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SALUTATORY.

WITH this number THE WEEK enters on its second year, and with a most encouraging prospect for the years to come. Its early difficulties have been surmounted; it is now firmly established; its circulation fully answers the expectation of its proprietors, and is steadily increasing. The union which it presents of the Magazine with the Weekly Journal appears to be recognized as the thing needed, and Independent Journalism is evidently growing in favour with the most enlightened and patriotic portion of the community. The literary talent of Canada, having an organ offered to it, is being drawn forth, and our staff of Contributors is constantly increasing. We are thus enabled to improve from time to time special departments, such as those of Commerce, Education, Art, Science, Music, and Chess. The lovers of music have we trust of late been sensible of our desire to promote the interests of that great source of happiness and refinement. The second year of our enterprise opens in hope, which we shall do our utmost to fulfil.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SOONER than could have been expected comes a negative explanation of Sir John Macdonald's wish for some new form of connection between Canada and Great Britain. A direct representation of Canada in the House of Commons he now, the Empire Club being his audience, sets down as "entirely impracticable." While this is satisfactory as far as it goes, it throws no light on the main point to which repeated references by him have directed attention: a closer connection between Canada and England. Colonial representation in the House of Commons, even if not impracticable, would be useless or worse than useless to Canada. If it did not bear an approximate proportion to population it would, even if there were no other objections, be rejected by the colonies; if it did bear a direct relation to population, it would prepare the way for a transfer of power from the centre to the extremities of the empire. A nominal representation, such as the French colonies have in the Chamber of Deputies and the Spanish colonies in the Cortes, is merely a warrant for the central power to do what it likes with the dependencies, on the assumption that they are, through their representatives, consenting parties. To them it is not a pledge of freedom but a badge of slavery, all the worse for wearing a

disguise intended to conceal its real character. The expression of a wish for "a closer connection" seems little consistent with the transformation of Canada into an "auxiliary kingdom," which, if it has any meaning, means independence. The distinct averment that the position of an ally would be preferable to that of a dependent can have but one meaning. This is a repetition of the language used by Sir John when he returned from England after settling the Confederation Act. Then, as now, it is probable that he had caught the spirit of his surroundings, and that his utterances were the unconscious echo of the thoughts of others. When he returns to Canada, Sir John is likely, if not to forget what he said in England, to neglect to take any steps looking to the setting up of the "auxiliary kingdom," which, like a phantom, passed for a moment before his mental vision.

THERE has been another Imperial Confederation Conference in London, at which Sir John Macdonald was present, along with a representative—if self-appointment can ever confer the representative character—from Australia. The members of the conference, seeing the shadow of the group on the wall, came to a pause expressive of an ill-defined emotion, in which were present timidity and a fear of criticism; and so hastily filling two bottles with smoke and labelling them "Strength of Empire," they despatched one to Canada and the other to Australia. If this is not a literal report, it fairly represents what was done. The conference then separated, each member swelling with the conscious pride of having performed an act of statesmanship which will carry beneficial results to the remotest corner of the British Empire. But, and this must not be forgotten, before they separated Sir John Macdonald made a display of courage which was in striking contrast with the general tone of the meeting. He undertook to guarantee that to the next war in which England may engage, whenever and wherever it may be, Canada will contribute both of men and money. Volunteers for any war, in which the name of England was not even heard, it would not be difficult to get in Canada; but in saying that Canada is prepared to enter on a system of subsidies in support of whatever wars Great Britain may engage in, is to take much for granted about which there is the gravest doubt.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, in his Montreal speech, was scarcely less vague in his forecast of the future of Canada than the Imperial Confederation Conference. He is willing to discuss Imperial Confederation, in the meantime, as a stepping-stone to political Pan-Anglicanism in the distant future. The significance of his speech is in the evidence which it affords of unrest, the consciousness that some new development, the shape of which cannot be realized, will alter the political fortunes of this country. But while politicians speculate vaguely, the strong hand of destiny is shaping the future, and things tend to the natural course into which they will fall almost automatically.

COMPLIMENTS are not like curses, apt to come home to roost, but some compliments which Sir John Macdonald recently let down in a gentle shower on the French Canadians were hurled back at his head with notable signs of vigour. Cartier used to tell his friends that the sons of France in Canada could never look back to the country of their fathers with a longing for political reunion, because they were repelled by a fear of a repetition of the revolutionary movements of which France has been the theatre since the conquest. Sir John, who must have heard this often, thought he might say something of the same kind on his own account. A dinner at the Beaconsfield Club naturally furnished a favourable occasion for offering some vouchers for the loyalty of Canadians. The loyalty of the French Canadians he attributed to the "mortal horror" they have of "the spirit of Atheism and Communism which now exists in France." This, objects the *Canadien*, means that the guarantee for the fidelity of the French Canadians is to be found in their hatred for the France of to-day, and a very emphatic denial of the correctness of this view of the facts follows. The filial affection of French Canadians for France, Sir John is assured, is unshaken; if Atheism or Communism raise their heads where we are

accustomed to look for the eldest son of the church, it is a passing phantasy which cannot diminish the undying affection felt by the French Canadians for their mother country. No human being it seems ever thought of Canada returning to the condition of a French colony, and Mr. Turcotte must have been under some hallucination when he composed *Le Canada reconquis par la France*. The assurance is consoling; but the vehemence of the protest implies a waste of strength which might have been used to more advantage where there was some urgent need for its exercise.

ONCE more we hear from England that a local law passed by the Legislature of Quebec is void. The Stamp Act of 1880 has been declared unconstitutional by the Privy Council. This Act embraced a variety of objects: law papers, instruments affecting real estate, and even promissory notes. With the decision of the Privy Council on a kindred subject before it, the Legislature had the means of knowing what must be the fate of this Act; but not restrained by that consideration, it prepared for itself a new rebuff which it has now met. The only Canadian court that held the Act to be constitutional was the Court of Appeal; and for once the Supreme Court and the Privy Council are in accord. The question was whether the Stamp Tax is direct or indirect, whether the person by whom it is advanced is the one on whom the burthen finally falls; a question not of law but of political economy. The whole ground had been fully covered by a previous decision, and the Stamp Act of 1880 was in effect the revival on a larger scale of an Act which the highest judicial authority had declared to be unconstitutional. At the time the stamp is affixed to papers used in a legal contestation, it is quite impossible to say where the incidence of the tax will fall. A stamp on a promissory note is open to the objection of being a tax on commerce. A stamp on a mortgage would be affixed by the attorney for the mortgagee, but it would be paid for by the mortgagor. In this way the tax becomes indirect, and an indirect tax the local legislatures have no authority whatever to levy. Whether the restriction ought to be removed is a question which this decision will once more cause to be asked. The only legal resource for supplementing the revenue of a Province is in direct taxes, and to direct taxes the people of Quebec have a determined objection; the Legislature shrinks from encountering the opposition of the electors and under financial pressure attempts to raise money by unconstitutional means. When the attempt fails, and fail it must, the cry of better terms is raised, and an attack on the Federal Treasury follows. From the financial dead-lock, which cannot be far in the distance, some means of escape will have to be found.

No credit can be attached to the stories from Baltimore which represent the Plenary Council now in session there as actuated by a high principle of liberality. It may be that the Council will not demand a division of the school tax; but there is scarcely a doubt that Roman Catholic parents will be forbidden, as they are in Quebec, under pain of ecclesiastical censure, to send their children to the common schools. This Council was pre-arranged at repeated interviews between American bishops and the highest authorities of the Church at Rome; and the object of the meeting is an advance movement in the spirit of the Syllabus. Up to the present time the United States has been treated as a missionary country, in which no attempt has been made to enforce the strict discipline of the canon law of Rome. Near the end of the last century the hierarchy was represented in the United States by a single vicar apostolic, and the first priest was consecrated in 1793. On the flood of immigration has come a large Roman Catholic population, and to-day the bishops number seventy-five and the priests nearly eight thousand. The time has come when it has been adjudged at Rome that the transition should be made "from the missionary state to the normal conditions defined by the Church. This," continues the official document which explains the necessity for the meeting of the Council, "necessitates the adoption of special legislation in harmony with the Church, in the degree of advancement and progress which the conditions of its existence have reached." The strict rules of the canon law, which have hitherto been a dead letter in the Republic, are to be put into force; the so-called rights and privileges of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the immunities of the Church are to be insisted on. The introduction and enforcement of the canon law are declared in the official documents which mark the steps which led up to the meeting of the Council to be among the objects of its labours. The vital questions are of course settled in advance; but this onward movement, in the spirit of the Syllabus, will be executed with great caution and with special regard to how fast and how far it is safe to go in the actual state of things in the Republic.

In the President's Message the items which interest us most are the Spanish West Indian Treaty, the Extension of Trade Relations, and the

Improvement of the Neutrality Laws. Of the Treaty and its probable effect on the interests of our Maritime Provinces, enough has been said. The Extension of a Commercial and Fiscal system over the whole of this continent for the mutual benefit of all the communities inhabiting it, though a high, is a perfectly rational aspiration; and negotiations undertaken for its fulfilment would present a happy contrast to the diplomatic plottings and intrigues of the Old World. No diminution or disparagement of the political independence of any community would be involved. It may almost be said that Canada is already in a monetary union with the States, since she reckons practically not by pounds, shillings and pence, but by dollars and cents. The President's proposal of improving the Neutrality Laws seems to include the repression of Fenian Dynamite. "I see no reason," he says, "why overt preparation in this country for the commission of criminal acts should not be alike punishable whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace." That public meetings should be held to advocate assassination and subscriptions taken up for the purpose, even individuals to be murdered being pointed out by name, is surely as gross an insult and as deep a stain as any civilization can receive. Certain American journals of the highest moral pretensions, which have been fertile in reasons for connivance at Dynamite, will dissent from the President's opinion; but Americans generally will agree with him in thinking that the prompt and thorough treatment of this question intimately concerns the national honour.

THE Adams-Coleridge libel suit out of which the attack on Chief Justice Coleridge in the London *World* arose, was founded on a private letter written by a brother to a sister, warning her against contracting a marriage which, in the opinion of the writer, could not conduce to her happiness. The writer was the son and the receiver of the letter the daughter of Chief Justice Coleridge. The lady, who treated an admonition prompted by brotherly affection as a libel of which the writer had allowed himself to become too readily receptive, handed the letter to Adams. This seems to have given the opportunity for which he was waiting, and he hastened to resent the interference of Miss Coleridge's relatives in breaking off the match. But the letter, written in her own interest, and intended only for her own eye, was not one proper to be communicated to a third party. If the letter had not been such as a brother might, in good faith, and with the best intention, write to a sister who was about to make what he believed to be an imprudent marriage, involving the wreck of her happiness, the communication of it by Mr. Bernard Coleridge to Miss Mildred Mary Coleridge would have incurred the consequences of libellous publication. Adams eagerly seized upon the occasion to claim damages to the amount of ten thousand pounds. The letter contained a portraiture of Adams, in which the favourable lineaments were hard to find. That the letter was written in good faith, and with the view of serving Miss Coleridge, it would be folly to doubt; but that the writer might have been misinformed on some points is possible, and Miss Coleridge while denying some of the statements does not attribute invention to her brother, from whom it is evident she had become estranged. Adams, acting in the capacity of his own counsel, denied the truth of the contents of the letter in court, but a denial so made not being evidence could not be received. The defence was, that the letter was a privileged communication; the judge, Sir Henry Manisty, ruled that it was a privileged communication; and of the correctness of the ruling there can be no rational doubt. This defence Mr. Coleridge was obliged to set up; but by doing so he forfeited the right to produce evidence on the matters referred to in the letter, and his case did not go before the court. The statements complained of as libellous being the contents of a privileged communication, it was open to the judge either to order a non-suit, or if he allowed the case to go to the jury, to refuse to receive a verdict which ignored his construction of the law. To save the costs of a new trial, should an appeal be made, he took the latter course. Slander is now feeding on reports about the domestic life of Lord Coleridge, who is said to be Pecksniffian, and therefore a proper victim for calumny. Lord Coleridge is a leading High Churchman, as his father was before him, but a man may be religious without being a hypocrite.

FOR the restoration of the equilibrium in its finances, Quebec is looking to further aid, in some form, from the Federal Treasury. Dr. Ross, the local Premier, at a banquet tendered to him by the people of Three Rivers, let out the secret. The process of extraction, he says, was not found very difficult last session, and past success prompts to a renewed effort. These assaults on the Federal Treasury Dr. Ross classes as patriotic work. Has the Dominion no patriots to whom resistance is a duty?

“BYSTANDER” ON CURRENT EVENTS AND OPINIONS.

[THE “Bystander Papers” are not editorial, but are the opinions, expressed without reserve, of an individual writer. Those who hold the opposite opinions are equally at liberty to advocate their views in the columns of this journal. It was the special object of the founders of THE WEEK to provide a perfectly free court for Canadian discussion.—EDITOR.]

THE discussion of the Spanish American Treaty in the Board of Trade at St. John, N. B., seems likely to have important effects. It must bring home even to the mind of official optimism the unwelcome fact that, though Confederation has now been in existence for eighteen years, Union is yet to come. It is idle to deny that among the different Provinces politically linked together in the Confederation there is a lack of that which is the almost indispensable bond of such leagues: identity of commercial interest. The defect is signalized by the coal tax, which, though the most injurious of imposts to Upper Canada, is inflicted upon her for the purpose of reconciling Nova Scotia to a common Tariff. No one can visit the Maritime Provinces without learning that they are disappointed with the practical results of Confederation; that they believe it to have done their trade harm rather than good; that they still look upon Canada as a distinct, almost as a foreign, country; and that another turn of the screw of commercial depression would be enough to produce symptoms of positive disaffection. The commercial connection of each of the Provinces composing the Dominion is not with the other Provinces but with the adjacent States of the Union. This is the ordinance of Nature; and expel Nature as you will with Protective Tariffs and political railways, she returns and asserts her rights. Free Trade with our own continent, therefore, must come. It must come, because without it the people of Canada cannot receive the fair earnings of their industry or enjoy their destined measure of prosperity. Politicians may be, and no doubt are, opposed to it; they have, as a body, special interests of their own, of which, as they fancy, the Customs' line between us and the States is an outwork; but in time the manifest interest of the people will find its champions and will prevail. Free Trade with the continent it is that is needed and that is coming, not a partial measure of Reciprocity. Partial measures of Reciprocity, as experience has shown, are difficult to frame amidst the conflict of commercial interests on both sides. When framed they are precarious, for a gust of international animosity upsets them with all that is built upon them; and they leave untouched the Customs' line with all the expense which it entails and the estranging influence which morally, as well as physically, it exercises upon trade. But the greatest objection to partial Reciprocity is that it cannot be obtained. American statesmen have made up their minds against it. Commercial Union can be obtained, and is now visibly approaching. In it, as was said before, our Protectionist manufacturers, who cannot possibly hope to keep things as they are in this country, will find their best available shelter and their longest respite. They cannot for a moment imagine that Protection in Canada would ever survive Protection in the United States. Our perfect freedom of action in fiscal matters has been decisively asserted both in language and in action by our Conservative Premier; and it has been proved that by severing the tie of fiscal dependence we have in no degree weakened the bond of affection which links us to the Mother Country. It is a satisfaction to think that instead of the ordinary bickerings of Party we shall soon be dealing with a really great question, and one the right solution of which will bring a substantial increase of wealth and happiness to the Canadian people.

THEY were strangely mistaken who fancied that Mr. Gladstone was likely to lead an attack on the House of Lords. Apart from his age and weariness, which must make any fierce conflict unwelcome, his social connections and tendencies lead him quite in the opposite direction. The Tennyson Peerage might have sufficed to show what was the real bent of his mind; and he has since confirmed that proof of the value which he sets on titles by several more creations. His words of warning to the Lords, on titles by several more creations. His words of warning to the Lords, though emphatic, were friendly as well as measured, and his real object unquestionably was to avert the mortal struggle. Averted for the present the struggle is; yet the House of Lords, as an exclusively hereditary assembly, has probably received its death wound. The question between it and the nation has at length been opened never more to be closed. That the Upper House must be mended or ended is not merely the cry of the Radicals and Destructives, it is now the settled conviction of some of the most sober-minded and the least revolutionary of Englishmen. It is the opinion of rational Conservatives, who plainly discern that an assembly inherently and incurably obstructive, instead of safely regulating national progress, will only accumulate the materials of revolution. In the minds of such men it is not social prejudice, it is political experience

that prevails. They see that the House of Lords is practically condemned by its record, which in the course of the controversy has been presented in a telling form and has thoroughly taken hold of the mind of the people. It is a record of the unvarying and indiscriminate resistance of a privileged order, in the interest of privilege, not to revolutionary innovation merely, but to the natural and healthy progress of the nation. Not on the suffrage question only, but in every legislative sphere, the House of Lords has to the utmost of its power opposed every measure of reform. Could it have prevailed, Rotten Boroughs, a gagged Press, the hideous inhumanity of the old criminal code, the system of religious intolerance, arbitrary imprisonment and Slavery itself would be in existence at this day. The notion that it has discharged the duty of a Senate by acting as an impartial court of legislative review has fled before the array of facts to return no more. Its history is one of blind obstruction never yielding to reason or justice, but on questions of first rate importance, when the nation was excited, yielding at last to fear; while many secondary reforms about which there was no great excitement have either been stifled by its known hostility or found in it their grave. The only great measure of change to which this moderating organ of mature wisdom ever willingly consented, curiously enough, was one described by its own author as a leap in the dark; and this it passed in the desperate and wicked hope of swamping the progressive intelligence of the nation by the enfranchisement of ignorance. If once or twice, in the course of the struggle with the Stuarts, it took for a moment a Liberal course, the motive was plainly selfish and the Liberalism expired with the motive. That it ever, in the times of tyranny, stood between the Crown and the people is a baseless fiction. In economic questions it has been simply a house of great landlords, and in the Railway epoch it exemplified patrician disdain of base lucre by acting unblushingly as a Landlords' Ring. The period of its political ascendancy in the eighteenth century was that of the deepest and most sordid corruption in British annals. Nor has obstruction been its only political offence. To it, or the order of which it is the organ, England owed the war against the French Revolution, which was carried on with the blood and at the expense of the people, while a chivalrous aristocracy revelled in increased rent-rolls and a mass of patronage and sinecures. So low is the sense of duty in the modern aristocrat that there is hardly ever a decent attendance in the House of Lords. On a few men, whom nature has formed of finer clay, hereditary wealth and rank may operate as a spur; on most they operate as opiates. The Old English Baron underwent a severe training and lived a life of toil, civil and military: he, and the rough services which he rendered to society, sleep in the grave of the Middle Ages. These facts the controversy has brought into full view and thoroughly impressed upon the people. There is in the House of Lords a certain proportion of good Conservative matter which reform will set free to act a useful part in a happier sphere; in its present limbo it is ostracized, as is clearly seen by some Radicals, who on that account deprecate the reform of the House of Lords. But the proportion of mere worthlessness and class-selfishness is far larger. Reform in England always comes slowly, nor can we foresee in this case which of several shapes it will assume: but the eyes of the nation have been opened: an unreformed House of Lords can enjoy its respect and confidence no more.

THAT brilliant and enterprising journal, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, made a great hit the other day by an alarm about the state of the navy. Its rivals, apparently, are now trying to do as much for themselves with an alarm about India. Unluckily, while alarms about the navy, however unfounded, cannot make its condition worse, alarms about India, though imaginary, may beget real danger. It is difficult, apart from newspaper enterprise and rivalry, to understand the cause of this sudden fright. We have heard of no mutinous tendencies among the Sepoys; the fatal system of pampering, combined with neglect, which bred mutiny in the Bengal army twenty-seven years ago has, since that lesson, ceased to prevail, nor has anything been said of late about greased cartridges or any apprehended aggression upon caste. Some of the native powers—especially the great Mahratta powers, Scindia and Holkar—have armies, large and well-drilled enough to be formidable if their masters are hostile; but no sign of hostility on the part of their masters has yet appeared, and the fidelity of the Indian princes to the alliance during the mutiny seemed to prove that they regarded their interests as compatible, if not identified, with those of the British Empire. The Hindoo peasantry are, as they always have been, an indigent and suffering class; they have multiplied rapidly under British rule, which has suspended war and mitigated local famine; with their numbers, the pressure on their means of subsistence must have increased; taxation no doubt draws heavily on their scanty earnings. But politically they are mere sheep, and about as likely as sheep to rise in

arms. The danger, if anywhere, is among the Mahometans, the lords of India before England, dethroned by her, and still retaining, with the fresh memory of their supremacy, the military ideas and habits of a conquering race. The Mahometans have been excited by the recent disturbances of Islam, the critical hour of whose destiny, as all its votaries must see, has come; while the increased means of intelligence render the Mussulman of India conscious, to an extent before unknown, of all that is passing at Constantinople, Cairo or Damascus. Writers who have made Mahometanism their special study, exhort England to conjure the storm by herself assuming the leadership of Islam; but a Christian power and a power which propagates Christianity must be politic with a vengeance if it can play such a part with success. After all the Mahometans are not a quarter of the people of Hindostan; there is hardly any ground upon which they could appeal to the Hindoo; and there is hereditary enmity between them and the Mahratta powers. The sentiment of nationality does not exist among the motley races of Hindostan; a patriotic rebellion therefore is out of the question; if there is a rebellion at all it must be one of religion or of hunger, and the peasantry whom hunger reaches have no arms in their hands. Nor is there any national dynasty by which the standard of revolt could be raised. In the dark and unfathomed depths of the Oriental mind some mysterious movement may be going on. But the only visible cause for fear is the standing difficulty of finance, which, however, has not at this moment reached any special crisis. Perhaps the most serious source of danger after all is not Hindoo discontent or Mahometan fanaticism, but British agitation both in India itself and in England. In spite of Lord Beaconsfield's misquotation from Tacitus, Empire and Liberty cannot exist together. India, while it was an empire detached from British politics and ruled on the principles of paternal despotism by a Viceroy, was as safe as any distant conquest can be; but incorporated with British democracy and brought under the influence of British demagogism it is not unlikely to be lost. These alarms about the loyalty and security of dependencies, Indian or African, seem at all events to show that they are not necessarily disloyal or unpatriotic who remind England that the real and abiding sources of her strength and greatness are in herself.

RUMOURS of sinister movements among the people of India are accompanied as usual by alarms of Russian aggression. If any danger really impends from that quarter, to Jingoism its existence is due. Before the Crimean War, England had no firmer friend than the great Northern power, which had been her partner in the struggle against Napoleon. Nicholas himself, whatever might be his demerits as a ruler, was a hearty admirer of British character, and anxious above all things to maintain cordial relations with Great Britain. In his scheme for the partition of the Turkish Empire, he assigned to her Crete and Egypt. Nor would a rupture with him ever have taken place had it not been for the intrigue of Louis Napoleon, who wanted a war to give lustre to his dynasty, and found accomplices in Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redclyffe; Lord Palmerston's motive being a combination of Russophobia with a desire of supplanting the Peace Minister, Lord Aberdeen; that of Lord Stratford de Redclyffe's being, as he allowed clearly to appear, the desire of avenging a personal affront which he considered himself to have received at the hands of the Czar. The successor of Nicholas did his best to repair the broken friendship by giving his daughter to a British prince, but Jingoism and Judaism combined in the person of Lord Beaconsfield again repelled the proffered amity and renewed the state of moral war. There is no reason why the British and Russian Empires in Asia should not co-exist in perfect peace, as Lord Beaconsfield himself when acting in opposition to Palmerston had declared. The Russian Empire expands like the British, and much in the same way; that is, not in execution of a deliberate plan of conquest, such as was embodied in the fabulous will of Peter the Great, but through frontier collisions with barbarous powers or tribes, upon the defeat of which their territories are successfully annexed. There is a wide step between this process and invading without provocation the dominions of another civilized power. Afghanistan, with its warlike mountaineers, sure to be the enemies of the first aggressor on their territory, was an excellent barrier between the two Empires, if Jingoism would only have let it alone. When an attempt was made to occupy it with intentions evidently hostile, it is not wonderful that Russia should also have advanced her outposts. The knife of Nihilism is now at the throat of the Czar; he is contending with desperate difficulties at home, and it is unlikely that he will wish to add to them the appearance of a British fleet in the Baltic. Foreign war might perhaps present itself as a mode of diverting national feeling into a new channel and thus relieving the imperilled throne; but in that case Constantinople, not Calcutta, would be the natural mark. Constantinople has always been to the

Russian nation the object of a passionate ambition on the ground both of religion and of race; while policy coincides with enthusiasm, since the possession of the Dardenelles would give access to an open sea. Access to an open sea is for a great and growing Empire the most natural of aspirations; and if England persists in shutting Russia out of the Mediterranean, while she cannot shut out the other maritime powers, enmity must continue and in the end there must be war.

It is sport to see Party, after solemnly proclaiming a truce during the performance of the last rites to an illustrious and lamented shade, suddenly, overcome again by the martial impulse, turning the praise of the departed into the condemnation of the survivors and breaking the heads of the living Philistines, as it were, with the bones of their own glorified dead. Between triumphal returns of conquering heroes, unveilings of statues and complimentary banquets, we are living in a flood-tide of panegyric, which is less discordant than invective, though oblique invective lurks beneath. The Parties, like rival street bands, are striving each to drown the music of the other. To the loud drums and cymbals of the Conquering Hero, those of the Beloved Chieftain will soon crash a proud response. No man of sense needs to be taught the relations of partisan panegyric to truth, or to be told what will be the fate of these eulogies when the turn of the historian comes. Still it may be as well occasionally to remind ourselves that flattery is not fact. We cannot with entire impunity, even for an hour, bow down in heart to an idol of clay. Panegyrics on Royalty, however extravagant, are comparatively harmless because they are manifestly official. Truth suffered no shock when Queen Anne in the maturity of obese ugliness was compared by birthday poets to Venus, or George II., under the classical alias of Cæsar, was lauded for his love of the Muses; Cæsar having, as Macaulay says, loved nothing but punch and fat women. Rather more danger to the soundness of public sentiment is involved in false eulogies on public men. An orator who has any conscience generally on these occasions pays an involuntary homage to truth by significant omissions; but there are some who lay the paint thickest upon the spots where it is most needed, and emphatically protest that all is stainless in the direction where they well know that there is a foul stain. It would be a relief if in choosing his pigments the panegyric painter of character would let alone religion. We can bear, with a shrug, to hear selfishness lauded as patriotism, expertness in political trickery held up as statesmanship, the butcherly and cowardly abuse of irresponsible power represented as moral earnestness, and even notorious dishonesty in commercial dealings described as exemplary integrity in private life; but when religion and its most sacred names are pressed into the service of moral travesty who can repress a shudder of disgust?

THE clearness of the evidence against Mrs. Boutel, the heinous character of her crime, and the danger with which the practice of poisoning threatens society, all conspired to make it certain that the prisoner would escape justice. Her sentence is commuted, and of course in time she will be pardoned. Matters are coming to such a pass that soon no life upon this continent will be sacred but that of a convicted murderer. Never does a jury do its duty in a case of murder, however atrocious, and the judge pronounce the righteous sentence, but a knot of sentimentalists like those who have been interfering with the course of law in the Boutel case sets to work on some pretence or other to baffle public justice. In the United States the result is a general impunity for assassins. The list of unpunished murders in a single State mounts up to hundreds. Usually the pretext for interference is insanity, which a number of foolish, fussy doctors, anxious to magnify their calling, can always be found to support. With this, in the case of a particularly detestable murderer in the United States a few years ago, was combined the plea that the miscreant, being literary, was engaged in constructing a universal language, so that to hang him would be to extinguish a light of science. The immoral levity with which petitions are signed is a by-word. Few people are conscientious enough to weigh for a moment the interest of the community, however manifest, against the trouble of getting rid of an importunate applicant. But a Minister of Justice might be expected by this time to know that, while of the signatures to a petition most are virtual frauds, the refusals of all who have withheld their names are genuine and ought to be counted against the prayer of the petition. Of what value do the sentimentalists suppose a life to be after the commission of a wilful and hideous murder? Would not the criminal himself, if he could see his own true moral interest, wish to be released at once from his own loathsomeness, and from the hatred and horror of mankind? The infliction of death no doubt is awful, and we should all be most happy to put an end to the practice, if, as was pithily said, the murderers would only set us the example. *Que messieurs*

les assassins commencent. It is one justly forfeited and worthless life against the sanctity of life altogether and the safety of society. Mercy to the convicted poisoner is the worst of cruelty to innocence. But there are people whose perverse and morbid sympathy passes over natural objects to fix upon the criminal. After all the public instinct of self-preservation and the public indignation against crime will assert themselves, and when the law has been nullified by perpetual interference, and juries have been deterred from convictions which they know will be futile, the next thing is a resort to lynching, that genuine though strange offspring of a spurious and fatuous philanthropy, which is rapidly ousting public justice in the adjoining country, and the name of which is beginning to be muttered even in our own.

DR. TEMPLE, formerly Head Master of Rugby, and now Bishop of Exeter, was one of the authors of the famous "Essays and Reviews." His own essay on the Education of the Human Race contained nothing which had not in substance been said by Coleridge as well as by German philosophers of a religious school, or which need have disturbed the peace of orthodoxy; but having embarked in the same boat with the other essayists, he encountered the same storm. He has, however, always been Liberal, both in theology and in politics. His political rather than his theological Liberalism recommended him for preferment to Mr. Gladstone, whose ecclesiastical predilections have always remained High Church. As a bishop he has won by his energetic performance of duty and by the breadth of his sympathies, which embrace High Church as well as Low, the goodwill of all parties in his diocese; and his reputation for force and integrity of character as well as for mental power and culture, lends special importance to any deliverance of his on the absorbing question of the day. In his Bampton lectures on the relations between Religion and Science he frankly embraces Evolution, as at least highly probable, and contends that instead of subverting our belief in an intelligent and beneficent Creator, it enables us all the more clearly to recognize Him in His work. "The doctrine of Evolution," he says, "shows that with whatever design the world was formed, that design was entertained at the very beginning and impressed on every particle of created matter, and that the appearances of failure are not only to be accounted for by the limitation of our knowledge but also by the fact that we are contemplating the work before it has been completed." The Bishop must, however, see that in accepting the genesis of man by Evolution, he gives up the doctrine of the Fall and the whole structure of dogma respecting Redemption and Regeneration which has its foundation in that belief. If man has been developed by a series of improvements out of an ape, and originally out of a worm, it is not of his Fall but of his Ascent that we must henceforth speak. Nor does Bishop Temple solve the terrible problem presented by all the suffering and waste—waste apparently of souls as well as of seeds—through which the Creator's design is worked out, or show how its ultimate completion will compensate the countless individuals who perish in the process. The Garden of Eden the Bishop plainly calls an "allegory." He insists strongly on our personal identity as a fact which Science cannot decompose and our knowledge of which is not relative but absolute. He also insists on the reality of our Free Will, however circumscribed in its exercise, and however rarely exerted, as a power beyond the domain of Science, breaking into the world of phenomena and having behind it God. "The Will," he says, "though always free, only asserts its freedom by obeying duty in spite of inclination, by disregarding the uniformity of nature in order to maintain the higher uniformity of the Moral Law." The distinction between the Moral Law and the Scientific Law, and the superiority of the Moral Law to the Scientific, are the leading principles of the lectures. The Bishop is liberal in his views with regard to Biblical Inspiration, condemning as Rabbinism "the attempt to maintain a verbal and even literal inspiration of the whole Bible, filling it, not with the breath of a Divine Spirit, but with minute details of doctrine and precept often questionable, and, whenever separated from the principles of the eternal law, valueless or mischievous." God's Word, he says, instead of leading us to Him, is made by Extreme Inspirationists to stand between and hide His face. The miraculous element he upholds, and declares it to be inseparable from the Gospel. Yet he admits that, "take each miracle by itself, there is but one miracle, namely, our Lord's Resurrection, for which clear and unmistakeable and sufficient evidence is given." If there is not sufficient proof of any one of the miracles severally, how can there be evidence of them in the aggregate of such a character as to form a sure foundation of our faith? The Bishop must be right when he says that the main evidence of the Revelation to us consists, not in miracles, but in its harmony with the voice of the spiritual faculty within us.

A BYSTANDER.

THE "BYSTANDER" ON THE SCOTT ACT.

THAT the "Bystander" has written with much force and cogency on the attempts now being made to suppress the liquor traffic in various parts of the Dominion of Canada must be readily conceded by all, whether they agree with his conclusions or not. No one who has a rightful claim to be considered a moral philosopher will call in question the principles that have been laid down in these discussions, *e.g.*, that men cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament; that furtive drinking fosters deceit and hypocrisy; that personal freedom is to be maintained intact, even if not wisely used; and that, when Government has legalized and sanctioned a line of business, it is not justified in sweeping it all away without, to a greater or less extent, compensating those engaged in it.

But it is quite evident that the "Bystander" has never looked at this whole question from the standpoint of that large section of the community which, accepting his principles, yet reject his conclusions, being compelled to do so by the stern logic of facts which appear not to have come under the usually keen eye of the "Bystander." It is quite evident that there are phases of Canadian life which he has not only never studied, but in regard to which he has not performed the functions implied in his *nom-de-plume*. He has doubtless read "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," but it is questionable if he ever spent a single evening in one. Probably he never saw the inside of a "sample-room," and does not even know the meaning of the term as applied to one or more apartments in well-appointed country-town and village hotels. A somewhat narrow-minded cleric, sadly ignorant of the world he is professedly trying to convert, was recently indulging in cheap philippics against saloons and bar-rooms at a public temperance meeting, and was astonished on being told that these places were not the worst scenes of temptation in the town where he lived, but that the "sample-rooms" were far more mischievous drinking-haunts. It is only a certain class of people who indulge in bar-drinking, and are seduced into drunkenness by open and public treating. This is a great evil, but it is far transcended by the "sample-room." Here commercial travellers representing all lines of business display their goods, invite the merchants of a place to inspect their wares, and it is well understood that an order for drinks on the salesman's part, perhaps several of them, must precede an order for goods on the part of customers. The custom is universal in "this Canada of ours," and it is unspeakably demoralizing. Not a few commercial travellers have been put on the inclined plane of drunkenness as the result of it, and the extent to which business men all over the land are schooled into love of drink by this means is perfectly appalling. Nine-tenths of our wholesale dealers and commercial travellers will drop a quiet ballot in favour of the Scott Act because they wish to break up a system which they know is terribly injurious both to trade and those engaged in it. Multitudes of voters go for the Scott Act simply because they know treating to be the prime cause of drunkenness in Canada, and they see plainly that the Scott Act will be the death of the pernicious custom.

The "Bystander" seems to be profoundly ignorant of the fact that many of our best citizens, who are by no means extremists on the temperance question, feel that desperate cases demand desperate remedies, and that the drinking habits of our country have reached a pitch which calls for the interference of all true patriots. The Scott Act is a clumsy mode of curing the evil; but it will cure it, and there is no other legal remedy now available. We have a choice between two evils: the existing license system with its everywhere-present and ceaseless lure to drunkenness, and a mode of legislation which with all its faults removes the temptation which many find irresistible when it comes in their way. Our legislators are greatly to blame for forcing such a "Hobson's choice" upon us, and both political parties are alike culpable. When Mr. Mackenzie was in power, and a delegation of temperance reformers waited on him, he somewhat curtly told them to avail themselves of the legislation already in existence, referring to the Dunkin Act—in certain respects more objectionable than the Scott Act. The attitude of Sir John Macdonald on the question is well known—too well.

Correct legislation in regard to the liquor traffic will recognize the responsibility of Government in regard to the moral condition of the people. This is recognized in the prohibition of immoral books and pictures; why is it overlooked in regard to a traffic more prolific of immorality than all the artists' pens and printers' ink that have ever deluged the earth with their prurient productions? What Government *should* do, what it *must* do in the end, is to cut the liquor traffic down to the smallest dimensions consistent with the needs and rights of a free people. Instead of having strong drink sold amid every inducement to excess, and being itself a partner in the business, it should restrict and hedge it in by restraint and supervision.

Absolute prohibition is a myth, an utter impossibility, and an over-stretch of power; but to eliminate the element of temptation from the business is at once practicable and imperative.

The "Bystander" argues as if the liquor traffic in its present form were a perfectly justifiable business, and he also argues as if the Scott Act were considered by its supporters as a species of model legislation. If the "Bystander" knew the "true inwardness" of this traffic as it is known to those more familiar than himself with social life as it really exists in Canada, he would be one of the first and loudest in demanding that the lure to vice be removed. He would cry out as earnestly as any one, "Oh, reform it altogether." And if he only knew how many look upon the Scott Act merely as a present expedient, a temporary counteractive of evils that loudly call for remedial legislation, he would be willing to let it have its day, and be the forerunner of a system which shall neither tempt on the one hand nor absolutely deprive on the other.

A mad dog is rushing at me; I would like best a good rifle or shot-gun to shoot him at safe distance; but if I cannot have either of these, I am very thankful for a club or pitchfork, and will make the best use of them I can. Something must be done. Society has got its back up on this liquor question, and is determined to abate the nuisance of intemperance. The Scott Act is being passed not as an *ultimatum*, but as a means of compelling our Government to give us something better. Nothing is more certain than that the liquor traffic, as now carried on, "must go." But a liquor traffic of some kind there will be, and it ought to be such as befits a professedly Christian people, instead of being a system of diabolism framed to induce the public to drink as much as possible, that liquor-vendors, and the Government which licenses them may pocket money out of the seduction of the people to vice. Granted that no one is forced to drink, but the allurements are incompatible with a state of good morals, and utterly inconsistent alike with the golden rule and the petition: "Lead us not into temptation."

W. F. C.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

THE trade of the West Indies is just now a subject of unusual interest in many quarters. In both the Spanish and the British West Indies great depression prevails, and both are seeking to better their lot by new commercial connections. On the 18th November, a commercial treaty having special reference to the trade between Cuba and Porto Rico, colonies of Spain, and the United States, was signed at Madrid. By this convention the United States is to admit the sugar of these colonies not above No. 16 Dutch standard, molasses, coffee, cocoa, fruits and vegetables, free of duty; and Cuba and Porto Rico are in return to admit a long list of articles, the produce and manufacture of the United States, on the same terms. When this treaty comes before the United States Senate for ratification, it is safe to predict that it will meet with determined opposition from the sugar-growing State of Louisiana; and it is impossible to foresee what its fate may be. The treaty with Mexico, which was before the Senate all last session of Congress, still hangs fire.

Negotiations with Spain on behalf of Canada, looking to the trade of these islands, were begun some weeks since, but what may be the prospect of a treaty being concluded no one has undertaken to tell. To secure a treaty that would give free access to large markets of the United States was a much more important object than to conclude one with Canada; and the negotiations having reference to the trade of this country would naturally be assigned a secondary place. Just before negotiating the treaty with the United States, Spain decided to admit the tobacco and sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty, in opposition to the protests of her home producers of beet sugar. The whole intercourse between the mother country and these colonies was put on the footing of the coasting trade. Under this arrangement it was believed that Cuban sugar and tobacco would go to Spain and Spanish wheat to the colonies. Until she had so far secured herself by free trade in these products with her own colonies, Spain was not in a position to give to other countries by treaty advantages which, by her fiscal policy, she had denied herself. The Spanish-American treaty places the United States, in respect to those staple products, with the exception of wheat and flour, on an equal footing with Spain, while proximity to the Spanish colonies is an incidental advantage which will tell in favour of the foreign country in the competition on which the two countries will enter should the treaty go into operation. The exception of wheat and flour in the Spanish-American treaty is made in favour of the wheat-growers of Castile, and incidentally it leaves the United States, in respect to these two articles, on an equal footing with Canada; but as the wheat and flour of all other countries except

Spain are intended to be excluded, Canada can reap no advantage from an equality in the results of exclusion. It is in the power of any country, by a simple reduction of its tariff, to get the sugar of Cuba or any other country at the lowest cost; but, if this treaty should take effect, it will not be in the power of the United States to get any advantage in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico for its wheat and flour over any foreign country which has no treaty with Spain.

The British West Indies are naturally anxious not to be left behind in the race, and they are seeking to secure a treaty with the United States which will place them on an equal footing with the colonies of Spain in the American market. The British Minister at Washington has been instructed to open negotiations for this purpose, and Mr. Nevile Lubbock is to aid him in the same way that Sir Charles Tupper is aiding the British Minister at Madrid, with local knowledge. To the negotiation of a treaty at Washington on behalf of the West Indies the British Government attaches a condition, the compliance with which, it is contended, will be nearly impossible in the case of Jamaica: all loss of revenue in the West Indies which the treaty may occasion is to be made good by the interest benefited. The supplying of the deficiency would fall chiefly on the sugar interest; and in Jamaica the sugar interest is too small and too feeble to bear the burthen. But this objection is probably made too much of, for if the sugar interest were called upon to pay only in the proportion in which it was benefited it would be subjected to no hardship, and ought to be able to meet the demand. If the Spanish-American treaty had contained the most favoured nation clause, and Great Britain had been careful to secure for her colonies the benefits of that provision in previous treaties, no new treaty would now be necessary, as this treaty would cover the ground. But the Spanish-American treaty does not contain the most favoured nation clause: the Spanish Government pressed for its insertion, the American Envoy, Mr. Foster, objected, and the negotiations had almost come to a stand, when Mr. Foster succeeded in convincing the Spanish Government that the course which he suggested was in the interest of Spain; that privileges such as this clause confers ought only to be granted on conditions of reciprocity, and that any other country desiring to secure them should offer some definite tariff reduction in return. The argument was specious, and the bait of selfishness which it presented answered its purpose. But both Spain and the United States will have to convince other nations with which they have treaties containing the most favoured nation clause that their rights are not derogated from by the characteristic omission of the new treaty.

This treaty has proved very disquieting to the Maritime Provinces of Canada: they fear that they may in consequence be greatly restricted in their trade both with the Spanish and British West Indies. The Board of Trade of St. John calls on the Government to do what it can to bring about treaties with the United States and the Spanish West Indies and some reciprocal arrangement with the British West Indies. Their trade with the United States, their natural market, languishes under a Protective Tariff, and they are literally on the brink of despair. At the St. John Board of Trade meeting merchants, whose sympathies are all in favour of the flag under which they live, declared their willingness to accept annexation to the United States as the best apparent means of securing a return of departed prosperity. The anxiety to hear what progress is being made with the Spanish treaty is natural; but there is no other country with which our commercial connections are so important as with the United States. In the fisheries we have something to give in return for a favourable commercial arrangement, and it is far better that it should be offered as a commercial equivalent than that we should again seek to obtain a money payment.

The total value of the annual exchanges between Canada and the British and Spanish West Indies is about seven millions and a-half of dollars, divided, in 1883, into exports \$3,125,031, and imports \$4,359,260. Our imports from the Spanish islands are less than half of the total, \$1,846,266. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick enjoy more than one-third of our trade with the West Indies; but the share of New Brunswick is inconsiderable, while the value of the Nova Scotia exports to the Spanish colonies was \$358,507, and of those to the British West Indies \$1,612,508. About half the export trade of these two Provinces to the West Indies is liable to be affected by the Spanish-American treaty. In fish, lumber, and all kinds of wood that trade must suffer under the operation of the treaty. The trade of New Brunswick with the West Indies is not now of great importance; the market to which it most needs free access for its fish, lumber, potatoes and poultry, is the United States. In that market even now, in the face of the heavy duties, it finds a better sale for its lumber than in Great Britain, where it is heavily pressed by the competition of Norway. The prosperity of the Maritime Provinces is

seriously menaced by the revival of the duty on Canadian fish which will come with the expiration of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, in July, 1885, should no new commercial arrangement be made with the United States before that date.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

BRANDON, Oct., 1884.

THERE is a saying in the North-West that runs thus: "He who drinks Red River water once, must drink it again." Now, as a component part of beer, or, when filtered and boiled, of tea and coffee, the water of this western stream is all very well; but as a temperance beverage on its own account it is a failure; so we must look a little deeper than the surface for the interpretation of this proverb of the plains. I have felt the occult influence of which this saying is the expression. Years ago, in the old, or young days of Manitoba, I paid a visit to this country. Almost a year of camp life served to saturate me with the magic ether, and although circumstances called me away, my thoughts ever turned to the western land. An occidentalism fatal to eastern quiet and repose had seized me, and it needed but a faint inoculation of the western fever, at the time of the "Boom," to make it break all bounds and carry me once more to the Prairie Province.

Success will lend a charm to a life and land otherwise devoid of pleasure; but this western land needs no such aid. It winds an invisible chain about the wanderer's heart, and from other lands and scenes he will ever turn westward lovingly, even to seek the fields of his defeat. I have known men in the first moments of failure and loss leave this country with maledictions on their lips. I have met them again, returned to the irresistible land, why or wherefore they know not, but still glad to return. But there is an evil influence to combat here. Mad speculation has warped many a generous and noble character, and men do and say that of which a few years ago they would have blushed to be accused: but the pure air of this land must sooner or later have its effect upon the moral atmosphere. This is no time for a degenerate and corrupt race. I stood the other morning on the sloping side of the valley of the Assiniboine. The silver thread of water wound its tortuous way through the thick brown and purple undergrowth that clothes the lowlands. Before me lay the little town, and far beyond the blue profile of the Brandon Hills. As I stood there drinking the fresh air from limitless prairies, I bade a half sad adieu to the West. No success had painted these plains a fairer hue or lent a richer glow to the varying sky, and failure could not cast a gloom upon the scene. It is a land to lift a man above the pains of his surroundings. And so I bade farewell, driven for a moment like a wave by the winds of circumstance against the tide.

My text, the proverb which I quoted, suggests the following lines:

Who tastes the western crystal stream
Again must stand upon its brink,
Again must lave his limbs, and deem
Himself a-thirst, and stoop to drink.
A subtle charm of Western skies,
Of Western air, of Western scenes,
Forever turns the wanderer's eyes;
Westward his spirit leans.

The scented breath of prairie flowers
All unforgetten greets him still,
The rush of winds through mountain towers
In trumpet tones enchains his will.
Strong as the magic power that turns
The needle to the frozen pole,
A strange caloric ether burns
Within the wanderer's soul.

Lit by the unforgetten fire
Of some rich sunset's golden beams,
Fanned by fresh breezes ever higher,
He turns him westward in his dreams.
Again within his bark canoe
He dares the rapid's dashing wave;
Again he lifts his rifle true,
And marks a monarch's grave.

No mythic gods have sanctified
Thy mountain peaks, thy boundless plains
No heroes of our race have dyed
Historic fields with deathless stains;
No embers of an ancient brand,
Re-kindled, set our souls a-glow;
A new Prometheus' daring hand
Snatched the pure flame we know.

Let other lands more proudly gaze
Down the long vista of the past:
Thy star is in the distant haze;
Look forward, it will shine at last.
O my fair land! the latest flower
Grown in the garden of the earth,
The unknown future is the dower
Heaven gives thee at thy birth.

I will not attempt to discover whether the accidental ether inhaled that morning, or the quavering notes of a fairly tuneful voice accompanied by a one-finger performer on a piano in the adjoining room, had rendered my soul tuneful also, but certain it is that one or the other is responsible for this burst of rhyme. Whichever it may be, I pray that the discredit may be divided equally between them, while I escape under cover of the *nom de plume*,

BARRY DANE.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

SEVERAL Indian burying-mounds have lately been discovered on Rainy River, in Algoma, and a few of them opened. Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, excavated the first last summer, and discovered in it an unbroken vase of baked earthenware. In another, recently examined by Mr. David Young, the form of a man was found in the usual sitting position, facing the east, with the arms crossed on the breast. The figure was entire, and pieces of pottery were beside it, as well as a large spear-head of granite. Many bones were found, but seemed as if buried promiscuously. Two excavations made by Mr. Crowe of the H. B. Co., Fort Francis, resulted in the finding of a body in a sitting posture, encased in birch bark. Other minor finds have been made, including some vases which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. Mr. Lawson, of the Geological Survey, opened two mounds at the mouth of the Little American River, and found copper beads and utensils, as well as three white vases similar to those found by Prof. Bryce. On the Canadian side of the river there are many mounds, but the Indians will not allow them to be touched, claiming that those buried there were victims of some dread disease which would break out anew if the mounds were opened. On the American side there are no resident Indians, so that the mounds can be examined at will. These prehistoric relics will be interesting, not only as contributions to Canadian archaeology, but for purposes of comparison with the numerous mounds in the more southerly portions of the continent.

AN improvement in the method of distributing currents for electric lighting over large areas has been devised and used by Edison. It is highly ingenious and effective in reducing the size of the large copper conductors. The plan consists in the substitution for the two wires heretofore used of three or more wires with a dynamo for each, and connecting them in such a manner that the resistance of the lamps will be greatly increased, while the strength of current necessary will be decreased. If three wires be used the saving in the cost of conductors will be 62½ per cent., and although they involve the use of an extra dynamo, smaller ones than the two-wire system requires will suffice. Preparations are in progress for lighting the City of Ottawa on this system. Some of the lamps will be three miles from the dynamos, which are to be driven by power from the Chaudière falls.

IN consequence of the scarcity of household labour the Americans appear to be entering on a new and more complex system of domestic architecture—the family club-house or social palace—which will require a host of new labour-saving inventions. It is not looking very far ahead to see whole towns built in this way. These buildings must have their internal railways and elevators, they must be tunnelled for hot and cold air flues, ventilating flues, with artificial draught, steam, gas, water and sewage-pipes, and speaking-tubes. They must be equipped with an electric generator and electric wires for light, power, and telephony, with artificial refrigerating as well as heating apparatus, and the most perfect cooking as well as washing machinery. All of this machinery must be made on a large scale, with a capacity for sub-division, and offers a new field for the ingenuity of inventors.

THE *Engineer*, in discussing the recent trips of fast trans-Atlantic steamers, which show a gain of about a day within the last ten years, doubts whether this result justifies the extra expenditure. If we consider that in the case of the steamer *Oregon*, whose fastest trip is six days twelve and a-half hours, it was necessary to burn 906 tons of coal to gain twenty-four hours, and in the case of the *America* 424 tons to gain eighteen and a-half hours on the *Britannic's* record of seven days twelve and a-half hours, it may well be asked: Do the new steamers possess the same efficiency as the old? Looking at the wonderful performances of the *Britannic*, and her sister ship the *Germanic*, during the past ten years, it seems as if they could yet be made to compare in speed with their newer rivals by increasing the power of their machinery in but a moderate degree, as it is plainly evident that their superior model serves them in good stead, while their strength of hull would be ample to allow of the increased power being supplied by the extensive use of steel, without encroaching upon the existing portions of the ship. The *Umbria*, the latest addition to the Cunard fleet, has attained a speed of twenty knots (about twenty-three miles) on the measured mile, and is, if we exclude torpedo boats, the fastest vessel in the world. Engines of such enormous power are, however, somewhat in the experimental stage, and broken pistons are not unknown among them.

A most promising local anæsthetic is being introduced. A few minutes after putting three or four drops of a four per cent. solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine into the eye no discomfort is felt when the front of the eyeball is rubbed with the finger, and operations for cataract have been performed with great success and satisfaction, and entirely without pain. For some months before its use in the eye, it had been employed to render the mucous membranes less sensitive, especially that of the throat; and it will probably be found capable of rendering other valuable services in surgery. The alkaloid cocaine was obtained about thirty years ago from the leaves of the erythroxylon coca, a shrub cultivated in the Andes. Its leaves, gathered and dried with great care, have been used by the natives as a stimulant and narcotic since the days of the Incas, by whom it was

held in great esteem. It must not be confounded with the tree which affords cocoa, nor with the cocoanut tree.

A new system of sinking shafts in quicksands and watery soils has been invented in Germany. Hollow iron tubes with cutting sabots are sunk in a circle round the well. Within these are placed other smaller tubes, pierced with holes, and through them a refrigerative liquid is forced in a continuous current until the soil all around is completely frozen, and thus the intrusion of sand and water is prevented, so as to allow the sinking of the main shaft. The plan has been adopted with great success by Messrs. Siemens at one of their collieries, where the vein of brown coal is overlaid by a quicksand, making it very difficult to get at, in consequence of the shaft not being capable of resisting the enormous pressure of the water. By applying this system a great wall of ice was gradually formed round the shaft, causing such a low temperature that the masses of sand had to be thawed again before they arrived at the surface. The quicksand was completely subdued, and a very promising colliery developed as the result.

APROPOS of freezing mixtures, the greatest degree of artificial cold ever produced is 351° below the zero of Fahrenheit. The announcement a few months ago of the reduction to liquid form of all the gaseous chemical elements except hydrogen, by the action of cold and pressure, was received with much interest, and now a Polish chemist has completed the proof that every substance is capable of assuming the gaseous, liquid and solid forms by his successful reduction of hydrogen. His treatment consisted in exposing the gas, under pressure, to the action of previously liquefied nitrogen, boiled in the vacuum, which produced the degree of cold above mentioned. Contrary to the suppositions founded on the metallic behaviour of this element, that it would present the appearance of a molten metal like mercury, the liquid had the mobile appearance and the transparency of the hydrocarbons.

How few of us realize the fact that there are among the sixty-three hitherto known elements of which this world is composed no fewer than fifty metals? A large number of these are rare, but as knowledge advances these frequently step over the boundary line which separates them from metals having a commercial value. Of these, aluminum and magnesium hold a foremost place. But now another metal, iridium, often found associated with platinum and gold, is coming into use. It has been discovered that this hard and intractable metal can be readily fused by the addition of phosphorus, the resulting material retaining all the hardness of the original metal; consequently iridium, hitherto used almost solely for pen-points, is now employed for draw-plates for wire, the wearing parts of various philosophical instruments, and contact points for telegraphic apparatus.

THE metal aluminum is a most interesting one. Although never found native, it is known in one hundred and ninety-five combinations with other elements, and its only known oxide, alumina, forms a greater portion of the crust of the earth as a constituent of feldspars and micas, from the decomposition of which clays result. The metal itself is valuable for its malleability, which nearly equals that of gold, its strength, its non-corrosiveness, and for its wonderfully light weight. It is used for making mathematical instruments and other delicate pieces of mechanism, for which its qualities eminently fit it, and in combination with copper and other metals forms beautiful and most useful alloys. Notwithstanding its universal distribution, the difficulty and expense of separating it from its chemical combinations greatly limit its use.

HERE AND THERE.

It fell to the lot of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to pass sentence on Mr. Yates, of the London *World*, for libel, and the sentence was accompanied by severe strictures on the libellous press. Mr. Yates now takes his revenge by libelling the domestic character and habits of the Lord Chief Justice, his information being presumably obtained through the daughter who is for the time at variance with her father. He knows that the Chief Justice will be withheld from proceeding against the libeller both by his position and by the intense repugnance which he must feel to going into court against his own child and exposing family disagreements and sorrows to the public gaze. It happens fortunately for the Chief Justice that Mr. Yates has just published the history of his own life under the title of "Memoirs of a Man of the World." If the subject of this autobiography is the type of a man of the world, all that can be said is that when a man of the world enters the house of a man of honour, the man of honour will be apt at once to show him the door. Mr. Yates, by his own account, was expelled, on social grounds, from the Garrick Club, a circle not unfriendly to Bohemianism, but which had an objection to practices "intolerable among gentlemen." Mr. Yates calls those who voted for his expulsion his enemies. His enemies, then, must have been numerous, and no explanation of their enmity is given other than his social character and habits. He also lets us know, and without any attempt at apology or any sign of shame, that his partner in setting up the *World* was Mr. Grenville Murray, the most systematic, the foulest, and the most dastardly libeller of his day, who, at the time when Mr. Yates embraced him as his fitting associate and comrade in sewer literature, was living in Paris as an outlaw, having fled from an indictment for perjury. The robe of the Lord Chief Justice will hardly receive a stain from any filth which can be thrown upon it by the coadjutor of Mr. Grenville Murray.

CREMATION is gaining ground rapidly in Germany. It seems to be gaining ground everywhere.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT'S achievements, considering his blindness, were marvellous, but the accounts of them seem to be growing mythical. We are told that among his favourite amusements were skating and fox-hunting. Skating is possible, though it is difficult to see how a blind man could avoid the banks or unsound ice. Fox-hunting is not possible. A horse, however trained, cannot take a line across country by itself, nor can it let its rider know when it comes to a jump: and if the rider did not know he would at each jump infallibly be shot out of his saddle.

It must be somewhat amusing to those who have some knowledge of the status of the various clubs in London to notice the importance attached to Sir John Macdonald's reception in the "Beaconsfield." So far from ranking, as is suggested by a Quebec contemporary and others, amongst the first clubs in London, despite its contiguity to Marlborough House, the membership of the "Beaconsfield" is confined in large part to gentlemen who, though undoubtedly loyal to the "blue," have found it advisable to seek its shelter and its comforts after being subjected to the unpleasant process of "pilling" in institutions of recognized social status.

POETRY is coming out in heaps. Mr. Swinburne is being read by all who can read him, and by many who could not read him heretofore. Mr. Robert Browning's new book was out the other day. Messrs. Macmillan have also published in their magazine a new poem by Tennyson, the first fruit of their enterprise in becoming his publishers. The contribution is brief, for before Christmas Messrs. Macmillan are to produce "A'Becket," the Laureate's great historical drama, which, though he once offered it to Irving, is not intended for the stage. Meanwhile, what has become of Mr. William Morris? He has produced nothing since he told the fall of the Niblungs. Surely he is not giving up to Socialism the powers which were meant to be for the constant refreshment of the world. If so, Socialism, in addition to its many follies, will have committed one monstrous wrong.

THE best burlesque book of the season in London is immediately to be published by Longmans. It is a skit upon Hugh Conway—not Mr. Hermann Merivale's very dreary "Called There and Back," but something infinitely brighter, entitled "Darker Day, by the Author of Scrawled Black." That it is above the ordinary run of such books is guaranteed by the name of the publishers.

It is inevitable. "Hamlet" is to be burlesqued. Mr. Wilson Barrett has been too successful not to be made the object of fun, and of course the play must be ridiculed as well as the player for the benefit of the gay gentleman who does not understand poetry but does appreciate fun. It is all in preparation. At any rate, so say the London scribes.

QUEER facts crop up now and again. It appears that early in his literary career Charles Dickens was occasionally tempted to employ his facile pen in writing advertisements for tradesmen. One of his productions, recently unearthed, is delightful in an inconsequence and irrelevance perhaps unparalleled even in effusions of this class:

I pitied the dove, for my bosom was tender,
I pitied the sigh that she gave to the wind,
But I ne'er shall forget the superlative splendour
Of Warren's jet blacking, the pride of mankind.

It is needless to say that this is *not* included in a collection of the "Plays and Poems of Charles Dickens," recently compiled by an ingenious editor.

It is announced that before the end of the year Mr. Matthew Arnold will resign his position as Inspector of Schools in England. Mr. Arnold has held the office for nearly a quarter of a century, and has done excellent work in connection with it. In 1861 he visited France, Holland, and Switzerland, in order to study the educational systems operating in those countries. In 1865 he visited the continent again on a similar errand. Whether or not the duties of Inspector of Schools have been arduous it is not easy to say. Certainly it was mainly accident, and not inclination, which placed Mr. Arnold in such a position. His father was head-master of Rugby, and one of the most successful, as well as one of the most beloved, of teachers. Home training and home influence were eminently calculated to fit Mr. Arnold for the post he has so long held. But his natural leanings have always been towards literature, and probably nothing but the necessity of earning a livelihood drew him to such a semi-scholastic occupation.

MR. BRADLAUGH, the non-jurist and non-sitting member of the British House of Commons, it appears, is losing caste with a large number of his admirers. Many of them are heartily tired of supporting his prolonged struggle with the House, and in addition, are disgusted with the more reasonable attitude assumed by him on what they regard as critical questions. His opposition to Socialism in his debate with Mr. Hyndman at St. James's Hall, London, his attempt to crush the Hyde Park demonstration against the Lords, and his declaration that he is not prepared to abolish the House of Peers, have caused them to say that he is not a true Radical, but is betraying them. Mr. Bradlaugh will probably be thrown overboard at the next Northampton election.

A LADY who writes about the awkwardness of petticoats, and signs herself "Discomfort," has contributed a novel suggestion on the thrilling question of woman's dress to an English journal. Her husband will not allow her to wear the divided skirt, and she admits that this compromising

garment is a delusion. Avoiding high heels, tight corsets, and those ridiculous humps called "dress improvers," she toils through life in heavy petticoats, yet lives in the sweet hope of being able to suggest a "wearable compromise." What it is she does not define, but a bold allusion to Turkish trousers has let the cat out of the bag. Her quaintest suggestion is contained in the postscript, and is to the effect that if the British peeresses could be reformed in the matter of dress, the British public would follow suit, and the next generation would have healthier bodies and better minds.

THE remains of the mammoth mastodon which were found by a party of workmen while engaged in a marl pit, on the property known as the late Dr. Andrew's farm, near Monroe, have been the subject of considerable discussion, and the bones thus far found have been looked upon by hundreds of curious people. Mr. Konnigh, on whose property the bones were found, is the hotel keeper at Monroe, and it is his intention to recover the entire skeleton if possible, and have it set up. The principal bones of the parts already secured are as follows, with their respective measurements:—The tusks, or horns, are six feet long and seven and a-half inches across the base; one shoulder-blade is two feet six inches long, and two feet four inches across the end; the ribs are four feet two inches long and three inches wide; two teeth, each ten inches long and four and three-quarter inches in circumference.

The writer of the racy column "The Madding Crowd," in the *Chicago Rambler*, says:—"Of late years fashionable crazes have been numerous; croquet, lawn tennis and rinking are only a few of a long list that might be made. The latest in England, and one that already in this country has many enthusiastic votaries is photography; amateur photographers have sprung up in such numbers that a new word expressive of the complaint has been coined—photomania. Princess Beatrice has taken to it with ardour, and Mrs. Brassey is, I hear, a confirmed photo-maniac, never traveling without her apparatus. It is really a delightful pursuit in the country, and will probably supplant sketching with many young ladies, as requiring less ability to do, and being more complete and truer to nature in its results."

AMONG the items of the new French budget is a tax on bachelors. It is satisfactory to be told that the unmarried spinsters, even those of ripe age, used no influence in the initiative of this measure. Whether the tax on bachelors is intended as a spur to population, or is merely resorted to as a ready financial resource, it is in these days an anomaly. Precedents in abundance may be found, but they are out of date, and the revival is a curious freak of modern finance. It is not certain that an increase of marriages would, in the actual state of French society, add much to the population of France. There is no difficulty in filling the ranks of the army, and an addition to the birth-rate would not necessarily furnish a large number of recruits for the colonization of distant lands. Before any artificial spur is applied to population, the conservation of the health of the living generation would naturally claim attention. The cleansing of the rag-pickers' quarter in Paris, where cholera has broken out, would be a good beginning. But to the need for revenue to supply the demands of a war budget, the bachelors probably owe their thanks for the special attention with which they are favoured; and if so, it is their patriotic duty to welcome the Tonquin tax as best they may. If "glory" be a national requisite, the inconvenience of having to pay for it must be submitted to when "indemnité" cannot be exacted.

THERE were twenty-five failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, as compared with thirty-two in the preceding week, and with twenty-four, fourteen and ten, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. In the United States there were 237 failures reported during the past week as compared with 251 in the preceding week, and with 232, 186 and 158, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

ONE is reminded at every turn of the proximity of Christmas. The store windows are crowded with holiday novelties, and an odour of Christmas cards pervades the leading thoroughfares. A glance at the cards of the season seems to indicate that the æsthetic mania has passed away, while the better art at which æstheticism aims still remains. There is less of sickly sentimentality of subject and unhealthiness of tone, and more of a disposition towards presenting really pretty ideas and character. In the majority of this year's work the reserve of colour-painting is admirable. The age of gaudiness is gone.

It was very gratifying that Mr. Samuel Brandram was accorded so pleasant a welcome on his recent visit to Toronto, and it may be hoped that the parties who were responsible for his coming may be encouraged to arrange for other entertainments by equally talented and polished specialists. Mr. Brandram's brilliant reputation had, of course, preceded him; but despite this, it is safe to say that his audiences in Convocation Hall were as much astonished at his marvellous feats of memory as they were charmed with his versatility. Few men can give intelligent conceptions of a variety of characters—ranging from Shakesperian tragedians to Dickinsonian bumpkins—without imperilling personal dignity; but Mr. Brandram succeeded in this without ceasing for a moment to be a gentleman. We understand Mr. Brandram will re-visit Toronto at an early date. Mr. Proctor's lectures do not appear to have created so favourable an impres-

sion, though the objection that they were too elementary has not been endorsed by the public. These also were delivered in Convocation Hall, to good audiences, which indeed says much for that gentleman's popularity, since a more comfortless assembly-room, or one with worse acoustic properties, it would be difficult to find.

In all probability had Miss Marryatt been advised to appear in another hall she would have met much larger audiences. The inaccessibility, architectural defects, and general unpopularity of the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens is such that a full house is rarely seen there, and for an artiste to attract a moderate attendance redounds as much to her credit as a "bumper" would in a more central spot. Certainly Miss Marryatt deserved better patronage than Toronto bestowed upon her. She came, not only with the inheritance of a great name, and with not a little literary renown of her own winning, but heralded by a *souffronne* of scandal—that most attractive of attractions to the social world. Her entertainment was very good and very clever, and enabled the fair novelist to exhibit her gifts of mimicry, recitation, declamation, and singing to considerable advantage.

THERE is considerable danger that the indifference of play-goers in Toronto to better-class performances will deliver the local stage altogether into the hands of fifth-rate dramatic companies and vulgar variety-hall performers. The manager, in common with his co-caterers, avowedly runs the theatre as a commercial speculation, and supplies the class of performance most in demand, so that the public is responsible for what is produced. If, then, such plays as "Storm Beaten," so ably performed as it was last week, and the libretto of which is so infinitely in advance of the rubbishy stuff presented by the "Joe Murphy's" of the stage, are attended by small audiences, what wonder that the companies which "pull" have preference of engagements? It is scarcely in keeping with the position that is claimed for Toronto, as the most advanced and cultured city of the Dominion, that the boards of her only theatre are so greatly monopolized by sensational and illegitimate plays—heaven save the mark!

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We sincerely regret that owing to some blundering in the Post office the manuscript for the Musical article has miscarried.

No communications intended for the Literary Department will be noticed unless addressed to The Editor, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

"Chelsea's" letter arrived too late for publication this week.

TO THE STATUE OF THE HON. GEORGE BROWN.

Unveiled in a snow-storm, November 25th, 1884.

FOUR years gone—but little more—
Vive semper.
May you stand for many a score,
Face the winter hard and hoar,
Crowned, as now, with snow-flakes o'er,
Vive semper.

Though these lips be dumb at last,
Vive semper,
To oblivion we cast
All the wrong—the bitter past—
Hold the right in memory fast,
Vive semper.

Time may leave no voice to say,
"Vive semper."
May Discord be far away,
This for country would we pray,
As again we cry to-day
"Vive semper."

NATHANAEL NIX.

HIS ARTIST-SOUL RETURNED.

THE solemn hour of pensive Evensong
Flush'd o'er an artist who had tarried long
In vain attempt to limn a pastoral scene.
Alas! the power was fled that once had been,
And—youth is passionate—pale anger's serf
In fury flung himself upon the turf,
And sobb'd, in mingled ire and mental pain,
"Heav'n grant me back my artist-soul again."

"Heav'n grant me back my artist-soul again":
The woods and song-birds heard the sad refrain,
And so did Mangelwurzel's Durham steer
That charg'd the unsuspecting mourner's rear,
And fired him o'er the fence upon the head
Of the old darky tramp, who softly said,
Beneath the boot that struck the listening black:
"Befoah de Lawd dat artis' soul's cum back!"

H. K. COCKIN.

FOUR TIMES TWENTY.

BUT four times twenty years gives Fate,
Divides, controls, bids consecrate—
Twenty for growing, for laughter and yearning,
Twenty for loving, and mating, and learning,
Twenty for making a name with the best,
Twenty for wisdom, remembrance, and—rest.
He who would have Life's full estate
Keeps thus his years inviolate.

FREDERICK A. DIXON.

THE VENUS OF ILLE.

[Translated for THE WEEK from the French of Prosper Mérimée (somewhat abridged).]

I DESCENDED from the last hill of the Canigou, and although the sun had already set, I discerned in the plain below the houses of the little town of Ille, towards which I directed my steps.

"You know, of course," said I to the Catalonian who had been serving me as a guide since the previous day, "you know where M. de Peyrehorade lives?"

"Do I know?" exclaimed the guide. "I know his house as well as my own; and if it were not so dark I would show it to you; it is the finest house in Ille. M. de Peyrehorade has plenty of money; and he is about to marry his son to one even richer than himself."

"And this marriage, will it take place soon?" asked I.

"Soon! It must take place immediately, for the fiddlers have been engaged for the wedding. It is to take place at Puygarrig, for it is Mademoiselle de Puygarrig whom his son is going to marry. It will be a grand affair."

I was recommended to M. de Peyrehorade by my friend M. de P. He was, he told me, a very learned antiquarian, and was possessed of boundless good nature. It would be a pleasure for him to show me all the ruins for thirty miles around.

Now, I counted upon him to visit the surroundings of Ille, which I knew to be rich in ancient monuments and in those of the Middle Ages. This marriage, of which I was told for the first time, disarranged all my plans. I am going to be a troublesome guest, said I to myself; but I was expected; and, being announced by M. de P., of course I have to present myself.

"Let us bet, sir," said my guide to me, as we reached the plain; "let's bet a cigar that I can guess what you are going to do at M. de Peyrehorade's."

"Why," answered I, handing him a cigar, "that's not very difficult to guess. At this time of night, when one has walked eighteen miles in the Canigou, the great matter in hand is to get supper."

"Yes, but to-morrow? Come, now, I would bet that you have come to Ille to see the idol? I guessed that, on seeing you draw a picture of the saints of Serrabona."

"The idol! what idol?"—this word had excited my curiosity.

"What! has no one told you at Perpignan that M. de Peyrehorade had found an earthen idol?"

"You mean to say, a statue in terra cotta—of clay?"

"No—in copper; and there is enough to make lots of pennies out of it. It weighs as much as a church bell. We found it deep in the ground, at the foot of an olive tree."

"You were present at the discovery, then?"

"Yes, sir; M. de Peyrehorade told John Coll and myself a fortnight ago to root up an old olive tree. Lo and behold! while working, John Coll, who was digging with all his might, gave a blow with his pickaxe, and I heard a ding as if he had struck a bell. 'What's that?' says I, for we were still using the pick, and behold there appeared a black hand, which seemed like the hand of a dead person coming out of the ground. I was filled with fear, and went to my master and told him that some dead people were under the olive tree. We must call the curé. 'Dead people,' said he in amazement. He came and no sooner did he see the hand than he cried, 'A relic! a relic!' You would have believed that he had found a treasure."

"And what did you find after all?"

"A big, black woman, more than half naked, saving your presence, sir, all made of copper—and M. de Peyrehorade told us that it was an idol of pagan times."

"I see what it is . . . Some image in bronze of the good Virgin from a ruined convent."

"A good Virgin! Oh, yes, indeed . . . I'd have recognized it at once had it been a good Virgin. It is an idol, I tell you. It fixes upon you its large white eyes . . . and stares you out of countenance. One lowers his eyes on looking at it."

"White eyes?—doubtless they are inlaid in the bronze. It might be some Roman statue or other."

"Roman! that is it! M. de P. says that she is a Roman. Ah! I see clearly that you are a scholar like him."

"Is it whole and well preserved?"

"Oh, sir, it lacks nothing. It is more beautiful and better finished than the coloured plaster bust of Louis Philippe at the Mansion House. But, nevertheless, the face of the idol doesn't please me. It has a bad look and it is bad, too!"

"Bad! What harm has it done you?"

"Not to me, exactly; but you shall see. It took all our strength to

set it upright; and M. de P. pulled at the rope, although he has hardly more strength than a chicken, poor gentleman. After much trouble, we got it set up. I got a broken tile to prop it up, when bang, over it went all of a heap. I cried 'Look out below!' but not quick enough, however, for John Coll hadn't time to take his leg out of the way."

"And he was hurt?"

"Poor fellow! yes, his leg was broken like a stick. When I saw this I was furious. I wanted to break the idol into pieces with my pickaxe, but M. de P. prevented me."

Conversing thus, we entered Ille; and I soon found myself in the presence of M. de Peyrehorade. He was a little old man, still fresh and active, powdered, with a red nose, and a merry and jovial air.

Before opening M. de P.'s letter, he had me seated before a well supplied table, and presented me to his wife and son as an illustrious archaeologist, who was to save the Rousillon from the oblivion in which the indifference of scientific men had left it.

While eating with a good appetite, for nothing whets it better than the sharp air of the mountains, I was scrutinizing my host and hostess. I have already said something about M. de Peyrehorade; but I ought to add that he was vivacity itself. He spoke, ate, got up, ran to his library, brought me books, showed me engravings, poured me out wine—never, indeed, was he two minutes at rest.

His son, Mr. Alphonse de Peyrehorade, meanwhile, did not once move from his seat. He was a tall young man, of six and twenty, with fine and regular features, but lacking in expression. His fine stature and athletic figure fully justified the reputation he had earned in the country for being an indefatigable tennis player. He was elegantly dressed that evening, after the engraving in the last number of the *Journal de Mode*; but he seemed to me ill at ease in his clothes. He was as stiff as a stake in his velvet collar; and when he turned round it was with his whole body. His coarse, sun-burned hands and short nails contrasted ill with his costume. They were ploughman's hands issuing from the sleeves of a dandy. Moreover, although he looked at me very curiously from head to foot, in my quality as a Parisian, he spoke to me only once during the whole evening, and that was to ask me where I had bought my watch chain.

"See here, my dear guest," M. de Peyrehorade said to me, when supper was nearly over, "you belong to me, you are in my house, I will not let you go until you have seen everything curious and interesting in our mountains. You must learn to appreciate our Rousillon and do it justice. You must have no doubts about anything we are going to show you. Monuments, Phœnician, Celtic, Roman, Arabian, Byzantine—you shall see all from the summit to the foot. I will conduct you everywhere, and will not let you out of my hands till you have seen the last brick."

An attack of coughing obliged him to pause. I took advantage of the occasion to tell him how much I should be grieved to discommode him on an occasion so interesting to his family. If he would only give me his excellent counsel for the excursions I would have to make, I could find my way about without putting him to the trouble of accompanying me.

"Ah, you will speak of the marriage of that young man," cried he, interrupting me. "That is nothing; it will be all over the day after to-morrow. You will make one at the wedding, which will be quite a private affair, for you must know that the intended is in mourning for an aunt, whose property she inherits. So you see there will be no entertainment, no ball;—which is a pity—for you should see our Catalonian maidens dance. They are pretty; envy might perhaps induce you to imitate the example of my Alphonse. One marriage, they say, brings on another. . . . Saturday, the young folks married, I shall be free, and then for our exploration. You must pardon me for inflicting upon you the tedium of a provincial wedding. For a Parisian satiated with feasts . . . and a wedding without even a ball! but you will see a bride; you will tell me what you think of her. . . . But you are a sedate fellow and don't concern yourself about women. I have something better than such to show you. I will let you see something! . . . I have a delightful surprise in store for you for to-morrow."

"But, my dear sir," said I to him, "it is difficult to have a treasure in one's house without the world being aware of it. I think I can guess the surprise you have prepared for me, if it is your statue; the description my guide has given me of it has only served to excite my curiosity and to dispose me to admiration."

"Ah! he has spoken to you of the idol, for so they call my beautiful Venus; but I will say nothing about it now; to-morrow, in broad daylight, you shall see her; and you will tell me if I am not right in believing it to be a *chef d'œuvre*."

"A *chef d'œuvre*, a *chef d'œuvre*, a pretty *chef d'œuvre* she has made breaking a man's leg!"

"My wife, look at her!" said M. de Peyrehorade in a resolute tone, and stretching towards her his right leg, encased in a stocking of Chinese silk, "if my Venus had broken that leg, I would not have regretted it."

"Goodness gracious! Peyrehorade, how can you speak like that; fortunately the man is recovering. And yet I cannot persuade myself to look at the statue which causes such misfortunes as that. Poor John Coll!"

Supper at an end, there was an hour during which we did not eat. I was fatigued, and I could not manage to conceal the frequent yawnings which escaped me. Madame de Peyrehorade was the first to notice this, and remarked that it was time to go to bed. Then commenced new excuses for the poor accommodation I was going to have. I ascended at last to the chamber assigned to me, accompanied by M. de Peyrehorade. The staircase, of which the upper steps were of wood, ended in the middle of a corridor, from which there opened several chambers.

"At the right," said my host to me, "is the apartment destined for the future Madame Alphonse. Your chamber is at the end of the opposite corridor. You are at one end of the house; they are at the other."

Before undressing I opened a window to breathe the refreshing night air, delicious after a protracted supper. Right in front was the Canigou, an admirable prospect at any time, but which appeared to me that night the most beautiful mountain in the world, lighted up as it was by a resplendant moon. I remained some minutes contemplating its marvellous *silhouette*, and then went to close my window, when, lowering my eyes, I perceived the statue on a pedestal at about twenty rods from the house. It was placed at the angle of a quick-set hedge, which divided a little garden from a large square space perfectly level, and which I learned afterwards was the tennis play-ground of the town. This piece of ground, the property of M. de Peyrehorade, had been ceded by him to the Commune on the pressing solicitations of his son.

At the distance where I was, it was difficult to make out the attitude of the statue; I could only judge of its height, which appeared to me to be about six feet. At that moment two ill-looking fellows of the town were crossing the tennis ground, not far from the hedge, whistling the pretty Roussillon air of "*Montagnes régales*." They stopped to look at the statue. One of them even apostrophized it aloud. He spoke Catalanian; but I had been in the Roussillon country long enough to understand what he said.

"There you are, you hussy, you! There you are," said he. "It was you then who broke the leg of John Coll! If you belonged to me, I would break your neck for you."

"Bah! with what?" said the other, "it is made of copper, and so hard that Stephen broke his file upon it, trying to make an incision on it. It is copper of the times of the Pagans; it is harder than I know not what."

"If I had my chisel (it seemed he was a locksmith's apprentice) I would soon make these big white eyes jump out of their sockets, as easily as I would take an almond out of its shell. There is more than the value of a hundred sous of silver in each eye."

They drew back a few steps.

"I must wish the idol good-night," said the tallest of the apprentices, stopping suddenly.

He stooped, and apparently picked up a stone. I saw him throw up his arm, deliver something, and presently a sonorous blow rang from the bronze. At the same instant the apprentice raised his arm to his head and uttered a cry of pain.

"She has struck me back again," he cried.

And my two scamps took to flight with all their might. It was evident that the stone had rebounded from the metal, and had punished the fellow for the outrage he had committed on the goddess.

I closed the window, laughing heartily.

"Another vandal punished by Venus! May all the destroyers of our ancient monuments have their heads thus broken."

Having uttered this uncharitable wish I fell asleep.

It was broad daylight when I awoke.

I descended into the garden, and found myself in front of an admirable statue.

It was indeed a Venus, and of marvellous beauty. She had the upper part of her body naked, as the ancients ordinarily represent their grand divinities; the right hand, raised to the height of the bosom, was turned palm inwards; the thumb and the first two fingers extended, the two others slightly bent. The other hand near the hip held up the drapery which covered the lower part of the body. The attitude of this statue recalled that of the player of *Mourre*, which they designate, I know not why, by the name of Germanicus. Perhaps they wished to represent the goddess as playing at the game of *Mourre*.

However this may be, it is impossible to behold anything more perfect than the body of this Venus; nothing more suave, more voluptuous than the outlines of the figure, nothing more elegant and more fitting than her drapery. I expected to see a work of the *Bas-Empire*. I beheld a masterpiece of the best age of statuary. That which struck me most was the exquisite beauty of the limbs; so much so that one would have believed them moulded by nature herself, if nature ever produced such models of perfection.

The hair raised in front appeared to have been formerly gilt; the head, small, as are almost all the Greek statues, was slightly inclined forward. As to the face, I never could succeed in describing its unique character, the type of which did not come near that of any antique statue I could recall. It was not that calm and severe beauty of the Greek sculptors, who, according to their method, gave to all the features a majestic immobility. Here, on the contrary, I observed with surprise the marked intention of the artist to depict malice as wickedness. The features were slightly contracted; the eyes somewhat oblique; the mouth raised at the corners; the nostrils a little distended. Disdain, irony, cruelty, were all to be read on the visage, but with an incredible beauty, notwithstanding. In truth, the more one regarded this admirable statue the more one experienced the painful sentiment that a beauty so marvellous could ally itself to the absence of all sensibility.

"If the model has ever existed," said I to M. de Peyrehorade, "and I doubt whether Heaven ever produced such a woman, how I do pity her lovers. She must have taken delight in making them die of despair. There is in her expression something ferocious, and yet I never beheld anything so beautiful."

"*C'est Venus tout entière à sa proie attachée*," cried M. de Peyrehorade, pleased with my enthusiasm. The expression of infernal irony was increased, perhaps, by the contrast between her eyes, inlaid with silver, and very brilliant; and the rusty deposit of a darkish green colour with

which Time had covered the whole statue. These brilliant eyes produced a certain illusion which conveyed the impression of reality—of life. I recall what my guide had told me, that she made those who gazed upon her lower their eyes. That was almost true, and I could not suppress a movement of anger with myself in feeling somewhat ill at ease before this figure of bronze.

"Now that you have admired everything in detail, my dear colleague, in matters antiquarian," said my host, "let us open, if you please, a scientific conference. What say you to this inscription, to which you have as yet paid no attention?"

He pointed out to me the pedestal of the statue, and I read thereon these words:

CAVE AMANTEM.

"Let us see," he said, rubbing his hands, "if we can together hit upon the meaning of this CAVE AMANTEM!"

"Well," replied I, "there are two meanings to it. It may be translated: 'Beware of him who loves thee; mistrust thy lovers.' But in that sense, I do not know if CAVE AMANTEM is good Latin. In view of the diabolical expression of the lady, I would believe that the artist rather desired to put the spectator on his guard against this terrible beauty. I would then translate the inscription: 'Take heed of thyself if she loves thee!'"

"Humph!" said M. de Peyrehorade. "Yes, that is an admissible sense; but, be not offended, sir, I prefer the first translation, which I would, however, enlarge. You know who was Venus's lover?"

"There were several."

"Yes, but the first; it was Vulcan. Is not this the idea?—In spite of all thy beauty, thy disdainful air, thou wilt have a blacksmith, an ugly cripple, for a lover? Profound lesson, sir, for coquettes!"

I could not help smiling, so much did this explanation seem to me forced and far-fetched.

"It is a terrible language, the Latin, with its conciseness," I observed, to avoid formally contradicting my antiquary; and I retired a few steps the better to contemplate the statue.

"Oh heavens!" cried M. de Peyrehorade, "another stroke of vandalism. Some one must have thrown a stone at my statue!"

He had just perceived a white mark a little above the bosom of the Venus. I noticed a similar trace on the finger of the right hand, which I then supposed had been touched in the passage of the stone, or rather that a fragment had been detached by the shock and had rebounded on the hand. I related to my host the insult of which I had been the witness, and the prompt punishment with which it had been followed. He laughed at it greatly, and comparing the apprentice to Diomedes, he wished that the former might, like the Greek hero, see all his companions changed into white birds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE SCRAP BOOK.

THE Canadians have made a new departure. They have erected a statue in the Queen's Park at Toronto in honour of a dead editor. George Brown, the gifted writer for the *Globe*. The statue is a gratifying instance of *post-mortem* appreciation.—*Philadelphia Record*.

NOTHING could be wider of the mark than to suppose that the position of St. John in its relation to foreign trade would be improved by annexation. No; St. John's trade would be lessened not increased by annexation. It would become simply a fifth-rate American port, as Portland now is.—*Montreal Gazette*.

IT will be safe to look for some such modifications of trade relations with the United States as will be satisfactory to Canada and at the same time meet the necessities of the British West Indies, and if such change should take the direction of mutual tariff modifications it should cause no general surprise.—*Shareholder*.

THE evils of Confederation to Nova Scotia are continually cropping up and being acknowledged directly and indirectly every day by our business men—Tories included. Nearly every meeting of the Chamber of Commerce brings to light fresh grievances of trade being hampered by our connection with Ontario and Quebec.—*Halifax (N.S.) Chronicle*.

THE people of the Dominion having seen fit to condone the Pacific Railway Scandal and various other little amiable shortcomings which Sir John's forty years of public life have disclosed, it would not have been becoming in the Queen to go behind the record in dealing with him. Our Premier's new honour, then, is but a fresh mark of Britain's desire to foster kindly relations with her colonies. Had Sir John's political character been a little better, the token of Imperial good-will to Canada would doubtless have been more substantial.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

MR. BRIGHT puts very clearly what we may call the common-sense view of the relations of the Post Office and the public. Everything that can be done to curtail the work of post-office officials on a Sunday will receive our cordial sympathy. But there ought to be a moderation in all things. In London, where the post-office service is practically suspended on the Sunday, the inconvenience, as many of our readers have doubtless found, is exceedingly serious. It means a cessation for twenty-four hours, not only of commercial, but of family communications. There are scores of thousands outside London to whom the morning delivery on the Sunday is the most interesting delivery of the week. If it were said that it is hard on the postman, it might be replied that it need not be so. The question will have to be decided on a balance of the conveniences.—*Manchester (Eng.) Examiner*.

THE PERIODICALS.

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company's cheap reprints of the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary* and the *Nineteenth Century* are to hand close upon the heels of the great originals. The most prominent paper in the *Fortnightly* is one upon Mr. Gladstone, the writer of which tries to define the sources of his power and influence, and to show his strong and weak points. "As men rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things, so Mr. Gladstone has, through the whole of his public life, been engaged in bursting and disentangling himself from the ceremonies of his dead faiths. It is because Mr. Gladstone has been so consistently inconsistent, because the continuity of his views and beliefs has known such decisive, if slowly consummated, solutions, that he has carried with him so large a group of politicians and so overwhelming a majority of the English people." In his third paper about India, Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt indicates what course he thinks the Government should pursue towards it. With his accustomed audacity the Fenian Healy expresses his desire to see an end to the Imperial Union. The sugar bounties and the redistribution scheme each receive attention; and under the title "Ancient Organs of Public Opinion" Professor Jebb reproduces the substance of an address he delivered at Harvard. In the *Nineteenth Century* the Duke of Argyll objects to the report of the Crofters' Commission, but his "Corrected Picture of the Highlands" is open to the suspicion of being rather roseate. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant contributes a wonderful mystical article called the "Sisters of Thibet." Mr. Sydney Buxton writes in a sensible manner about the overpressure scare. Lord Brabazon pleads powerfully for State-directed emigration. The articles on Agnosticism (by Mr. Herbert Spencer) and "Lord Northbrook's Mission" (by Mr. Edward Dicey) have both attracted considerable attention in England. The *Contemporary* opens with a paper, by Sir E. J. Reed, on the condition of the British Navy. M. de Laveleye contributes a very charming gossip article of travel, in which he gives a short comparison of the Rhine and Danube which will be found very interesting. Professor Seeley has a third paper on "Göthe," who is described as a prophet of the higher life and true religion. A defence of General Gordon's position on the slave question follows, and then Mr. H. M. Bompas endeavours to prove that the Conservatives have less to fear from a Redistribution Bill than their political opponents. Mr. Freeman contributes one of his fascinating chapters of history: "Greek Cities under Roman Rule."

THE *Magazine of American History* for December has a fine portrait of Daniel Webster for its frontispiece, which accompanies the second and concluding paper on the "Unsuccessful Presidential Candidates," contributed by the editor. It is further illustrated with portraits of General John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, General McClellan, Charles O'Connor, Horace Greely, Samuel J. Tilden, and General Hancock. The list of papers is varied and able, and the notes, queries, replies, and other departments, are crowded with varied and delightful entertainment.

THE *Canadian Methodist Magazine* in its December issue well maintains the high standard by which it has been characterized. It is high in tone, has able and judiciously-selected papers, is nicely illustrated and well printed. The publisher makes a liberal announcement for the coming year, with the beginning of which a new volume will commence.

BOOK NOTICES.

MARMION. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company.

THE RIVALS AND THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Edited by Brander Matthews. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA. By George W. Cable. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MY LADY'S CASKET. Illustrated by Eleanor Talbot Smith. Boston: Lee and Shepherd.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FAIRY-BOOK. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Miss Rosina Emmett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway. London and New York: George Routledge and Sons.

ALMANACK FOR 1885. Same artist and publishers.

The first book is an *edition de luxe* of Scott's world-famed but ill-understood poem. Under the plan adopted in this magnificent reprint the introduction to the various cantos are set in smaller type than the story proper, and are bordered with exquisite designs by L. S. Ipsen. The text is embellished by over seventy engravings produced under the supervision of A. V. S. Anthony. The paper and print are perfect, the edges are gilt, the covers are a marvel of excellent workmanship, and the whole combines to make a gift-book worthy the grateful acceptance of a prince.—The brace of comedies which form the title of the second book, popular as they are "on the boards," have rarely been so well "set" as they are now by Messrs. Osgood. No expense seems to have been spared in the endeavour to produce a first-class work of typographical art. Mr. Brander Matthews truly says, in his preface, that hitherto "they have not received the careful editing which the classics of the drama deserve and demand"—an oversight which that able editor corrects in this edition. The text followed is Moore's, published in 1821. Mr. Matthews has added an introduction and notes to each play, and prefaced the work by a valuable biographical sketch of Sheridan. The illustrations include a striking likeness of the brilliant dramatist, on the cover being a capital presentation of "Bob Acres."—Mr. Cable's "Creoles of Louisiana" first appeared as a series of papers in the *Century*, and their attractive features are more appreciable in the handsome book published by Messrs. Scribner. Mr. Cable is here seen at his best

—and what more could be said? Moreover, his geniality and realism as a writer are aided by the artist's pencil, many admirable illustrations enlivening and elucidating the narrative. A work which ought not to be overlooked in selecting gift-books.—One of the most ambitious productions of the Christmas Season is the collection of Chromo-autographs entitled "My Lady's Casket." The work, which is quite unique, consists of an alternation of poetical mottoes selected from various sources and coloured pictures illustrative of their sentiments. It is a most costly production, and, as the title indicates, is intended as a presentation-book for ladies, being bound in keeping with the gorgeous contents.—There is nothing more entertaining to the youthful mind at yuletide than a good fairy tale, and provided it is of the right quality, nothing can be more innocent. "The Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book" will prove a mine of delight to many a young heart this holiday-time, and may safely be recommended to the attention of those whose delight it is to see the young folk happy. It is handy in form, capitally got-up, with the quaintest of covers.—A *chic* little book that is sure to become popular is Kate Greenaway's "Language of Flowers," illustrated in a style all her own, and produced with an excellence worthy the publishers' reputation. The diminutive almanac illustrated by the same artist is also exceedingly pretty.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. By George Crabb, A.M. New York: Harper and Brothers.

This is a new edition, with additions and corrections, of a book which has received abundant commendation, and which is indispensable to all who are concerned with letters. The arrangement is on a plan which enables the student, after turning to the copious index, to see at a glance what information is given upon the matter he is concerned about. Typographically, the work is a gem.

CHARLIE ASGARDE. By Alfred St. Johnstone. London and New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

The author has utilized his evident knowledge of Fiji and other Pacific islands, as the foundation of a capital boys' story-book. There is a suspicion of priggishness at times about the hero, but as Charlie has undergone shipwreck, life on an uninhabited tropical island, capture by savages, miraculous escapes, life among cannibals, and the rest, it is impossible to be hard on him. Mr. St. Johnstone has also dared to marry his hero to a savage and to make him an involuntary cannibal. The story is very well told, is illustrated by a dozen cuts, and is bound to become popular among the young folk.

HANDBOOK OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. By Anne C. Lynch Botta. New Edition, revised and brought down to 1885. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

This standard handbook is so well known and has won for itself such high repute that it is necessary only to add, in calling attention to a new edition, that it has been enlarged so as to embrace the most recent developments and departures in the literary world. "Japan has taken her place among the nations with a literature of her own, and the researches and discoveries of scholars in various parts of the world have thrown much light on the literature of antiquity." A summary of an exhaustive history of the alphabet is also prefixed to this edition.

HANDBOOK TO CANADA. London, G.B.: S. W. Silver and Co.

Messrs. Silver's handbooks are widely known and highly appreciated, and the one devoted to Canada is worthy of unqualified praise. Without being too contracted, it gives an immense quantity of information within small limits, the facts being well arranged, and rendered more readily available by the marginal notes which run through the work. Moreover, a copious index further assists to this end, and a capital map is prefixed. The guide has gone into a second edition.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE. By the Right Rev. Frederick, Lord Bishop of Exeter. New York: Macmillan and Company.

SELECTED PROSE WRITINGS OF JOHN MILTON. With an Introductory Essay by Ernest Myers. Parchment Library Series. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

JOCK HALLIDAY. A Grassmarket Hero: or Sketches of Life and Character in an old City Parish. By Robina F. Hardy. Seventh Edition. Toronto: William Briggs.

ALDERSYDE. A Border Story of Seventy Years Ago. By Annie S. Swan. With Six Original Illustrations. Toronto: William Briggs.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MR. BROWNING'S new book, "Ferishtah's Fancies," will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. immediately.

MR. BENTLEY, of London, has just re-published a remarkable book entitled "Letters from Hell." This extraordinary work appeared first in Denmark eighteen years ago.

AN American edition of the famous "Correspondence and Diaries of John Wilson Croker" will be published immediately by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York.

ZOLA'S statement that he wrote decent novels until he well-nigh starved is met by the unsympathetic with the remark that it is a great pity that he did not write them a little longer.

The Current has secured for its Christmas issue, from Hon. F. B. Washburne, ex-Minister of France, a most entertaining paper of international interest, entitled "The Siege of Paris and Christmas-Tide."

THE trustees of Cornell University have purchased the magnificent collection of European fossils belonging to Professor Ward, which has been upon deposit in the college museum for the last year. The specimens are mostly mesozoic, and include many of the rare and typical forms of the Lias and neighbouring formations.

ONE of the most ambitious attempts in the way of illustrated books made in this country is the edition of "Lalla Rookh" published by Estes and Lauriat. The poem will be illustrated with 125 photo-etchings printed from steel plates, in tints.

EVERYONE who is intending to make Christmas presents of books, should send for Messrs. Houghton and Mifflin's catalogue—in itself a delightful little volume. Sample pages of superb gift-books are included in the same firm's "Holiday Bulletin."

THE Colegrove Book Company of Chicago have issued a little guide-book to the poetry of James Russell Lowell—"Outline Studies for Home Schools and Conversation Classes"—which will be found of great assistance to classes and reading circles who may select that poet for study.

CHATEAUBRIAND's famous story of "Atala," the result of the distinguished Frenchman's visit to America in 1791, will be issued by the Cassells as a holiday book, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, and an introduction from the graceful pen of Mr. E. J. Harding, of New York.

A NEW book on Dickens is promised immediately. It will be from the pen of Mr. Dolby, who arranged his famous reading tour for him through Great Britain and America. It will tell many stories of the great novelist's life that have not yet been "edited," and will give a vivid picture of the man as he appeared during an exciting—perhaps the most exciting—period of his career.

AN autobiography of Mr. Robert Buchanan will be published in London early in the coming year, entitled "Reminiscences of a Literary Career." It will contain recollections of Dickens, Thackeray, George Henry Lewis, George Eliot, Thomas Love Peacock, Charles Reade and others. It is highly probable that the author will also touch upon the causes of his being the present literary Ishmael of England.

LITTEL'S Living Age will soon enter upon its forty-first year of successful publication. It is invaluable to the general reader. Supplying the place of many reviews, magazines and papers, it enables him at small expense, considering the quantity and quality of the reading furnished, to keep pace with the best thought and well abreast of the best literature of the day. The prospectus of this magazine for 1885 is worthy the attention of all who are selecting their reading matter for the new year.

DR. SMILES has just added another to his now numerous volumes of memoirs of industrial biography in the form of a book entitled "Men of Invention and Industry." Possessing all the best characteristics of his previous works, the new volume gives us the history of a very important branch of British industry—namely, shipbuilding—as well as an accurate account of the invention of the steam printing press, with additional chapters on "Astronomers in Humble Life," and "Industry in Ireland."

JANSEN, McCLURG AND COMPANY, of Chicago, announce for publication to-day "The Book-Lover; a Guide to the Best Reading," by James Baldwin, Ph.D.—a book about books, intended for students of literature and general readers. On December 10th will appear from the same press, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, which it is promised shall be more comprehensive and more correct than any work on the same subject now in existence. An edition de luxe of both books will be published in addition to the popular one.

A VERY mysterious volume of poems is about to be issued. It is entitled "Love Letters, by a Violinist," and we understand that the publishers themselves are in total ignorance as to the actual identity of the author, the business part of the arrangements having been effected through an intermediate hand. But there is a vague and growing rumour that the volume in question is by no less a personage than the Duke of Edinburgh. He has long been favourably known as a "Violinist," but, if the present report be true, it is certainly the first appearance of any one of Her Majesty's sons in the realms of poetry, and as such, there is no doubt whatever that as soon as the book appears there will be a rush upon the edition which, it is said, will be a limited one.

AN English grammar school master says that, in his view, the requirements of a sound practical education, such as will fit the average boy to live by his wits (for this, after all, is what most parents want), are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, surveying, French and German, with chemistry, and perhaps geology; that the present system teaches him, generally speaking, much cricket, a little Cæsar and Virgil, Greek grammar, and an easy play with a little mathematics; geography being sometimes omitted, and English history made very little of; that it may be said generally that the net results of sending a boy to one of the public schools are proficiency in cricket, a gentlemanly bearing, and expensive habits; and if, in addition, he does become a good classical or mathematical scholar, he is none the better able to earn his living unless he enters one of the learned professions, which the majority of boys do not.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE'S "Experiences of a Barrister's Career" met with a very cordial reception, and passed through many editions. Encouraged by the success of the "Experiences," a second work has just been issued under the title of "From the Old World to the New" (Bentley, London). It tells the story of a visit which Sergeant Ballantine recently made to America. It is not at all comparable with its predecessor. It is without interest. Indeed, it conveys the idea that the author's sole object was to make a book which should resemble the former one as nearly as possible, and perhaps share in its predecessor's good fortune. The really entertaining reminiscences of the loquacious barrister must have been exhausted by the "Experiences." The persons dealt with in the new book are neither so interesting in themselves nor so brightly dealt with. The scene is different, and this really constitutes the sum of all the freshness the book can claim.

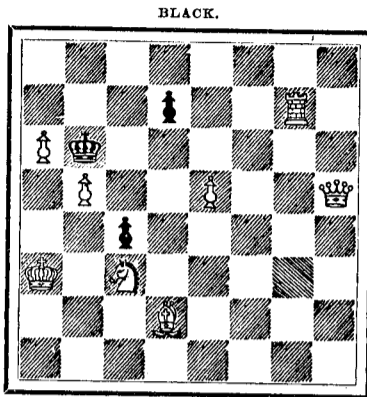
CHESS.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 63.

Composed for the WEEK.

By Chas. W. Phillips, Toronto Chess Club.

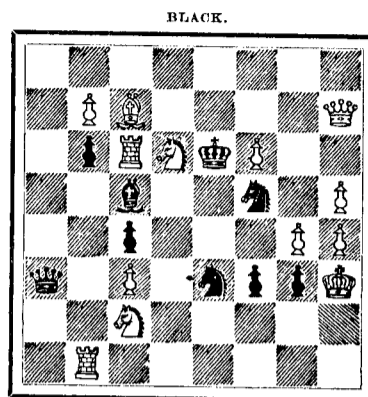


White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 64.

TOURNEY PROBLEM No. 14.

Motto:—"Indicium duplex."



White to play and mate in three moves.

TORONTO vs. QUEBEC.

This great match, the greatest so far as the number of players engaged, that has ever taken place in Canada, was concluded on Saturday evening last. The Queen City vanquished her eastern sister by the splendid score of six games against two.

Following is the detailed score:—

Score table for Toronto vs. Quebec chess match, listing board numbers, player names, and game results.

GAME NO. 33.

TORONTO vs. QUEBEC.

BOARD "A."

Guiooco Piano.

Move-by-move record for Game No. 33, showing White and Black moves and annotations.

NOTES.

- List of notes (a) through (m) explaining specific moves and game events.

GAME No. 35.

BOARD "C."

Move-by-move record for Game No. 35, showing White and Black moves and annotations.

NOTES.

- List of notes (a) through (m) explaining specific moves and game events.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Repairs, Collingwood," will be received until Friday, the 21st day of November, instant, inclusively, for

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Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 1st November, 1884.

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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:—Morbid state of the blood, as the lighted corpuscle of urberle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomosa, 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

What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B.A., a Clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's New Treatment for Catarrh.

Oakland, Ont., Canada, March 17, '83.

Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son:

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 18th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of Catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease, and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for Catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but I feel fully cured by the two sent me, and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers.

Yours, with many thanks,

REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

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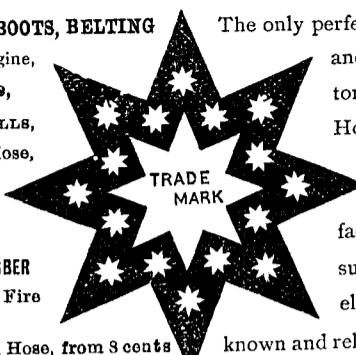
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TORONTO, April 12th, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have examined samples of JOHN LABATT'S INDIA PALE ALE, submitted to me for analysis by JAMES GOOD & Co., agents for this city, and find it to be perfectly sound, containing no ascetic acids, impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure, and a very superior malt liquor.

BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, Dec. 20, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed several samples of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, from the brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont. I find them to be remarkably sound Ales, brewed from pure malt and hops. I have examined both the March and October brewings, and find them of uniform quality. They may be recommended to invalids or convalescents where malt beverages are required as tonic. Signed, JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Phyl., Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst.

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THE CRITIC

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Under the general title of "Authors at Home," THE CRITIC has just begun the publication of a series of personal and critical sketches of the best known living American writers. Many hands will assist in the preparation of this series, and no one will be written of whose consent has not been obtained. Mr. Lowell will be treated of by Thomas Hughes—author of "Tom Brown's School days," and one of the American Minister's most intimate friends. Mr. Whitier is written of by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Mr. Curtis by George Parsons Lathrop. Alice Wellington Rollins will tell how Mrs. Jackson ("H. H.") lives at Colorado Springs, and Rodger Riordon will write of Mr. Burroughs at Esopus. Other sketches will be announced from time to time.

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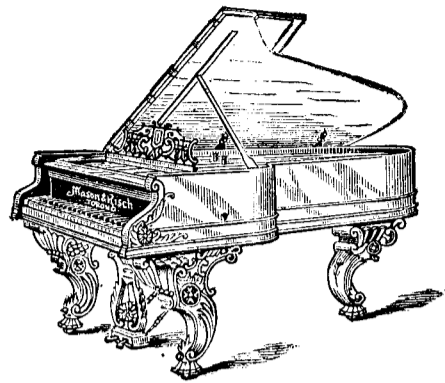
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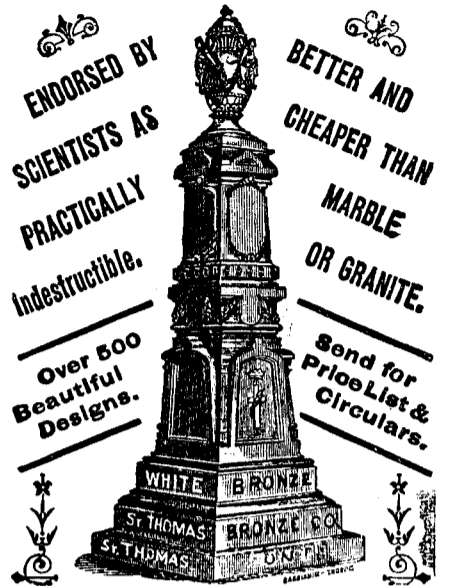
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