics and the art of war? These subjects are not taught in the schools of infantry?" To a limited extent they are, but certainly not so much as they should be. Minor tactics are but an extended application of the rudiments of drill. Perfection is only obtained by practice in the handling of large bodies of troops. The cadet cannot have the advantage much in this respect. It is only after a man has had some experience in handling small bodies of soldiers that he is qualified to take the higher ranks. In the British service Lieut.-Colonels have to pass a practical examination on this point by handling a brigade comprising the three arms. I hardly think the Royal Military College aspires to give the same training as the staff college in England. It is there the art of war in its higher branches are taught. I think it was Napoleon who said the art of war could not be learned from books. I agree with him. A man can only acquire this knowledge from practical experience. But by being a close student of Military History he can study the methods applied by the great leaders, and often draw deductions that are applicable to any situation in which the fortunes or misfortunes of war may place him. There is no royal road to victory any more than there is to learning. The reason the West Pointers came to the front in the American Civil War, was that the system of appointing officers to the American army was wrong. The officers were elected by the men. Many were made colonels who had never drawn a sword or handled a rifle in their lives. Was it to be wondered at, that those who had a knowledge of drill had a big start for promotion on those who had not? Then, West Point was about the only institution in the United States where such knowledge could be acquired. But in Canada it is different. An officer who passes his examination after taking a short course at the schools of infantry, must be able not only to drill a man from the time he learns the position of a soldier, till he stands in review order and fires a *feu-de-joie*. He must be able not only to drill his company and manœuver it properly on parade or lead it in battle, but he must know how to make out his returns, issue clothing, or preside at a court martial. People do not realize the work done by these schools, very often under great difficulties. After a careful study of the subject no one can help arriving at the conclusion that an officer who secures a second-class short course certificate knows a good deal more of his profession than an officer of the regular British service fifty years ago. If post graduate classes in military history, field sketching, and tactics were held at the schools once or twice a year, they would be hard to equal anywhere else in the world, and our officers would acquire a knowledge of staff duties which is sadly deficient in the Canadian militia. However, I do not deny but that the Royal Military College is an institution capable of doing good work, for it supplies men who are suited for the engineering branch of the service—a most important one.

I also differ from Principal Grant as to the ability of the city corps in case of war. They are the only trained soldiers in the country excepting the permanent force. They are ready to take the field on twelve hours notice as has on several occasions been demonstrated. They are officered, equipped, and possess a full establishment of well drilled men ready for the field at any time. They would have to hold the first lines of defence while the rural corps were learning squad drill and organizing. As far as physique and strength go they will compare with any regiments in the world, I care not where. They are recruited from artisans and ath-

letic young men who are fond of sports and active life. They are not spoon fed. I feel satisfied from what I have seen and know that any one of the three regiments in Toronto could take the field and march twenty miles a day anyway, and keep it up for a week. Marching is the true test of endurance.

Although I disagree with Principal Grant on some minor points, still I agree with him on the whole. By all means let us improve the militia. The initiative must spring from the people of Canada and the force itself, instead of asking a Minister of Militia and a general officer commanding to do everything, in fact, make bricks without straw.

J. A. CURRIE.

### The Silent Snow.

This day the earth has not a word to speak.  
The snow comes down as softly through the air  
As pitying heaven to a martyr's prayer,  
Or white grave roses to a bloodless cheek;  
The footsteps of the snow, as white and meek  
As angel travellers, are everywhere—  
On fence and brier and up the forest stair,  
And on the wind's trail o'er the moorland bleak.

They tread the rugged road as tenderly  
As April venturing her first caress;  
They drown the old earth's furrowed griefs and scars  
Within the white foam of a soundless sea:  
And bring a deeper depth of quietness  
To graves asleep beneath the silent stars.

ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

### A Royal Canadian Regiment.

FOR some time past a great deal has been said and much more has been written about Imperial Federation, though scarcely any two persons are agreed as to what that term really means; the generality of people thinking that what is meant is the welding together of the whole British empire, with its various interests, creeds and tongues, into one harmonious whole, where, to slightly alter Macaulay's lines,

"None are for a party  
But all are for the state."

It is to be feared that many years are destined to elapse before such a happy consummation can be effected, but in the meantime there are many things that can be done which will tend to make such a scheme of Imperial Federation or Unity between the Mother Country and the Colonies not a dream as it is at present—though a dream of future greatness—but a reality.

One step in this direction can be achieved by the adoption of the proposal, that has for some little time past been discussed in England and warmly supported there in influential quarters, to establish the recruiting depot of the Leinster (Royal Canadian) regiment in Canada.

There are many reasons why such a plan should be adopted, and few, unless the one of expense is insuperable, that can be urged against it.

As at present constituted the Leinster Regiment consists of two battalions, the first being formerly known as the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, the latter as the 109th Bombay Infantry. Why the Leinster Regiment should have had that title bestowed upon it when the territorial system in recruiting was adopted, it is very hard to say, unless it was that the authorities at the War Office and Horse Guards thought one name as good as another. Certainly it would not have been possible to recruit the regiment in Bombay, so it could not very well or very appropriately have been christened the Bombay Regiment, but on the other hand it would be possible to recruit the two battalions in Canada, where the first was raised in 1858, and it could be most appropriately named the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Of course there are technical objections and there may be the greater one of undue expense, though the latter ought to be avoided by utilizing the services of the officers and men of the permanent corps. But there are many things in its favour and principally this that such a course would show the Mother Country that the loyalty of the Canadians is not altogether skin deep and that her sons are not only able but



willing to do something more for their sovereign than sing "God Save the Queen," that they are ready to serve her in any part of the world and are prepared, if needs be, to fight and to die for her.

THOS. E. CHAMPION.

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### The Socialism of To-day.—IV.

CAPITAL is Labour. It is as much Labour as electricity is horse, or other power transformed. But Labour lives by consuming new food, whereas Capital, considered strictly as money-capital, has the power of shrinking or of drawing upon itself when idle. A contest between Capital and Labour is, therefore, manifestly unequal. And, to add to the inequality, Capital usually is concentrated in gigantic form, whilst Labour, prior to unions, and even with them, remains pretty much as the child in the fairy tale. The remuneration of Labour under the present system admits of very little expansion, whilst that of Capital admits of unlimited expansion. Now, if Capital would by reason of its very nature share proportionately, and divide what is termed the profit equitably, there could be no further complaint of unequal competition and of even more unequal returns. In this endeavour to secure a fair division of the profits, countless schemes have been put forward from *laissez aller* and *laissez-faire* to state-control and communism. Before leaving the subject of this much-abused competition, however, it is perhaps only fair to cite Professor Rogers in that respect. "Given," he says, "a free market competition tends to raise wages." That is, of course, where the market is really free. Demand must be constant and unlimited. If the freedom be within the slowly expanding circumference of a circle, then, as now, the rapid increase of supply will tend to exceed the demand and the wages of Labour will be diminished to the lowest possible point, in order to maintain the rate of profit on increasing Capital. Whenever reference is made to a re-adjustment of the partnership articles of Labour and Capital the Capitalist cries out to know if Labour will share the losses as well as the profits. Labour does share the losses already, and begins long before Capital begins. If a Capitalist employer sees a tightening of the market he straightway knocks off a portion of the rate of wages of his employees, and perhaps shortens the hours of employment as well. The disposition of the workingmen to conciliate cannot be questioned. There are many cases on record where they have of their own notion lowered their wages to soothe the displeasure of Capital. However, the rapid accumulation of Capital shows where the surplus goes. A spirit of fair play, apart from the influence of public opinion, should constrain capitalists to re-adjust the relation. Socialism does not wish to leave the affair to free will at all, which of a truth in some cases seems to move but slowly, seeking instead a remedy more drastic than just in the establishing by force of a control by force, which is, broadly speaking, an exchange of the despotism of Capital for the despotism of a mere majority.

Marx, in his great work on Capital, charges Capital with unjustly appropriating the surplus-value of Labour by withholding from it a portion of the return which should go to it. This is done, he says, by dealing with Labour upon an economic or market-price basis instead of upon an intrinsic or real-value basis. By keeping down the market price of Labour, Capital buys it cheap but by various means within its reach Capital is enabled to sell Labour at a point nearer its real value. The difference is the surplus-value. But Marx does not deal with Labour and Capital upon the supposition of a common basic property in them. He takes a later starting-point. "The circulation of commodities is the starting-point of Capital," he says; and again "This final product of the circulation of commodities is the first form in which Capital appears." Labour has been deprived in the process of its surplus-value, or its due share of the returns. If, however, we do not establish their practical identity is it not difficult to show that Capital has not some mysterious right to the lion's share? Treated with the same re-agent Labour and Capital will give similar results. Drawing the comparison to a more practical conclusion might we not properly say that since the current rate on capital is, say, five per cent., the current rate on Labour should be the same. Both are ready for investment. The wages of Labour would be its five per cent. rate on the Labour invested. From these we have

the capital amounts of each and the returns over and above the respective five per cent. remunerations might be divided in the proportion of the capital-amounts.

Co-operation is profit-sharing carried to perfection. The parties to the contract are free to contract and are all of one mind. It is both permissible and desirable. The workingman become co-operator, has simply said to himself that he has hitherto given the fruits of his labour, over and above a crust of bread, to his employer, and that he intends now to set up for himself. Several workmen determine to do the same, hence they employ one bookkeeper to keep track of what they make and what they buy, at current prices, and to return the surplus or balance to them proportionately. It is true that co-operative societies, if actuated by a competitive spirit, may cut under each other in the market. But that will regulate itself and be of comparatively little consequence so long as each individual secures the return of his own industry. Because if the iron-working societies cut prices and the carpenters and the tailors, and in fact all the remaining branches of industry, manifestly they will all be reduced to the same level and prices will remain relatively the same. Such, indeed, would be the result of competition at the present time but for the fact that as the society of workingmen goes down that of the Capitalists keeps going up, the relative positions growing farther out of joint day by day, until the line of a bare means of subsistence for the workingman is reached. It will be observed, too, that a society of co-operators, if it comprise a sufficient variety of callings, may live entirely within itself. The objection to a national system of co-operation is that it may not be wholly voluntary and consistent with the free choice of every individual.

It cannot be denied, too, that the mechanism of exchange favours the Capitalist. It enables him to handle the workingman in the open market with greater ease. So, too, with legislation, which in England for centuries was chiefly in favour of the capitalistic landowner.

Co-operation looks to the maintenance of a decent standard of living, and where an individual is unable to work up to that standard he will draw, as at present, upon the generosity of his fellows.

The excellence of the Single Tax consists in its tendency to prevent the abuse of landholding. It requires no argument to demonstrate that it is wrong in principle to hold vacant land or any other prime natural necessary merely for the purpose of making others pay the price of a tight market. And in addition to this, it is plain that no private individual has the right to confiscate the indefinite increment given to the land by that very community which is deprived of its use.

But it is objected that Single Tax suddenly put upon the statute-book means the confiscation of at least a portion of the true investment of the private owner. That objection, undoubtedly valid as it is, can, however, I think, be fairly met. Free all *future* improvements of taxation. The purchase of land under the present system carries with it the guarantee that the present method of imposing taxes shall not be changed so as to shift the burden of taxation beyond the present relative proportion upon any one kind of property, having regard to property now in existence or within reasonable contemplation. But there is no guarantee implied in the present system, morally or legally preventing the legislature's saying that all improvements made after a certain date in the future, say five years, shall not be free of taxation. Hence, if Parliament decreed that after the 1st day of January, 1900, all improvements made after that date should be free from taxation or any portion of taxes, there could be no moral objection. Complications could be avoided by making the taxes of old improvements a registerable lien against the land upon which they stand. Time would then suffice to complete the substitution of the new system of one tax for the old system of many. I submitted this to Mr. George himself and his reply was, that it was unnecessary, as the ordinary agencies of diffusion would accomplish the desired result. It was submitted to him with the view of testing its logical soundness, which I understood the great economist to admit. But Mr. George's "ordinary agencies of diffusion" can hardly be supposed to be satisfactory to the landowner, who, if he is a trespasser, became so by permission of the community. The Single Tax, it will be observed, does not do away with private pos-

session of land, which, indeed, no man can retain now unless he pays taxes. The case of the community against the landowner is precisely like that of the workingman against the capitalist. The Capitalist takes the major portion of the value contributed by Labour and the landowner takes the major portion of the value contributed by the community.

State-Socialism, or Socialism proper, has, at first, a taking look, but the more one investigates it the less one is inclined to think of it. There are two objections to it which seem insuperable, viz.: Labour-cost and the apportionment of labour-time. As to labour-cost value, that is cost value reckoned on the basis of labour-time, Prof. Schäffle says: "Nothing appears simpler than the harmony of this theory of value with the principal socialistic demand, to make enjoyment proportional to Labour and to apportion to each *full value for his labour* or *return for his labour*, as his private income, as true private property; to establish universally 'absolute property and income founded on the individual's own labour,' and to cut off the abstraction of the surplus-value by a third party." But "*is the social cost in labour* the standard value of commodities?" On the contrary Prof. Schäffle shows that labour-cost must be supplemented by value-in-use or, in other words, by "the urgency of demand." If there were a sudden scarcity of any staple article there would be a difficulty in giving to each in exchange all he wanted of that article. Hence, just as at present, to bring about a proper apportionment, the labour-cost value would require to have a demand-value added to it. Otherwise some would have the usual supply and others little or none. At present if wheat rise rapidly, by reason of a poor crop, less is consumed proportionately by each individual because of the rise in price. But if the price remained the same as in labour-cost to each, as computed under the Socialistic system, confusion would ensue. In fact this automatic proportional check of demand-value would be found to suddenly force itself upon the market in spite of any system. There have been many explanations of this Labour-cost value looking to the supplementing of it with a varying-demand value to give it the required elasticity. And Prof. Schäffle says that "the taking into consideration of the use-value in determining social value rates is not inconceivable."

Then, again, with regard to labour-time, it is absolutely impossible to apportion to each man the share to which he is entitled on a mere basis of labour-time. Such a course ignores the unequal gifts and aptitudes bestowed by nature. But the whole system of the Social-Labour state practically depends on the labour-time basis of remuneration. If once a premium be given to merit, then and there ends the Social-Labour plan. "If Socialism," says Prof. Schäffle, "is not able to preserve all the good points of the liberal system such as freedom of Labour and of domestic supply and *then* to annex to these its own undeniable specific advantages—a more certain check against overwork—the prevention of corruption, etc.—it has no prospect and no claims to realization." His conclusion, therefore, is in favour of the preservation of the best elements of the present economic system whatever else is contemplated.

In fact the ideal system of Government is that in which the natural capabilities (under the physical and moral laws) of the individual are protected and not interfered with. The Socialistic spirit, where it means the mutual help spirit, is, of course, admirable, but where it seeks to develop into compulsory government it will probably defeat the very end it aims at. Having ideas of what justice is, of what mutual help is, of what purity of administration is, it is the duty of each individual to lend his efforts in those directions. We need more men and fewer children—more who have brains to know, eyes to see and the courage to do what is noblest for humanity; less of the abominable sham which in vain seeks to hide an emasculated vanity and an unchivalrous spirit of self-seeking.

It is, of course, impossible, in a paper of reasonable length, to give more than a résumé of the facts and fancies of Socialism, which is one of the mightiest questions of all time.

It is always well, perhaps, to look carefully at results, and to judge of efficiency largely by them and, therefore, I shall close with a short reference to the Rochdale co-operation movement. In 1844 a store was set up at Rochdale on new principles. The interest on the capital of shareholders was

limited to five per cent. Current prices were observed. The surplus profit was returned to the customers themselves. Frequently, however, they left it in the store at interest. The man with the largest family made most money and, to quote the phrase of the day, "in a few years his children would eat him into a house of his own, which has since happened to hundreds."

With regard to production, the establishment of co-operative workshops has had the effect of extending the profit-sharing principle amongst private firms.

There are now a large number of productive co-operative societies owned and controlled by workmen. These societies help men to give themselves employment and to acquire the ownership of their own materials of labour and in the end will enable them to compete with Capital on its own ground. Co operation gives to individual workers the profits to which they have contributed and does not induce men to "put in" time as the Social-Labour plan could hardly fail to do, in such a way as to draw as little as possible upon their productive energies and capabilities. It has also the great merit of being natural.

HAMPDEN BURNHAM.

THE END.

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### Parisian Affairs.

THE Russian journals already proclaim that the submission of the Sultan to allow the six extra guardships to keep watch and ward over their respective embassies at Constantinople is a success for Russia and a defeat for England. The French press does not go exactly that length, while feeling happy in every Muscovy triumph, because the French remain coy and nervous lest they be drawn into a war. That indicates nothing good for the continuity of the coach-and-six running smoothly. Except to watch each other's movements better, twelve instead of six gunboats could not do much in protecting the foreign population of Stamboul. A march of Austrians on Salonica; "manifestations" on the part of Greece and Bulgaria, with the inevitable clash in Macedonia and smash in Crete, would do more to open the eyes of the Sultan than playing at either Dardanelles or Bosphorus. And to that it must come. Six more international despatch boats anchored before Stamboul will not save Armenians from being massacred and reforming Turks from being butchered. What next, and next? England cannot exactly complain; she has extricated herself from the Armenian triple alliance, and threw the responsibility of Turkish inhumanities on the European Congress that will certainly keep fiddling, for the amusement of the Yediz Kiosk spectators. The late king of Bavaria had operatic representations for himself alone. Why not Abdul-Hamid not have a monopoly of the symphonies, by the six diplomatic first fiddles.

Even the good-natured and harmless President has not escaped the rage for scandal. His political adversaries—though people believed he had none—have struck him below the belt in a most cowardly manner. They attacked his wife, which is not the gallantry one expects from the French. The story is simply this. When M. Faure was an apprentice tanner near Amboise, he fell in love with Madlle. Bellnot; this was in 1862, and she was aged 20. As Felix Faure had not a position to meet the wants of married life the union was postponed; M. Faure went to Havre, set up for himself in the hide and leather business and prospered. In 1865 he returned to Amboise and proposed that the marriage ought now to take place. Agreed to, only there was a skeleton in the cupboard that her uncle, an honest man, mayor of the town and since Senator, revealed to him. The mother of his *fiancée* was married in March, 1841, to an attorney, Bellnot, whose friends declared him to be a paragon of all the virtues. He was the opposite. In July following—four months after the marriage—he absconded, appropriating what he could of his wife's fortune and assets left between his hands by clients. She never saw her husband again. Five months after the flight her child, the present respected wife of the President, was born. In January, 1842, Madame Bellnot obtained a judicial separation from her living dead-husband. "Mademoiselle cannot be punished for her father's faults. I now cherish her the more, and let our marriage be celebrated." And it was. The nobility of M. Faure's conduct would only be weakened by extolling his decision.

## ART NOTES.

The misdeed of the attorney was: he received bills from his intimate friend, M. Barat—alive to-day—signed in blank, for a determined sum that he was to fill up and have discounted. Bellnot not only did so, but added some zeros to the amounts, appropriated the proceeds and disappeared. Rumor says he was killed during the 1848 Revolution. Barat took up the bills and handed the affair over to the public prosecutor and the attorney was sentenced, having never defended his conduct. When his daughter became the wife of Merchant Faure, Barat applied to her husband, in no way legally responsible for his father-in-law's liabilities, to compound the debt; no notice taken of the demand; this was in 1866. When M. Faure became respectively Deputy-Minister and President of the Republic, Barat continued the "nagging," but never receiving any reply. Finally he threw his last card; he threatened to sell the documents connected with Bellnot's swindle and trial, to a group of the President's political enemies, and by the revelation create a scandal that would kill two birds at once: compel M. Faure to resign and plant additional lead in "Marianne," as the Republic is designated by her foes. Like an excellent tactician, M. Faure met the mysterious and threatening paragraphs as to "the approaching crisis at the Palace of the Elysée," by authorizing a leading journal to unlock the cupboard and exhibit the skeleton *arbi et orbi*. That courageous step has but added to his popularity—and deservedly so. But several extreme anti-Republican journals keep sticking pins, not the less, into the scandal.

As one nail drives out another, so does one scandal another. The Arton, that Panama corrupter of legislators, extradition, is becoming positively an affair of state. The ancient secretary of the detective police at the Home Office has let the cat out of the bag, and by publishing the photos of original official documents, proves that three prime ministers—Messrs. Loubet, Ribot, and Dupuy—while assuring Parliament that they were zealously employed to secure the arrest of Arton, they were all the time negotiating with him to surrender most compromising documents in his possession, and to facilitate his escape. The dogging of him by the French detectives was all make-believe; throwing dust in the eyes. Ex-Premier Loubet, and for evermore an "ex," though accepted, till now, as the coming President of the Senate, confesses the indictment to be a true bill: the two other ex-premiers, Ribot and Dupuy, protest their innocence, and the public cynically smile and agree; they, like the lady, "protest too much." The Chamber has given them a terrible "scalding" and more is certainly in store for them. They all wanted to shield the big guns of their party—the Opportunist—who have been corrupted by Arton, and he holds them by terrible documentary pinchers.

M. Ribot was ejected from office in a quick-march style, because he refused to surrender the Arton legislators; his successor, M. Bourgeois, and reigning premier, is becoming idolized, because he will unearth every concealed legislator and functionary who has fattened on the widow's mites that chiefly made up the capital of the Panama Company. All eyes are fixed upon the hearing of Arton's appeal before the Queen's Bench against being handed over to France. The corrupted—whose 104 names have never been published, including an individual, "X," who has a man-with-the-Iron-Mask mystery about him—hope Arton will not be delivered up, because he would "blow" on the implicated. Sir Edward Read and English public opinion can now comprehend why previous premiers really did not desire to have Dr. Hertz back to France. He, too, might "blow." Minister Bourgeois counts upon the Lord Chief Justice simply ratifying the extradition on the plea of bankruptcy, and undertakes that Arton will be tried for that misdemeanor alone while being utilized as a "Crown witness" in a process of Panama corruption that will be re-instituted against the screened fold of black sheep now trembling at their doom. M. Bourgeois forgets that the Chief Justice will examine the appeal after hearing both sides, and will take into account the political element. To prove the latter, Arton's counsel will unfold, as only a British law court can, the whole of the Panama swindle and its corruptions, therein including the depositions—as a witness—of Dr. Hertz and his documentary bullets. After the hearing of the appeal and the Torquemada cross-examinations, under the full glare of the search-light, any further proceedings in France cannot reveal many novelties.

Paris, Dec. 14, 1895.

WITH all the talk of war that is abroad the Toronto Club shows an admirable equanimity in busying itself with matters relating to the arts of peace; and I think it may fairly be congratulated on the public spirit it has shown in embarking on an enterprise in which there can be no commercial interest, its only reward being the reflection that a large number of people will derive pleasure and profit at its hands. The special notice relating to this enterprise says: "A loan exhibition of pictures will be held in the Toronto Club, commencing on Friday the 10th and ending on Saturday the 18th of January, upon which days, Sundays excepted, the exhibition will be open from 3.30 until 6.30 p.m., and from 8 until 12 p.m. Admission will be by cards issued in blank by the secretary to members of the Club for their guests (ladies included), but each card must be countersigned by a member of the Club before presentation. Light refreshments will be served by the Club to members and their guests during the afternoon exhibitions; and in the evening upon the order of members. Members also have the privilege of inviting their guests to dinner or supper. Afternoon visitors may remain for dinner as guests of members, and in such cases no additional cards of admission will be required for the evening exhibition."

Looked at in the light of the matter-of-fact prose of the Club's special notice, it is hard to imagine that any other feast will be offered to visitors beside what emanates from the hands of the *chef*; but the task which I have set out to accomplish is to disabuse the public mind of this idea, and to point out the real significance of the banquet of pictures which is to give an unwonted splendour to the sober chambers of the Club. It is an unfortunate fact that the public appreciation of a great achievement in the pictorial art is much less keen than is the case with the sister art of music; and out of a thousand people who would slop through the rain to hear Melba sing (and who would pay a big fee to boot), not ten would cross the street on a balmy day in June to see Turner's "Ulysses" or Regnault's portrait of General Prim. It were idle for me to speculate on the reasons for this comparative apathy, but probably one of the foremost is the fact that most people (even the musically uneducated), enjoy indulging the sense of hearing by listening to beautiful sounds—a kind of oral sensuality. But comparatively few know how great is the delight which comes with the frank surrender of the sense of sight to the enjoyment of splendour of colour, nobility of form and graciousness of line. It is not altogether the public's fault; it is largely because the greater works of painting, which should be as luminously intelligible as a song, have been girt about with whole fog-banks of literary criticism—criticism which is applicable to a novel or a treatise on theology, but which is quite *inapplicable* to a work of art produced during a few hours of happy inspiration by a man whose senses were riotously active and whose intellect was only valuable in producing unity of effect in the result—a proper degree of cohesiveness—in fact, in limiting it within the bounds of sanity. There is no greater sinner on these lines than Ruskin who makes a picture a text on which to hang a sermon on the degeneracy of man, and who uses an innocent water-colour as a spring-board for launching himself into unfathomable oceans of rhetoric.

It is a sufficient guarantee of the merit of the coming exhibition to merely state that amongst the collectors whose names figure on the list of contributors to it are Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sir Donald Smith, and Messrs. Ross, Angus, E. B. Osler, Drummond, Cassels, and Greenshields. Montreal, which is richer than Toronto in art treasures, has promised pictures in the most generous manner; and as the monetary value of these works is very high, the public spirit which is shown by their owners in exposing them to the risks of the journey is all the more to be commended. If I were appealing to an American audience I should be inclined to mention some of the prices given for individual pictures, but as I expect their artistic beauties to outweigh their pecuniary worth in the estimation of the enlightened readers of THE WEEK, I lay no stress on the gross consideration of these masterpieces as articles of commerce. I hope to be able, next week, to enumerate some of the pictures and their authors; and I think I can promise examples of Corot, Troyon, Fortuny, Neuheys and Daubigny. I hope,

however, that my "booming" of the exhibition may not whet the appetites of picture lovers who have not the fortune to be donated with a card of admission by a member, but any individual who should be so blest will have cause to be grateful to his friend, the member, and will be able to thank God that he has lived to see a landscape by Troyon.

E. WYLY GRIER.

## Pew and Pulpit in Toronto.—XXII.

AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KING STREET.

ST. ANDREW'S Church, at the corner of King and Simcoe streets, is a familiar and striking object which naturally attracts the attention of Toronto. The other corners of this street intersection are occupied respectively by Government House, a tavern and Upper Canada College, which led some local wit to observe once that the angles were those of "administration, education, damnation and salvation." The church is a very solid and substantial structure, almost fort-like in its severe strength. It is built of grey stone and has three imposing towers. There was talk a year or two ago of removing it to a more residential neighbourhood, but the idea seemed anomalous and surprising. St. Andrew's Church looks like one of the things that remain; it was built to last for centuries and it has a note of majesty and gravity that is very impressive. It is, I suppose, in the Norman style of architecture. One can fancy it standing fitly on a towering base of granite against which the wild waves of the Hebrides might dash in vain. There is something strong, insular and self-contained about it. If ever the tide of war overflows us, which God forbid, "St. Andrew's" would be used for a fort. It has been for a quarter of a century the fort of that soldier of the Cross, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of whom a friend writes to me:—

"If you were to idealize a clergyman none would come nearer to your ideal than Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D. The elements so requisite in a minister of the gospel, and yet so rarely combined in one man are possessed by him in an eminent degree. Ministers there are even in the narrower circle of his own denomination who are more scholarly, greater pulpit orators, more famous evangelists, but there are few, if any, in his own or in the sister churches who have drawn so deeply from all the sources open to the human mind in preparing for the high duties of the Christian ministry. He has been endowed with mental faculties of the highest order, and had he turned his mind to one or two special subjects he would have easily stepped into the front rank. But he had chosen his life work early, and was wise enough to know wherein the great strength of his profession lies. Of a most tender and sympathetic nature he turned his gifts into the field of the pastorate, and it has been there, in ministering unto the sick, in comforting the distressed, in relieving the needy, in guiding the young and counselling the old, in breaking Scripture truth to give each one his and her portion of daily spiritual bread, in moulding a high and patriotic and unselfish character, the reflection of his own pure soul—it has been in such noble work that his aspirations have had their fulfilment, and his ambition its reward, the devotion and devotedness of his daily life he brought with him into the pulpit and re-impacted them to his people in his sermons, which were models of practical thought and persuasiveness of style. He aimed not at distinction as a preacher, but his native genius he could not suppress, and often there rang outbursts of eloquence chastened by a holy earnestness, which nothing could resist. His characteristic as a preacher has been the appropriateness of everything he said and did. He always rose to the occasion, and no seemed to all to be exactly what was necessary and no more nor less. He stands to-day as one of the most faithful and outspoken of pastors, yet with a heart so large that failings and failures in profession and practice bring more sorrow than rebuke from its depths. As a public man he has few peers. A patriot born, with strong national feeling, and that love for home and country derived from his Celtic race, he has been ever ready to stand in the breach when the path of duty was clear."

Last Sunday the services at St. Andrew's were conducted by Rev. Principal Grant, who, during the long ill-

ness of the pastor, has frequently occupied the pulpit and rendered very valuable services to the church. Ascending by many steps to the entrance on King street one comes on a somewhat dimly-lighted, but comfortable, cocoa-matted corridor where several elders stood at the doors, for this was Communion Sunday and the communicants were giving up their cards of entrance and the body of the church was reserved for them. They very kindly invited us to join in the service "if we were the commodious of other churches," but we went into one of the commodious side galleries, from whence a good view of the interior is obtained. St. Andrew's is a large church, but the interior is scarcely so impressive as the outside had led one to expect. The roof and side walls are plain almost to the extent of poverty of idea, from a constructive point of view, though the decoration of them is both tasteful and suitable. The south end of the church, on the other hand, where the pulpit stands, harmonizes in style and dignity with the exterior of the edifice. It is an arrangement of pilasters and arches combined with a large stained glass window and two smaller ones, and is both artistic and satisfactory. The windows are headed with Norman arches, and the larger one is pictured with the story of the good Samaritan—evidently a memorial. Below these windows stands the pulpit, ascended by a flight of stairs from either side, and below the pulpit is the dais where are the communion table, the chairs for the elders and the font. On Sunday morning the communion service was set forth on the table and the whole covered with a snowy cloth.

Principal Grant ascended the pulpit with a sedate step, but not that of age. He was attired in the black Presbyterian gown, and his manner in the pulpit was dignified and unexceptionable. There was more deliberation about it than I had been led to expect from reading various contributions from his pen. It was not the deliberation that tires, but rather that which allows of each sentence producing its due effect. His voice is deep and sympathetic; occasionally it can be raised to considerable loudness, but at the communion service on Sunday morning it was studiously subdued. The introductory prayers were simple and heartfelt; the passages of Scripture and the hymns such as nearly everybody knew by heart. They had been selected for that service by the absent minister, who, unable to be with his flock, was with them in spirit. I was much struck with Principal Grant's reading of some passages from the Psalms. Hearing them one forgot all about the "higher criticism of the Old Testament." It passed away and was forgotten. I am sure it did not enter the heads of the large assembly of members of the church that sat in the pews on the floor of the building that is their spiritual home and that must be for them a consecrated place. There they sat a most interesting sample of the Presbyterians of Toronto. Grey-headed men, men of responsibility, men of trust, devout, fearing God, and having a high idea of their own responsibilities. Young, wholesome-looking men, rising up to tread in the footsteps of their fathers. Wives and mothers of families, comely in their matronliness, and maidens, not of the empty-headed, irresponsible variety, but who had already discovered that life is an earnest thing, and that for everybody there is work to do before the darkness comes. There was no air of ultra-fashion, and, equally, there was no air of pious dowdiness. The occasion was a solemn one, and every attendant seemed to join in the service with the most earnest sincerity.

The mention of the hymns brings to mind the organ, a vast instrument occupying the back of the north gallery and reaching almost to the width of the church. It is played by Mr. E. Fisher with irreproachable taste and ability. The capacity and range of the organ gives him great opportunities, which he exercises with discretion, not running riot in them as some organists would, who live, move, and have their being amid *forte* and *fortissimo*, and almost burst the bellows into the bargain. With Mr. Fisher it is different. He is not only master of his instrument but the servant of his art, and you get delicate shades in his playing, and fine appreciations of sentiment for which you are inclined to be very grateful. He has, at his command, a small but carefully selected choir—perhaps fourteen voices. In addition to the hymns, they rendered an anthem at each service last Sunday. That in the morning was the beautiful one, "Christ was Obedient Unto Death." It was sung with reverential feeling and adequate expressiveness and phrasing.

I had never seen a Presbyterian communion service before. After a collection had been taken up for the charities

of the season—a collection in which the paper currency on the plates seemed to be in excess of the silver—the elders came forward and lifted the white cloth from the communion table. A few words from the gospel, describing the origin of the Lord's Supper were said by Prof. Grant, and then he took a piece of bread of the breadth of a hand-palm and breaking a piece off it, passed it to the elder next to him saying, "Eat ye all of it." When the elders had all thus partaken they took the silver patens containing the pieces of bread and walking slowly along the aisles gave a fragment at each pew. So the symbolic food passed from hand to hand and was broken. Afterwards the cup was passed and with deep solemnity these disciples commemorated their dying Saviour. Then standing up they recited the Apostles' Creed, the minister leading, There was a blessing to the standing congregation, and the service was over. One came away feeling that St. Andrew's Church is a religious place, where everything is subordinated to the ideas of worship and edification. I do not wonder that its remote downtown position does not militate much against the attendance there. People will go a long way to get spiritual bread.

In the evening Principal Grant preached an admirable sermon in favour of peace between Britain and the United States, from the text, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." While deprecating war he plainly showed the reasonableness of the ground taken by Lord Salisbury. The discourse was a clear-headed and clever generalization of the position and it was delivered with much force. Principal Grant is a great preacher. There is a measured strength and solidity about his utterance, illumined by a central glow of earnestness.

J. R. N.

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### Music and the Drama.

IT is a distinct pleasure to observe that the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, always popular with the musical element of Toronto, will give some concerts in the Massey Hall early in January. The prices too are reasonable for such an expensive organization, the highest being one dollar a seat.

The Canadian Society of Musicians are holding their annual convention in the city, as the paper goes to press. The attendance is fairly large, and the interest manifested moderately keen, although not by any means superlatively enthusiastic. Perhaps this is the fault of the policy, although difficult to know exactly the best means of improving it. At all events, nothing is heard of the Society after its annual convention, until another year rolls around. But the Society is a good thing, if it only brings the musicians together; this makes amiability, and helps to consolidate good-will and brotherly friendship.

Messrs. Pier Delasco, baritone, George Fox, violinist, and Mrs. Emma Fraser Blackstock, pianiste, gave a concert in St. George's Hall on the evening of the 20th inst. This affair was attended by a fashionable audience, and also a musical one, who were generous in their applause of the three talented concert-givers. The programme was sufficiently varied to be interesting, and sufficiently short not to be tedious, two considerations always appreciated. I need not say what I have frequently said before, that George Fox has the natural genius to make himself a mighty name in the world of violinists if circumstances permitted, and he were to bend all his energies to this end. This means the best of teaching and criticism, and work, continual work, with all this word implies. He has temperament, a wonderful sensitive musical ear, a naturally refined taste, and the abandon which makes one forget the school-master discipline of metronome, machine-made players. He gave brilliant performances of Sarasate's Gipsy Dances, Wieniawski's, Legende in G minor, and one or two other numbers, but his playing of the Schumann "Trauemerei," which he gave as an encore number, was spoiled by an over-sentimental interpretation, and it suffered also by being played too slow. His other numbers, however, showed his splendid talent and cultivation, and he was lustily cheered. His only teacher thus far has been Mr. J. W. Baumann, of Hamilton, a musician and artist who has always had my sincere admiration, for his geniality is as refreshing as his teaching and musicianship is genuinely effective. Mr. Delasco gave several songs

in his happy, felicitous style, winning recalls and applause. His voice is excellent, musical and rich, his phrasing being musicianly also. I have always thought it would be a treat to hear him in Faust, as he would be simply great as Mephistopheles. Mrs. Blackstock played gracefully and with a nice touch. Her numbers were Liszt's "Love's Dream" in E, and Leschetizky's "Two Larks," a brilliant showy piece, effective only when well performed. This latter number was given just such a performance as it required, and it was neat and tasteful, the Liszt selection, however, lacked passion and contrast; the moods were not sufficiently intense.

W. O. FORSYTH.

The second concert given in Toronto by Melba and her associates did not draw so large an audience as the previous one, a fact which has caused some unfavourable comment on the lack of appreciation shown by the Toronto public. No doubt this is partly just, but it should be noticed at the same time that a large share of the blame belongs elsewhere. The prices of admission were too high. As the present instance is not an isolated one, it seems opportune to call attention to the fact that the Massey Music Hall is only very imperfectly serving the purpose for which it is commonly supposed to have been erected, namely, the offering of high-class concerts, etc., at low prices, so that even comparatively poor people may attend if they desire. On the occasion in question the lowest price of admission was seventy-five cents, and the cheapest reserved seat cost one dollar. What benefit could the masses derive when such a scale of prices prevailed? The few seats (441) offered at seventy-five cents were all filled, while the remainder of the Hall contained a large number of empty places. The public of Toronto, to whom the Hall is said to have been given, cannot understand why the management seems so keen to make large profits, when the sole object in view (financially) is supposed to be the payment of necessary expenses. In this case, however, it happened, unfortunately for everyone, that the eagerness for money (if such it be) was not combined with the necessary business sagacity. Almost anyone who was familiar with the size and composition of the audiences attending the principal concerts given in the city during the last two months could have informed the management that, at the scale of prices proposed, the Massey Hall would not be filled by a return of the Melba company. The result of the whole matter was deplorable: a comparatively small audience, hundreds of people anxious to attend but unable to afford the expense of a seat, and financial returns which can scarcely have delighted the management. If the prices had been reasonable—from about a dollar and a half down to twenty-five cents, with plenty of reserved seats at fifty cents—it is altogether probable that a larger sum of money would have been realised, and (which is more to the point) it is certain that a far greater number of people would have been enabled to enjoy an evening of delightful singing. Happily a much more reasonable scale of prices has been announced for the coming concerts of the Thomas' Orchestra.

The present year being the 200th anniversary of the death of Henry Purcell, great prominence has been given to his music in England, and every effort has been made to fitly honour the memory of this great man. A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of last month (the anniversary of Purcell's death), the special features of the occasion being the delivery of an appropriate address by the Dean of Westminster, the placing of wreaths on the composer's grave, and the performance of a number of his anthems by a large choir conducted by Sir John Stainer and Dr. Bridge. Many other distinguished musicians were present, and the service is said to have been most imposing. On the same date, in Albert Hall, Dr. Hubert Parry's "Invocation to Music, an Ode written in honour of Henry Purcell" was performed, for the first time in London, by the Royal Choral Society, Sir Joseph Barnby conductor. The work produced a deep impression. Purcell certainly deserves to be honoured by all lovers of music, and especially by Englishmen, for his great achievements in the field of composition, particularly of church music. In estimating the genius of the man and the originality of his works, due account must be taken of the very early date of his life, so early in the history of music that he was, to a large extent, a pioneer in the lines of composition he followed.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

## Canadian Bibliography.\*

MR. GAGNON'S essay on Canadian Bibliography is a catalogue of a library containing printed books, and adjacent countries, with bibliographic notes. Mr. Gagnon is an alderman of the city of Quebec who has been collecting books and all sorts of antiquities relating to the history of Canada for twenty years. He is said to have spent about \$20,000 on his collection, which is, perhaps, the largest of the kind in private hands in this country. To describe his book as a mere catalogue would be to do it a great injustice. It is an annotated catalogue. In an infinite number of cases Mr. Gagnon has added notes to the description of the book. In the seven hundred and ten pages of closely printed matter there are over five thousand separate publications noticed. The infinite labour and huge expense involved in getting up this work can only be explained by the theory that it is a labour of love. Mr. Gagnon furnishes his fellow bibliophiles with a preface which appeals to every collector or enthusiast of any description whatever. We will make no apology for translating some of his paragraphs, because they explain in the most satisfactory way the pleasures and the difficulties met with by any collector of books, but more especially by any collector of Canadian books. Mr. Gagnon says:

"When twenty years ago I commenced to make this collection of the Canadian books, a description of which I to-day offer to the public, I did not suspect that there were so many writings relating to Canada or upon so many varied subjects. I then undertook the task without presumption, because I was not aware of its extent or importance. As I advanced in my researches I became more and more fascinated with this kind of labour, even to the extent of becoming passionately fond of it. I spared nothing; neither journeys, nor watchfulness, nor money, in order to give free course to my rage for collecting. Thus I have come to be able to make a collection both considerable and precious of autographs, manuscript documents, maps, plans, portraits and book plates relating to the history of Canada.

"I know by experience I have imposed upon myself a heavy task in undertaking this work and I know also that the difficulty is in doing it well. In fact the best bibliographies are imperfect. Volumes have been written on how to form catalogues, and the result has been only a difference of opinion on a very great number of points. I have made myself thoroughly familiar with two or three of the methods employed by different authorities, and I have made from them one particular kind which appears to me to have given a little satisfaction. In my eyes the best quality of a catalogue is to be easy of consultation. In preparing my work I have not lost sight of this most essential object."

With regard to the difficulties which Mr. Gagnon has met he speaks as follows, and any person who has studied the subject will agree with him:

"The collector of Canadian publications meets obstacles and difficulties absolutely unknown in the formation of any other collection. A book printed in Canada in the beginning of our century is often more difficult to find than a book printed in Europe by those who introduced printing there more than four hundred years ago. Our Canadian books have almost always been printed with few impressions. Besides, in addition, there have only been a small number of libraries and lovers of books to take steps for their preservation. Then, again, the great number of fires which have almost made Canada a place of celebrity, and which have contributed in a great degree to the loss of precious material. Have we not seen many times our Parliamentary Libraries, made at the cost of great sacrifice by enlightened men, destroyed in a few hours by this destructive element?"

"These remarks are especially true of the innumerable pamphlets which have been printed in Canada. These are the more difficult to preserve because often they are composed only of a few sheets, in appearance of little value, yet it happens that pamphlets which say the least are often

the most precious. None of them ought to be disdained, because some day or other an investigator can find there useful pages. It is from these little sheets, five, ten or thirty pages, so easily to be lost, that historians are able to find a piece of information sought for elsewhere in vain and of great assistance to them. It is for this reason that I keep with a jealous care all my little pamphlets, among which there is a large number of the greatest rarity, and which have never been described before.

"This fact that certain Canadian publications have become very rare, some irrevocably lost, seems still more astonishing when we think that the introduction of printing into Canada only dates from the middle of the last century. In fact it is generally agreed that printing came here with the first number of the Quebec Gazette on the 21st June, 1776."†

These paragraphs which we have quoted from Mr. Gagnon's preface are no doubt correct. There have been previous attempts in the way of creating a permanent record of Canadian bibliography.

In 1867 Mr. H. J. Morgan published his "Bibliotheca Canadensis," or Manual of Canadian Literature, and in 1886 Dr. Kingsford published his "Canadian Archaeology." Mr. Morgan's work is referred to by Mr. Gagnon as having been consulted by him frequently. He points out that the main defect in Mr. Morgan's compilation is his want of information about French Canadian publications. Dr. Kingsford's Canadian Archaeology has more reference to Upper Canada, but Mr. Gagnon makes due acknowledgment for information received also from that authority.

In a printed statement furnished with the book, Mr. Gagnon says that he is preparing a list in chronological order of Canadian works, which the author has been unable to procure, but which are known to him and most of which have been destroyed. He intended to include this list as well as an alphabetical index of names in the present volume, but he finds that the book has grown to such a size that he will be obliged to issue these two additions as a separate appendix.

Viewed in any aspect, this book of Mr. Gagnon's is a remarkable production, and he deserves a great deal of credit and the most sincere thanks of every lover of Canadian literature. His devotion and self-sacrifice are exceedingly great and the results are very instructive, and we cannot imagine that the work that he has set himself to do could possibly have been better done.

Like all catalogues, or lists of any kind, it is more than possible that books have been omitted perhaps quite as important in some instances as those described, but, however this may be, it may safely be said, that hereafter no library in Canada of any pretensions, whether private or public, can afford to be without this work. Mr. Gagnon's Bibliography will always be a standard reference.

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## The Religions of the World.\*

THIS excellent work, which we before noticed, was originally published as one of a series of "Guild Text Books," and having already reached a sale of no less than twelve thousand, has been reissued in a more attractive, but still inexpensive form as the first volume of "The Guild Library." The author has not only revised it, but has added two most valuable chapters on "Israel" and "Jesus Christ."

Dr. Grant is well known as an exponent of the views of believing and reverent Biblical criticisms, as represented, by Drs. Driver and Sanday, and the chapter on "Israel" is a fine example of the exposition of the history of the people and the doctrines of the prophets based upon the most generally adopted results of criticism. As Dr. Sanday some years ago advised, Dr. Grant commences with the prophets and skillfully portrays the development of their teaching about God, and Israel's conception of its relation to Him; of Messianic prophecy with special reference to the prophecies of Isaiah; of the idea of vicarious sacrifice as ex-

\* "Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne Inventaire d'une Bibliothèque comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc., relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents avec des notes Bibliographiques." Par Philéas Gagnon. Québec: Imprimé pour l'Atueur. 1895.

† On this point see Mr. Gagnon's note on number 2780, page 381.

\* "Religions of the World." By G. M. Grant, D.D., L.L.D., Principal Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Twelfth thousand. Revised and enlarged. London: A. & C. Black. Edinburgh: R. & R. Clark.

pounded by "the great unnamed whose writings are bound up with Isaiah's," and the establishment of the completed legal system under Ezra and his successors.

We commend this chapter to the attention of those who, on the one hand, think that the result of criticism is to introduce confusion into our conceptions of the Old Testament, and on the other that the Old Testament is, to use recent extraordinary phrase, "Christianity's Millstone." In respect of epigrammatic phrases we heartily endorse Dr. Grant's words, wherein, speaking of the expressions "the night of legalism" and "the dark ages," he says, "General phrases like these not only give no information, as it is impossible to sum up great periods of history in single sentences, but they are essentially inaccurate."

### Recent Fiction.\*

"THE HERONS," by Helen Shipton, is a story of two brothers who belong to the north of England. The father is of a stern, harsh disposition, and one of the sons in early youth has disgraced the family and leaves home. The other son remains with his father and is brought up in ignorance of his brother's crime. The plot turns on the sacrifice made by the younger brother for the elder. A pathetic and well told incident towards the end of the book is the reconciliation of the father and mother of the two sons. There is a fair attempt at the delineation of character, but the incidents are trivial and the book as a whole cannot be described as a success.

"The Crooked Stick" is written by a well known Australian writer whose earlier stories have won for him deserved reputation. This work will not add to it. There is an attempt to give the book local flavour, but the characters might as well have acted in the midland countries of England or anywhere else for that matter as where they are placed. The book is disappointing coming from where it does.

"Winifred Mount" is a pretty story of a young girl who loses her father, but finds fashionable friends who introduce her into good London society. Henley and houseboats are brought into the story. This book we are glad to speak of with praise. It will do what novels are meant for, kill an idle hour pleasantly. Only one objectionable passage may be noted which occurs in the description of a house-boating experience. A young man of the party tells a story which is evidently *risqué* because it is described by one of the characters as "fit for married women." The heroine and a friend are described as not understanding it, but as laughing at it. If the book reaches another edition the passage should be cut out. It jars on the reader as being a false struck note. Ladies do not allow *risqué* stories to be told in their presence. Except for this slip the book is consistently well done.

"A Pair of Blue Eyes," by Hardy, is one of Hardy's earlier books. It is the forerunner of the sad strain which appears so powerfully in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." It is not nearly as powerful as "Tess," but is not disfigured by the coarseness of Mr. Hardy's last book. Why did the author not continue in the strain of "The Trumpet Major?" That book was an exquisite picture of homely life. The heroine of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," Elfrida Swanscourt, is an example of the sad effects of a timid, unthinking girl innocently pledging herself to a man whom she subsequently

finds she does not care for. When the real man appears, by a series of unfortunate incidents, for which she is partly to blame and partly not to blame, she loses him. As in all Mr. Hardy's books there are some vivid descriptions of scenery. The episode in which Elfrida saves Knight's life is most romantically told. We run no risk in saying that the book will repay reading, although we cannot say we enjoyed it nearly as much as others of Mr. Hardy's books.

In "Maelcho" the Hon. Emily Lawless has drawn on the materials accumulated by her for her History of Ireland in the History of the Nations Series to draw a gruesome picture of Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century. Horror on horror's head accumulates in a way that would please Froude himself. The book is decidedly worth reading but is positively painful in its description of Irish savagery and English brutality. Not much good is done by disinterring these long dead crimes. There is no pleasure in reading about them, but, all the same, the book is original and strongly written.

"Red Rowans" is a charming Highland story. Unfortunately, it is a sad one. There is so much sadness in life itself that one shrinks from it in fiction. But we most strongly recommend this book to any person who wishes to read descriptions of lonely Highland scenery, alas! so far away—and to make the acquaintance of a good, true girl. There is a vein of comedy running through the work in the character of the old Highland woman who asks the young lady visitor to air her grave clothes before the fire for her. We are very happy to recommend this book most cordially.

### Children's Books.\*

"THE Carved Lions," by Mrs. Molesworth, will be found a very acceptable present for any little girl, if there are any little girls left, of any age between ten and fifteen years. Older readers, who remember "Carrots" and "The Little Waifs," will be glad to recognize in this new book of Mrs. Molesworth, a worthy companion of these two former favourites. The plot of this story turns on the unhappiness of a little girl left by her father and mother at a boarding-school. The happy home life with her mother is feelingly contrasted with her wretchedness at school. The book is prettily illustrated and will doubtless have quite as great a success as Mrs. Molesworth's other so well known children's story.

"Ruby's Vacation" is the fourth of a series but is quite complete of itself. It is the work of an American writer, and very nicely done. It is intended for older children as well as for younger, but it is a child's book. One fault we have to notice which is seen in many American books of the same class, the characters use bad grammar, phrases such as "real good" grate upon the reader. It almost seems as if the writers thought that children used bad grammar when young, and that when they grew older they lost their vulgarisms. We are glad to say that this book is not so disfigured by such mistakes as others we have met. On the contrary, the grown up people speak very nicely. The book will be found to be a very nice present indeed for little girls.

"Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," by the author of "Little Lord Faunteloy," is an account of the visit of two children, twelve years old, to the Chicago Fair. But our readers must not imagine that this statement of the nature of the book is all that there is to be said for it. How the children came to go there, and what they did when they got

\*"The Herons." By Helen Shipton. Macmillan's Colonial Series. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"The Crooked Stick or Polly's Probation." By Rolf Bolderwood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," "The Miner's Right," "Nevermore," etc. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"Winifred Mount." By Richard Bryce, author of "Miss Maxwell's Affections," "The Burden of a Woman," etc. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"A Pair of Blue Eyes" By Thomas Hardy. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"Maelcho: A Sixteenth Century Narrative." By the Hon. Emily Lawless. (Colonial Library). London: Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., W.C. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"Red Rowans." By Mrs. F. A. Steel, author of "Miss Stuart's Legacy," etc. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

\*"The Carved Lions." By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke. London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1895.

"Ruby's Vacation." The fourth volume of the Ruby series. By Minnie E. Paull, author of "Ruby and Ruthy," "Ruby's Ups and Downs," "Ruby at School," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1895.

"Two Little Pilgrims' Progress: A Story of the City Beautiful." By Frances Hodgson Burnett. (Illustrated) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1895.

"Jerry's Family: A Story of a Street Waif of New York." By James Otis, author of "Toby Tyler," "Jenny Wren's Boarding House," "The Boy's Revolt," etc. Illustrated by George Foster Barnes. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

"Melody." By Laura E. Richards. Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1895.

"Hildegarde's Neighbours." By Laura E. Richards, author of "Queen Hildegarde," "Hildegarde's Holiday," "Captain January," etc. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

there are most delicately and charmingly described. The whole surroundings are completely idealized, and the book shows how an imaginative mind, even that of a child, can learn the true lesson to be taught by concentrating in one place all that is best and most interesting in science and art. The illustrations are worthy of the text.

"Jerry's Family," by James Otis, is a story of how the poor help the poor. A street Arab helps the wife and child of a convict and, in turn, is helped by them. The illustrations in this book are exceedingly well done. "Jerry's Family" would make a nice present for either boys or girls. A quiet boy would derive very much pleasure from its pages. It is not exactly suited to an active minded boy, as it cannot be called an adventure book, but to any boy not wishing to read adventure books only it may be safely given.

"Melody" is a most pathetic and beautiful story of a blind girl endowed by nature, as a compensation, with the gift of song. The exquisite illustrations by Mr. Merrill, give an additional grace to a book which, even without them, would be willingly read, but with them furnishes a perfect idyl. We cannot speak too highly of the delicate touches of nature which appear in every chapter, we had almost said in every page of this book. No one can possibly make a mistake in selecting this book as a Christmas present for old or young.

"Hildegard's Neighbours" is another book by the author of "Melody." It is in a different style, but is, in its own way, an exceedingly nice book. It is a girl's story without any love in it. Many of our readers must appreciate how satisfactory it is to be able to present a growing girl with a book which is interesting and amusing, and at the same time does not put rubbishy notions in her head. To persons desiring such a book "Hildegard's Neighbours" may be safely recommended. The illustrations add to the value of the book. While not strictly a child's book it is certainly a fit present for young girls.

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### Letters to the Editor.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR,—President Cleveland, goaded by his political opponents or under pressure from his party, has at length adopted the spirited foreign policy so long desired, and has just given another violent twist to the British lion's tail, to the great satisfaction of the Anglophobists. They have shaken hands all round, and are in a very self-satisfied state of mind; and American newspapers are jubilant. We are treated to such startling announcements as the following: "A Big War Cloud," "The Monroe Doctrine to be Enforced." One editor with what Americans call a "swelled head," who presides over a very insignificant issue, reassures us in the following: "There will be no War," for Great Britain will not dare to go to war with the *most powerful nation in the world* over a small strip of territory in Venezuela. All this is very amusing. It is well-nigh impossible to believe that the United States has any serious intention of provoking a war with us, and we can only regard all these "fire-works" as electioneering bluster.

The British lion has submitted for years, with good-natured indifference, to this so-called "tail-twisting," seemingly so important a factor in the peculiar and unsavory methods of American electioneering; but now, if the Monroe Doctrine is to be rubbed into us *volens volens*, Uncle Sam must be taught that there is a limit to our endurance.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Denison's admirable pamphlet, "Canada and Her Relations to the Empire," will open the eyes of the British people to the real feeling existing towards us amongst the masses of native Americans. As a British subject who has the experience of many years' residence amongst Americans in all parts of the United States, I know that the feelings entertained towards us are envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Throughout the United States it is almost impossible to take up a newspaper in which Great Britain and her affairs are referred to, which does not abuse and disparage us. The people have been educated and trained to hate us for years by their newspapers. They have been taught to believe both by their newspapers and public speakers that Great Britain is a grasping, tyrannical power, and a bully of weaker powers than herself. "Where the prejudice is strong the judgment is weak." *No conciliatory measures that Great Britain may*

*adopt in dealing with the United States will ever be attributed to anything but fear.* They will say, as they often do say, "they are backing down," "they are knuckling down." The newspapers, upon which Americans depend chiefly for their guidance and education, have taught them to believe in their own infallibility. They boast of being the richest and most powerful nation in the world. They believe that in an inconceivable short time they can equip an immense army, create a navy and *man it* with the finest men in the world—of course—and ride rough-shod over any power which dares to oppose them. They are, in short, intoxicated with their own vanity. The question is, whether there will be a majority of well-informed men of common sense in the United States Congress who will realize the folly and inevitable disaster of a war with Great Britain. In many ways a war would be popular in the United States amongst certain classes especially, who see various channels through which Uncle Sam's money could be drained into their coffers in the shape of "Government contracts." Business is very dull, and there is little prospect of its improving. People are discontented. There are thousands upon thousands either without or with inadequate employment. The United States has been casting covetous glances at the Dominion for years, and whenever they feel confident in their own strength of armament, or can take advantage of Great Britain's involvement in other troubles, they will seek a pretext for the invasion of the Dominion. Spread-Eagleism demands that the United States flag shall wave over the whole of this continent, and South America has even been included.

People in England know nothing or little of the hostile feeling of the masses here towards England. The impressions of English writers upon international feeling, formed as it is during a brief visit, recipients of the hospitalities of the best people, and who sojourn only in pleasant places, are most misleading. In the amenities of social intercourse with Americans in England, as stated by Col. Denison, Englishmen have been led to believe that a real friendship, based upon consanguinity and mutual interests, was springing up between the two nations. This is a delusion. Incompatibility of temperaments, commercial rivalry, and intense jealousy of Great Britain's vast Empire will preclude the existence of anything beyond a peaceable *modus vivendi* in the relations of the two nations. If war is to be avoided we must be prepared for it. We must use our capital in fostering the industries of our own colonies, and thus strengthen their powers.

Admitting the possibility of war in the present crisis we are threatened with the invasion of the Dominion by 900,000 armed men. This is a very serious outlook. There is little to prevent the pouring in of armed hosts from the States. Americans have long gloated over the ease with which they could overwhelm our little population in Canada. Well! we must face the situation as we best can. There is plenty of room for our visitors, and some of them will no doubt settle amongst us in one way or another. We must prepare a little warm collation for them, and we need not altogether despair of survival. Uncle Sam will eventually pay for the damages, and our blue-jackets will see that the little bill is collected.

F. M.  
Philadelphia, Pa., 20th Dec., 1895.

#### A GOOD SUGGESTION.

SIR,—When our neighbours to the South are indulging in so much Chauvinistic war-talk, even if the better sense of the American people does not ultimately prevail, it is quite within the limit of possibility that some irresponsible and unregulated dogs of war may get slipped and come flibustering over the border under Fenian colours. Be that as it may, it is well for us to look to our means of defence. We have the men, and we have the spirit to defend our country and die in the last ditch if need be; but we sadly need some guns, especially machine guns, on the spot in this city. A Maxim or two attached to each of the city regiments would be an invaluable support to them in action. If the Government would supply a few, there would be no lack of men forthcoming to work them. If not, could not private patriotism help? It is not an unknown thing in England for the employees of large firms to man a gun or two. Many of our large firms have their football and hockey clubs, why not an artillery club? With war in our gates, so to speak, what better thing could "rich men furnished with ability" do than follow the example of Abraham in arming those of his household?

MAXIM.



The December Reviews.

The opening article in the Contemporary Review is an unsigned one. It deals with the future of the world in 1920, a quarter of a century hence, and is a most readable and interesting paper. In dealing with the progress and increase in population of the various nations the writer concludes that "The Anglican and Slav races are destined to divide the hegemony of all the other races and of the world between them." He thinks that England should at once find a way to establish a lasting alliance with Russia, the only other white nation that is rapidly advancing. The paper is one likely to arouse a good deal of discussion. Professor Massie discusses the "Secondary Education Commission Report." Norman Hapgood contributes a criticism of Mr. Arthur Balfour. The writer evidently considers Mr. Balfour one of the sincerest of men, and entertains a high opinion of his intellectual abilities. Arthur T. Puiller-Couch ("P") discusses the yachting difficulty in an article entitled "Lord Dunraven and the Cup," and concludes with a paragraph which, if brief, is straight to the point: "Meanwhile, Lord Dunraven seems to owe Defender's crew one of two things—a prompt conviction or a prompt apology." Professor Bevan criticises Professor Sayce's article in the October Contemporary, in which the latter passed a sweeping judgment upon Biblical criticism as a whole, claiming to speak in the name of "archæology." The writer points out that, whether Professor Sayce's conclusions are right or wrong, it is certain that they are rejected by a large number of archæologists now living. Professor Bevan continues by discussing the ancient writings of various nations, such as the Egyptians, the Jews, and the Assyrians. Among other subjects discussed in this month's Contemporary are "Sacerdotalism," by Francis Peek; "Berthelot and his friend Renan," by Albert D. Vandam; "Muscat," by J. T. Bent, and "The New Situation in the Far East," by Demetrius C. Boulger.

The Nineteenth Century contains an array of contents from which it would be hard to pick and choose. Among the contributors we find such well known writers as Frederic Harrison, Sir Walter Besant, the Rev. Anthony C. Deane, the Rev. Canon Barnett, the Right Hon. John Morley; and last, but by no means least, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The number opens with a paper by Field-Marshal Sir Linton Simmons, dealing with the army under the Duke of Cambridge, and the changes the army has undergone during his office as Commander-in-Chief. John E. Redmond does not believe in "Killing Home Rule by Kindness," the announcement made by Mr. Gerald Balfour, the new Irish Secretary, as the policy of his Government. Sir Lepel Griffin gives a bright and attractive sketch of Kashmir, bringing out vigorously the agricultural capabilities of the valley, advising English capitalists to settle there. Frederic Harrison's article, "Unto this Last," takes the form of a conversation on the Blackdown in Sussex, between a painter and a professor, in which art, philosophy, and religion are all discussed. The whole is a brilliant appreciation of Ruskin, the great art critic. "The Society of Authors," by Sir W. Martin Conway, is a reply to Mr. Laurie's attack in the November issue of this Review. Sir Walter Besant discusses "The Literary Agent." The Rev. Anthony C. Deane makes a rejoinder on the subject of "The Religion of the Undergraduate." There are three brief papers on the Eastern question, contributed by Professor Geffcken, Mme. Novikoff, and Rafiuddin Ahmad. The Rev. Canon Barnett writes about "University Settlements." "Medicine and Society" is the subject of a paper by Dr. J. Burney Yeo. Mr. Morley contributes a splendid criticism of Matthew Arnold. Mr. Gladstone's criticism of Bishop Butler and his Censors is concluded in this number. The review ends with some correspondence relating to "Canon MacColl on Islam."

The North American Review for December opens with a symposium on "The Work of the Next Congress." The article is very timely and is discussed by several who may be taken as authorities on the questions. M. W. Hazeltine, Thos. Catchings, J. P. Dolliver, G. N.

Southwick, and John C. Bell all take part in the discussion of the subject. "Cranks and Crazes" is the title of an article by Mrs. Lynn Linton, who describes in graphic language the various fads of modern times. Professor N. S. Shaler contributes an excellent paper on "The Last Gift of the Century." The Right Hon. Lord Norton, who has made a study of mendicancy, writes "How London Deals with Beggars." His paper is powerful and interesting. In speaking of private charity to beggars the writer says: "The beggar's cry represents God's own demand for men's mutual service. The first claim it makes is on private charity, and those who withhold any means they have to meet it will find a nemesis in ultimate account, when present beggars will be begged by them for a drop of water, and when those who had pity will be repaid a thousand fold." Admirers of Professor Goldwin Smith will find something to think about in "Christianity's Millstone," in which the Professor makes the contention that the books of the Old Testament are simply historical without any religious inspiration whatever. Arthur S. White contributes a paper on "Our Benefits from the Nicaragua Canal." Albert D. Vandam concludes his "Personal History of the Second Empire," devoting the last paper to the end of the Empire. Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B., writes an instructive paper "The House of Representatives and the House of Commons," showing the difference in the procedure of these two bodies.

The December Fortnightly opens with a weird and powerful poem, "Ballad of the Dead Mother," by Margaret L. Woods. It is from a poetical play, entitled "Wild Justice," which is shortly to be published. Augustin Filon gives a Frenchman's view of Lord Salisbury, indulging in some acute and clever criticism. Ernest Newman contributes an article on Gustave Flaubert. G. H. D. Gossip discusses "England in Nicaragua and Venezuela," and finds correctly that whether or not England's claims are well founded, the situation of affairs is alarming. This article is a very timely one in many respects, but the indications of amicable settlement of the question, of which the writer makes mention, are by no means in accordance with the latest developments, as seen in the American President's recent message to Congress. "Parties and Policies" are discussed by William Rathbone, M.P., and by J. S. Stuart-Glennie. Mr. Rathbone ascribes the recent defeat of the Liberal party, mainly to the selfishness of factions, which for the time being destroyed the unity of the party. An interesting contribution is H. Beerholm Tree's article on "Hamlet." Albert D. Vandam continues his papers on "The Beginnings of a Republic." F. A. Fulcher, in "Alaudarum Legio," makes a plea for the protection of birds, especially of larks, arguing as to their usefulness from an economic point of view. "Turkey and Russia" is the title of a paper by Canon MacColl, who continues to wage war vigorously upon Mr. Justice Ameer Ali. This paper should prove interesting reading to those who delight in controversial literature.

The place of honour in the Westminster Review is occupied by Maurice Todhunter, who contributes a criticism of Paul Bourget, the well-known poet, novelist, and critic. M. Bourget, the writer considers, is the chief representative of the psychical school of novelists which claims to descend from Balzac and Flaubert. He pays a high tribute to the clever Frenchman's abilities as critic and essayist. As a lyric poet Mr. Todhunter deems him "hardly within measurable distance of Shelley and Heine, but belongs to the pleasing tribe that produces 'jewels five-words long,' without quite possessing the divine gift of gifts reserved for the chosen few." R. Seymour Long, taking ancient Peru as his text, writes about "A Socialist State." D. F. Hannigan contributes an article on "The Ruling Races of Pre-Historic Times," reviewing Mr. J. F. Hewitt's recent work on that subject. An interesting paper is that of some "Recollections of the late Dr. R. W. Dale," by X. Mchammad Farakatullah discusses "Islam and Soofeism." Other contributors to the Westminster are James Lonwick, Ramsden Balmforth, Edward Reeves, Horace Seal, Thomas Bradfield, J. J. Davies, and Francis G. Burton.

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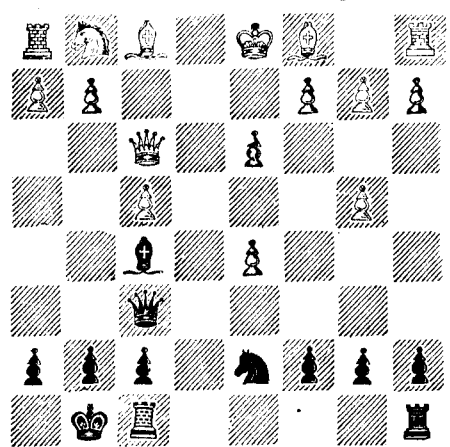
JAMES MASON, Manager

Toronto, December 12th, 1895.

Chess Corner.

Editorial giants lock horns in game 719:

Gunsberg	Bardleben	White	Black
1 P K4	P K4	2244	7755
2 P KB4	P Q4	BD	yw
3 KF xP	P K5	44w	5544
4 Q K2	K Kt B3	s22	RF
5 QKt b3	B Q3	am	Hx
5... Kt xP, G Q xP ch, Q K2, white best.			
6 Kt xP	Castle	m44	88R
7 Kt xKt ch	Q xKt	44F	rF
8 QB3	B Kt4	22C	re
9 P Q3	B Kt5 ch	tu	xd+
10 K Q1	Kt Q2	11s	hy



(RNB1KB1R, PP3PPP, 2Q1P3, 2P3p1.)

2b1P3, 2q5, ppp1nppp, 1kr4r

11 P KR3 more developing

11 P B3? B xBP! km dm

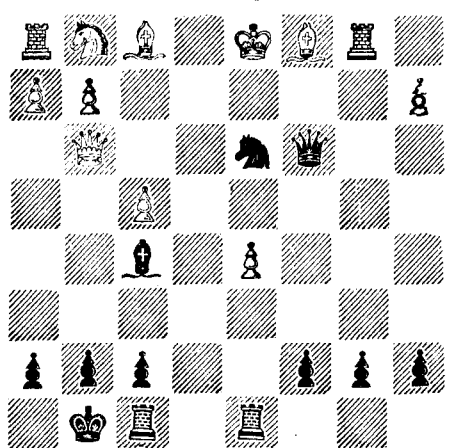
12 P xB Q xP bm Fm

13 R Kt1 Kt B4 la yo

14 Q B2? Kt xP CB ou

15 Q Kt3 QR Q1! BM Sz

(RNB1KBR1, PP5P, 1Q2nq2, 2P5.)



2b1P3, 8, ppp2ppp, 1kr1r3)

16 might resign the game

16 R xKt B xB Au Eu

17 R Kt2 R xP ab zw

18 R Q2 R K1! bt H88

19... B K7 or B7 ch and Q xR mate threatened

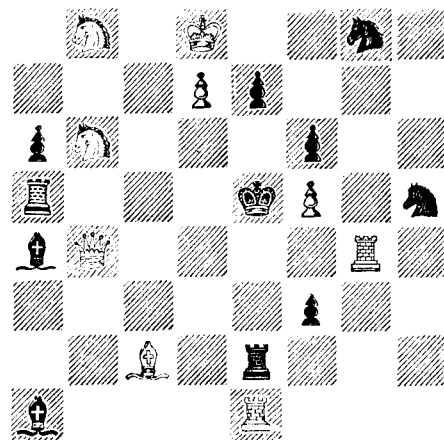
(RN2KB2PP2R2P1Q2bq4P9r3, 8ppp2ppp1kr1r4) black winning.

CAISSAGRAM.

- 8 (h) r (z) 88 (H) R (Z)
- (7) g (q) y (77) G (Q) Y
- 6 (f) p (x) 66 (F) P (X)
- (5) e (o) w (55) E (O) W
- 4 (d) n (v) 44 (D) N (V)
- (3) c (m) u (33) C (M) U
- 2 (b) k (t) 22 (B) K (T)
- (1) a (j) s (11) A (J) S

PRIZE PROBLEM 710, by Davis.

11 Black—2 pts (1N1K2n1, 3Fp3, pN3p2, r3kP1n.)



bQ4R1, 5p2, 2B1r3, b3R3) 9 White. 719.—White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Literary Notes.

By accident the proof of the Foot Note to the review of Mr. Gagnon's book in this number was overlooked. The correct title is as follows :

\* Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne. Inventaire d'une Bibliothèque comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc., relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents, avec des notes Bibliographiques. Par Philéas Gagnon. Québec: Imprimé pour l'Auteur. 1895.

On the first of January next, the magazine Romance, which has heretofore been devoted to fiction entirely, will undergo a complete change, and will be issued as a five-cent magazine, filled with illustrations of a popular kind.

It is authoritatively stated that the popularity of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and the number of copies being sold are now greater than at any time since its publication. The demand to see the play is so great that three matinees a week are being given, instead of the usual one or two.

"We understand," writes The Academy, "that Mr. George Saintsbury is withdrawing from all literary work not closely connected with the subjects of the chair at Edinburgh to which he has been appointed. He will, however, still contribute the prefaces to Macmillan & Co.'s edition of 'Balzac,' which were entirely written before the appointment."

Ruskin began to write books at six years of age. His first dated poem was written a month before he reached the age of seven. His first appearance in print was in the Magazine of Architecture, in 1834, when he was thirteen. Macaulay wrote a compendium of "Universal History" and three cantos of a poem in imitation of Scott when he was only seven years old. Mrs. Browning read Homer in the original when she was ten years of age.

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J. D. Allright, M.D.

was first brought to prescribe Dr Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one evening in not being able to raise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

He had given up hope and it required a deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

He, however, did as she desired, and if great appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work."

Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering from palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to-day, more than one year since she

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Yours respectfully,

J. D. ALLRIGHT, M.D.

The Christian Guardian presents a creditable Christmas number. The cover is attractive and the contents seasonable. We notice that some of the regular departments have been omitted, in order, probably, to provide room for the extra Christmas reading. The editor contributes a paper on "Rowning's Christmas Eve" There is the first part of a Christmas story by G. H. F., entitled, "Guided in the Drifting" A. D. Watson, M.D., writes a "Christmas Hymn." E. W. Thomson's story, "The Eide by Night," is included in this issue. B. Gregory, D.D., contributes an interesting paper on a conversion of one of Lord Tennyson's earliest associates, Mr. Bernard Smith. There is a brief Christmas sketch by E. O. Y. A number of book reviews complete the leading features of this issue.

Green Holly, a special publication edited by Mrs. T. G. Marquis, has been received. It is published in an attractive form, with seasonable contents, and good illustrations. Among the contributors we notice several names well known in Canadian literature. There is a bright sketch by R. Lizars, entitled "In the Days of the Canada Company." Grace E. Fenison is the writer of a short story, "The Religion of Jean Dumas." M. M. Watson contributes the narrative of a journey through Egypt. K. M. Lizar writes a brief essay, "Phobia in Crescendo." There is an illustrated article descriptive of "A Trip to Alaska." Besides the above, short stories are contributed by M. A. Fitzgibbon, Faith Fenton, A. M. Machar, A. R. Rolph, M. M. Scott, Mrs. E. W. Panton and Katharine McL. McKenzie. Green Holly is essentially Canadian in tone and sentiment, and does credit to all connected with it.

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## Periodicals.

Probably the most entertaining article in the December Educational Review is that on "Student Life in Southern Colleges." The writer of this paper is F. C. Woodward, of South Carolina College, a gentleman who ought to know all about his subject. He draws especial attention to the fact that a high sense of honour prevails among the students in these colleges, not only in their relations with the professors, but in all their dealings with one another. The writer depicts, in graphic language, all the various phases of student life. In regard to athletics there is this to be said of the Southern college man: "In athletics the Southerner rarely cares to excel. . . . Our students are fitful in their attendance upon gymnasium exercises. They go joyously for a week or so, until it begins to grow wearisome; then only the strong hand of authority can drag them there, and not even that can make them train efficiently. . . . Most of our students hardly play the popular games at all. The athletic few have the grounds and honours all to themselves." This state of affairs is surely deplorable, even among men upheld by lofty ideals of honour and straightforwardness. There can be no sound soul without a sound body. George J. Smith deals with "A High-School Course in English," and shows how the study of English literature "has or may have correlations with every part of the realm of human learning." "The Public Schools of Geneva" is an interesting article by Walter B. Scaife. Mary S. Barnes writes about the teaching of local history, and shows what advantages are to be derived from the study of local history. Other articles relate the requirements for college entrance, and point out needed reforms in these requirements.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly presents no less than seventeen contributed articles, together with all the regular departments. From such a list it is hard to choose anything for especial notice as all the papers have an interest of their own. Professor Sully's "Studies of Childhood," are continued, as also Mr. Herbert Spencer's series of papers on "Professional Institutions." The writer dealing in this number with "The Teacher," Dr. Wells begins a series of articles on "Principles of Taxation." An interesting article is Professor Wright's "New Evidence of Glacial Man in Ohio," embellished with several first-class illustrations. Mr. R. Tait McKenzie writes about "The Anatomy of Speed Skating," demonstrating that speed skating alone is not a good exercise to develop a well-built, symmetrical man. Mr. Stoddard Dewey contributes a brief account of some "Health Experiments in the French Army." The Rev. James Carmichael, Dean of Montreal, is the writer of a paper on "Sir John Lubbock and the Religion of Savages." The paper contains some very interesting statements in regard to modern investigation into the views held by savage peoples and tribes as to the religious idea. Edward Farrer treats of "Miracles in French Canada." There is a sketch, with frontispiece portrait, of David Dale Owen. These are but some of the features of the December issue of this popular monthly.

Toronto Saturday Night's Christmas number contains several interesting stories. The stories which won the four prizes in the competition of last March appear in this Christmas number, and are all first-rate specimens of light fiction. The first prize was won by W. B. Cameron, who wrote a Hudson Bay Company narrative. W. A. Fraser took the second prize with a story of Burmah. John McCrae was third, contributing a sea story, in which the question comes up of how far one ship may take measures to protect itself from another. J. C. Innes won the fourth prize with a well-written western tale. Beside the foregoing, stories and sketches are contributed by E. E. Sheppard, Joe Clark, Warren H. Warren, Alice Aylsworth, and George Stewart, M.A., D.C.L. The poetry is written by A. McLachlan, William Cowper, Evelyn Durand and Gertrude Bartlett. Five coloured pictorial supplements are presented with this Christmas issue, which is in every way worth sending to one's friends at home or abroad.



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 —compound cathartic pills, "blue pills," calomel or other mercurial preparations, should not be used in these days of enlightened medical science, when it is so easy to get a purely vegetable pill in concentrated form, sugar-coated, in glass vials, at any store where medicines are kept.  
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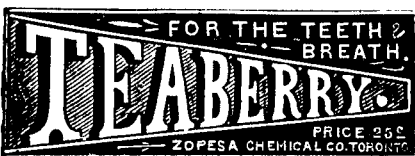
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Publications Received.

- Charles Kingsley. Hereward the Wake. (Pocket Edition). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Lord Tennyson. Juvenilia. (People's Edition). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Lord Tennyson. The Lady of Shalott and Other Poems. (People's Edition). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Maria Edgeworth. Popular Tales. New edition. Illustrations by Chris Hammond. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- F. Emily Phillips. The Education of Antonia. (Colonial Library). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- W. Pett Ridge. Minor Dialogues. (Colonial Library). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Neil Roy. The Horseman's Word. (Colonial Library). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Albert Kinross. A Game of Consequences. (Autonym Library). London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Grace Shaw Duff. Nicodemus. Boston: Arena Publishing Co.
- Stanley Weyman. The Red Cockade. (Colonial Library). London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- I. William Lloyd. Wind-Harp Songs: Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Co.
- The Century. (Vol. L. May to Oct., '95). New York: The Century Co.
- Caroline W. D. Rich. Golden Rod, and Some Other Verses. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Co.
- Chatterbox, 1895. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- Mary Angela Dickens. Prisoners of Silence. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Mrs. W. K. Clifford. A Flash of Summer. London: Methuen & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Angus Evan Abbott. The Gods give my Monkey Wings. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Ralph Adams Cram. Black Spirits and White. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Grace Ellery Channing. The Sister of a Saint. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Fiona Macleod. The Sin-Eater. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Robert Louis Stevenson and William Ernest Henley. Macaine. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Walter Raymond. In the Smoke of War. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Annie E. Holdsworth. The Tears that the Locust Hath Eaten. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- George Gissing. Sleeping Fires. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Gabriel Bradford. Types of American Character. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Mrs. Oliphant. The Makers of Modern Rome. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Charles Dickens. Our Mutual Friend. (Illustrated by Marcus Stone). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark, Co.

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**THE SINGER OF TANTRAMAR**—E. Pauline Johnson.  
**POEM**—W. H. Drummond.  
**HOCKEY IN ONTARIO**—F. G. Anderson.

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Literary Notes.

We notice that Sherbrooke, Que., has a new weekly, the Sherbrooke News-Letter, published every Saturday. Subscription seventy-five cents a year.

Mr. Archibald Lampman has just published another volume of poems entitled "Lyrics of the Earth." It is published by Messrs. Copeland & Day, of Boston.

The Youth's Companion, which, by the way, has published sixteen of Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald's poems during the last two years, prints an exceptionally fine sonnet, "The Silent Snow," in its issue of December 12th. We print it in another column

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- Accountants** { Clarkson & Cross, Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.  
D. Blackley, 80 Bay Street, Toronto, and 17 King Street West, Hamilton.  
Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.  
Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.  
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.  
Beaumont Jarvis, Traders Bank Building, 63 Yonge Street.  
J. A. Siddall. Room 42 The Janes Building, 75 Yonge Street
- Booksellers and Publishers** { Copp, Clark Company Limited, 9 Front Street West and 67 Colborne Street.  
Selby & Co. Kindergarten and School supplies. 23 Richmond Street West.  
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.  
Rowse & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.  
Hunter Rose Printing Company Limited.
- Bookbinders** { The Brown Brothers, Limited, Bookbinders and Stationers, 64-68 King Street East.
- Boots and Shoes** { H. & C. Blachford. "Best general selection Boots and Shoes in City." 83-89 King St. E.  
The J. D. King Co., Ltd. 122 and 124 Wellington St. W. Forteau, and Levis, Quebec.
- Brewers** { Dominion Brewery Company Limited, 496 King Street East.
- Chemists** { Hooper & Co., 43 King Street West and 444 Spadina Ave. Principals supervise dispensing.  
J. R. Lee, Dispensing Chemist, Corner Queen and Seaton Streets, and 407 King Street East.  
W. Murchison, Dispensing Chemist, 1415 Queen Street West.  
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- Clothing** { Oak Hall. Fine Ready-to-wear Clothing. 115 to 121 King Street East.  
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- Coal and Wood** { Elias Rogers & Co. Head Office, 20 King Street West.  
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. Head Office, 58 King East.
- Dry Goods** { John Catto & Son, King Street, opposite the Post Office.  
R. Simpson, Nos. 170, 72, 74, 76, 78 Yonge Street and 103 Queen Street.
- Furniture** { The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Manufacturers and Retailers. 97 Yonge Street.  
The Campbell Furniture Co. Jolliffe's old stand, 585 to 591 Queen West. All lines complete.
- Financial** { Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, Toronto Street. J. Herbert Mason, President.  
The Toronto General Trusts Co. See advt. 2nd page of THE WEEK.  
The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, 78 Church Street.  
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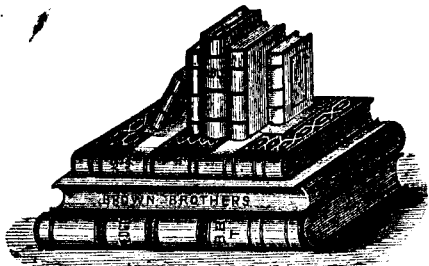
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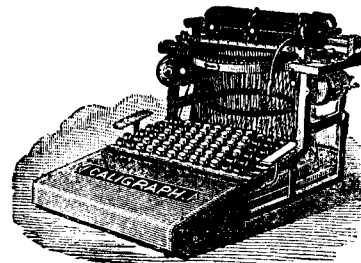
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