

THE WEEK:

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AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE
Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SOME loss of excise revenue the Minister of Finance expects to result from the extension of the operation of the Scott Act. The consumption of beer will be greatly diminished in Scott Act counties, and the whiskey illegally sold there will often owe its origin to local stills clandestinely set up and worked. This loss Sir Leonard Tilley purposes to make up by increased customs and excise duties on cigars. It cannot be objected that in arranging these duties for revenue purposes he bears in mind the welfare of Canadian cigar manufacturers. To incidental advantages of this kind no one objects; and if he went no farther in the direction of protection when re-adjusting the tariff there would be nothing to be said by way of censure. But the greater part of the alterations proposed avowedly have protection, not revenue, for their object. The Minister of Finance lays it down as a general rule that persons who start new manufactures have a right to ask that their interests should be guarded by the shield of protective duties. The manufacturers of pickles and sauces, cutlery, imitation stones used in flash jewellery, asbestos goods, cotton bed-quilts and fluid extracts, are all to be brought under the patronage of the State, by means of increased duties. In this way the list of protected articles increases from year to year, and unless the present policy be reversed the time will come when it will be difficult to find any manufacture produced under conditions of free competition. The farmer, however, in spite of wheat and flour duties, cannot be protected; he must meet the world's competition in the markets to which his surplus produce goes. Sir Leonard has begun to try prohibition both in exports and imports; and though for the first essays in this direction plausible excuses are offered, the

ground he is treading upon is a dangerous quagmire. The forbidding of the exportation of small game may prove an encouragement to the smuggler. Similar laws, on the other side of the international line, do not curtail the supply of prohibited game here. Against the products of foreign prison labour our artisans have a right to be protected; but on the other side it is not the less true that consumers have a right to buy in the cheapest market. Still Sir Leonard need not fear that in this case he will come under a heavy censure for turning the scale in favour of free industry and against the enslaved labour of foreign prisons. We wish we could say that none of the other changes proposed are open to more serious objections.

THE Report on the manufacturing industries of Canada is confessedly imperfect. In Ontario and Quebec "many towns having large industrial works have not been visited at all" by the persons charged with the enquiry; and the "factories which were in existence some years prior to 1879 but were closed in 1878," the year of comparison with 1884, "are given as new industries." By pursuing this plan, Mr. Blackeby greatly diminishes the value of any comparisons he makes. Respecting the Dundas Cotton Factory, which has apparently made no progress since 1884, we get little information. The cotton factory of St. Stephen swells the list of new industries; but about the disastrous vicissitudes through which it has gone no information is vouchsafed. From the way in which the Londonderry iron works are mentioned, a reader whose knowledge was confined to this Report would conclude that they had been in a flourishing condition since 1878. This is not impartial reporting, and the one-sided statements greatly detract from the value of the Report. The incompleteness of the Report is a less serious objection, enough being given to show the tendency of the tariff to stimulate domestic manufactures; and that it has had that effect no candid person would think of denying. But the fact that a given number of workmen and a given amount of capital have been made to pass from one employment to another affords no proof of the benefit of the transition to the public at large. If it were proved that the wages of labour in the new vocations were higher than in the old, and that the gains of capital in the new industries had been increased, only half the story would have been told. To justify the change it is necessary to show that these advantages have not been gained at the expense of the consumer; but when importation of foreign goods is made difficult by high duties the cost to consumers must increase, or, what is the same thing, the normal diminution of prices is arrested. The products of domestic foundries, the Report tells us, still met "some little foreign competition"; and that while the best kinds of fur goods are made up here, there is, in the cheaper kinds, "some competition from the poorly paid labour countries of Europe." This is a translation of the American complaint about the products of "the pauper labour of Europe." It is evident, if these statements be correct, that in some articles the tariff has carried us to the verge of prohibition. But we are asked to believe, and some one in Winnipeg has been found to certify, that a thirty-five per cent. duty has reduced the price of agricultural implements. A thirty-five per cent. duty is the strangest device that ever mortal man invented for reducing the price of the articles on which it is put; and we must decline to believe that Sir Leonard Tilley has by this stroke of policy succeeded in reviving the age of miracles.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY paid perhaps a necessary, certainly a politic, tribute to popular prejudice when he announced his intention of legislating for the protection of "honest labour" against the labour of convicts. All labour is alike honest, if the work itself is thoroughly done; and the work of the hapless inmates of penitentiaries is probably done more thoroughly than that of a good many builders and plumbers who are unconvicted and loose on the community. But the prejudice seems to be insuperable, and it is fatal to prison reform. There is but one way of reclaiming or permanently improving a prisoner; you must give him regular work and allow him to earn a little pay. It is necessary not only that he should work but that he should work with heart; by setting him to carry cannon balls to and fro or to turning a treadmill of any kind you only teach him

to hate labour. Religious instruction, it is to be feared, seldom by itself does a prisoner much good : he listens because he has nothing else to do, but he is not changed, and the best effect of these kindly ministrations usually is to make the man feel that he is not an utterly neglected outcast. Toronto, among her other industries, has an active manufactory of criminals. In her City Gaol, prisoners of all kinds are left to lounge away the whole day in corridors with nothing to do but infect and harden each other. Of the number some are serious offenders, others are mere tramps or men out of work, consigned to prison under a nominal charge of vagrancy, as a mode of keeping them off the street. The Governor does his best to separate the vagrant from the criminal and to prevent moral contagion ; but without the power of employing the convicts, his efforts cannot produce much fruit. Everyone sees what must be the results of such a system economically as well as morally and socially ; yet a member of the City Council would have to take his municipal life in his hand if he dared to propose the introduction of labour into the city prison.

THE high qualities of Lord Wolseley are a little marred by an apparent seeking after theatrical effect. There was something of this kind in his high-sounding invitation to his Canadian voyageurs to join his standard in Egypt. The conqueror of the Red River, it seemed to say, is now marching to victory on the Nile and he summons the companions of his former glories to share his coming triumph. The result of a hasty requisition might have been foreseen ; indeed the British authorities might have been warned of it by their representatives here, if they would only insist upon knowing the plain truth. Voyageurs to the required number were not forthcoming, and the contingent was made up with amateur boatmen, some of them, it seems, inexperienced, who enlisted either for the sake of the pay or for that of the trip and the adventure. Hence a train of untoward events : boats upset or wrecked, supplies lost, British officers writing angry letters to military friends at home, and Canadians complaining of ill-usage here. There seems also more than once to have been difficulty in maintaining discipline, and this is a fact which the heads of the British War Office will do well to lay to heart. England in spite of all the extensions of the political suffrage is not yet socially democratic ; the masses of her people are still very much the reverse, and they obey their officer as they have before obeyed their squire. But Canada like the United States is socially as well as politically democratic, and our people, though capable of being led by those who understand them, are not likely to submit with a good grace to the stern and mechanical discipline of a British regiment, enforced by officers between whom and their men there is understood to be a difference of class. In truth, if the War Office wishes to introduce insubordination into the British army it can hardly do better than recruit upon this continent.

ONCE more the everlasting \$5,000 ransom with which the names of M. Mercier and M. Mosseau are connected has come to the front. The Royal Commission of enquiry has reported, and a libel suit against the *Minerve*, arising out of hostile comments on M. Mercier's conduct in the premises, has been decided. Three of the Commissioners, M. L. G. Desjardins, M. N. L. Anselin and M. G. A. Nantel, report strongly against M. Mercier, while M. F. X. Lemieux is even more strongly in his favour. The majority of the Commissioners find that the demand for the invalidation of the election of M. Mosseau was chiefly instigated by M. Mercier "with the object of procuring personal advantages, political or pecuniary," and that the \$5,000 received by him, on the abandonment of the demand for disqualification, was \$2,000 in excess of the proper charges, including the extrajudicial. M. Lemieux replies, in his minority-of-one Report, by pointing to the fact that several members of the bar, who were heard as witnesses, said the charge of \$5,000 was not unreasonable. Still no impartial person can doubt that the charge of crookedness in the transaction is true ; but the crookedness was not all on one side. If M. Mercier was willing to drop the demand for disqualification for a consideration, the friends of M. Mercier were willing to pay that consideration, in the shape of hush-money. In the libel suit, the jury found the defendant "guilty of libel without guilty knowledge," and Judge Ramsay, in measuring the damages at \$50, substantially affirmed all that had been complained of as libellous. "The fact is," he said, "that the complainant having the control of an election petition containing personal charges against M. Mosseau, the Premier Minister of Quebec, had abandoned those charges, and that the condition of this abandonment was the payment of a sum of money in guise of costs." The counsel for the defendant contended that the verdict was not legal and ought not to have been received ; and it is probable that a writ of error will be moved for to set it aside and obtain a new trial.

COUNTER charges were made against M. Mosseau, apparently in retaliation for the attack on M. Mercier in connection with the election protest in the County of Jacques Cartier, and the same Commissioners were directed to enquire into the charges made on both sides. While M. Mosseau was at the head of the Government of Quebec, a contract for the erection of the new Legislative building was let to M. A. Charlebois and Co. Before the contract was awarded, Charlebois and Co. stipulated to pay to Jean de Beaufort \$10,000, at three different dates, in the event of Alexander McMillan or Charlebois and Co. obtaining the contract. It is quite evident that the prospective contractors believed that they were purchasing the influence, which they must have believed to be effective, of Jean de Beaufort. When the facts became known, M. Mosseau was charged with being privy to the \$10,000 transaction and even with personally profiting by it. The Commissioners exonerate him from all blame or knowledge of the arrangement. They find that Beaufort exercised no influence over M. Mosseau or his colleagues in awarding the contract ; that M. Mosseau received no part of the money, and that the alterations of the conditions of the deposit required from the contractors was made in the interest of the Province. The two parties to this political and personal quarrel were playing a mutually destructive game. M. Mercier fought in person ; M. Mosseau depended for his defence upon his friends, he having meanwhile retired to the bench. Each party demanded a commission and each got what it asked ; though the Government, which did not love M. Mercier more than M. Mercier loved the Government, as happens in all such cases, took care to put a majority of its friends on the Commission. M. Watts, one of the Commissioners, abandoned the inquiry before all the evidence in the Mercier case had been taken. Happily there is no reason to believe that a former Premier of Quebec, who is now a judge, dishonoured himself by taking a bribe from a contract broker ; though this broker took from contractors \$10,000 on the pretence that he was able to influence the first minister to give a heavy contract to his nominees.

In the County of Simcoe, where the Scott Act was carried by a not very large majority, the victorious party, we are told, is preparing to enforce it against the minority with vigour, and has engaged a skilful detective for that purpose. This, surely, is not very neighbourly work or such as is likely to fill the community with the good will which the Christian ministers who head the Scott Act movement would admit that it is their calling to promote. The detective, like the hangman, must sometimes be employed. He may be generally employed with safety and propriety when he is set by authority to track the perpetrator of a crime which has been undoubtedly committed ; though a detective has been known, even in a capital case, either from desire of the reward or under the influence of professional propensity, to fabricate evidence for the purpose of securing a conviction. But the use of a detective or informer as a decoy to tempt a man into committing the act which will bring him within the grasp of the law, even if it is sometimes warranted by necessity, is a practice from which all that is best in us recoils. Readers of "Oliver Twist" will remember that Mr. Noah Claypole, having escaped the halter by turning approver, went into business, with his Charlotte, as an informer. His plan was to walk out once a week during church time, attended by Charlotte in respectable attire. The lady fainted away at the doors of charitable publicans, and the gentleman being accommodated with three pennyworth of brandy to restore her, laid an information next day and pocketed half the penalty. Sometimes Mr. Claypole fainted himself with the same result. This, in strictness, can be justified ; but a man must have parted with the last vestige of self-respect before he could ply the trade of Noah Claypole. Yet those who employ Noah Claypole stand in an equally questionable position ; indeed in one, if anything, more questionable, since a double responsibility is incurred by setting another man to do what you are ashamed to do yourself.

LIKE the people of Kingston, the people of Cobourg oppose University Confederation. Their ostensible reasons it would scarcely be very profitable to combat. What ground can there be for believing that the centralization of University Education in Toronto would debar many of the youth of the Province from its benefits ? Is it possible that the few hours journey between Cobourg and Toronto should make a great difference in this respect ? The real objection, we may be sure, is the unwillingness to lose a source of local dignity and profit, combined with a little jealousy of the aggrandizement of Toronto. Nothing can be more natural. It may as well be frankly confessed that in this matter there is a certain antagonism between local interests and what every competent judge believes to be the interest of University Education. That the people of Cobourg and Kingston will in course of time be amply repaid for any present sacrifice

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by the progress of learning, science and culture in the Province, is a consideration which perhaps we can hardly expect to prevail over the fear of immediate loss. A writer in the *Queen's College Journal*, on "Science as a Factor in the Development of a Country," dwells with great force on the necessity of pure science as the foundation of all improvement in the industrial arts, and insists with justice that education of the right sort is the only thing which will enable us to compete with the rest of the world. But how are we to get first-rate scientific teaching if all that we have to offer as an attraction to talent is "a little oatmeal"? It is not likely that the buildings at Cobourg will be left vacant: their occupation by another institution is in fact a part of the plan; and though the new institution is not likely to bring as much renown to Cobourg, it may perhaps bring as much money. It may also continue to flourish and be a permanent gain to the town, whereas the scanty measure of prosperity conferred by a petty university will certainly last only till students become aware that the means of a first-rate education, at no greater cost, are close at hand. Denominationalism is no sure support in an age of advancing Liberalism: it is even repudiated by Queen's, though her representatives seem a little perplexed between their desire of Presbyterian support and their fear of the Presbyterian brand. The system of petty local universities, originally the offspring of calamitous accident, has now unfortunately struck deep root; with the rocky soil of Kingston they seem for the present to be inextricably entwined. But is there a single man among the highly educated opponents of Confederation who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that, if the university system of Ontario were to be organized now, he would be against the concentration of our limited resources, and in favour of their dispersion? No institution or system, however preposterous or even noxious, once established and bound up with vested interests and associations, has ever lacked *ex post facto* arguments in its defence.

WE beg leave cordially to second the demand of the *Globe* for a censorship of bill-sticking in the interest of morality. If immorality is not to be sold in our bookstores, or transmitted through our mails, there can be no reason why we should allow it to be placarded in the shape of pictorial allurements to the unclean on the walls of our cities. The walls of Toronto have been stuck with bills which are an outrage on public decency, and a special insult to womanhood. In the demoralization of Paris nothing is more revolting or more symptomatic of wide-spread corruption than the display on the greatest thoroughfares of things which in London would be removed by the police. It is with profound regret that we see entertainments, which if they correspond to the pictures in the bills must be disgraceful, advertised in connection with a management which has earned the thanks of the public by spirited and judicious efforts to cater for very different tastes. A policy can scarcely be even commercially wise which must lead decent people to shun the Theatre as the portico of the brothel. The Crown-Attorney is doing his duty by trying to put these abominations down. It is a fallacy to say that he advertises them by prosecution: prosecution may act as an advertisement in the case of heterodoxy, but it does not in the case of obscenity, unless the community is utterly depraved. It is no squeamish or pharisaic morality that prompts a protest against public incentives to lewdness. The passion which lascivious exhibitions stimulate, while it is the source of our existence and our chief happiness, is also, in its terrible excesses and aberrations, the source of our greatest miseries. Left to itself it is dangerously strong, and to excite it artificially through stimulating exhibitions is surely to do humanity a most cruel wrong.

FROM three different quarters, besides Egypt, England has been in danger, real or supposed, of war. The dispute with Germany is at an end. Like everything else it was made to wear a formidable aspect in sensational telegrams and editorials; but in that cloud there was no lightning; it was morally impossible that the squabble should lead to war. The German Emperor is not a pageant; he has real power, and as soon as the affair looked serious he was sure to interpose. Nor was it conceivable that Bismarck, however much his temper may have been impaired by disease and opposition, or however strong his personal antipathy to Mr. Gladstone, should carry matters so far, for the sake of a piece of waste land on the Congo or at the Antipodes, as to throw the great maritime power into the arms of France. In that quarter, at any rate, the sky is again clear, and an effect of the reconciliation of Germany with England may perhaps be seen in the vigorous action taken by the French Government against the Irish dynamiters, to the great disgust of their French brethren. The military preparations of the British Government showed that they deemed the dispute with Russia dangerous. The Russian Government, and still more perhaps its subordinates, especially those on its Asiatic frontier, have been irritated, as might have been expected, by the hostile

attitude of England, by the invasion of Afghanistan, and by the torrent of abuse and menace which is perpetually poured forth by the Jingo press. The commanders in Asia have probably been pressing forward, as they are always apt to do, under the impulse of their personal ambition and in advance of their instructions from St. Petersburg, while the Afghans, on the other side, are at least equally restless. Under circumstances such as these complications were likely to arise. But statesmanship and diplomacy, whatever satire may say, are not so imbecile or so impotent as to allow two great powers to be involved in a war which neither of them desires by guard-room swagger or by a casual affray between outposts. The government of Russia is personal; the Czar will think of himself; and if he ever feels inclined to play so wicked and desperate a game as that of merging domestic discontent in the excitement of foreign war, he would be almost certainly checked by the reflection that the conspirators against his life would be at once provided with an asylum and a vantage-ground for their operations. His finances, too, are in evil plight. His professions of a desire for peace may be reasonably regarded as sincere, and if they are sincere, there can be no war. The Russian ambassador is right in saying that the chief obstacle to an agreement is the bitterness of the British press and people. The Government of France, on the other hand, is demagogic; it must satisfy popular passion; its members personally are believed to be pacific and not unfriendly to England; but their first care is to float. For the last century each French Government in succession has had to choose between foreign aggrandisement and revolution at home. Impelled by this fatal necessity the present Government is carrying on piratical war in China and Madagascar, and the operations in China especially may any day bring it into collision with Great Britain. A pacific settlement of any dispute, the temper of the French people towards England being what it is, might prove more than diplomacy could accomplish. It is on the side of France that the danger of war, if any, seems to lie.

HAD those who voted for censuring Mr. Gladstone's Government been agreed among themselves on the question at issue in general principle, or even in desiring a change of government, the narrowness of the majority might have been fatal to the Ministry, though the Whigs under Lord Melbourne held power with a majority as narrow. But among the Conservatives, Parnellites, malcontent Whigs, and irreconcilable Radicals, who made up the minority, there was no agreement or union of any kind, either in relation to the war or to the general policy of the country. The Parnellites do not want a Tory Government; they are acting simply as enemies to the realm, and their Conservative allies of the moment would hang them if they had the power. When an unprincipled coalition of this kind misses its mark, however narrowly, the miss is as good as a mile, and the Government, though it may have escaped but by a hair's breadth, is none the worse, very likely it is the better, for the peril which it has undergone. The relations of the Tories with the Parnellites were marked, as it happened, in the clearest and most disgraceful way. In the scene of Irish outrage which preceded the debate on the Vote of Censure, Mr. Redmond was supported against order and the Speaker by a large force of Conservatives, headed by Sir Hardinge Gifford and Lord Elcho; of the forty-six who voted for Obstruction, twenty-six were of that party, and there can be no shadow of doubt that their object was to capture the Parnellite Vote for the motion which was to follow. The incapacity of the Opposition and its inability to make a government were displayed more signally than ever. Sir Stafford Northcote found a depth below himself; even the aesthetic journals sing dirges over the catastrophe of the Conservative first fiddle. Sir Stafford is a drudge called under an evil star to the chief command. He was made leader of the House of Commons simply because he was most fitted by his passive docility to act as telephone to a leader in the House of Lords, and his present performances are those of the telephone without the Beaconsfield. About the only member of the Opposition who shows ability of at all a first-class order is Mr. Gibson, and even he is greatly losing in the frenzy of the faction fight the high position which he had gained by patriotism and moderation. Nor has Lord Salisbury increased the amount of confidence felt in him by the unscrupulous eagerness with which he has grasped at power. No patriot, however indifferent to party or even inclined to Conservatism, would put England, in an hour of peril, into such hands as those of the present leaders of the Opposition. If the tide appears to be turning against the Ministry in elections, the main cause is the socialistic violence of Mr. Chamberlain, which has alarmed all holders of property and united them in self-defence. There are divisions in the Cabinet, of course, but they do not seem to extend to the war. No government is possible at present but that of Mr. Gladstone, nor, till his strength fails, is there any likelihood of a change.

IF the Prince of Wales does no other good by the visit to Ireland, on which he seems to be resolutely determined, he will show his own courage and sense of duty. Not that he will really be exposed to the slightest danger; he will be safer, if anything, at Dublin than he is at Sandringham. The leaders know full well that an attempt upon his life would be the most enormous of blunders, and that, should anything of the kind occur, instead of getting rid of the Crimes Act which is their present aim, they would bring upon themselves a Crimes Act with a vengeance. From the stir which the announcement of the visit has created in Ireland, and the trouble which it evidently causes among Disunionists, we may gather what the efficacy of the talisman, had it been tried early and often enough, would have been. The anxiety of English Radicals, in sinister alliance with the Parnellites, to turn the Prince from his resolution shows that they also fear the possible effect. Those who now defend the Court on the ground that the visits of the Queen to Ireland, though few and short, have been more in number than those of her predecessors forget that three years ago the *Times*, in an apologetic editorial which was evidently inspired, took a very opposite line of defence, and argued that for some mysterious reason the presence of the Court in Ireland would not have done good but harm. A sovereign in the present day who neglects a duty of this kind, and neglects it in spite of constant and earnest remonstrance, cannot be acquitted or even excused by the example of the kings in the last century when Ireland was really remote and before the necessity of conciliating the people had been recognized by the advisers of the Crown. The Prince's visit, honourable to himself, is on the part of the Court the confession of a fault now irreparable, and in its consequences most disastrous. Disunionist demagogism and literature, in the absence of any countercharm, have evidently done their work. The gravity of the situation is enhanced by a sudden change in the attitude of the Catholic Bishops, who have hitherto opposed the agitation; but now, with the usual faithlessness of priesthods, are stealing over to the Nationalist side, having made up their minds that the Nationalist cause is strong. The upshot is that it will be necessary in the end to uphold the Union by force; in that way, if in no other, unless the nation has fallen into dotage, the Union will be upheld.

SOME people in England have refused to subscribe to the Gordon Memorial if Mr. Gladstone is a subscriber. They say that he is Gordon's murderer. Mr. Ruskin tells the world that the Government wanted to get rid of Gordon. This is mere raving. At a great cost, not only of money, but of the blood of British soldiers, which after all deserves some consideration, the Government made an effort to rescue Gordon, and the relieving army, crowned with victory, was at hand when Khartoum fell, not through its inability to hold out, but through the treachery of its garrison. What is most to be feared is that this delirious excitement, to which a nation once eminently sober-minded seems of late to have abandoned itself, may through the Press and the House of Commons communicate itself to the policy of the Government. England is now beset with dangers on every side. She is, of course, bound to prevent Egypt from being overrun and devastated by the Mahdi. But whether she should persist in sending a large portion of her scanty force across a thirsty and deadly desert to cope with the fanatical swarms of the Mahdi's followers on their own ground is a question which ought to be determined by the coolest judgment, not by passionate anger or wild regret. There is no stain upon the arms of England to be wiped out: in every encounter her soldiers have gloriously triumphed. So long as Egypt is safe can it greatly matter what rule or what anarchy prevails in the Soudan? Is this impostor worth the powder? If left to himself, will he not collapse? May not diplomacy and money do the work as well as the sword? Lord Hartington says that victory is indispensable to the retention of Mahometan allegiance. This is at least a motive of policy, not of passion, while it casts a lurid light upon the multifarious perils of a vast and heterogeneous Empire. But the Mahdi, as a pretender to the religious empire of the world, can hardly be regarded with sympathy by the established Commander of the Faithful, or by the regular authorities of Mecca. Victory, at all events, ought to be assured beforehand, for defeat would be moral ruin. It was in those regions that Cambyses made his ill-starred expedition against the king of the Ethiopians. Before he had got a fifth part of the way across the desert, according to Herodotus, his provisions failed; but the insane despot, to whom nobody dared give honest advice, continued to advance, till cannibalism breaking out among his soldiers gave him stern counsel, and he at last retreated with the wreck of his vast host. A democracy in a state of fury is sometimes as insane as any despot.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S straightforward and decisive answer to Mr. Blake's question about the Canadian Contingent will dispel a strong illusion in England; and the truth, though it may not be welcome, will be very wholesome. In an article on his favourite subject of Imperial Federation in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. W. E. Forster, who ought to have the best information, puts the Government of the Dominion of Canada first among the Colonial Governments, which "have declared that the United Kingdom, with all its colonies, form one country for the purposes of defence." "They have made this declaration," he adds, "on behalf of their people by the offer to give not only their money, but their men, for the defence of the Flag in a war of more than usual danger and privation, and their people have supported their Government in these offers with patriotic enthusiasm." With this hallucination on his brain Mr. Forster goes down to the House of Commons and incites Parliament and the nation to an inflexible prosecution of the war in the Soudan. He and all the politicians and journalists who have been saying the same thing, and like him encouraging England in a dangerous policy by assurances of colonial support, will now see their error so far as Canada is concerned. No Contingent has been offered. No Contingent ever will be offered for this or for any other war. The population of the colony is too mixed; the influences alien to England in its Parliament are too strong; the military interests of the Empire are too remote. Canada, moreover, has spent in military and political railways any money which she might have had to spare. There are Englishmen here, many a one passionately attached to England; but they will have to show their attachment by the use of their own resources and in their own way.

EVERYBODY is saying how strange it seems that Mr. Arthur, on his retirement from the Presidency, should be thinking of returning to the practice of law, and that, after being the peer of kings, he should not only have to earn his bread, but take rank again beneath his seniors in the profession and be exposed to the contentious buffetings of the Bar. It is not only strange, but unseemly and impolitic. Equality and civism like other good things may be carried to the length of extravagance. The foreign part of the American population, at all events, is not likely to learn a wholesome lesson from a disregard of the proprieties, not to say the decencies, of State. Even a place in the Legislature, such as was held by Mr. Adams, if it entails a fresh immersion in party broils, seems unsuitable to one who has been the head of the whole nation. The legislator may come into collision with his own acts as President. A calm and dignified retirement will usually be the proper close of an Ex-President's life, and to enable him to retire with dignity he should be allowed a reasonable pension, which will be well earned by four years of public slavery. Had this been the rule the Republic would have been spared the scandal of General Grant's financial misadventures. Hundreds of millions are lavished in pensions to soldiers, the exploits of many of whom if they could be scrutinized, would be found to be nominal, and perhaps to include bounty-jumping. Is the Republic so slavishly addicted to the worship of the sword that, unlike any other civilized nation, it holds military service alone worthy of recognition, and allows the most illustrious of its civil servants, even the elected chief of the nation, to be seen turning a mill in his old age?

DEMOCRACY is not an economical form of government; it certainly is not in the United States; looking to the growth of our debt we may perhaps, say not in Canada either. Yet it is very difficult to convince the democratic masses of the wisdom of paying well for the highest services and perhaps enters into the repugnance as well as thrift. Our judges in Canada are still underpaid, and it seems hopeless to get their pay raised to the proper amount, though an able and incorruptible judiciary is the sheet-anchor of a commercial nation. Our Ministers of State are greatly underpaid: their salaries ought to be raised at least fifty per cent.; or rather perhaps as increased salaries might entail increased expenditure, a Minister ought after a certain term of labour to be entitled, like the British Ministers of State, to pensions. But who will propose this reform? Ministers cannot: they would be proposing a grant to themselves.

BEFORE he had taken the oath of office President Cleveland was obliged to declare his opinion on the policy of continuing the coinage of silver dollars, worth less than eighty-five cents each, at the rate of twenty-eight millions a year. What has happened and is happening—the cheaper currency displacing the dearer—was foreseen. Since the days of Hume this law has been understood, and its operation often witnessed. The shadow of the threatened catastrophe the President sees in the fact that the "sum of gold in the Federal Treasury, now available for the payment of gold obliga-

tions of the United States and the redemption of United States notes called 'greenbacks,' if not already encroached upon is perilously near such an encroachment." The threatened crisis can, in his opinion, only be averted by "the suspension of the purchase and the coinage of silver." If that were done, Mr. Cleveland thinks, the present mass of coined silver might be retained in use. Unless this suspension takes place the cheaper silver must expel the dearer gold. This silver, to which a fictitious value is given, is receivable in all public dues; and the artificial support which it receives in this way has hitherto buoyed it up and kept its exchangeable value on a level with that of gold. But once let a break come at any one of the points where a break is possible, and then the difference in the exchangeable value of the two coins will become coincident with the difference in their intrinsic values. If the stock of gold in the treasury should fall below the amount necessary to meet all calls upon it, or if the Government, as a member of the clearing house at New York, should adjust its balances in silver, the break would come, gold and silver would part company, and the silver dollar would at once fall to the commercial par which would be determined by the value of the silver it contains. The fact of its being a legal tender would not prevent any one except creditors, who would have no option, making a distinction between gold and silver dollars, as the history of the greenback proves. The silver men affect to find between silver dollars and bank and treasury notes an analogy which does not exist. The bank and treasury notes are payable in gold; the silver is not similarly convertible, and once it falls to its natural level it will be worth only the value of the metal it contains. They admit that gold and silver have already parted company, under the influence of the demonetization of silver in other countries; and it is certain that they cannot close the breach by driving the wedge home as they insist on doing. Till next session of Congress the coinage of silver must go on at the present rate; and if it be not then stopped, the crisis which President Cleveland predicts cannot be long in coming.

PROHIBITIONISM is not alone in the field. Recent reports from England show that it has a rival in Vegetarianism, which is assuming highly respectable proportions. The leader of this crusade appears to be Mr. Francis Newman, the brother by blood and the direct opposite in mind of the famous Cardinal, a figure often conspicuous in philanthropic and eccentric movements. As yet Vegetarianism has not taken a political form, nor does it threaten the sellers and eaters of meat with extermination by the sword of the law; but it holds language about "carnivorous" barbarism almost as high as that which the Prohibitionists hold about "intemperance." It has, like Prohibition, a certain amount of right upon its side. The excessive use of animal food is unquestionably a source of much disease, of much ill-temper, and probably of many of the criminal or vicious actions to which physical derangement, extending its effects to the moral character, gives birth. The error in both cases consists in the advocacy of total abstinence in place of temperance, while in the case of Prohibitionism the mistake is combined with the false belief that legislation has power to change the habits of mankind in a day. Excess, whether of meat or drink, is the only evil. Mrs. Youmans, on the Scott Act platform, creates, we are told, a thrilling sensation by the exhibition of physiological diagrams, showing the effects produced by alcohol and tobacco on the human stomach. Tobacco is evidently marked out as the object of attack in the next crusade. Mrs. Youmans couples it, as a destroyer of the stomach, with alcohol, and Mr. Charlton told us the other day that whiskey and tobacco were two things in which a Christian gentleman would never indulge, a judgment which bears rather hard on Mr. Spurgeon. Mrs. Youmans, it is to be hoped, tells her audience whether the stomach taken as a specimen of the ravages of alcohol and tobacco was that of a man who had been drinking a single glass of wine or beer and smoking a single cigar a-day, or that of a drunkard and one never without a cigar in his mouth. She might complete her series of physiological illustrations, and throw some light upon the practical question before us, if she would exhibit a diagram showing what effects are produced upon the stomach by the green tea, or the decoction bearing that name, which is daily swallowed in unlimited measure by male and female supporters of the Scott Act.

GENERAL GRANT'S closing scene must touch the hearts even of those who have been least impressed by his career. It may be true, as military authorities say, that he was a great General only by dint of superior numbers; though we must not forget Fort Donelson, where the light of victory first broke through the clouds which lowered over the Confederate cause, or the success of the daring operations at Vicksburgh. But no one who was in the Federal capital and in the Federal camp while the conflict was going on can doubt that this man, with his indomitable tenacity and

fortitude, was the soul of the Federal war. He was always thoroughly loyal to the cause, always true to his colleagues, simple in his demeanour, and in those days, totally free from any ambition but that of doing a soldier's duty. Nor did he put himself forward for the Presidency. He was selected, partly perhaps as the available man, to gratify the American craving for military distinction, but also largely from sincere confidence in his integrity and firmness, and in the hope that he would set his face resolutely against corruption. He did upon his election make an effort to emancipate himself from the managers of the machine, by forming a Cabinet of his personal choice, but his ignorance of politics and politicians rendered his effort abortive, and he then fell helplessly and finally into bad hands.

A CURIOUS paper might be written on the practical influence of literary forgeries. The False Decretals exercised an enormous influence on ecclesiastical character and pretention, on the course of events in the Church, and the relations of the Church to the State during the Middle Ages. The Donation of Constantine and the Athanasian Creed also exercised great influence, each in its own way. Nor did the effect in any of the cases cease when the imposture had been exposed: that of the False Decretals survived in a permanent bias given to the tendencies of the priesthood, that of the Donation survived in the *non-possimus* which met every proposal to reduce the temporal dominion of the Pope, that of the Athanasian Creed survived in theological dogmatism and intolerance. "Eikon Basilice" in like manner, not only gave a decided impulse to royalist reaction at the time of its appearance, but when its authenticity had been abandoned continued to operate in the same way. Another forgery which has done no small amount of mischief is the reputed Will of Peter the Great, to which a prominent preacher of Toronto referred only the other day in a letter to this journal. The document is unquestionably a fabrication; if it in any way refers to the British Empire in India, it may be said to be a fabrication on the face of it, since that Empire did not exist, nor could any one have foreseen its existence in Peter's day. The circumstances of the Czar's death were such that he was unable to make a will or even to name a successor. The Russian archives, Mr. Schuyler tells us, in his "Life of Peter the Great," are freely open to historical students, and no such document as a Will of Peter the Great has ever been found in them. The fabrication first appeared in 1812, at the time of Napoleon's Russian campaign: its author was Lesur, then employed in the French Foreign Office, and there is good reason for believing that he was inspired by Napoleon, who wished to excite European feeling against Russia. A quantity of copies were carried with the French army of invasion and left behind with other baggage in a house which had been occupied by the Duc de Bassano. Mr. Schuyler remarks that the document contains expressions such as "clouds of Asiatic hordes," "disunited and schismatic Greeks," which could not have been used by a Russian. Twenty-four years later another version was produced by a litterateur named Gaillardet, who pretended that it had been brought by that whimsical personage the Chevalier d'Eon from the archives of the summer palace of Peterhof, where, says Mr. Schuyler, no archives ever existed. The lie was repeated with some new circumstances by a Pole residing at Paris in 1839. Lastly, during the Crimean War a sensational chart of Russian annexations (which by the way were not greater than British annexations) was brought out with an endorsement of the Will as an authentic document, and a reference to the inventions of the Polish exile. A complete summary of the case will be found at the end of Mr. Schuyler's work. The spuriousness of the Decretals, of the Donation of Constantine, of the Creed of Athanasius, is not more conclusively proved, or more universally admitted than that of the Will of Peter the Great. But in this, as in the other cases, the proofs against the cherished document though overwhelming are admitted with reluctance. Fancy clings to the belief that there must have been some nucleus of truth, and a posthumous effect remains. The Will of Peter the Great had certainly something to do with the Crimean War, nor has the evil career of the imposture even yet come entirely to a close. After all, this figment is not more baseless or absurd than the deeply-laid and far-reaching plan of unlimited aggrandizement which Anglophobists imagine to exist and be carried on through all vicissitudes of party and all changes of ministry in the dark councils of perfidious Albion.

MR. HAULTAIN, in a letter to the Archbishop of Toronto, controverts the validity of the "Illative Sense" which Cardinal Newman in his "Grammar of Assent" proposes to erect into a criterion of truth more convenient and trustworthy in practical cases than logic, that is to say than reason. Mr. Haultain, stating his case clearly and with point, gains an easy and complete victory. But we dare not hope that the lovers of intellectual

sport will have the pleasure of seeing His Grace the Archbishop drawn into the controversial ring as the champion of the Illative Sense. The peculiarity of that mysterious faculty is, as Mr. Haultain has acutely shown, that it diminishes with the increasing clearness of the evidence, and disappears altogether when the evidence is quite clear. To make the exposure complete Mr. Haultain, in conclusion, lays hands on the pretended apparition and dragging it under the light, shows that it is nothing but prepossession or prejudice in a new disguise. Had he happened to be specially familiar with the intellectual career and mental habits of the illustrious author of the "Grammar of Assent" he might have seen his way to a still closer identification. He might have detected in the Illative Sense the special faculty which enables a very acute, restless and naturally sceptical mind to believe in the Infallibility of the Pope, Transubstantiation, the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, the authenticity of the Holy Coat of Treves, and the miraculous migrations of the House of Loretto.

"Is it expedient," asks the author of a pamphlet already cited, "or in accord with the spirit of our representative institutions, that Parliament should abdicate its functions and delegate to the county electorate in detail the determination of a question with which in its representative capacity it dare not deal?" Assuredly it is not; and attention has more than once been called in these columns to the dereliction of duty of which the representatives of the nation are guilty in turning us over to such a substitute for national legislation as the Scott Act. Whatever may be the ultimate effects of the Act, nobody can doubt that its immediate effects must be commercial havoc. In Toronto its adoption would destroy the value of property in the shape of buildings, machinery and established business to the amount of millions; it would throw out of employment, and deprive of their bread a number of workmen, estimated at two thousand, against whom at all events no criminal charge can lie; it would render worthless a mass of securities in the hands of banks, and ruin or seriously injure more than one auxiliary trade. Whether this shall be done is a question which Parliament itself is bound to determine, and to determine at once, that uncertainty, at all events, and the evils connected with it, may be at an end. At present the blow is always hanging over us, and we cannot tell when it may fall. A conclave of private agitators sits watching for a favourable opportunity to spring its mine, which may come to-morrow, or one or two years hence. When the Prohibitionist leaders think they have found it, they will concentrate all the forces and funds of an organized agitation upon the point of attack, while the community at large is unorganized and unprepared to encounter the assault. In the meantime uncertainty and confusion reign. Nor, supposing the assailants to be defeated, will the vote be final, or the commercial community be at rest. Another petition will be got up, and in three years the attempt will be renewed. The threatened interest and all the interests involved in its fate may be almost ruined by protracted menace without bringing the question to a vote. This, at all events, is not a state of things which any Legislature, without an ignominious abdication of its proper functions, can allow to endure. Let Parliament muster courage and do its duty.

It is pleasant to think that Brantford has its philosopher, and a publisher who can bring out a philosophic treatise. Mr. Beattie's Examination of the Utilitarian Theory of Morals gives a clear and comprehensive account, as well as a careful criticism of Utilitarianism in all its phases. The phases of utilitarianism have been many, ranging from a philosophy of mere selfishness, such as that of Hobbes and Mandeville, to one which so far as regards the relation between the object of the individual and that of his friend, or to use the jargon now in fashion between Egotism and Altruism, is hardly distinguishable from Christian Ethics. Utility is a relative term; and so far as man is social everything that is useful to society must be useful to the individual man. What then is the distinctive feature of Utilitarianism? Mr. Beattie, we apprehend, lays his finger on the point when, commencing to state his own view in contradistinction to the Utilitarian Theory, he lays it down that the foundation of Morals is to be found finally in the Divine Nature. Utilitarian morality is that which rests merely upon an inductive view of our interest in this life. It excludes the ideas of Deity, of an authoritative conscience, of obligation, and of duty in the proper sense of the term. It is the morality of the Agnostic, and is opposed to that of the Theist. It is doubtful indeed whether we should apply the term Morality, which has come to imply an obligation, to Utilitarianism. Perhaps it would be better to adopt Mr. Herbert Spencer's term and say Utilitarian Ethics. Mr. Myers, in a somewhat rhapsodical passage about George Eliot, has described her as uttering the words, God, Immortality, Duty, and pronouncing with terrible earnestness how inconceivable was

the first, how unbelievable was the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute was the third. The answer is that neither George Eliot nor anybody else can pronounce Duty peremptory and absolute, or affirm the existence of Duty at all without implying a conception of God, and a belief, if not in Immortality, in a Responsibility and a hope extending beyond the present world. If a particular course is conducive to your health, your profit, your enjoyment, individual or social, it is your ultimate interest to adopt it; but if you choose to prefer anything else, say present pleasure or the gratification of any momentary passion, to your ultimate interest, there is nothing apparently, in Utilitarian and Agnostic philosophy to forbid your doing so. Still less is there anything in Utilitarian and Agnostic philosophy to commend the sacrifice of self-interest altogether.

An interesting lecture on Savonarola was delivered the other day in Toronto by Dr. Barclay. With all his weak points, and in spite of his fatal hallucinations, Savonarola is one of the most striking and memorable embodiments of good struggling against evil. As a reformer who aimed at the foundation of a religious commonwealth he ranks with Calvin, Knox, the English Puritans and the Fathers of New England. Calvin succeeded, after a sharp and wavering struggle with the party of license in Geneva; Knox also succeeded, though as far as the Scotch aristocracy was concerned, less completely, and handed down his theocratic power to Melville and Henderson; the Fathers of New England also succeeded. In all three of these cases not only was the element favourable, but the sphere was limited, and external influences of an adverse character were pretty well excluded. Savonarola, like the English Puritans, failed. He had to contend, not only with a large party of license and of Medicean rule in Florence itself, but with the corrupt Italy of the Renaissance, the fatal influences of which poured into his city, and with the Popedom of the Borgias. Still, the history of his experiment is fraught with undying interest, not only as an attempt to establish a reign of God on earth, but perhaps even in a higher degree as almost the only historical indication that we have of the real religious tendencies of the Italians. Excepting during the tribunate of Savonarola at Florence, the religious tendencies of the Italians may be said to have been in a state of suppression ever since the rise of the Papacy. The Italians of the north and centre, at all events, were very far from being characterized either by blind superstition, or by slavish submission to Papal despotism: both Florence and Venice took the Pope by the beard in defence of their local privileges; and an aptness for political freedom, such as the Italian Republics displayed, is almost always connected with an aptness for freedom of other kinds. But the Papacy, with the lay authorities which supported it, and the mass of patronage which it dispensed, had always power to strangle heresy and thus to prevent the genuine manifestation of national sentiment. Judging from the episode described in Dr. Barclay's lecture we should suppose that the real tendency of the Florentine was to something Evangelical rather than Ultramontane or Ritualistic, and indications of the same kind are not wanting at the present day.

HOMAGE is due to any man who conscientiously stands up for an unpopular opinion, and especially to one who in this flood-tide of Liberalism stands up for an opinion which is branded as illiberal. We ought therefore to thank Dr. Shedd for having given us in the *North American Review* his reasons for believing in the certainty of Endless Punishment. This tremendous question was once the object of a debate in Knox's Church at Toronto which probably presented as lively an image as anything modern can, of a primitive council. The other day it was revived at Montreal. So far as it turns on the verbal interpretations of Scripture we must respectfully leave it to the theologians, only observing that in this, as in all other cases of verbal interpretation, it is necessary to bear in mind that we have not the actual words of Christ, who spoke Aramaic, whereas the Gospels are in Greek. But so far as the argument in favour of the doctrine purports to be founded on reason it is a fair subject for lay discussion. Punishment must be preventive, corrective or retributive: no other object or motive can reason assign for it. The object of endless punishment cannot be preventive. As little can it be corrective: indeed Dr. Shedd's idea seems to be that under its operation the wicked, being, as he assumes, obdurate, become diabolical, so that instead of being made better they are made worse. The retributive theory remains and it is on this that Dr. Shedd takes his stand. But it is the very essence of retribution that the penalty should be proportioned to the offence; otherwise our moral sense, which it is the object of retributive punishment to satisfy, instead of being satisfied, is outraged. What proportion is there between any sin of which man can possibly be guilty and such a penalty as everlasting torture? "Endless punishment," says Dr. Shedd, "is rational, because sin is an infinite evil; infinite not because committed by an infinite

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being, but against one." How can Dr. Shedd tell that sin is an infinite evil? Who has opened to him or any of us the councils of eternity? Is his assertion that sin is infinite anything more than a re-assertion under another form of his original proposition that punishment is endless? Is there any antagonism between Justice and Infinity? Unless there is, why should God's infinity prevent his measuring the penalties which he inflicts by the rule of Justice? The assumption that "endless punishment is supported by the human conscience," instead of being as Dr. Shedd appears to think, self-evident, is surely the height of paradox: the human conscience supports nothing which it cannot recognize as just. Dr. Pusey used to say that the fear of eternal punishment was necessary in order to frighten men into the love of God: but in the first place the truth of a doctrine cannot be inferred from its supposed usefulness, and in the second place to paint God as unjust and cruel is to render it impossible that He should be an object of love. Dr. Shedd seems to think that commercial morality requires the awful tenet to be maintained. "Any little circle," he says, "of business men who are known to deny future reward and punishment are shunned by those who desire safe investments." They need not deny future reward and punishment, though they may doubt whether the punishment is endless. That endless punishment implies the final triumph of Evil is surely as strong an argument against it as any that philosophy can deduce in its favour from the supposed nature of sin. If Dr. Shedd's theory respecting the moral state of the lost, above referred to, is true, Evil will actually go on increasing and extending its triumph, for ever. Besides, who is a sinner? For the didactic purposes of a parable a rough division of mankind into the sheep and the goats, or the wheat and the tares, may be sufficient. But in reality characters are not divided by any sharp line: there is evil in the best, there is generally some remnant of good in the worst, and there is a wide zone of mixed and doubtful character between. Some may say that the line is drawn by Conversion; the Roman Catholic may say that it is drawn by Absolution; but here we leave reason and philosophy, to which Dr. Shedd appeals, and pass into the domain of the theologian and the ecclesiastic.

We must appeal to the justice and courtesy of our contemporaries, when they do us the honour of extracting anything from our columns, to quote us, as we quote them, by the name of the journal, and not to give conjecturally the name of an individual writer. Their conjectures have in several cases been wrong.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SOME instructive comparisons were made by Sir Richard Cartwright in the Budget Debate to which it is worth while to direct attention. Eleven years ago, before Prince Edward Island and Manitoba formed parts of the Dominion, the total volume of our trade measured in dollars was \$217,801,000; last year the amount, less by about \$10,000,000, was only \$207,873,000. The year 1873, between which and 1884 the comparison is made, was one of unusual inflation, especially in imports. If we take the exports for these two years we find that time has brought a gain from \$73,240,000 to \$77,132,000. But this gain is due to the annexation of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. From this statement Sir Richard draws the conclusion that "exports are literally and absolutely stationary." The case, however, is not quite so bad as it looks. The imports of 1873 were abnormally and disastrously large; and during a little more than the last eighteen months, in which Sir Richard says the debt has been increased \$60,000,000, we have been exporting bonds instead of produce to meet a large part of our engagements. The public works under construction have caused a consumption in the country of a large amount of produce which, if these works had not been going on, would have been exported. This increase of the debt will in future years require a large addition to the exports to pay interest.

Sir Leonard Tilley now admits that, in adding to the price of imports the cost of carriage from the country of production, he intended to make the tariff operate differentially against the United States. And at first the trade with our neighbours received a decided check. In 1873 we bought from the United States to the value of \$38,147,000; in 1884, when our total trade was less, our purchases from the Republic reached a value of \$49,785,000. Taking the exceptional year of 1873 for comparison, Sir Richard is enabled to show that "our trade with Great Britain is \$26,000,000 less than it was eleven years ago, and our trade with the United States is \$12,000,000 more." And now the disguised differential duties, which ought never to have been imposed, are to be repealed. British exporters find in them countervailing disadvantages from which they ask to be relieved, and our Minister of Finance with his usual complaisance

responds to the call. Our exports of manufactured goods to the United States, as might have been expected, have fallen off since 1878. In that year they amounted in value to \$4,127,000; last year to only \$3,500,000. The difference is not accounted for by a shrinkage in price, for prices were low in 1878; the high tariff has made our manufacturers look more exclusively to their own market; the conditions of competition in this market have been made easy to them, and they do not care to put forth the extra exertions necessary to enable them to retain their footing and keep up the previous rate of advance in foreign markets. It thus comes to pass that a protected country is never able to export to any great extent goods which are produced under an artificial stimulus.

Between the contracted trade of the country, the comparison being with the exceptional year 1873, and the movement of population since 1881, Sir Richard Cartwright thinks he can trace lines of sympathy. Not that the population has absolutely decreased; but he contends that the increase has been very little, the outgoing being nearly equal to the incoming and the births. One of his proofs is drawn from the school statistics of Ontario; but it is possible that what has happened in New England in the last forty years is happening here: the proportion of children of school age who actually attend school may be less. The temptation to send children to work in factories which have recently been called into existence may be the real explanation of the phenomena. Sir Richard's estimate that the population has only increased ten or at most twelve per cent. since 1873 is one which cannot be verified. There is, however, unhappily no doubt about the increase of the debt. Fifty-five millions of people in the United States have a net debt of \$1,408,000, and 4,400,000 people in Canada will have a net debt of about \$244,000,000 in July. The figure put down for the population of Canada may be a little too low; but the disproportion in the burthen of the two debts tells seriously against Canada. One result of this debt will be that it will be impossible to get rid of the high tariff, the incidental burdens of which must be nearly equal to the amount collected at the custom houses.

Last year the revenue was nearly \$4,000,000 less than in 1883; and Sir Richard Cartwright thinks it "quite possible that the value of imports will continue to fall." There is a floating debt of \$13,000,000, borrowed from bankers here and in England, and the Government has given notice that it will pay off \$25,000,000 of securities in July. And money to carry the Pacific Railway to completion will have to be raised, in some form. Sir Leonard Tilley says he has no fear of getting into deep water; others are not so confident of the safety of either himself or the country.

Sir Richard Cartwright's acute criticism of Sir Leonard's Budget Speech stamps him as a man of unusual force, with whom there is no one on either side able to cope in his own line. His speech was not free from the vice of exaggeration. If he can get rid of that objectionable quality, there is nothing to prevent his being the coming man on the side of the House on which he sits.

THORPE MABLE.

EDUCATION NOTES.

THE following are the principal changes proposed in the Public School Bill now before the Local House. The school age is definitely fixed between the ages of five and twenty-one years. Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages may decide to have the election of school trustees on the same day as the municipal elections. If they do the voting shall be by ballot, and all the trustees shall be elected annually. If the Boards decide to have the election on the first Wednesday of January as heretofore, then the voting shall be open, and each trustee shall remain in office two years. The Christmas holidays are to extend from the 23rd of December to the 3rd of January; the summer holidays from the first Friday in July to the third Monday in August, and there are to be no Easter holidays. Provision is made for the gradual extinction of the Superannuation Fund, by limiting its provisions to those only who now contribute to it. The contribution, which has since 1871 been compulsory on the part of all male teachers in Public schools, is made permissive by the Bill, and a teacher who does not wish to avail himself of the new provisions may cease contributing, and get the benefit of the amount he has already paid in by a proportionate allowance when he reaches the age of sixty years if he then retires from the profession, or sooner if he becomes disabled. Those who wish to continue in the fund must pay eight dollars a year instead of four, as at present, but be content with the same allowance as when they paid four, that is six dollars per year for every year they have been contributors to the fund, or seven dollars per year for those who hold First or Second Class Provincial Certificates, or are Head Masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Adequate school accommodation must be provided in every rural school section for two-thirds, and in every city, town and incorporated village for all of the resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one. Salaried officers of a municipality are rendered ineligible for election as Public School Trustees. Third Class Certificates, which for the past few years have been Provincial in their character, will now be restricted to the county or district in which

they are granted, but may be transferred to another county or extended according to the regulations of the Education Department, which retains to itself the power of saying how long they shall be valid. It is very doubtful if all the changes mentioned above will be improvements. If Mr. Ross wishes to secure men of standing in the community to act as trustees, he must not have the election on the same day as the municipal election, nor must he subject each trustee to the trouble of appearing annually before his constituents for re-election. Should the Bill in its present form become law we feel safe in predicting that the character of our Public School Boards will degenerate. By the changes in the method of administering the Superannuation Fund, Mr. Ross hopes no doubt to effect a saving to the Province, but he might have tried to do this without violating the terms upon which present contributors were compelled by legal enactment to join it. Why should he not let it die out by permitting the annual contribution to remain as heretofore, and thus avoid committing the Legislature to what appears very like a breach of faith with the teacher? The dignity of that body and of the Province demands this. We see no good reason why, in cities and towns, the holidays for Public school children should not continue to be the same as those for the scholars in High Schools. Indeed the tender age of the former is a cogent reason why they should be longer, if the health of the children is to be considered.

The International congress of Educators, which was held at New Orleans during the last week in February, must have got through an enormous amount of work, if it listened to all the papers that were prepared for it. There were no less than twenty-three from Ontario alone, and there must have been a proportionate number from the various States of the Union. The Congress was divided into five sections for the consideration, respectively, of Elementary Education, Secondary Instruction, Superior Instruction, Instruction of the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent, and Architecture and Hygiene of Buildings for Instruction. To all of these competent writers in Ontario contributed papers. The chief good we can hope to be derived from such a gathering is the influence that will be exerted by those who attended it in spreading the knowledge they acquired and in diffusing the ideas with which they were impressed.

It may interest our readers to know that Dr. Findlater, the distinguished editor of Chambers' Cyclopaedia, Etymological Dictionary, and other works, who died recently, was sent out in 1836, by the Colonial Office, to superintend the establishment of schools in Canada. The Rebellion of 1837 prevented him from beginning a work that ten years afterwards fell to the lot of Dr. Ryerson to accomplish.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England to affiliate the training colleges for schoolmasters to the universities, and to have their two years' curriculum so modified that the work done in them might help the students forward to university degrees. The arguments advanced in favour of this change are, that it would bring teachers more in sympathy with the literary life of the country; it would secure to them wider and higher culture; it would place them less at the mercy of the Education Department; the stimulus it afforded would develop more talent for the nation's benefit in the training of the young, and it would further intellectual culture among the masses.

MR. MUNDELLA, who performs the duties of a Minister of Education in England, pointed out on the occasion of the opening of a new Board school recently, that the school attendance in Great Britain had risen in a few years from 2,000,000 to over 5,000,000, and that one of the startling results of this increase was the decrease of juvenile crime. Indeed, he said the London Chief of Police averred that the diminution of crime was startling even to him, and he attributed it to the fact that now instead of deodorizing the stream of crime at its mouth, they got rid of the pollution at its source. Mr. Mundella did not fail to point out the moral of this by saying that it was better to pay a high school rate than to pay an equal amount for the repression of crime.

THE largest elementary school in the world is the Jews' Free School in Spitalfields, London. It has 3,200 scholars, and an average daily attendance of ninety-five per cent. Its efficiency may be inferred by the fact that its grant from the Government during the past year rose to £1 0s. 5d. per scholar, which is the largest grant ever secured by any school. The scholars attending it are principally the children of Russian and Polish Jews, and are of the very poorest class. Through the benevolent care of a number of wealthy Jews in London, the health and comfort of the children are sedulously cared for.

CENSOR.

HERE AND THERE.

THERE appears to be, unfortunately, considerable danger that the firm of Goth, Ostrogoth, Vandal and Company will succeed in completing the mutilation of Niagara Falls and the vicinity. Justification for the triple spanning of the world-famed gorge is found in the demands of public convenience, and if an International Park could be made, to extend over both sides of the cataract, much would be done to preserve the natural beauties of its surroundings. Our American neighbours have set a worthy example in this direction, and their lead has been followed by a number of gentlemen in Canada. The original suggestion of an International Park is ascribed to Lord Dufferin in a letter addressed to the Governor of New York State in 1878. Be that as it may, the idea was taken up by a syndicate who, finding that neither the Dominion nor the Provincial Legislature was disposed to undertake the work, propounded a scheme for the preservation of the natural beauties of the Canadian Falls and the construction of a public park, such improvements to be carried out by a company,

which the Local Legislature was asked to incorporate. The support of Mr. Mowat's Government for the bill formulated was confidently reckoned upon, and apparently with good reason. The favourable reception given, however, to a rival bill the object of which is to build a railway under the river bank, and which construction would fill the pockets of the propounders at the price of ruining the primitive beauties of the place, seems to indicate that the Government is unable to withstand the pressure of its interested supporters, even where a vandalism is threatened.

MR. PHIPPS' Forestry Report for 1884, like its predecessor, is a welcome addition to the stock of local knowledge on a subject on which public interest is only just beginning to be awakened. Much practical individual experience, collected by Mr. Phipps, is here preserved for the guidance of such as need assistance in the mystery of tree-planting and tree-growing. In the older parts of Ontario the time for destroying forests is over, and the time for tree if not forest growing has come; and in this new branch of industry there are thousands who need instruction and to whom those reports will be of essential service.

"RED hair is all the fashion in London and Paris" we are told by a usually well-informed contemporary. But we nowhere read that baldness, common though it has become, is "fashionable." Certainly a young American lady has been known to express the opinion—or at least, so goes the story—that a pair of binoculars surmounted by an "extensive array of forehead" will make even a common-place looking man appear learned. Excepting such indirect apologies, however, no well-authenticated defence of baldness is known, nor would a dissertation upon the subject be ordinarily looked for outside a barber's shop. But it is the unexpected which always happens. In the Report of the Chinese Commission may be found the following: "To that tyrannical and narrow judgment ever found aggressive where ignorance is supreme, the pig-tail, the shaving the front part of the head, the blouse and shoes, are all so many marks of inferiority. Yet the labourers of one of the most civilized of nations wear the blouse; and as to shaving the front part of the head, shaving the chin might, from an absolute stand-point, appear as ridiculous, while amongst ourselves in these days of over-strained nervous energy nature frequently imposes a denuded front, and goes even farther still, without the aid of scissors; nor is it so long since queues were seen in the drawing-rooms of St. James' and Versailles." Those who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the genial secretary of the Commission will note the above with peculiar interest.

THE continuous stream of exaggeration upon the Anglo-Russian incident which has set to these shores seems to have created a bellicose if not a Russophobic spirit in some Canadian writers, and the opinion is glibly given that England could, metaphorically speaking, knock Russia out in a couple of rounds. Far be it from any of us to think lightly of British prowess, but experience teaches that the fastest talkers are not ever the best fighters—else what an army might be enlisted in the Jingo music halls! Nor is that general considered the most prudent who decries the enemy and talks "sound and fury signifying nothing." Looked at calmly, what could England do if Russia marched on Herat? Wherein lies the force of any threat of war on England's part against Russia? If she declared war, where and how would she begin? She cannot reach St. Petersburg. The forts of Cronstadt, from which Sir Charles Napier drew back, and which have been immensely strengthened since then, bar the way. She cannot attack Odessa, or Batoum, or any part of Southern Russia. The Sultan would not permit her to pass the Bosphorus. Where else is Russia assailable? England might capture her merchant ships, but the trade of Russia could easily be transferred to the German railways, much to the satisfaction of Prince Bismarck. The truth is that Russia is all but invulnerable to British arms. It has been England's policy for a couple of generations to keep Russia out of those positions where she could have reached her, and made her responsible in Europe for her conduct in Asia. If she had but an island in the Ægean, England would have some hold upon her, but she has steadily refused her permission to put in this small amount of bail. No doubt the immense resources at the command of a nation so wealthy as Britain would enable her in the end to prevail, but it would be at the cost of oceans of blood and endless treasure. It is well to see facts as they are, and not to indulge in idle dreams. If England wants to check Russia in Asia, she must change her policy in Europe, and look for remedies and safeguards nearer home.

"WHEN peoples are being inflamed against each other by the 'Jingoes' of Europe, who swarm in the press, on the platform, in political circles, and on the bourses, one is reminded of Carlyle's quiet villagers of Dumdrudge, who might be collected like so many chattels, sent to a war they had never seen and with whom they had no quarrel." So says a writer in the *Liverpool Mercury*, and there are many who will subscribe to the sentiment. If the masses of different nations are ever to understand and sympathize with each other, they must take the matter into their own hands. At the present moment the air is thick with rumours of plots and aggressions. Englishmen are urged to spend vast sums on fleets and armies when tens of thousands are eating the bread of charity, because it pleases the pugnacious section to think that Prince Bismarck, M. de Giers, or M. Ferry, or all combined, are conspiring against British interests. We never hear that the German people, or the Russian people, or the French people, cherish any hostile feelings towards the English people, and it would not be true if we did hear it; but we are constantly told that the

as to charges or management, and a wide door is given to an aggravation of all the exciting sources of complaint which have so disgraced Niagara. The five promoters are pronounced supporters of the Government, and, to say the least, are in strong contrast with those of the other Bill, numbering among them the leading men of the Dominion, irrespective of party lines.

The franchise which the Railway Company seek for has great pecuniary value, both present and prospective, and the peculiarly hurried and secret way in which it has been generalised through the Committee cannot inspire the confidence which should accompany so important a measure. It would be much better for the sake of keeping good faith with our American friends that both Bills should be postponed till next session, pending the result of the Park Bill at Albany, which by the terms of the Act must be decided on or before the 30th of April next.

The spoliation of the scenery is a matter of very great importance. On the Canadian side, from the Suspension Bridge down, it remains still untouched. It is the greatest gorge scenery in America, rich with historic associations which ought to belong to the public, and should ever be kept free from the despoiler. It is evident that without unanimity of object and action between the two countries, its preservation cannot be accomplished. It would be infinitely better to delay all legislative action, than forever fix the destiny of this great neighbourhood, and place its future in the hands of political adherents probably more anxious for greed than they are for any proper appreciation either "of the sublime or the ridiculous"—a contrast, by the bye, which not inaptly applies to the character and aims of the respective Bills.

The reference in the House by Mr. Mowat as to the proposed railway not affecting the destiny of the proposed Park, is not correct. The railway will occupy over a mile and a-half of the Park territory, and take away the most valuable source of revenue, as well as destroy the most primitive park scenery, which thus far has escaped spoliation.

W. O. BUCHANAN.

MARK TWAIN'S ENGLISH.

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—Under the heading "Literary Gossip," in THE WEEK of the 12th inst., is a notice of the brass plate in Mark Twain's house on which is engraved the sentence, "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it." It surprised me to find such a sentence, even though on brass, in such a quarter! Its grammatical construction may not be deemed absolutely incorrect by some; it evidently was not by Mark Twain; but it is decidedly clumsy and harsh to the ear, even if it does not violate, which I doubt, some express rule of grammar. As the art of constructing sentences properly is one of no mean importance to writers and speakers, I would ask: does not the harshness arise from endeavouring to make one verb do duty for both the singular and plural noun? *The ornament is the friends; the friends is the ornament.* Or, does not the clumsiness arise from making the singular noun occupy a plural position, thus expressing a relationship beyond its capacity to bear? This would not be the case had the sentence been, "The ornaments are the friends," which could be transferred to, "The friends are the ornaments." But Mark Twain doubtless wished to make the word "friends" emphatically set forth "the ornament" of his house. Could he do so with but one verb connecting the singular and plural noun? The subject may interest many of your readers from a grammatical point of view.

Toronto, March 13.

MARK O'BOWN.

THE DUTCH EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th there is a letter from Mr. Homer Dixon, with the alleged cause of the failure of the expedition of 1809 to Holland. It is incredible that the British Cabinet entrusted the secret of so great an undertaking to a common spy, or that, as Holland abounded in Orange adherents with smuggling facilities so great, it should be ignorant of the approximate number of the French in that country. Napoleon placed so enormous a value upon Antwerp that, had he believed such news, he would at once have strengthened its garrison, which he could have done in eight days after the capture of the spy. All probabilities pointed out North Germany as the object of the expedition, as that would have decided the Louis XIV. will-feebleness of the King of Russia. If Napoleon received the news at all, he must have looked upon it as a weak invention of the enemy to throw him off the real scent. The real cause of the failure was the appointing thoroughly incompetent commanders, both military and naval. Had Wellington or Hill been sent, Europe would have been saved several years earlier than it was. Free nations are apt to think that the most fluent talkers make the greatest statesmen. Such persons often lack the gift of selecting the best men for great positions, as well as ability to take a wide view of matters. The dodgery required to shout and elbow one's way to the front is fatal to true greatness. Yours, etc., LIBERAL.

Toronto, March 13, 1885.

UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION.

ALL goodness is essentially one, and therefore essentially Christian. We are not to suppose that Christianity is an exotic plant introduced into a region to which it is strange, and meant to overlay the course of nature with a foreign and external application. It is, on the contrary, the crown of a long development. It had in spirit and aspiration been working in the constitution of human life from the beginning. We are accustomed to trace this in the history of the Hebrew race. But there was a *preparatio evangelica* of a similar kind going on in other nations also; they were, to use St. Paul's words, "seeking the Lord, if haply they might feel after Him and find Him." There was an aspiration towards goodness and towards God, which we may trace out in various systems of religion and morality, most of all in the Greek philosophy, and which was a kind of faith in the good things which were to come. When the Brahmin declares God to be the One, the Beginning, the Middle, and the End, the goodness of all that is good; when Buddha teaches that "to abhor and cease from sin, this is the greatest blessing;" when we read in Confucius the evangelical maxim, "What you would that men should do to you, that do to them;" when we find in the Zend Avesta such praise of truthfulness as made that central virtue the basis of moral training to every Persian, and such teaching of the unity of God and of immortality as is believed to have recalled the Jews during the captivity to those primary

principles of religion; when Plato argues that the test of righteousness is to act justly whether gods and man see it or not, and though crucifixion should be his reward; when Horace speaks in words worthy to stand beside those of Psalm xli., of the just man standing firm though the world should go to ruin around him; when Marcus Aurelius closes his Soliloquies with the expression of resignation in death, "Go in peace, for he that dismisses thee is at peace with thee;" we must recognize in such teaching, amid whatever faults of life or thought, the presence of the Spirit of God. And so it is now with all sincere moral life which does not as yet own the Christian name. Its virtues are not to be denied, still less to be represented, according to some of the Western (not the Eastern) fathers, as splendid vices, unless, indeed, they are contented and self-sufficient instead of progressive and aspiring. Wherever justice and love are to be found in all their various manifestations, the love of kindred and of country, the generous and courteous demeanour of man to man, valour, love of truth, obedience, self-discipline, purity, wherever there is anything lovely and of good report, there is that which is an adumbration of, an aspiring towards, the image of Christ. We sometimes hear it said that an action or a character is good, but not Christian. What is usually meant by this is that it does not accord with some partial ecclesiastical standard of goodness. If it were really possible that there should be any virtue which is excluded from the Christian ideal, the Christian ideal would cease to be supreme, and would, consequently, cease to be divine. The confession of the divinity of our Lord is the assertion that all the scattered rays of light that shine in the world are gathered up in Him and radiate from Him again. What sometimes appears to be non-Christian virtue is really a stunted, perhaps a perverted, form of Christian virtue. Take away its restrictions, bring it back to its original principle, give it its full development, and it will shine forth as at least an inspiration towards the Christian ideal. It is thus that lives such as those of Saul or of Samson, though exceedingly faulty if judged by a Christian standard, are yet included in the cycle of revelation and find their place among the moral phenomena which represent the half-conscious longings of the darker ages towards the Redeemer who was to come. The same thing may be said of all the imperfect forms of goodness which we find growing up among the heathen, whether in ancient or modern times, or in Europeans who have not accepted the received Christianity. The ideal of life presented by Sakyamouni, or by Mahomet, or, again, by Plato, or by Marcus Aurelius, or, in the later centuries, by Lorenzo de Medici, or by Goethe, must partly be made to combine with our present Christian morality, partly be purified by it, partly be allowed to amplify our idea of what is morally good and Christian. Nay; we may ask whether there is any system of professedly Christian morals which does not need, on account of its imperfections, to undergo a similar process. There are also aspirations which have lost their way, like some of the Utopias of modern revolutionists, but which yet contain an element of truth and self-renouncing love. They all have in them some germ of the spirit of Christ, which touches the springs of all that is good in human nature. From that spirit all sincere moral systems arise; towards the full developments of that they converge; from that they gain their constant renewal, and by it are lifted out of pedantry, or narrowness, or self-sufficiency, into union with the divine and eternal goodness.—*The World as the Subject of Redemption.*

A CITY POPULOUS.

O'er a strange city populous
In a haze-sky floats the moon,
And the shadows hang like vapours
Under the trees of June;
And the dewdrops, radiant, mystic,
Glow like fire-opals tremulous;
Strewn in the silent grasses—
Sown on the untrod mosses
That grow in that city populous.

Within that city populous
Rise towers of purest white,
Feet-claspt with rainy mosses
And ivies trailing bright;
Pale flowers and odorous lilies
Adrowse in the dreamy light
Which, as in legends fabulous,
Sheens in pearl-waves nebulous
O'er that strange city populous.

At the gate of that strange, dim city
Stands a Silence pale; un-kissed
Are her red lips, parted, trembling;
And her braids of tawny mist
Seem born of the flying night-clouds,
And dank with the dews of June,
While at her feet the nightshades
Hang dripping beneath the moon.

Strange is it—still and sombre—
This city dim and old;
You would deem it ruined, haunted,
All is so hushed and cold

When at midnight the moon's splendour
Drops down in showers of gold.
Yet often over its length of stone-worn,
marble palaces
Trampleth the tempest-blown rain from
the cliffs of the cold north seas.

Green are its streets and narrow,
In the moonlight cold un-paven,
And its grasses dank, unshaven,
Mixed with rue and yarrow;
And here, by the dim, white arches,
The murmurous, rustling larches
Lift up cold hands to heaven;
Here, too, in the grasses verdurous,
Like a pale pearl, filmy ordurous,
The glow-worm lights his lamp
Under the nightshades damp
That grow in that city populous.

Where is that populous city
Where the lilies drift in balm?
Where all night long the shadows
Float in the odorous calm?
O Heart! it is ever near you,
Praying you enter in
And lie with its beautiful Silence,
At rest from toil and sin.
Yet beware! From that siren Silence
And her mystic quiet marvellous
Returneth none who enter
Into that city populous.

CHARLES J. O'MALLEY.

A MASSACHUSETTS newspaper correspondent is very indignant at the quaint likeness of Daniel Webster engraved in this month's *Century*. "To exhibit him under that hat is an outrage," is his criticism.

MARCH 19th, 1885.]

THE SCRAP BOOK.

CRIME IN MAINE.

ACCORDING to the records of the prison and goals of our State, it will be seen that a large amount of crime has been committed within the State during the year. In answer to the question which is often asked: "What is the cause of so much crime?" We say: Crime is inherent in human nature, and as long as that fact remains we shall have it to deal with, to prevent, to punish, and to reform, if possible. Many theories prevail as to its cause. The stern, hard facts are enough. We have visited the prison and all the goals in the State many times during the past four years, and we write from personal observation and knowledge. The prime cause of crime, as connected with the prison, is the lack of good home-influence and education. In the wake of this follow evil associations, the society of the vulgar and criminal, vicious reading, laziness, and the desire to get property without honest labour. Next come tippling, gambling, lewdness and intemperance; then begin the commission of other crimes, small at first but increasing in boldness; then arrest, conviction, the goal and the prison. More men came to the prison with the signs of lewdness upon them than with the signs of intemperance. The current of the stream of crime is as easily traced and as powerful as the current of a great river. One sweeps its drift into the great ocean beyond, the other, more powerful, sweeps its drift into the goal and prison. Intemperance is not a cause of crime; it is a crime more against society and the family than against the State. Our laws relating to it are peculiar; fines for the rich and imprisonment for the poor, and this at the discretion of the constable or police officer, who is not obliged to arrest any one for drunkenness; he "may," the law says. A remedy for the whole matter is suggested; strike out the word "may" wherever it occurs in Chapter 27, Section 48, of the Revised Statutes, and insert the word "shall," and also strike out the money penalty. Intoxication is on the increase; some new legislation must be made if it is to be lessened. In many of our counties prohibition does not seem to affect or prevent it. The drunkard in the goal will tell you that when out he can get all the intoxicating liquors he wants, when he has money to buy with.

—*Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prison and Goals of Maine.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE in his novel "Love; or, a Name," begun in the *Outing* magazine for April, has the following emphatic word to say concerning the Woman Suffrage Question: Could that dreary slavery, called Women's Rights, ever be put into practical operation, the world would soon become too businesslike to think of love or marriage. Woman is the conservative of the human race; she is the centripetal, as man is the centrifugal, force. If she did not stay at home and mind her own affairs, home would cease to exist. Man, in that case, would do well to exterminate the female half of creation off the face of the earth, as merely a feebler and frailer imitation of himself, and then die with the consoling consciousness of having done one good deed. Nothing is more certain, however, than that women are not and never will be such fools as some few of themselves, and quite as many forlorn nondescripts of our own sex, would like to persuade them that they are.

DEATH FROM INDIGESTION.

No doubt it is possible that the irritation set up by the presence of large masses of unchewed food in the stomach may, in an exceptional case of weak heart, lead to the occurrence of syncope and death. Such a combination of evils has recently been found to produce a fatal result. The moral of this occurrence clearly must be to see that all food, and particularly that taken shortly before retiring to rest, is properly crushed by the teeth, and, which is not less important, well saturated with the secretion of the salivary glands, which it cannot possibly be unless the process of mastication be slowly performed. It is too commonly forgotten that the food needs not only to be finely divided, but to be well mixed with the saliva. Digestion, in fact as we know, commences in the mouth, and this early stage of the process must be perfected by due elaboration in the later stages which take place in the stomach and the intestines are to be of avail as preparatory to absorption, assimilation, and nutrition. Artificial teeth are helpful in the performance of a necessary function when the natural teeth have ceased to be useful, and ought to be procured by all who stand in need of them. This is not a matter of vanity or taste, but one of personal expediency, of health, and even, it may be, of life itself.—*Lancet.*

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

A DRAMATIC scene was enacted a few days ago in the Rue Pierre Charron. A man of lean countenance, worn, haggard, unkempt, and thinly clothed, stood at the corner of the street, a prey to the deepest distress. Addressing the passers-by, he declared that he was ruined, and that his children had not touched food for days. Suddenly he drew a revolver from his pocket, turned it towards his breast and fired. He was raised and carried to the entrance of a house, and upon his coat being opened his shirt was found to be deeply dyed with blood. A warm-hearted member of the crowd which had assembled undertook to make a collection for the wounded man's family, and was proceeding to pass around a hat when the police came to transport the suicide to the hospital. Hereupon the suicide disappeared with the revolver and the warm-hearted man with the collection, making, it is said, until lost to sight, the best short distance time ever known in western Paris.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE Provincial Secretary and the ex-Premier have fixed a value on their own principles. The price is a seat in the House or a local office. They cannot well complain if the people place the same estimate on them. And the people do.—*Halifax Mail.*

THE *Mail* thinks that if Sir Charles Tupper should obtain a seat in the Imperial House of Commons he would in one session take a foremost rank as the leader of the Conservative Party. Then we would have a practical illustration of the tail wagging the dog.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

WHAT the country needs is a through line and all on Canadian territory. The C. P. R. have a good many irons in the fire, just now. It would be as well, we think, if the Syndicate would simply keep good faith with Quebec, and fulfil the conditions emphasized at Ottawa last year, and make Quebec the terminus of the line.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

INDEED it is remarkable that although temperance has many of the ablest and best men in England to support it, there is no one of any position in point of intellect, who supports coercion. It has been left to inferior intellects; people, perhaps, well meaning, but of small sagacity, to propose such an absurdity as the Scott Act.—*London Free Press.*

WHAT object the Liberal party hopes to achieve by the systematic detraction of the country is not easy to conceive. They offer no alternative policy; they indicate, not even in the remotest degree, the line of action they would pursue if intrusted with office. As they have been in the past, so they are now, a party of mere negatives, a factious opposition.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THERE is something wrong about house architecture and house decoration when families are refused houses because they have children. The day will come when men will be ashamed to build and own houses that are not for the use of girls and boys. A way of building houses must be discovered that families with children can live in, or else this refined generation must give place, as it is in fact doing, to ruder races.—*Montreal Witness.*

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is the favour with which liberal yet earnest Christians look upon Sunday recreations, provided the entertainments are kept within proper bounds. We can "praise God with pleasant looks" as appropriately as we can with sour countenances. Believing in this, society has taken down many of the bars to Sunday enjoyment and opened the art galleries, the zoological collections and the parks to visitors.—*Boston Globe.*

It is unfortunately the case that writers on both sides of the Atlantic are often guilty of errors which betray either culpable negligence or gross ignorance. The only consolatory fact is that though Canada has suffered much from this cause in the past, she is likely to suffer less in the future, thanks to the gradual dissemination of more information regarding both her present and her past, and to the steady growth of interest in England in all that concerns her.—*Canadian Gazette, London.*

THE North-West is now in a state of discontent bordering almost on the dangerous. Nothing, therefore, in any way likely to soothe the ruffled feelings of the people should be left undone. The removal of existing electoral inequalities would undoubtedly have a beneficial influence. The people feel bitterly the pressure of a system that practically disfranchises many of them. They would, therefore, hail as a relief from a serious grievance an equitable readjustment of the electoral divisions, even although there might be no immediate prospect of its benefiting them in the Legislature.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

THE Conservative Party and others in England, learning that distress largely prevails, advise the English Government to take up the parable and say to the people, "We will soon put that distress all right. In America, Canada, and other countries, they levy a heavy duty upon all our goods exported there, which makes them dearer to the buyers. This is considered a great boon to poor people, and a form of relief in their distress, since it obliges them to pay a much higher price than they need do for what they want. We will, therefore, put an import duty on all articles, wheat or goods, which other countries send into our markets, so that every article they now sell the English people at 40s., shall pay a duty of 10s., which will raise the price to 50s. here. We shall have ten shillings collected at the Custom House upon each article, and the half-employed, half-starved people will have to pay it."—This is Reciprocity.—*G. J. Holyoake, in The Present Day.*

WORD comes from Iowa that the Prohibition Liquor Law, which has been in force since July last, is confessedly not a success. It is enforced in only a few counties; in others it is openly disregarded, with no efforts on the part of the authorities to enforce it; in a few, spasmodic attempts are made to enforce it, but with indifferent success. Throughout the State liquor is sold openly, and in the larger cities and towns the number of saloons has increased rather than diminished. In some cities and towns the law is openly repudiated and a license law is really enforced in its place; but in nearly all parts of the State the liquor traffic is in full blast, with no check of any kind upon it, and no revenue therefrom accruing to the local treasuries. One result is that the municipalities are embarrassed for funds to carry on their governments. The benefits from this state of affairs are so small as to be scarcely perceptible. In a few strongly rural communities, public sentiment is enough opposed to liquor selling to secure the enforcement of the law, but everywhere else its presence upon the statute-book is a farce, the influence of which is demoralizing and harmful. This is the experience of every State in which a prohibitory law has been enacted.—*Nation.*

MUSIC.

AN elderly whist enthusiast said to a young man: "Not play whist! Why, sir, what provision do you consider you are making for your old age?" Musically speaking, the same holds good with regard to Chamber Music. In England the quartette is for the amateur what his rubber is for the card-player—a delight in youth and a solace in old age. Haweis, in "Music and Morals," has an amusing sketch of the irrepressible amateur quartette, and Dickens, in "Dombey and Son," has immortalized the amateur cello-player, whose landlady, though deaf, knew when he was practising by the rumbling in her bones. Next to becoming master of a solo instrument, nothing gives such life-long pleasure as playing in string quartette, and the faculty of enjoying this music, either as performer or auditor, once acquired in early life is never lost. The classical chamber concerts given this season in Toronto and Ottawa prove that a taste for this kind of music is steadily growing in Canada. It may, therefore, be interesting to glance at what is being done in England, where for many years the love of chamber music has been general and increasing. The "Monday and Saturday Pops" take the lead in this direction, introducing new works and performers and keeping the old ones before the public. At the more recent of these concerts have been performed quartettes by Beethoven in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4; by Haydn in D minor and in C, Op. 76, No. 3; Schumann in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1; Spohr in A, Op. 93; piano trios by Rubinstein in G minor, Op. 15; Schubert in B flat, Op. 99; and Durak in F minor. Among the solos were prominent a new 'Cello Sonata, played by the composer, Signor Piatti, and the Mendelssohn E minor, Fugue and Sonata Appassionata by Beethoven, played by the great pianist, Madame Essipoff. These concerts have also been notable for the debut of Mr. Max Pauer, son of the well-known pianist, composer and lecturer, who played the Beethoven E flat Sonata, Op. 110, and took part in Schumann's "Stücke im Volkston" for piano and 'cello.

In Edinburgh an interesting performance has been given of the Beethoven Quartette Op. 59 No. 3, by the Heckmann Party from Cologne. The artists are Herren R. Heckmann, O. Forberg, Th. Allekotte, and R. Bellmann. Dr. Hanslick, of Vienna, and other eminent continental critics have written glowing eulogies on this Quartette Club, which will appear in London for the first time on March 26.

In connection with this subject a pleasing incident has to be recorded which took place on Monday last at the concluding concert of the course given by the Ottawa String Quartette Club. The proceeds of these concerts have been devoted to the purchase of a fine violin by Gemünder, the well-known maker of New York. During the course of the concert this instrument was presented to Mr. F. Boucher, by Mr. R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in a graceful speech, to which Mr. Boucher replied in the most appropriate manner for an artist, by playing a solo on it. The presentation has given great satisfaction to Mr. Boucher's numerous friends, as he has, during his residence in Ottawa, made himself prominent, not only by his magnificent playing, but also by his unflinching readiness to give his services wherever the course of musical art could be furthered thereby.

THE London (England) Male Voice Choral Association which is a promising young society, recently gave its second "Smoking" Concert. This band of singers though a small is an ambitious one, which they proved by singing such works as Webbe's "Discord, dire Sister," and Goss's "Ossian's Hymn," which, as well as the rest of the programme, were admirably sung. Two 'cello solos played by Signor G. Dinelli were well received, and also two recitations by Mr. W. G. Reynolds. During the performance an incident occurred which calls to mind the old days of Mendelssohn at Leipzig. It seems that the conductor, Mr. Albert Reakes, who is exceedingly popular, was not down on the programme to sing, but the audience and singers, by a sudden impulse, called out for a song before the last number. Mr. Reakes, though taken by surprise, seated himself at the piano and sang a simple ballad, amidst great enthusiasm.

Male voice music, though very interesting has not so far flourished much in Canada, partly owing to lack of first tenors and partly to the fact that our conductors are busy with more important philharmonic work. There have, however, been occasional efforts made, notably in Toronto, where Mendelssohn's great male voice work "Antigone" has been performed, and in Montreal, where the "Antigone" and "Ædipus" have both been presented. Possibly as music increases in Canada room may be found for a permanent male voice choir.

THE principal feature of the fourth concert of chamber music given by the Toronto Quartette Club on Saturday afternoon, in the Convocation Hall of University College, was Mendelssohn's Octetto for strings—four violins, two violas and two 'cellos. Although this work was written in 1825 when the composer had scarce emerged from boyhood, it is ranked, with the universal consent of critical musicians among his greater works. It is certainly a most finished creation, and is characterized by the utmost elegance and refinement, beauty of form and finish of detail. The Scherzo is a perfect gem for its graceful fancy and dainty delicacy. The lovers of chamber music who were present at this concert will be too grateful to the club for making them acquainted with this charming work to indulge in any criticism based upon an ideal standard of interpretation. The performance was such as brought out faithfully the principal beauties of the score and presented the ideas of the composer so that they could be appreciated by the audience. The Club in this number had the co-operation of Messrs. Torrington, A. Fisher, Haslam and Daniels. The numerous engagements these gentlemen had in their musical directions prevented them from obtaining more than one full rehearsal, and under such circum-

stances perfection in all the details of the performance could not reasonably be expected, though it must be said that the achievement reflects the highest credit upon the executants. The occasion cannot be allowed to pass without noticing that the Club have secured a valuable acquisition in Mr. Haslam, who made his first appearance at these concerts last Saturday, and played the first viola part in the Octetto. The artistic manner in which he played the music which fell to his share made his part conspicuous. Herr Jacobsen led with his usual ability; neatness of execution, purity of tone, and steadiness in the direction being the salient points in his playing. Another novelty on the programme was a quartette by Raucheneker, which was artistically interpreted and elicited much applause. Mr. Schuch was the singer, and gave a couple of numbers in his usual felicitous style. Miss Cumming was the piano soloist, and proved herself to be a brilliant executant and an intelligent interpreter. It is gratifying to notice, in view of the remarks made in our issue of the 19th ult., on the importance of these concerts as a valuable means of raising the standard of public taste, that a number of gentlemen have subscribed among themselves for the purpose of engaging the Club to give an extra concert after the close of the regular series. On Saturday a committee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, and it is probable that in order to secure a good attendance of both sexes the concert will be given at night. The utmost care will be taken in selecting a programme, and it is anticipated that this extra concert will be the most successful that the Club have given.—*Clef.*

AMONG the events of the present musical season will be a third visit to this city by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. Arrangements have already been made for one concert by this celebrated organization, and it is understood that the services as vocalist of Mme. Fursch-Madi, the popular dramatic soprano, have been secured. It is to be regretted that there will be no representation of Grand Opera this season, although an engagement could, we believe, have been made a short time ago with the Damrosch German Opera Company, as their tour takes in Buffalo. The programme of the Philharmonic Society for the year will include Gade's "Crusaders," Max Bruch's "Fair Ellen" for soprano and baritone solo and chorus and orchestra, and Mackenzie's oratorio "The Rose of Sharon." Mr. Torrington, the conductor, has proposed that a Handel festival should be given, and his scheme is under the consideration of the managing committee of the Society. Should it be decided that the idea can be carried out, it is the intention of Mr. Torrington to produce for the first time in Canada Handel's oratorio masterpiece "Israel in Egypt." The difficulties in the way of giving an effective performance of this colossal work are enormous, but there is little doubt that if Mr. Torrington undertakes the project he will carry it through successfully.—*Clef.*

BOOK NOTICES.

WOMEN, PLUMBERS, AND DOCTORS; or, Household Sanitation. By Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

The sanitary condition of our cities and towns has fortunately forced itself into notice of late years, and although much still remains to be done in this matter, considerable strides have been made towards public sanitation. But even when local administrations have done their duty, there is ample cause for watchfulness on the part of individual householders. To supply the information required by these latter, and to raise a warning note as to the multitudinous dangers resulting from defective plumbing, is the object of Mrs. Plunkett. Moreover, she maintains that an intelligent comprehension of the whole matter by women is not only desirable but absolutely necessary. "If women and plumbers do their whole sanitary duty, there will be comparatively little occasion for the services of the doctors." This is the burden of Mrs. Plunkett's book, and certainly she is to be congratulated upon the lucid way in which she explains the many death and disease-creating agencies which surround the average household. The book is one which ought to be in every home, not least in those of Toronto, the sewage and water arrangements of which are so exceptionally defective.

THE GREY MASQUE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Mary Barker Dodge. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

ONLY those engaged in journalistic or similar literary work have a conception of the amount of poetry—or what passes for such—that is daily submitted for publication. In itself, this is not a matter for regret—excepting so far as the hapless "reader" is concerned—for, when the sentiment is healthy, attempts to clothe it in poetical language, even if unsuccessful, have an indirectly beneficial effect upon the poet. But, unfortunately, the average embryo poet of to-day selects either threshed-out subjects or, what is infinitely worse, follows the fleshly school, and, without possessing Swinburne's genius, apex are far removed from both these errors. In simple language she appeals to the instincts of the higher life, and that with a freshness which gives an added charm. We are not surprised to learn that Mrs. Dodge is favourably known in America by her contributions to the public press, though it is seldom that a "first book" (such as we understand it to be) possesses so many excellences as the "Grey Masque." In addition to purity of motive and style, Mrs. Dodge writes with a refreshing originality of conception which commands admiration, whilst a deep underlying reverence will further commend her writings to most readers. No more touching domestic poem has come under our notice of late than "Willie's Wife." Good examples of her dramatic power are, "The Curse of Calgarth," and "The Frozen Crew." The ring of a true poet is unmistakably present in the Easter poem in which she sings how "Little reeks love of the platter so the feast be there," and only as old as he feels."

Yet suppose Time suddenly deals
Rheumatic pains,
That stiffen the limbs, rack heart and phiz—
Then, surely, a man feels old as he is.

MARCH 19th, 1895.

THE BOOK-LOVER: A GUIDE TO THE BEST READING. By James Baldwin, Ph.D. Chicago: Jansen McClurg and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

The multiplication of books proceeds with such astounding rapidity that it is impossible to keep pace with the output, and there is danger that superficial and desultory reading will increase to the detriment of sound education. Mr. Baldwin's object in the laudable little volume above-named is to recommend several courses of reading and schemes for practical study which will enable the student to attain and retain the maximum of knowledge with the minimum of good books. In course of some very practical remarks on methods of reading Mr. Baldwin gives three rules which his experience entitles him to think of great value: (1) Never read a book that is not a year old; (2) never read any but famed books; (3) never read any but what you like. The following subjects are treated in as many chapters: The Choice of Books, How to Read; The Value and Use of Libraries, Books for Every Scholar, Books for Young Folks to Read, Hints on the Formation of School Libraries, Courses of Reading in History, Philosophy and Religion, Political Economy, on the Practical Study of English Literature, and courses of Reading upon several other subjects.

LIFE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. By Sarah Tytler. Toronto: George Virtue.

The last instalment of this beautiful work carries us from the birth of Prince Leopold to the betrothal of the Princess Royal. In view of the present complications between England and Russia the chapters touching upon the Crimean War will be read with unusual interest. Copies of a bust of the Princess of Wales and a statue of Prince Arthur as a hunter—two magnificent steel engravings—are included in this part.

REPORT OF THE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC LIFE. Toronto: Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Company.

Details of the proceedings at Toronto and Montreal, compiled by Mr. Frederic Nicholls and Mr. A. W. Wright.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE UTILITARIAN THEORY OF MORALS. By the Rev. F. R. Beattie, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. Brantford: J. and J. Sutherland.

A LETTER TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. Being a Critique of Cardinal Newman's Exposition of the Illative Sense. By J. Arnold Haultain, M.A. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* has thrown aside its large quarto form, and will hereafter appear in form similar to that of other magazines.

Houghton, Mifflin and Co. have begun the publication of an ideals series of books, which they call the "Riverside Aldine Series." It is in the style of the famous Pickering editions, but is an improvement on those classics in size of type. Mr. Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw" and Mr. Warner's "My Summer in a Garden" open the series.

In his series of the poets Mr. Walter Scott, of Paternoster Square, London, is issuing Campbell with a prefatory notice by Mr. John Hogben, and Wordsworth with an introduction by Mr. Andrew James Symington. Poe will be edited by Mr. Joseph Skipsey, Whittier by Miss Eva Hope, Chatterton by Mr. John Richmond, and Marlowe by Mr. Percy Pinkerton.

MR. EDMUND W. GOSSE lamented good-naturedly to an American friend that, on the first night of his arrival in New York, "sea-sick and weary," he found a newspaper reporter patiently waiting at his door to interview him when he put his boots out for the porter. Mr. Gosse sighed, but sat down and gave any "impressions" he had gathered inside of his first hour here.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, an Englishman, educated at Harvard, is revisiting America for the purpose of preparing a series of sketches of eminent statesmen and literary men to appear in the *Celebrities at Home* series in the *London World*. Mr. Norman is a highly cultivated young gentleman, whose pen adds greatly to the brightness and interest of *The Spectator* and *The Fortnightly Review*.

MR. ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, who for a number of years was editor of *Harper's Magazine*, and later one of the office editors of Appleton's *Cyclopaedia*, is now associated with the *The Library Magazine*, John B. Alden, Publisher, New York. An article from his pen in the February number, on "Constitution and Migration of our Population," is a good example of how a skilful writer can transform the dry pages of a census report and make them brilliant with interest and instruction.

THAT recent semi-political novel "The Shadow of the War"—(whose authorship has been a mystery) is now known to have been written by Dr. Stephen T. Robinson, a practicing physician of Edwardsville, Ill. His residence in South Carolina for a number of years after the war made him familiar with the actual workings of Reconstruction. They are sketched from a standpoint decidedly different from Judge Tourgee's. Like so many remarkable books "The Shadow of the War" is its author's only literary venture.

MESSEURS. MACMILLAN having now acquired the right of using those letters of Charles Lamb in which copyright still exists, Mr. Ainger proposes to complete his edition of *Lamb's Works*, and to add to it a newly arranged collection of the letters. Mr. Ainger will be grateful to any one possessing letters as yet unprinted who will allow him to make uses of them in his proposed edition. The third volume of *Lamb's miscellaneous writings* will contain, among other interesting features, "Mrs. Leicester's School," including Mary Lamb's contribution to that series of stories.

A YOUNG lady who had been visiting at Washington, but was called home the morning before Inauguration Day, wondered why her escort was so long in returning to the ing-room from the smoking-car. When he came back he explained that somebody in the "smoker" was keeping the whole car in a roar of laughter by his droll sayings. In a little while he was irresistibly compelled to smoke another cigar. When he returned from the smoking-car the second time, he had found out who the "funny man" was, who was still doing his best to make the trip to New York seem three hours shorter to his fellow-smokers than to the occupants of any other car in the train. It was none other than the greatest joker and the greatest smoker in the United States—a man who smokes twenty cigars and cracks twice twenty jokes every day of his life—a man whose name is Clemens, but whom the world knows as Mark Twain!—*Critic*.

DR. HOLMES wrote to the committee in charge of the unveiling, at Portland, Me., of the replica of the Westminster bust of Longfellow: "Of all the marbles that fill Westminster Abbey with the glory of great memories not one bears one speaking a language so eloquent as that which is faithfully reproduced in the bust before us. For it announces

itself as a pledge of brotherhood recorded in the most sacred shrine of a great nation, with which we have sometimes been at variance, but to whose home and race our affection must ever cling, so long as blood is thicker than water. The beautiful tribute of Englishmen to an American poet, giving him a place in their proudest mausoleum, by the side of their bravest, best, noblest, greatest, is a proof of friendship and esteem so genuine that it overleaps all the barriers of nationality." Mr. Whittier wrote as follows: "The gift of the Westminster Abbey committee cannot fail to add another strong tie of sympathy between two great English-speaking peoples. And never was gift more fitly bestowed."

CHESS.

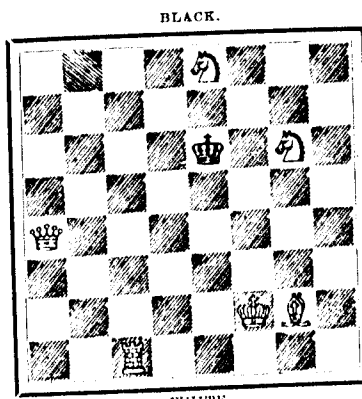
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PROBLEM No. 89.

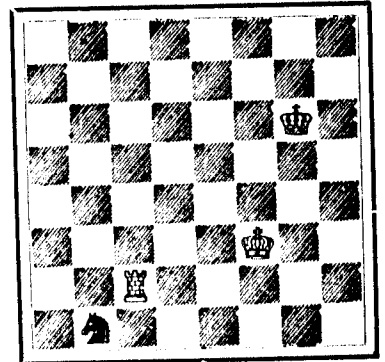
By F. HEALEY.
(From the Field.)

END GAME.

FROM ACTUAL PLAY.



White to play and mate in two moves.



White to play and win.

"PROBLEM No. 87."

In this problem a Black P should be placed on Black's K Kt 5.

STEINITZ ON MORPHY.

The leading feature of the *International Chess Magazine* for January, February and March, is Herr Steinitz's critique of Paul Morphy. Both his premises and conclusions have been furiously assailed by the leading chess writers in the United States. They appear to have enshrined Morphy as the God of Chess, and to resent with the bigotry of idolators the slightest approach to scepticism on the part of those who reject their creed.

However much we may doubt his discretion there can be no question of Mr. Steinitz's courage. A stranger in America, his chief object to firmly establish his new literary venture, he dares to assail at the outset of his American career the pet dogma of the very people on whom he must depend for the support necessary to the success of his undertaking.

The question in dispute is simply this: Americans everywhere declare that Morphy, the peerless chess player of twenty-five years ago, was the superior, not only of the best men of his time, but also of the doughty champions of to-day. Steinitz begs leave to doubt this. Hence the storm. For ourselves we cannot but think that those who so firmly believe in the genius of their late champion would choose a more dignified course if they confuted Herr Steinitz's arguments instead of abusing himself. However, we believe firmly that Paul Morphy would have defeated just as easily Messrs. Zukertort, Steinitz and Co., as he did their teachers.

One point relied on by Steinitz is the fact that there were a number of errors of judgment or analysis in many of Morphy's games. Now, while this if proved (and we think it has been) would demonstrate that Morphy was not infallible, it by no means demonstrates that Morphy was inferior to the men of to-day. First, he may have made less mistakes proportionately than they, and secondly, his play on the whole may have been so superior to theirs as to more than counterbalance the errors. The records of modern match and tournament play abundantly testify that both these suppositions are correct.

Another point made by the editor is that Morphy did not have to play under the modern time limit, and therefore was not hampered by this restriction. Surely Steinitz cannot but be aware that the time taken by Morphy in his matches was accurately recorded, and that he averaged between twenty and thirty moves per hour.

A vote of thanks should be tendered to Herr Steinitz (instead of abuse) by those who believe in Morphy's superiority. A careful perusal of the article in connection with the records in question will thoroughly convince any impartial reader that so far from making out a case, the writer has unwittingly but added another monument to the genius and unrivalled power of the late lamented master.

THE WEEK PROBLEM TOURNEY.

WE have received from Mr. W. A. Shinkman his acceptance of the position of referee to make the final award in our Problem Tourney, on one condition: that he is not given the names of the authors or the particular problem selected by either judge.

CHESS ITEMS.

THE *International Chess Magazine* for March is a thoroughly interesting number. The Morphy article—The English letter—A number of splendid annotated games—Endings by that master of End Games, Horwitz—and a batch of Problems by well-known composers, make up a menu that should make every chess-player's mouth water. There is one feature of the magazine, however, which we sincerely hope will soon be suppressed, and that is the department headed "Personal and General." That the chess-players of America are thoroughly willing to support a chess journal, edited by the best player in the world, we firmly believe; but that they are anxious to wade through pages of personal sarcasm and abuse levelled at the heads of men respected in the chess world, but with whom the talented editor has a personal animosity, we do not believe.

WHAT IS CATARRH ?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.
 Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are—Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of umberole, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemia, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the Eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,
 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,
 and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

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(Signed)

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
 Public Analyst.

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(An exceptionally attractive number.)

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BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON, U.S.A. Illustrated. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D.

ADVENTURE OF MONSIEUR DE BELLE ISLE. By CHARLES DIMITRY.

AN OLD MASONIC CHARTER. By OSCAR J. HARVEY.

ABOUT RICHARD BELLINGHAM. By E. H. GOSS.

THE STORY OF ASTORIA. (A Criticism.) By P. KOCH.

DEAF SMITH. (A Criticism.) By CAPTAIN REUBEN M. POTTER, U.S.A.

REV. WILLIAM BARRY. (Memorial Tribute.) By DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr.

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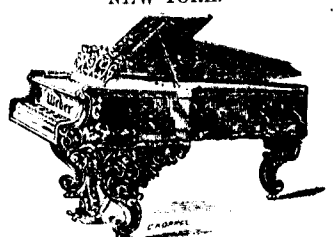
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