

THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Fifth Year.
Vol. V., No. 41.

Toronto, Thursday, September 6th, 1888.

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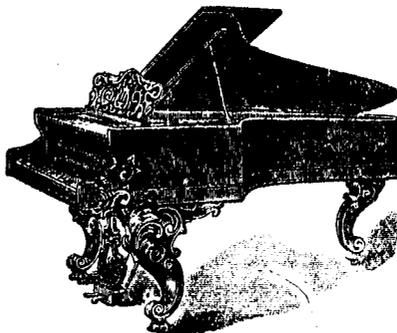
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

MR. LAURIER has drawn upon himself the fierce wrath of *The Empire*, and even a mild criticism from *The Globe*, by ascribing, in a recent address, the present hostility of the United States to the unfriendly and irritating past policy of the Canadian Government. The charge has an unmistakably partisan flavour, although Mr. Laurier has not hitherto shown himself one of those politicians to whom every national event is of value in proportion as it affords material for the manufacture of party capital. The main question is not, however, as *The Empire* would have it appear, one of patriotism, but of truth. The impending crisis renders it specially desirable for all parties to put aside, as far as possible, both passion and prejudice, and calmly review the steps which have led up to the present state of affairs. "To see ourselves as others see us," to put ourselves as honestly as we can in our neighbour's place, is no less a duty and is no less difficult in national than in personal and social relations. Though no one with a grain of discernment can doubt that President Cleveland's message, like the Senate's contemptuous rejection of the Treaty, was dictated by partisan motives, and that much of the rhodomontade indulged in by Congressional orators is equally insincere, it is obvious that neither partisanship nor insincerity can suffice to explain the situation. Why is it that such small anti-Canadian thunder is deemed useful and necessary for party purposes? It is grateful, evidently, to the popular sentiment. But why should such a sentiment exist amongst our neighbours? "The wrongs of Ireland" may furnish the answer in part, but not in full. Can it be that some of the Acts of the Canadian Government in the past have been, as the *New York Witness*, a paper not unfriendly to Canada, says, "unfriendly and unjustifiable"? Can it be, as the *Christian Union*, another paper of friendly tone, remarks, that "the Canadians have shown a very small spirit in the matter"? May it not be true that some of our Customs' regulations have been needlessly vexatious; that in the recent tolls' business the spirit of the treaty has been violated; that in the regulation taxing the packages in which free fruits are brought in, our Government is not only again violating the spirit of the Treaty, but too successfully copying the picayune policy of our neighbours in the lobster-can affair? That Canada cannot and will not yield one tittle of her territorial rights in the fisheries, under any menace, goes without saying. Her

present care should be to put herself so clearly in the right in every particular that she can fearlessly face all consequences and challenge the verdict of the nations. Grant, as the *Globe* urges, that the harsh customs and anti-bonding regulations are necessary to enable us to guard effectively our fish preserves from poachers. That may be our misfortune, but we can hardly expect our neighbour to see with our eyes, or to take any the more kindly an unfriendly exclusion because it is prompted by suspicion of his honesty.

THAT the fisheries dispute cannot and must not eventuate in war between the two great English-speaking nations, every true man on either side the line will declare. Such an issue is too absurd, as well as too horrible, to contemplate. And yet it cannot be denied that there is much of real danger in the situation. The history of the world is full of instances in which great wars have arisen out of just such petty disputes and irritations. The chief safeguard and the real strength of Canada's position in the case lie in the fact that both Great Britain and Canada are and have always been ready at any moment to submit the whole matter to friendly arbitration. The weakness of the United States contention is shown in the fact that in rejecting, without an attempt at amendment, a treaty which her own Government and at least one-half her own statesmen have pronounced just and fair, she has openly declared herself unwilling to settle the dispute save on her own terms. The nation which acts thus and then refuses to arbitrate, puts herself obviously in the wrong and becomes the real aggressor. Not only so, but when she happens, as in this case, to be an enlightened and Christian nation, she puts herself in a position in which the appeal may safely be taken from the action of her rulers to the sense of justice and the Christian sentiment of her people. That appeal Canadians may now boldly make. It may not be heard at the moment amidst the din of the raging party conflict, but it will be heard and responded to as soon as the tumult is over and reason has regained her seat, provided, and here is the real source of the deepest anxiety, the exigencies of partyism on the one hand and natural pride and resentment on the other, do not, in the meantime, hurry both parties into positions from which retreat without humiliation will be no longer possible. In the face of such exigencies there are two courses which a country situated as Canada is may pursue. The one is to stand on her mettle, to refuse to admit even the possibility that any fraction of the blame may be hers, and to meet every taunt and threat with an answering note of defiance. The other is to mingle firmness with "sweet reasonableness," to discuss every issue with calmness, to be ready to right every demonstrable wrong, and thus to place herself, in case of the worst, in the position of the man who is thrice armed because he "has his quarrel just." The true Canadian patriot is he who urges his Government to take the latter course. The fear of being thought a coward makes the worst of all cowards.

SOME of the cabled utterances of the *London Times* and *Standard*, which come to hand as we are preparing for press, make it pretty clear that colonial editors have not a monopoly of rashness and indiscretion. If anything could be more injudicious than the *Times'* boast that Canada courts the encounter with the United States, the *Standard's* reference to British ironclads and the "Trent" affair supplies it. We do not think that any fair interpretation of the speeches that have been made by Dominion Ministers warrants the assertion of the *Times*. If it did, the Ministers in question would stand convicted, in the minds of all calm and thoughtful Canadians, of gross indiscretion and something worse. As to the coarse Jingoism ascribed to the *Standard*, we find it hard to believe that its words can have been correctly reported. If otherwise, the *Standard* will no doubt be quickly reminded by Americans, on the one hand, that the United States stands to-day in a very different position from that it occupied at the time of the "Trent" affair, and by the masses of its own countrymen, on the other, that they are not so ready to engage in a costly and bloody fratricidal war, whose issue no one could foresee, for the settlement of a colonial fisheries' dispute. The buncombe speeches of American politicians are sufficiently exasperating, but no civilized nation could now make the denial of commercial privileges a *casus belli*. A British Government of a former day might send its fleets to force a semi-barbarous nation

like the Chinese to open their ports for the opium traffic, but no British Government of to-day would be so absurd as to try the same argument to force a great nation like the United States to carry the goods of one of its Colonies in bond across its territories. Canadians know better than to expect it. Should our territory be attacked, or even an attempt made to take our fisheries by force, the question would assume a different aspect, but for the present it is more dignified to leave the "blood and thunder" declamation for Congressional orators.

OUR Washington correspondent sends us the following note: The unkindly message of the President did not prevent a fair attendance of Canadian delegates at the convention of St. George's Societies in Philadelphia, though some expected faces from Canada were missing whose absence could not, perhaps, be so well explained as by assuming that they felt, for the time being, too vexed or sore-hearted to take part in an international love feast, even in the names of charity and the slayer of the dragon. At the welcoming meeting and the banquet, the references to the message in the speeches of the Canadian visitors were habitually dignified and conciliatory, though it was not always possible to avoid the temptation to make some veiled allusion to the generally admitted partisan character and purpose of the message. A State paper, ostensibly on the foreign relations of the Republic, prepared without the knowledge, assistance, or approval of the minister in charge of foreign affairs, as the late message is said, on apparently good authority, to have been, must have about it an aspect of recklessness or insincerity and, in either case, may be left by outsiders to the disposition of those whom it immediately concerns. The American delegates to the St. George's convention had much to say of the strength and vigour of the movement for the naturalization of British residents of the States. In New England and the West the movement would seem to be healthy in every particular; in New York it seems to have become already associated with jobbery.

THE Quebec Conversion Act is still the subject of much warm debate. In a recent speech at Coaticook Mr. Mercier dwelt with strong emphasis upon the largeness of the amount, \$225,000 a year, which he hoped to save under the operation of that Act, and explained to the people how he proposed to use the money for their benefit. He declared, moreover, that, if God left him health, strength, and energy, he would effect the conversion of the debt. It is certainly hard to reconcile this declaration with the Premier's strong and unequivocal pledges that he would not use the compulsory clause of the Act to effect a forced conversion. Still, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the public is bound to rely upon those pledges made in Parliament and renewed in Mr. Mercier's late telegram to members of the English Stock Exchange. It would be premature and unjust to assume that bad faith will be shown in so important a matter, particularly in a case in which such bad faith would do infinitely more harm in destroying the Provincial Credit than the sum thus fraudulently saved could counterbalance. It is incredible that the clue to the Premier's purposed action can be found in the point taken by *L'Etendard* that there is no stipulation in the bonds which prevents the Government from redeeming them at par whenever it suits their convenience. No very high sense of honour can be needed to recognize such a stipulation, in spirit and intent, in the very fact that the dates of maturity and redemption are distinctly written on the face of the bonds. Mr. Mercier will hardly impale the honour and good faith of the Province upon the sharp point of a legal technicality, even should such be available.

THE Manitoba railway agitation is, it may be presumed, finally set at rest. The settlement reached does not seem to be an ideally satisfactory one, but is, perhaps, the best attainable under the circumstances, as the Government did not probably feel itself strong enough financially or otherwise, to enter upon the construction and management at provincial expense of a system of railways capable of competing with the Canadian Pacific. That is, no doubt, what the Northern Pacific Company may be expected to do in the end, provided the guarantees taken by the Government in respect to maximum rates, and against coalition or pooling, are ample for the purpose. The rumour that the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Company proposes to enter as a third competitor for North West traffic foreshadows a future possibility, but one which may be for the present relegated to the dim distance. The statement now put forth by the *Free Press* in regard to the prior claim of the Manitoba Central, in virtue of a contract made with the Provincial Commissioner of railways in 1887, lacks inherent probability. It is incredible that such a bargain having any binding force on the Government could have been in existence, and nothing

have been heard of it before. While the Provinces and Territories cannot fail to profit vastly by the competition of the Northern Pacific, it is obvious that the latter enters upon no light contest in undertaking to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The latter, in addition to having got the start in the race, has an immense advantage in the fact that it has been built and equipped so largely at public expense that the amount of capital actually invested by the stock-holders must be comparatively small, and the annual charge for interest on capital correspondingly light. Present indications happily are that both roads will find abundant employment during the approaching season in transporting the surplus of the magnificent crops which are now being harvested.

MANY of our readers will remember that, on the occasion of the Trafalgar-Square demonstrations of the unemployed in London last November, the Lord Mayor called a conference of philanthropists at the Mansion House, to aid him in devising and applying some means of alleviating on a large scale the pitiable distress. The first report of this Mansion House Conference has lately been issued. It will no doubt be studied with interest by many in Canada, as well as in England, in view of the terrible difficulty of the problem which the distress of the unemployed offers at the approach of winter, even in such a city as Toronto. The report in question is, it must be confessed, not all that could have been hoped for, yet it shows that the experiment of employing those out of work at the simplest sort of agricultural labour, at low wages, was, if not a great success, by no means a total failure. In the first place the Lord Mayor's committee succeeded in raising only a little more than one-fourth of the £20,000 for which they appealed. They were, therefore, able to offer employment to only 456 men, instead of the 1,300 originally intended. The tests applied were severe, perhaps unduly so, including satisfactory evidence of character and proof of at least six months' residence in London. The results in brief were that 62 of the 456 failed to appear, 134 were dismissed or struck from the books for continued absence, and 164 were pronounced, after careful trial, too hopelessly demoralized to be capable of being raised to the dignity of self-supporting labour. Of the remaining 96 as many as 53 were helped to become members of trade or benefit societies, or to go to some other part of the country, or to take clothes or tools out of pawn when there was a prospect of work; 26 were taken at their own request to the Colonies; and 17 left the works for better and permanent employment. Though the totals are disappointing it cannot be considered a small thing that a large percentage of the 96 were presumably rescued from the slums and helped to become industrious and respectable. Perhaps, however, the lesson most emphatically conveyed by the report is that of the absolute necessity, in order to any permanent good results, that every municipality should provide and carefully apply a labour test to all mendicants, as an indispensable guide to wise and humane treatment.

FOR a people so subject to scares, the English seem to have borne with remarkable coolness the series of disasters they have just suffered in the capture of so many of their chief cities by the enemy—the Irish cruisers. That the whole British fleet should have proved unable to save Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Scarborough, Grimsby, Holyhead, etc., from bombardment; that Liverpool itself should have suffered the ignominy of capture and have been ransomed only on the humiliating condition that the Mayor of that city shall dine every year, "if asked," with Admiral Tryon or his successors; that even the British Channel should have been boldly invaded by the enemy's cruisers,—all these things must be very far from reassuring to the pessimists who have been so loudly lamenting their country's helplessness in case of invasion. Still, somehow or other, the people seem to have taken the matter, as we have said, very coolly. Perhaps this may be taken as an indication that the old national martial spirit is dying out, and a species of easy-going fatalism taking its place. Perhaps it may indicate only the profound self-reliance of a nation so accustomed to conquer and to rule that the idea that they may be some day conquered and ruled cannot find a lodgment in the national brain. And, finally, it is just possible that the British democracy of to-day are too sceptical to be convinced that all this playing at war and defeat really determines anything with regard to the power of the nation to take care of itself. There may be, as *The Christian World* says there is, "a strong suspicion that all this bombarding and destroying, or ransoming, without let or hindrance from the British fleet, and with hardly a gun being fired from the shore, is intended to scare the country into readily granting vast sums of money for more guns and ships and forts."

It does not, at any rate, seem likely that the British people will be constrained even by this great calamity, to invest any very large amount

in addition to the vast sums now annually expended for the increase of the navy, until some surer conclusions shall have been reached with regard to the form that the naval warfare of the future will probably take. At the present, after all the experimenting, inventing, and building of iron-clads, any further expenditure on a vast scale would, manifestly, be a leap in the dark—a possible throwing of the money into the sea. In the absence of any great naval engagements, the questions between long-range ordnance and defensive armour, between torpedoes and torpedo-catchers, between gun powder and dynamite, and, above all, between size and speed, cannot be considered to be by any means authoritatively settled. Amongst other complications affecting the last named question, is that of the inviolability of the international compact by which it was a few years since decreed that the neutral flag should protect the commerce. As was pointed out in a recent debate in Parliament, the observance of this rule would mean for Great Britain, in case of war, an immediate transference of the nation's mighty and indispensable commerce to foreigners, with very dubious prospects of its recovery at any early day. This would be, of course, well-nigh equivalent to national ruin. Other speakers insisted, not without good show of reason, that such an agreement is all very well in time of peace, but that a way would quickly be found or made to evade it or break it, in time of war. The view taken of the matter by the United States may be inferred from the fact that the seven war-ships Congress has just empowered the Government to build at a maximum cost of nearly \$10,000,000, are all without exception to be fast cruisers, speeding from seventeen to twenty knots an hour, and evidently adapted not so much for close engagements, or coast defence, as for operating against the commerce of an enemy.

A NEW YORK correspondent sends us some sensible comments on the injudicious wedding of social and political reforms. He says: On the side of Free Trade, there is no American writer more clear and forcible than Henry George. Yet his hearing is extremely limited through his better known advocacy of 'the single tax.' His following consists only of men who believe in both articles of his creed, and is, therefore, much smaller than if he preached up either one or the other of his reforms. A similar fate has befallen Dr. McGlynn. While sharing Mr. George's convictions regarding land-ownership, he leads the attack on the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church. Many who hold to the first position, dislike the second, and *vice versa*, so that the poor Doctor has only for disciples the few who would abolish 'unearned increment,' and keep priests strictly within their church walls. A case parallel with these two is the marriage of Woman Suffrage to the Prohibition Movement. It has alienated many from the prohibitionist ranks, who are opposed to giving women votes. While the party's expectation is that women would use their votes to suppress the liquor traffic, these objectors say, 'Well and good, but what warrant is there that they may be always as wise?' The moral of all which is that when a second 'reform' is added to a first, it acts as a subtractor. A reformer possessed by one idea may be a narrow man, but he will be all the more successful for fighting under a single banner with a zeal undivided.

THE Presidential campaign in the United States is evidently effecting, to a considerable extent, a reconstruction of parties. The newspapers are constantly heralding the transit of men of greater or less local prominence from the camp of the Democrats to that of the Republicans, or *vice versa*. The accessions to the Republican ranks are principally manufacturers whose interests are, or are supposed to be, at stake on the tariff issue. The Democratic recruits, on the other hand, are largely composed of those who have either changed their views in regard to the theory of protection, or who, while still holding the protectionist faith, think it absurd and dangerous to keep up a war tariff and collect a war revenue in time of peace. There is also, no doubt, a good deal of crossing of the lines in both directions amongst the industrial classes, whose changes of view, though they may attract less attention, are no less potent in affecting the result. A good many of those employed in manufacturing establishments will follow their employers, in some cases under a kind of veiled compulsion, in others because persuaded that reduction of tariff means diminution of the employers' ability to pay high wages. *Per contra*, a considerable number of farmers and labourers who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket will change sides under the impression that the Democratic policy will tend to lessen the cost of the necessaries of life, and so benefit the consumer. There is a third movement, moreover, from both camps to that of the Prohibition party, which is now said by journals not favourable to that party to be larger than either of the above. Men of considerable influence, such as Bishop Hurst, of the Episcopal Methodists, and Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, are among the more recent converts.

AN exchange brings us particulars of the great scheme for the reconstruction of the Map of Europe, which, if the Paris journal *La France* may be taken as authority, has been wrought out by Prince Bismarck and his Italian counterpart Signor Crispi. The reconstruction is to be mainly at the expense of France, of course, and the Parisian journal goes so far as to publish a map "showing the dimensions and appearance of the country after it has been amputated on the northern, eastern, and southern sides. Germany, it appears, is to take the department of Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges, Haute Saone, and Doubs as far as Montbeliard. Italy is to take the Var, the Alpes Maritimes, the Hautes Alpes, the Basses Alpes, and Upper and Lower Savoy. Belgium is to get the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and a corner of the Aisne. Spain is to have the Ariège, part of the Haute Garonne, and the Hautes and Basses Pyrenées. A fragment of Central France, around Paris, will be left apparently to form a little principality or miniature republic, which will be allowed to remain a third or fourth rate power, as a surviving relic of the once glorious and pleasant land of France." The public are not informed of the manner in which *La France* became possessed of these startling details of a scheme which, if it existed at all, would naturally be shrouded in the darkest attainable secrecy. It is shrewdly suggested, however, that the object of *La France's* article may be sufficiently answered "if the requisite degree of irritation and indignation are excited against Signor Crispi." This result has, no doubt, been in a large measure attained.

ACCORDING to an article in the *Economiste Francais* of August 11th, by M. René Stourm, the national debt of France is the heaviest borne by any nation on the globe. M. Stourm's computation makes the total amount equivalent to \$5,902,800,000. This is from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 less than the sum at which it has been placed by some other computations, but the discrepancy is explained by the omission from M. Stourm's figures of \$432,000,000 of life annuities, which are usually considered as a part of the debt. The annual charge for interest and sinking fund, on the entire debt, including the annuities, is \$258,167,083. Of the funded debt, \$2,900,000,000 are perpetual three per cents., \$1,357,600,000 perpetual four and a half per cents., and \$967,906,200 redeemable bonds of various descriptions. Annuities to divers companies and corporations of \$477,400,000, and \$200,000,000 of floating debt, make up the balance of M. Stourm's total. Next to France in the magnitude of their public debts come, according to M. Stourm's figures, Russia, with \$3,605,600,000; England, with \$3,565,800,000; Italy, with \$2,226,200,000; Austria, with \$1,857,600,000, not including Hungary which owes \$635,600,000; Spain, with \$1,208,400,000; and Prussia, with \$962,800,000. Of all these nations England and Prussia are the only two which have revenues sufficient to guarantee a permanent equilibrium of the budget. Not only is the debt of France the heaviest absolutely, but it has increased more rapidly in the past than that of any other, and is likely, M. Stourm thinks, to do so in the future. In presence of these enormous figures we can readily see one strong reason why French statesmen should have listened to the recent declarations of Emperor William with such unwonted placidity.

IF the Chinese, as a nation, have developed phlegm or "nervelessness" to anything like the extent described by the *North China Herald*, it seems almost a pity that any obstacles should be placed in the way of their free intercourse with the people of this continent. There might be some reason to hope that the silent influence and example of the members of such a race, if present in large numbers, would do much to correct the extreme nervousness, which is the bane and torture of so large a proportion of the people of the United States and Canada. It seems to be conceded in the article in question that the Chinese have nerves, but why the concession should be thought necessary is not apparent. The evidence of the habits and symptoms described would certainly go far to prove the contrary. The Chinaman, we are told, can write all day, work all day, stand in one position all day, weave, beat gold, carve ivory, do infinitely tedious jobs for ever and ever, and discover no more signs of weariness and irritation than if he were a machine. He can do without exercise, can sleep anywhere, under any circumstances, amidst any din; whether on the ground, a floor, a bed, or a chair, is a matter of comparative indifference. "It would be easy," says the *Herald*, "to raise in China an army of a million men—nay, of ten millions—tested by competitive examination as to their capacity to go to sleep across three wheelbarrows, head downwards like a spider, their mouths wide open, and a fly inside." All of which goes to show that the Chinaman possesses in abundance, is in fact compounded of, the very qualities a moderate infusion of which into the make-up of the average American or Canadian, would contribute immensely to the attainment of that repose which is so deplorably lacking in the new races which are in process of development on this continent.

HOWEVER great may seem the absurdity of attempting to found a party with a view to ruling a great nation, on so narrow and impracticable a platform as that of the Prohibition Party, it cannot be denied that with General Fisk as its candidate, and other men of influence amongst its enthusiastic promoters, the Third party is likely to prove a much more influential factor in the present campaign than could have been supposed. As an indication of the earnestness of its friends it is stated that the appeal made a short time since for a fund of \$40,000, to send copies of the *New York Voice* to 60,000 ministers until after the campaign has been completely successful. The entire sum has been raised, mostly in small contributions. It is not unlikely that many good people may be giving their adhesion to the Prohibition Party on principles not very dissimilar to those announced by Dr. Ward, who declares, in a public letter, that he is unable to support the Democrats by reason of their lack of sympathy with the civil service, ballot, and temperance reforms; and that he cannot go with the Republicans because they are working to increase rather than reduce national taxation. This candid friend also scariifies the Prohibitionists for favouring the abolition of the internal revenue tax on whiskey, and then announces his conclusion to support their candidate in the following spicy terms: "The party means well; it is only silly. I would rather be with silly people than with indifferent or ill-disposed people. The Republican party declares that, rather than give up any part of the protective principle, it will give us free whiskey at twenty-five cents a gallon. This is not silliness; it is blindness to moral conditions. I prefer folly to knavery."

LIFE Insurance is becoming year by year a subject of increasing interest. It is no longer a matter of personal concern. It is of public and even national importance. In some countries the insurance of lives is now, and in many other countries in the course of time will be, a governmental duty as imperative as the conveyance of letters or despatching of telegrams. In Canada the insurance laws are fairly equitable and not only native but foreign companies seem to find remunerative business. The oldest and the strongest native Company is the "Canada Life" the 41st annual report of which we publish in another column. From this report nothing but its present position, which is most satisfactory, and its history for twelve months, which is interesting and must be gratifying to those concerned, can be learned; but we happen to know something of the ancient history of this pioneer Canadian Life Insurance Company, and it does not surprise us in the least to find the President saying that its income "exceeds the income of any other Canadian corporation except that of the two great railways which span our Dominion, and that of the leading Canadian Bank." Nearly five millions of new business was done last year, the total income was \$1,695,070.70, the income from investments exceeded the death payments by nearly \$40,000 and the assets now amount to \$8,345,583.42. The only new feature to which the report directs attention is the adoption of a system of Tontine policies which is "likely to be very profitable and advantageous to assurers who attain the tontine periods they may select."

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.—I.

To a considerable number of persons by no means lacking in intelligence the Conference of Anglican bishops "holden at Lambeth Palace in July, 1888," will appear to be a matter of very small importance, if not of actual insignificance. They have heard that an assembly of archbishops, metropolitans, and other bishops, "of the Holy Catholic Church, in full communion with the Church of England, one hundred and forty-five in number, all having superintendence over dioceses or lawfully commissioned to exercise episcopal functions therein, assembled from divers parts of the earth, at Lambeth Palace," and so forth; but they hardly recognized the necessity for giving any special mention or attributing any particular importance to such an event.

To those who consider the real forces by which human society is controlled, the power of religion in every sphere of human life, the deep and wide-spread influence of the English Church, the high character, the varied learning, the copious experience of the ecclesiastics recently assembled, the number of the bishops exceeding that of any assembly of Anglican prelates ever held, it will not seem easy to appreciate the importance of the well-weighed utterances of such an assembly.

It is, of course, clear enough that no final authority can be claimed for the decrees of such a gathering. When "Rome speaks" there are many who declare that "the cause is finished." No such claim can be conceded, by their own communion or by any other, to the English bishops. No such claim is advanced on their behalf. Yet the actual effect of their words need not, for that reason, be less considerable. The utterances

of a self-styled infallibility may not be formally resisted, while they may yet pass wholly unregarded, falling to the ground and bearing no fruit; while the solemn decisions of free men addressed to other men whose freedom is equally recognized, may yet commend themselves to men's consciences and gain an authority derived not from external considerations, but from their own intrinsic truth.

Whether we regard this Assembly of Anglican bishops as representing the communion over which they preside, or consider them as having authority over it—an authority in some sense received from above, and recognized as being so received by the Anglican communion at large,—it is obvious that their decisions are of no slight importance to English Christianity throughout the world. When we speak of English Christianity we mean something larger and more comprehensive than Anglican Christianity. We include the whole of those Christian communities of English-speaking men, which have sprung out of the Anglican Church or have grown up beside or around it, and which, consciously or unconsciously, are, to a great extent, identical in doctrine and sentiment with the English Church and are largely influenced by it.

Dean Stanley once spoke of the English Church as the Themistocles among the Churches, and it is the same now. Each communion would put itself first. Most communions would place the Church of England second. Certainly the English Church, to a large extent, provides the religious literature of the English-speaking communions. The very valuable contributions to the exposition of the Scriptures made by Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Methodist divines, important as they are, bear no proportion to the productions of Anglican scholars and theologians. Moreover—whether for good or for evil, and in part for both—the Anglican Churches embrace the wealthier and more highly educated classes in the community, to whom belong, after all, the chief part in the formation of opinion.

For these and other reasons, and because of the great and eternal importance of the subjects handled by the Anglican Bishops, we purpose to draw attention to their utterances—to what they have said and to what they have left unsaid—to the judgments of the collective assembly, as compared and sometimes contrasted with those of the special committees—from all of which we may learn something, whether we agree or disagree as to the conclusions arrived at.

The pamphlet put forth by the Conference consists of three parts: first, an Encyclical letter, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the secretaries on behalf of the Conference, enunciating the subjects considered by the bishops, and giving in the briefest form their conclusions; secondly, the resolutions adopted, either unanimously or by a majority of the whole Conference; and thirdly, the resolutions of the special committees which are to be regarded as the judgments of the Conference at large only when they are embodied in the resolutions.

We can quite understand that many persons will be most struck by the subjects which are "conspicuous by their absence" from the Encyclical of the bishops, and will be ready to quote the old reproach: "Episcopi in Anglia semper pavidi." But there are two sides to this statement. There is as much courage often in reticence as in speech. Timidity utters itself in shrieks when courage is patient and silent. And if, in this Encyclical, we miss some subjects which are prominent in the thoughts of many religious people, which we have no present intention of specifying, we can quite understand that the bishops may have thought that some of these subjects would best settle themselves if left to the natural action of public opinion, whilst it is undeniable that they have dealt firmly and boldly with various burning questions which demanded caution and courage for their treatment. We will, first, note, in a general way, the subjects which are successively treated in the Encyclical Letter and in the sub-joined reports.

In the first place, the bishops say, they "they desire to speak of the moral and practical questions which have engaged the attention of the Conference; and in the forefront we would place the duty of the Church in the promotion of temperance and purity." We are struck, at once, with the visible influence of modern ways of thought upon the deliberations of the bishops. The practical takes the first place, and the theoretical comes after. It would not be easy to defend this course from the logical point of view; but it will certainly have a good effect upon the untheological and unecclesiastical mind.

Having decided to attack practical questions, it is quite natural that the bishops should deal with the now urgent questions of temperance and purity; and, in connection with the latter, with the "sanctity of marriage," and with polygamy. Leaving the subject of temperance—which has received very full and suggestive treatment from the Conference—for future consideration in our pages, we proceed to make a few remarks on the very

delicate subject of sexual purity. It is a pity, both in the Encyclical and in the report of the committee on this subject, the "sexual" is omitted, as it might seem to be implied that there is no other kind of impurity but this, and that, in the Sermon on the Mount, for example, when our Lord said: "Blessed are the pure in heart," He referred only to this form of good or evil. The meaning is, however, made quite plain in the context.

Some of the most important of the statements in the report are the following: "We declare that there is no difference between man and woman in the sinfulness of sins of unchastity. We declare that on the man, in his God-given strength of manhood, rests the main responsibility. We declare that no one known to be living an immoral life ought to be received in Christian society. We solemnly protest against all lowering of the sanctity of marriage." In general, these statements are not only true but most important. The unfairness with which society treats the female offender, in comparison with the male, has long been acknowledged but is still far from being adequately recognized. We should here note the impropriety of using the word "immorality" to designate one special form of moral evil, as being more objectionable than the unqualified use of "purity" to which exception has already been taken. If this abuse were allowed, there would be some danger of the advocates of "purity" committing the same mistake as some advocates of total abstinence, and making their own favourite virtue cover the whole area of morality and religion.

We have expressed our approval of the resolution which places male and female offenders in the same category; but we are not quite sure that either Scripture or Reason, or even human opinion, as expressed in universal history, will sanction the view, that the sin here denounced is equally degrading to both sexes. For example, Polygamy has prevailed among nations far removed from barbarism. Can the same be said of Polyandria? This is a subject too delicate for minute consideration in this place; but it is a duty to draw attentions to propositions which, though generally true, may be extended so as to embrace absurdities and errors. The report on Divorce is brief and judicious. The two extremes with which we are at present threatened, are, on the one hand, the practice of unlimited divorce, the separation of man and wife for any reason, or for no reason but the wish of either party or of both, and on the other hand, the entire abolition of divorce. Both of these extremes are avoided in the report of the committee and in the resolutions of the Conference. Both of these are brief and weighty. We cannot go further into the subject here, as the special pronouncements of both would necessitate the consideration of exegetical questions which would carry us too far.

The last subject dealt with under this head is Polygamy, and more particularly the manner in which the Christian Church should deal with Polygamists who seek admission to membership. It is probably known to many of our readers that, when Bishop Colenso was engaged in Christianizing (after a sort) the Zulus in South Africa, he came upon the difficulty of dealing with the wives of his converts. He had no hesitation in laying down the rule that Christians should have but one wife; but he felt a real difficulty in requiring that men who already had more wives than one should put away all but one. The difficulties were, indeed, manifold. It was easy enough to say that only the first wife was a true wife, and all the others should be put away; but it was not so easy to get the man or his wives to see the justice of such a sentence. Many others, besides Bishop Colenso, acquiesced in his method of dealing with the difficulty, although his party has always been in a minority.

It will be seen that the Conference has taken a middle course. They refuse to give baptism to any one who persists in living as a polygamist; but they do not abandon him as hopeless. They decide to keep him on as a candidate or catechumen until such time as he will make up his mind to accept baptism on the conditions offered. At first sight, this would seem fairly to meet the difficulty. Experience will show whether it is workable. The fear is that it may be found to lead to one of two results—either to the candidate giving up all thought of becoming a member of the Christian Church, or also to his putting off baptism to the hour of death.

The Conference, before arriving at their decisions, had facts and arguments before them which are unknown themselves, and we prefer not to pronounce offhand on a subject involving so many difficulties. Time will show whether their decisions are calculated to meet the necessities of the case. We hope to return to the other subjects considered by the Conference.

IN France a very practical use of photography has recently been made. Several persons were imprisoned by the caving in of a wall. A hole was bored, and down this a tube with a camera was slid. The photograph showed the faces of some of the dead men, and demonstrated the uselessness of efforts at rescue.

TO DOCILITY.

"There is no finality in knowledge"
"Ever learning."

Thou quiet virtue! daughter of humility,
Thy presence augurs growth in human brain,
Who lacks thee cannot grow, sterility
And moral blindness mar his lot and drain
His cup of sparkle and fertility:
Where thou art sovereign all wise counsels reign,
A Newton and a Darwin flowered through thee:
Their conquests wider conquests brought in train;
Attraction's law loosed Adams' plummet bold,
He sounded in the outer depth and found
The sea god of the Æther—Neptune old.
And wider stretched the solar system's bound.
To patient seeker thy deep truths unfold,
With ampler light thus human life is crown'd.

A. T.

PARIS LETTER.

WHAT a curious difference between Paris in summer and Paris in winter. We seem to be in another country. Now, the capital of the world is filled with foreigners, the French seem to have vacated the city and left it to the tender mercies of the Saxon and Teuton traveller; and what an unpleasant, hurried, tired sort of recollection many of these must carry away with them of this city of delights, for all have passed through a certain groove, only having a limited time to stay. I should like to know how many English people visiting Paris this summer have been on a *mouche*, the delightful three half-penny steamers which make the Seine one of the pleasantest water-ways in Europe. From nowhere else can a stranger form a true estimate of Paris, excepting from a balloon; all the new and old French world has always built by the river; on the one side, the Tuileries, the Louvre, and the new Hotel de Ville glide past, on the other the Invalides, the various public offices, the Conciergerie, where poor Marie Antoinette spent her last days, the Institute, and, last but not least, Nôtre Dame, which is better seen from the river than from any other point of view. How few again have ever visited the Hotel Carnavalet, Madame de Sévigné's old house, now turned into a wonderful historical museum; or the *Temple*, one of the strangest sights in the world, more like an old eastern market than anything else, with its shrill bargainings, old carpets, second-hand clothes and—smells. The Halles are also worth a visit, and on the left side of the river the quaint old Quartier Latin should surely interest those who care in the smallest degree for French literature, old or new. In Rome it is *the* thing to "do" the churches, why not "do" them in Paris? From Nôtre Dame to the Sainte Chapelle, there is not a chapel which is not filled with strange curious exvotos, and memories.

Some interesting though painful statistics have just been published concerning the sweating system in Paris, brought out by the strikes which are now occurring in different parts of France. Within the last few years the middle-man has laid his grip on many trades, which were once the specialty of the skilled Paris workman. French boots, for instance, formerly noted for their great excellence and finish were made by an artisan who gained twenty-four shillings a week at the lowest. A sweater now gets the contract, and sends it to the provinces where the work is done in an inferior manner and at a lower figure. In fact a persistent effort has been made for some years to do what the Polish Jews have accomplished in London for tailoring; and a woman who works a sewing machine at home, cannot make more than 10 to 12 francs a week. The ardent invectives of Louise Michel against the power of the *Patron*, have a deep justification in the growing obliteration of the old artistic industries of the French metropolis through the vulgar and cruel trade of the sweater.

A painful impression has been made in political and military circles by a pamphlet entitled *Cherbourg aux Allemands*. It seems that at the late naval pageant at Barcelona, at which the little King and the Queen Regent of Spain were present, the French Admiralty sent for the whole of their Channel Squadron, whilst the Germans sent for only one frigate. This is represented by the "old officer" as being a profound piece of tactics, to prevent the French from realising the number and importance of the German war-ships; which latter made a great impression when they accompanied the Emperor on his visit to the Czar. The old officer who reviews the above mentioned pamphlet, says that the French Navy would have the greatest difficulty in defending the French coast against Germany and Italy, should they combine together to attack France, for the marine force of both nations is in a higher state of efficiency than that of France.

By some strange irony of fate all vestiges of Imperial France are either gone or just disappearing. Catherine de Medici and Anne of Austria seem nearer to us than the Empresses Josephine and Eugénie. The Tuileries and Saint Cloud have disappeared off the face of the earth; and the Château of Malmaison, which I visited lately, looks like a forsaken villa. Yet there Napoleon and Josephine held a brilliant court, and, after the divorce was pronounced, it was at Malmaison that Josephine lived, receiving many distinguished foreigners till her death. Although the Château has fallen into this neglected condition, the small church in the town of Ruel is full of mementos of the Buonapartes; a fine organ given to the church by the Emperor, a remarkably beautiful statue of Josephine dedicated to her memory by her children, Hortense and Eugène Beauharnais, a

monument to Hortense, put up by her son Napoleon III, and several other signs of Ruel having been greatly in the hearts of all the Buonaparte family. The walls of this little town were pulled down to allow Cardinal Richelieu's litter to pass through, none of the gates being broad enough; now Ruel is a lively place with a casino rejoicing in Aunt Sallies, merry-grounds etc., and frequented by Parisian holiday makers. M. A. B.

MONTREAL LETTER.

THOUGH they often fail to comprehend the intricacies and requirements of an ultra-artistic public, perhaps no people understand the temper of the masses better than the Americans. From a financial standpoint, their alert willingness to stock show-tent and newspaper with that which satisfies the most unwarrantable curiosity, must be considered admirable; but I very much fear those amongst us holding Arnoldian views, look upon such pandering with dismay, dismay all the deep because, as some sharp-eyed writer puts it, "There being no duty on the spirit of republicanism, we (Canadians) import it freely"—a "spirit of republicanism" which gives incompetent individuals a disastrous right to opinions, and the power to enforce them. The day seems far off when an ordinary community's ideas on matters artistic will be of any intrinsic value; let critics, and journalists, and artists, then, take care that they work by some less mutable, less subjective laws than those of the populace.

An American is at present exhibiting here Philippoteaux's huge painting—"Christ Entering Jerusalem." The queen's hall has been darkened, and in the centre of its stage, solemnly hung with purple, stands the picture, lighted from above by glaring gas-jets. An oppressive, church-like stillness reigns throughout this auditorium, conducive rather to spiritual exaltation, or to the somnolent acquiescence with which we receive the time-worn imagery of some reverend gentleman, than to intelligent interest. Indeed so awful seems the situation, that even my critical old-lady neighbour, usually hardly as sensitive as she might be, can only mutter her opinion under her breath:

"Eh! but it is a grave scene, ain't it? Look! daughter, look how much that disciple there's like Jerry Tomkinson. (Musingly.) You don't see no very grand people amongst them, do ye? Say, isn't he ridin' with both feet on one side? Ugh! but that pert minx in front is for all the world like yer brother Tom's wife."

You may feel differently, but I find it unjust, inartistic, rude to exhibit pictures after this fashion. I am forcibly reminded of an actor who, discovering himself almost lost, appealed to the religious and national prejudices of his audience; of a magazine which recently published the bewitching face of its principal contributor. To study painting, as to study everything else, we should have honest daylight in plenty, and no prejudices. It were better that they left us ignorant, than, that our countless, silly, blinding passions should be excited there where the poet sings truth still exists.

After the subtle poetry of Uhde, the sweet, grave, homely feeling of Gabriel Max, the passionate grandeur of Munkacsy, the ominous strength and dignity of Doré, Monsieur Philippoteaux's work seems neither very interesting, very original, nor very powerful. Even the ass has not taken one step in advance since we last saw it, and she stands there with her right hoof raised primly for all eternity. *C'est le vieux jeu*, as the French say. The disciples crowd behind Christ entering the city, and on either side of the white-robed figure, curious, eager, but conventionally disposed throngs wave their palm branches, or kneel with rapture. It is natural that so clever a painter of cycloramas should excel in perspective. We can see very satisfactorily through the great gate-way and beyond, and far down a narrow by-street. The sunlight too seems cleverly managed, casting delicate, greyish, haze, with its fine intensity, over the ponderous masonry. But where we are disappointed is in the general conception, in the idea. Christ appears, not as an exquisitely intelligent being, consumed by mighty thoughts that have burned his cheeks to ashy paleness, as the embodiment of compassion and suffering: we tremble before the denouncer of heretics, the sworn friend of uncompromising doctrinaires. But in reality the whole figure, waxy face, golden beard and hair, outstretched hand giving the two-finger, papal blessing, resembles an ecclesiastical ornament more than anything else. Then St. John who, holding the ass's bridle, turns his head angrily towards some jeering Pharisees, does it with too premeditated an air, too evidently as if he were posing. These Pharisees are perhaps Monsieur Philippoteaux's most interesting figures. They bear a strong likeness to Munkacsy's trio in his "Christ on Calvary," though they show far less power, clearness and individuality. As for the artist's *figurantes*, we find them *figurantes* truly. You can see any number of such beauties embellishing "selections from favourite authors," "Friendship's Offering" and similar volumes.

After Philippoteaux's picture has been exhibited here for five weeks, you will have the privilege of seeing it in Toronto.

I hear some enlightened citizens are soliciting names for a petition favouring cremation. Only the other day I was asked "to write up" the reform. In an age when science would make herself mistress even of our hearts, it seems strange that there should still exist superstitions and sentiments strong enough to prevent this rational and most commendable mode of disposing of the dead from becoming general. Surely it is time that those fibbing epitaphs where we read, not what man was, but what he might, could, would or should have been, were abolished; that hypocritical funeral pomps, and ceremonies, and obligations were put down; that grief be allowed to have but one representative, if only one representative can represent her. However I will not waste your time in further parley, so certain am I that the enlightened citizens will eventually gain the day.

LOUIS LLOYD.

KESWICK BAY.

(LAKE SIMCOE).

O COME from your briefs, and your office,
Break loose from those fetters to-day,
For sweet as a breath of the summer
Are the breezes of Keswick Bay.

I'll show you its sky blue water,
And the changeful greens of its shore—
We'll glide to the dip of the paddle,
Or fly to the sweep of the oar.

From the breezy hill where the pine trees
Are sighing their fragrance away,
I'll show you the wavelet's sparkle,
And the dancing zephyrs at play.

And after the storm clouds gather,
And sweep over Oro's hill,
I'll show you the waves of shadow
On the meadows of Innisfil.

We'll sail to Ke-nah-bee Island,
Where the last of the Ojibway
Will tell us the ancient legends
Of the Redman and Keswick Bay;

Of the great black crested serpent,
With eyes of fiery red,
Which dwelt in the Holland marshes,
And hid in the river's bed,

And prowled abroad in the darkness,
The terror of lake and land,
Till it came to Ke-nah-bee Island,
And perished by Esquib's hand.

When sunset is bursting in splendour,
And dyeing the waves with its glare,
And burning the waters with crimson,
And flashing red darts through the air,

We'll bring our good craft to an anchor
Near a shore where the white birches shine—
Look out! or your rod will be broken,
A black bass is straining your line!

He plunges and dashes in fury—
Let him have all the line he will take,
Till the landing-net holds him securely—
A four pounder—king of the lake!

And after our basket is heavy,
Sailing back by the light of the moon,
As we round up our boat at her moorings
We hear the sad call of the loon,

Like a cry of distress from the water;
The night owl replies from the hill,
And there comes from a distant valley
The voice of the whip-poor-will.

The sunset has turned into silver,
The crimsons have faded to gray,
And softly, in silence and shadow,
Night falls on the beautiful Bay.

Roache's Point, August, 1888.

J. D. E.

PROHIBITION IN THE TERRITORIES.

THE prohibitory law of the North-West was a most thorough measure of its kind. Its provisions were simplicity itself. The line was drawn broadly and strongly and in the right place. The object was to prevent the injury to the community always resulting from the traffic in intoxicants as a beverage. It provided for the summary punishment of any person having intoxicants of any kind in his possession, unless he had the special permission of the authorities. That this law, in all its severe simplicity, was a necessity of the times in which it was passed is universally admitted. Only under prohibition, provided for by so simple a law, could the small force of police then in the country have changed its condition from the extreme of lawlessness to a condition wherein from 1874 to 1881 life and property were more secure than in the city of Toronto. Had the liquor traffic been allowed during these years, no matter under what restrictions, three thousand men could not have done the work that three hundred did so well.

Now the conditions are changed, and the reasons which made the enforcement of prohibition an absolute necessity then have now less force. But these same changes of condition have given rise to other reasons which, in the opinion of many, if not a majority, of the residents of the North-West, require its continued enforcement. If it is true that the partial filling up of the country by white settlers lessens the necessity of enforcing prohibition, inasmuch as their mere numbers arrayed on the side of consti-

tuted authority are sufficient in a great measure to awe the Indians into general submission, it is also true that the isolation of settlers, consequent on their pioneering, places them in yearly increasing numbers beyond the possibility of adequate police protection from evil-disposed persons, whether whites or Indians. The Indians are not as numerous as they were, say twelve years ago, but they certainly—in view of the events of 1885—are much more ill-disposed. If, as every one admits, absolute prohibition was necessary twelve years ago to the protection of the few Hudson's Bay posts then in the country from say 25,000 altogether well-disposed Indians, how much more necessary is it to the protection of say 5,000 isolated settlers' houses, all as eligible for plunder and outrage, and none as capable of defence as the Hudson's Bay posts from say 15,000 Indians altogether ill-disposed, to say nothing of the quite as ill-disposed white men, such as are the inevitable product of the liquor traffic in any country? In the parts of the United States circumstanced similarly to the North-West in the matter of scattered settlement, outrages of all kinds, by both white men and Indians, are most prevalent, and there the liquor traffic is least restrained.

It may be said that as the conditions in North-West towns are almost precisely similar to those in towns elsewhere in Canada, there is no need of prohibitory legislation regarding them. But it should be remembered that if the traffic is allowed in the towns its effects will certainly be felt in the surrounding country, including the Indian reserves, which are near every town. With the liquor traffic in the towns, where it will be no special benefit, there cannot be actual prohibition in the country, where it is in the last degree necessary. If the circumstances in the towns are the same as those in towns elsewhere, then the arguments against the traffic which apply elsewhere apply here. If the evils of the liquor traffic are so apparent in eastern towns and cities as to give rise to the organized and general opposition which it encounters there, it is likely that they would be quite as apparent in North-West towns and cities, and would call for quite as energetic effort on behalf of the well-being of the community. The position of prohibitionists, outside the special circumstances existing in the North-West, is this: That as the liquor traffic is an admitted evil—as, for instance, gambling,—it is the duty of the State to prohibit and not to license it. That to give the sanction of law, by way of license, to an admitted evil is to give it a standing which doubles its evil influence. Also, that if the plea is made that a prohibitory law cannot be given effect, it is a confession of incapacity for self-government—just as a similar plea in the case of an anti-gambling law would be—which they do not admit.

This point—the alleged impossibility of enforcing prohibition—is made the chief ground of attack upon the law by professed friends of temperance in and out of the North-West. It is true that the law is frequently broken, and if the fact of a law being broken is a reason why it should not exist; the prohibitory law should be repealed. But if this is not a reason for the repeal of laws against gambling, Sabbath breaking, destruction of game, or municipal by-laws against fast driving, filthy yards, and like matters, to say nothing of regulations pertaining to liquor license—all direct interferences with the liberty of the subject, all broken times without number, and yet almost universally considered necessary—it is not a reason in the case of the prohibitory law. Laws against gambling do not altogether prevent gambling, laws against fast driving do not altogether prevent fast driving. But they deter. By defining what is and what is not lawful, they prevent law-abiding people from doing the unlawful act. By providing a means of punishment in case the act is committed, those who are not altogether law-abiding are restrained in proportion to the certainty with which the punishment follows the offence. It is easy to see that while it would be utterly impossible to altogether prevent gambling, the law prohibiting it serves a good purpose in that it stamps it as illegal, and by providing for the punishment of those engaged in it, prevents it from flourishing as it would assuredly do were it licensed—no matter under what restrictions—as it does to the general injury wherever it is licensed. The case is the same with the liquor traffic. Prohibition stamps it as illegal and provides a means by which it, and the evils which follow in its train, can be reduced to the lowest possible amount, as they could not under the most cunningly devised license law. But to leave argument and deal with facts, the assertions of the friends of license that the prohibitory law has had the effect of increasing the use of intoxicants in the North-West and of lowering the moral standing of the community are without the shadow of foundation. Compare the amount of intoxicants consumed per head in Alberta with that consumed in the adjoining Province of British Columbia or the Territory of Montana. Compare Eastern Assiniboia with Western Manitoba or Dakota. Compare the moral standing of the people of the North-West with that of the people of any province of Canada or State in the Union, and the comparison is certainly in our favour. In no country in the world, in any degree similarly circumstanced, is law and order so universally maintained, in no similar country is life and property as safe, in no other such country is the percentage of crime so low, the Sabbath so universally observed, or the engagements men make so faithfully kept. These are not figures of speech, but facts beyond dispute; and while we do not claim that to prohibition is due all the credit for this happy condition of affairs, we do assert that the existence of that condition is ample proof that the law as it has actually been—kept or broken as the case may be—has not worked either moral or material injury in any way to the North-West, but had it been better enforced, it would have been a greater benefit.

Touching the question of the wishes and consequently the rights of the majority of the white settlers in this matter, only one municipality in the Territories has declared for license. A majority of the elected members of the late North-West Council voted against it. That those who have suffered from the enforcement of the law, those who desire to engage in the liquor traffic as a means of profit, or those who see in advocating the traffic,

or in manipulating it, a means to a political end should make an outcry against prohibition in proportion to the value of their present or prospective interests rather than to their numbers, is not remarkable. But the violence of exclamation, instigated by personal interest on the part of a few, should not be taken as an expression of opinion on the part of the many. It is absolutely certain that to thousands the prohibitory law has been an inducement to settle in the Territories. It is beyond dispute that the vast majority of the present white settlers, having come in since the law was passed, elected to live under it knowing the nature and intent of its provisions. This is for evidence that a majority of the people of the Territories are satisfied with and desire a prohibitory law.

If prohibition is to be abandoned because, by growth of population, the Territories have become entitled to the rights and privileges of other parts of Canada, prohibitionists take the ground that one of these rights, conceded in principle by the Scott Act, is that the people have the right to decide by a majority vote whether license shall be granted in the North-West or not. They do not desire that prohibition shall exist any longer as an arbitrary enactment of the Ottawa authorities, but as a result of the wish of the majority of the people of the Territories expressed at the polls. If it is tyranny to impose upon a community a prohibitory law without the consent of the majority of the people most interested, they hold that it is equally tyranny to impose a license law upon a community which has by its action accepted prohibition, without an appeal at the polls to the people most interested. If the granting of license creates a vested interest in the liquor traffic which should be respected, the removal of thousands of families to the North-West to live under prohibition has created a vested interest in that system which should be respected until the will of the majority of those immediately interested has been definitely expressed.

Edmonton, Alberta.

FRANK OLIVER.

CHARON'S SECOND VISIT.

[In the Græco-Roman mythology Charon was the ferryman who carried the souls of the dead across the river Styx. Each passenger paid an obolus, a small coin of about two cents value. Mercury or Hermes, among other duties, was the herald of Jupiter, and the conductor of the shades to the banks of the river Styx. The Greek writer, Lucian, who was born about 120 A.D., in one of his inimitable prose dialogues, represents Charon as coming up to earth for a day's holiday. Mercury finds him laughing because a tile had fallen from a roof and killed a man who had just accepted an invitation to dinner. Charon persuades Mercury to show him round. The mountains, Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus are piled on one another, and from that vantage ground the two view the world of men and pass comments thereon. Such was Charon's first visit.

Ho, there! Charon—glad to see you—shake, old fellow—how d'ye do?
Up again, to look about you and this world of men to view?
Well! how's business? how's the ferry? does the little obolus,
Clinking in his coffers, keep you all O.K. with Æacus? *
Did the shades in tearful chorus vex your philosophic mind,
Weeping as they crossed the river for the joys they'd left behind?
So, again did grim old Pluto† grant the one poor boon you craved,
One more day's investigation why the shadows thus behaved.
What! Old Blear-Eyes! don't you know me? not remember Maia's son?
Mercury, who risked Jove's anger just to show you all the fun,
Mercury the *psuchagogos*, *nekropompos*, spirit guide,
Spirit driver, rather, erstwhile to the seven-fold Stygian tide.
Son of Erebus, do give that grizzled beard of yours a pull,
Jerk your straggling wits together; don't stand staring like a fool.
Think of Ossa on Olympus, Pelion on Ossa piled,
In that far-off golden spring time, and of me, frail Maia's child,
How I sat aloft beside you, showman of the wondrous show,
Pointing downward and commenting on the manikins below,
Ha, ha, ha! Come! laugh, my hearty, as you laughed that day of yore,
When the tile, so unexpected, hurled a shade to Pluto's shore.

Well, by Jupiter, J. Hermes, you've surprised me, no mistake,
But I'm awful glad to see you, both for old acquaintance sake
And because I'm badly rattled—shade with an asthmatic cough,
Hardly more so—things have altered since I had my last day off.
You yourself, my little Hermes, you have changed like all the rest,
Where's your cap, your golden sandals, where your staff with snaky crest? ‡
Has the Thunderer discharged you for some new audacious theft?
Did you try to crib his ægis, or some bolt of mightiest heft?
So you, too, § from out Olympus did he kick off into air,
And did you lose the baubles in the downward drop from there?
O, my Hermes, do not leave me, 'tis your old companion begs,
If you do, he's done for, really, just as sure as eggs are eggs—
That's a phrase I once heard muttered by a nervous shade called Brown,
When the boat was overcrowded and he thought we'd sure go down.

All things change, my simple Charon, worthless things and things of price,
Tempora, you know, *mutantur et mutamur in illis*,
Cloud-compelling Jove no longer shakes Olympus with his nod,
As a deity, he's nowhere, a discredited old fraud,
All these mildewed smug Celestials, all but me, are long since dead,
Lack of adaptation killed them, their environment had fled,
Ox-eyed Hera, Aphrodite, glum Hephæstus, pug-nosed Pan,
Maid Minerva, damp Poseidon, wise Apollo, chaste Dian,
All are gone, and yours, my Charon, yours the same untoward fate,
If yourself to new conditions you cannot accommodate.
I've done that. As things have altered, I have managed to progress,
And Jove's herald now blooms radiant as a member of the Press.
I fit in like ball and socket, like a bottle and its cork,
I'm omniscience reporting for the *Hustler* of New York.
So come on, my friend, I'm with you; bless you, yes, I'll see you through,
"Busy!"—very; but, no matter, this will make an "interview,"
I'll just take and introduce you to old Benedict, our chief,
Such a "scoop" as this will be will tickle him past all belief,
But, my friend, as first essential, you must have a shave, and then
A bath will make you sweeter, too, for intercourse with men.
Yes, and then see, here's a tailor who will rig you out in style,
For where worth goes but a furlong, good appearance goes a mile.

* One of the three judges of Hades.

† The King of the lower world.

‡ A winged cap, winged sandals, and a staff with two serpents entwined about it, were Mercury's insignia of office.

§ Jove, in a fit of anger, once kicked Vulcan out of Olympus. He fell on the island of Lemnos, and was lame ever afterwards.

There, now, Charon, you look decent, neither eyes nor nose afflict,
Have a soda, then we'll toddle over and find Benedict,
After that we'll have some dinner, then I'll show you through the town,
And then once more we'll go aloft and do some looking down.

You are civil, Hermes—very; you give orders, I'll obey,
All these modern improvements suit me nicely, I must say.
But now, tell me—what's a "drummer?"—I have never understood,
Yes, and by the bye, this also you must tell me—what's a "dude?"
For one day I ferried over shade with such outlandish tongue,
That it swept across his shoulder, and right o'er the gunwale hung,
Then his cheeks were just prodigious, and of quite a brassy hue,
He said he'd been a "drummer" and had carried oil and glue,
He asked me if I'd ever seen the latest thing in boats,
Which a friend of his had patented, one Jeremiah Oates;
It had th' electric motor, was a lovely kind of goods,
And had lockers, where, if needful, I could pack away the "dudes."
Now what's electric motor? What's a drummer? What are dudes?
At your leisure you can tell me if you've seen that kind of goods.

Certainly! with pleasure, Charon; not just now, though; later on.
We've enough on hand at present; come away; we must be gone.

There! that's over; as I told you Ben'dict's tickled all to bits,
This thing's bound to be the biggest of my manifold big hits.
So in headlines will the *Hustler* blazon forth my Charon's name,
Immortality conferring, deathless honour, fadeless fame.
How would this sound, for example—HERE FROM HADES—in bold type?
Then, below, of somewhat smaller, less uncompromising stripe,
—Great Pluto's Famous Ferryman, Old Charon, Of The Styx,
Has Come Earthward On A Jaunt From Tartarean Bailiwicks?—
And now this tricycle we'll mount; touch this button; there we go—
Driven by electric motor—sixty miles an hour is slow.
Wait until we've cleared the city, then I'll let her out a bit,
As a substitute for sandals, not so very bad, is it?
Electricity! my Charon, that gives wings to modern feet,
Viewless as winds, than chariot steeds of Helios* more fleet.
Here we are, jump out and help me to inflate this small balloon,
No need of mountains nowadays, nor of incantations' croon,
There, all's ready, wait a minute, this machine of ours I'll hide,
Now, step in, I let her go—thus upward, birdlike, slow we glide.
And now we're high enough, I think, what do you say? will it do?
If you can't see just quite clearly, try these glasses—how's the view?

Why, my Hermes, this is splendid, all I could expect and more,
This is ever so much nicer than the way we did before,
I do so admire the motion, something quite unique; although,
If I wasn't used to boating, I'd feel sickish, don't you know;
What a panorama, Hermes! what a grand, thrice glorious show!
I don't wonder that the shadows hate just awfully to go.
Mighty mountains! noble rivers! lakes!—like oceans *infra dig*,
Really, friend, I had no notion that the world was half so big.
But it's all so novel, Hermes, all quite new to me, I vow,
I have never, I'm quite certain, seen this landscape until now.

No, you never have, dear Charon; you ne'er said a thing more true,
This, if wholly fresh no longer, is yet new enough to you,
This is that great America, whereof you've doubtless heard
From obliging, shades some rumours in the regions which you guard.
Look there where broad St. Lawrence rolls his burdens to the deep,
Past the Royal Mount's proud glory and Quebec's historic steep,
There the mighty Mississippi labours southward to the sea,
And northward there Mackenzie's undisturbed sublimity,
While in the sunlight glinting there, like a band of burnished gold,
You may see, far south, the Amazon's vast lineaments unfold,
Then the lakes!—those giant mirrors, where the gods themselves might scan,
Ontario—Superior—Huron—Erie—Michigan.
Yes! on that landscape feast your eyes, thou boatman of the Styx,
For Demosthenes of Athens ne'er saw nobler from the Pnyx. †
Down yonder stately Hudson flows between pictorial shores,
And there's far-famed Niagara; just listen, how he roars!

L'ENVOI.

The Ferryman's impressions of "the Falls" will ne'er be known,
By the context what they "might have been" has possibly been shown—
For something must have happened in those regions of the air,
Mysteriously tragic—such things happen everywhere.
The omniscient reporter was found dead on the sea shore,
But of Charon to the *Hustler* cometh tidings nevermore.

Toronto.

GEO. INGLIS.

THE BETRAYER OF LA SALLE.

THE fate of the men who, in 1687, conspired against Robert Cavalier de la Salle, and finally murdered him, has been told by Mr. Francis Parkman, as far as the murderers proper, Duhaut and Liotot, are concerned. Of their main accomplice, L'Archevêque, only so much was known (as Mr. Parkman has had the kindness to inform me), viz., that he and another companion in crime, the sailor Grollet, were captured by Alonzo de Leon in Texas two years after La Salle's death, and probably sent to Spain. What afterwards became of them had not been ascertained.

Two months ago, while searching the archives of the Pueblo of Ka-Po or Santa Clara (New Mexico) for documents of historical import, in behalf of the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition, my attention was drawn, among others, to the great number of manuscripts called in Spanish *Diligencias matrimoniales*. They are investigations made on the petition of parties applying for license to marry, and consist in the main of the application of him or her and of the examination of witnesses in regard to the standing of the applicants, their relations to each other, etc. Among these I found at Santa Clara one headed: "Ynformacion de Pedro Meusnier, francés.—1699." The fact that a Frenchman should be found in New Mexico at such an early date, and in face of the stringent laws of Spain against the admittance of foreigners into the colonies, appeared interesting. My interest soon increased upon discovering that Meusnier had come over to America in the fleet commanded by "Monsieur de La Sala" in 1684. This is testified to by two witnesses, one of whom signs himself Juan de Archeueque, while the other, rather

illiterate, has not signed, but states in his deposition that he is a native of La Rochelle, and his name is given as "Santiago Groslee." Both these witnesses claim to have come over with Meusnier in the same fleet, and in the year 1684 also. Both Meusnier and Archeueque were in 1699 soldiers of the garrison of Santa Fé; Groslee was a resident of that town.

There was only one L'Archevêque in La Salle's ill-fated expedition, and the evidence seemed quite conclusive that this was the one whose signature I had before me at Santa Clara. Mr. Parkman, to whom I communicated the fact, also inclined to the belief that he was the fellow who enticed La Salle into the fatal snare, while Groslee seemed to be Grollet the sailor. I have since found the latter as Grolle and Grolin in two official documents now in my possession. As late as 1705 he was a resident of the little town of Bernalillo, on the Rio Grande. Of Meusnier I have not been able to find any further trace as yet.

But the chief interest to me rested in the person of L'Archevêque, the more so since there is to-day in New Mexico a family calling themselves Archibeque, and of whom it is surmised, at least, that they are of French descent. Furthermore, I had met, in documents antedating 1720, the name and declarations of a Capt. Juan de Archibeque. It was but natural to suspect that the Captain of the War Councils of 1715 and of 1720 was the same man as the private soldier of 1699; the more so since at the latter council, where the project of the ill-fated reconnaissance to the Arkansas River was discussed, the said Capt. Archibeque strongly recommended it, alleging in its favour, among other reasons that it would procure definite information in regard to "his countrymen the French."

Researches at the archives of the United States Surveyor-General's office at Santa Fé brought to light documents which impart valuable information. There is in the first place a transfer to Juan de Archibeque, "a soldier," of certain real estate in Santa Fé, in the year 1701. Lastly, there is "the Inventory of the goods and chattels of the Captain Juan de Archibeque, a Frenchman," bearing date 1720. From this manuscript we gather that our man accompanied the expedition to the Arkansas which he had so strongly advocated, and that he, with some forty-three other Spaniards, was killed there by the Pawnee Indians on the 17th of August of the same year. This, by the way, is the expedition to which Mr. Shea refers in his "Peñalosa." The official investigation held at Mexico in regard to it is also in my possession.

We further gather that Archibeque was twice married, and left two legitimate and two illegitimate children; that after leaving the military service he became a successful trader, extending his trading tours into Sonora, and sometimes buying directly at the City of Mexico. His estate, after settlement, yielded 6,118 pesos to the heirs, an amount quite respectable for the time. Upon a second visit to Santa Clara I found there at last the *Diligencia matrimonial* of L'Archeueque *alias* Archibeque. It bears date 1697, and his (first) wife was the widow of Thomas de Ytta, murdered in 1694 near Zacatecas by a mulatto. She herself was a native of Tezcuco, in the valley of Mexico.

The life of him who served as decoy to the murderers of the great French pioneer becomes thus sketched almost in full: Jean L'Archevêque was born at Bayonne in France in 1671 or '72, and came over to America when only twelve or thirteen years of age. When he played the odious rôle on the bank of the little creek in Texas, he was a boy of sixteen. This indicates precocious depravity, or, perhaps, to be charitable, boyish ignorance. He was picked up by the Spaniards among Indians in 1689. Of the eight years following I have as yet no information, but I have no doubt of finding documents which will shed light on that period. In 1696 he appears as a soldier of the "Presidio" of Santa Fé, and claims the hand of the widow of a murdered man. One year later, when sufficient proof is at least furnished that Thomas de Ytta is really dead, he gets married. In 1701 he becomes a property-holder at Santa Fé, afterwards a successful trader and a respected and experienced "captain." As such he foments an expedition whose indirect purpose is against his own countrymen, and in the course of that expedition he is killed—a strange and wild career, worthy of its beginnings upon American soil. His son, Miguel de Archibeque, was, as far as I can determine, the ancestor of the present family of that name.

It is noteworthy that L'Archevêque was the youngest of the three Frenchmen implicated in La Salle's murder who turned up in New Mexico. Grollet was his senior by at least seven years, and Meusnier was one year older than L'Archevêque. The former was, as already stated, a native of La Rochelle, and Meusnier a Parisian. Cor. *New York Nation*.

POETRY is always a personal interpretation of life; an interpretation, that is, which reveals truth through a personality. For purposes of literature there is no such thing as impersonal or abstract truth; that which makes the expression or embodiment of truth, through the medium of language, literature is always the presence of the personal element. The same truths in the hands of Spencer and of Tennyson will take on widely different forms; the scientist will give his statement clearness, precision, definite relation to kindred facts; the poet will suffuse his verse with imagination, suggest the universal relationship of his truth, and stamp his expression with the indefinable something which we call literature. If we define this intangible something as style, we have really added nothing to our knowledge; for in the last analysis style, as Buffon long ago said, is the man. Turn the thought of the greatest poets—Sophocles, Dante, or Shakespeare—into your own prose, and you will have a valuable residuum of truth, but the quality which made that truth literature has somewhat escaped. You have kept the thought, but Sophocles, Dante, and Shakespeare have slipped through your fingers.

* The God of the Sun.
† An Athenian place of popular assembly, from which a splendid view of Grecian landscape and architecture could be had. Demosthenes, in his orations against Philip, took advantage of this to make strong appeals to the patriotism of the people.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

I CHIDE NOT AT THE SEASONS.

I CHIDE not at the seasons ; for if Spring
With backward look refuses to be fair,
My love even more than April makes me sing,
And bears May blossom in the bleak March air.
Should summer fail its tryst, or June delay
To wreath my porch with roses red and pale,
Her breath is sweeter than the new-mown hay,
Her touch more clinging than the woodbine's trail.
Let Autumn like a spendthrift waste the year,
And reap no harvest save the fallen leaves,
My love still ripeneth, though she grows not sere,
And smiles enthroned on my piled-up sheaves.
And, last, when miser Winter docks the days,
She warms my hearth and keeps my hopes ablaze.

—Alfred Austin.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN FICTION.

VERY great skill and art may be expended in drawing people exactly like our tormented and bewildered selves, with experience like our own ; but this art will give us neither joy nor any rest. A person who is yet young enough to feel the distresses of the heart, and who is actually feeling them, will hardly be able to read a novel in which these regrets and disasters are too minutely studied, in which he sees his own tortured face as in a glass. He will want something very different, as Carlyle felt the need of Marryat's novels in the literary misfortune of his life. The course of things at present makes for disorder and unhappiness. Nobody but the stormy petrels of our race can enjoy this. We are driven, perforce, to the shores of old or new romance, and are compelled to care less for the feelings and emotions and thoughts of fictitious characters, than merely for a sequence of exciting events. We are concerned, in fiction, with what happens, if it be forcibly described, rather than with what is suffered or thought by the fictitious persons of the tale. Happily, the world is well supplied with books in which plenty of unusual events are made to happen with sufficient frequency and lack of verisimilitude. From the *Odyssey* to the *Arabian Nights*, from those to *Don Quixote*, to Sir Walter Scott, to Dumas, to Mr. Stevenson, to the *Mystery of the Hansom Cab*, if you please, or to Mr. Barnes of *New York*, there be records enough of deeds that never were done.—*New Princeton Review*.

VERSE-WRITING.

"IN our own immediate times verse-writing has become something more of the nature of a disease than of an honour. A species of rhy-mo-phobia pervades the cultivated world. Like the bite of the bitten victim, fashionable forms of construction extend. There is contagion in them. The strain for effect has become virulent. We feel, perforce, a sympathy with the half-playful but wholly earnest revolt of Dr. Holmes against the epidemic character of our debilitated verse. That overbalanced struggle for perfection of manner which stifles the spirit ; the renaissance of obsolete forms which vitiates the modernness of sympathy so necessary to healthful work ; the endless tricking and decking of little thoughts ; the apparent unconsciousness of whether one's thought be large or little, or whether it be worth thinking at all, or if worth thinking, whether worth thinking in poetry—these qualities characterize so much of the verse of our day that one may be pardoned for becoming more aware of them than of some other and better traits which undoubtedly accompany them. It may be said that there is a certain loss of the sense of proportion in our poetic power. By this I mean that higher proportion which is to proportion of form as the soul is to the human body. We do not build loftily. We do not live to last. We do not always know why we build at all. The result is a lack of architecture. But we have plenty of verse-carpentering ; done as neatly as the service of Adam Bede, who thought the world was to be saved by conscientious day's labour. But the paper cap of the workman looks over the whole job."—*The Century*.

NEW SWEDISH RAPID-FIRING GUN.

At the Copenhagen Exhibition is shown the first specimen of a new Swedish rapid-firing gun, designed by Mr. Harald Thronsen, and manufactured at the large and celebrated establishment of Finspongs Styckebruk, Sweden. This new gun attracts a considerable amount of attention. The Finspong gun is capable of firing eighteen shots per minute with one man, while with two men it has a capacity of one shot every other second, or thirty shots per minute. The gun exhibited at Copenhagen has a calibre of forty-seven millimetres ; its entire length is about fifty-two calibres, and the distance from the base of the projectile to the mouth of the barrel is forty calibres. There are five different projectiles shown at Copenhagen, viz., solid shot, steel shell, chilled point cast iron shell, common shell, and shrapnell with sixty-four small projectiles ; the weight is the same for them all, viz., about 3.3 pounds (or 1.5 kilogramme). The muzzle velocity is 2,141 feet (657 metres) per second with a charge of 750 grammes of Swedish field artillery powder ; the maximum pressure in the barrel has been 2,300 atmospheres. The mechanism is both simple and strong. The Finspong gun rests in a pivot carriage, so that it can be worked in all directions. It has a shoulder piece about the size of the butt end of an ordinary rifle, against which the man who works it places his right shoulder, and with the right hand he holds the trigger, or, if he works the gun by himself, works the lever that moves the eccentric, while the left hand rests on another lever, which, when pulled towards the man, acts as a brake, and

fixes the gun in any position and in all directions, so that several shots can be fired against a certain point without it being necessary to repeat the aiming for each shot. The gun shown at Copenhagen has a screen of plate iron, but otherwise the gun is able to produce all-round fire. The material is wrought Martin steel, manufactured on the establishment. Finspong has both iron mines, furnaces and steel works of its own, besides vast forests and ample water power. Besides the orders for guns, which Finspong steadily receives from the Swedish Government, they have orders in hand at present for about seventy guns for the Danish Government.—*Engineering*.

LESLIE STEPHEN ON NOVELS.

A LARGE audience assembled at Toynbee Hall on Saturday evening to hear Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper on 'Walter Scott'—a paper made all the more interesting by the frequent autobiographical notes scattered through it. Before proceeding to speak of Scott in particular, Mr. Stephen made some remarks on novels in general. All men of sense, he said, love novelists. Even Darwin soothed his nerves after his scientific labour with the most industrious reading of all sorts of novels. Nothing gives repose more effectually than straying into the world of fiction ; but what is it that amuses us in fiction ? Some people like reading and others psalm-singing, some a card-table and others the theatre. Others, again, prefer a quiet book by the fireside ; and among the novel-readers some enjoy imaginary bloodshed, some have a taste for wild adventures which aim at the display of human nature and social foibles, some like quiet pictures of commonplace life, very few choose the romance uncontaminated by realism. 'My own taste,' Mr. Stephen continued, 'when I retire into the world of novels, is to find myself in a pleasant atmosphere, and to feel that I am conversing in the highest sense of the word with courteous-minded people, who do not drop their good manners even in their day dreams, with people who are not too anxious to preach to me, and who know a scoundrel when they see one. I like my author to see life truly, and therefore kindly—to see it truly, for I cannot be really interested in a fiction purposing to deal with realities, unless it shows me a clear insight into men and women, unless I can feel that the observer of manners is grasping realities firmly, and that he knows what are the passions and ideas, the fears and hopes, by which human beings are really stirred. Good fiction is not simply lying, but realism seen through the medium of a perfect imagination. It will show that the really valuable elements in the world are the tender social affections, and the good, honest, simple, natural feelings which bind men together and give the true value to life. Men of genius make us think better of the race and open our eyes to their good qualities. I like my novelist to be both truthful and generous, and to have that characteristic which we term thorough manliness, and therefore I love Sir Walter Scott.'—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LEGALITY OF TRADE COMBINATIONS.

JUDGMENT was given recently by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (England) in an important case, in which the legality of trade combinations was somewhat considered. The action (*Mogul Steamship Company, Limited, vs. McGregor et al.*) was brought to recover damages from a number of steamship companies and others for an alleged conspiracy to boycott the plaintiffs, and to prevent, by means of bribery and intimidation, certain merchants and others in China from sending goods to Europe by the plaintiffs' steamships. The plaintiffs were a company of shipowners trading, or desirous of trading, between Australia and England, taking China by the way. They were also desirous of sharing in the carrying of the tea harvest of the late spring and early summer months, the places for loading which were at Shanghai, the mouth of the Yang-tse-kyang river, and Hankow, a place about six hundred miles up the stream of that great river. The defendants were a number of steamship companies and private persons trading mostly to China direct, and being desirous of getting this trade into their own hands, and of preventing the lowering of rates, they entered into what they called a conference, and offered a rebate of five per cent. to shippers by conference vessels, but such rebate was not to be paid to shippers who shipped on any vessels but those belonging to the conference. The conference was commenced in 1884, and during that year the plaintiffs were admitted to share in its benefits. They were excluded in 1885, but they refused to acquiesce in the exclusion. It was for the loss which the plaintiffs say they suffered by the exclusion from, and the action of, the conference that the action was brought. The plaintiffs set up that the defendants entered into an unlawful combination against them, and bribed, coerced and induced shippers not to ship with them. Lord Coleridge gave judgment for the defendants. He said that the defendants were traders with enormous sums of money embarked in their adventures, and they had a right to push their lawful trade by every lawful means, and they had the right to endeavour by all lawful means to keep that trade in their own hands. They had also the right to offer inducements to customers to deal with them rather than with their rivals. They might, if they liked, offer inducements to customers to deal exclusively with them by giving them notice that only exclusive customers would have these exceptional advantages. It was a bargain which persons in the position of the defendants had a right to make, and those who were parties to the bargain must take or leave it as a whole. Of coercion and bribery, of this he could see no evidence in the sense in which these were used legally. As to the contention that this combination was unlawful because it was a restraint of trade, it seemed to him that it was no more restraint of trade than for two village tailors to give five per cent. off their Christmas bills on condition of their customers dealing with them and them alone. Restraint of trade in the legal sense had nothing to do with the case in question.—*Bradstreet's*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE

A WINTER PICNIC. The story of a four months' outing in Nassau, as told in the letters, journals and talk of four picnickers. By J. and E. Dickenson and E. S. Dowd. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Leisure Hour Series. \$1.00.

Flying from the bleak winter months of Western New York to the sunny climate of the Bahamas, it was determined at a council of the party that to avoid absolute idleness it was necessary to write a book; and as the place had already been written up from a masculine point of view—its fishing, boating, smoking and drinking, it seemed proper to give the feminine side—"the housekeeping, the costumes, the flowers, the hundred dainty bits a man would never think of touching upon." The book is mosaic in its construction, as its sub-title indicates, but it is brighter, fresher and more interesting on that account. Many phases of Nassau life are pleasantly described; but the negro was made a special study, and his peculiarities and eccentricities were ever present and never-failing sources of amusement. Though written in a light vein, there is a great deal of information in the book, which would doubtless be serviceable to a party making a similar "winter picnic."

ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. Vol. 10. Guicciardini-Herbert. New York: John B. Alden. Cloth. Gilt tops. Pp. 480. 50c.

Of the ninety-five authors represented in the volume nearly one-third are well-known and popular writers of to-day. Among these we may mention H. Rider Haggard, Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Dr. John Hall, John Habberton, Philip Gilbert Hammerton, Thomas Hardy, Joel Chandler Harris, Frederic Harrison, Bret Harte, Rev. H. R. Haws, Julian Hawthorne and Col. John Hay. Of authors who have passed away we have Guizot, Halliburton, Henry and Arthur Hallam, Fitz-Green Halleck, Sir William Hamilton, Frances Ridley Havergal, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir Francis Bond Head, Reginald Heber, Hegel, Heine, Sir Arthur Helps, Mrs. Hemans, Patrick Henry and George Herbert. The nationalities represented are English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, American, Italian, French, German, Swiss, and Persian, the representative of Persia being the poet Hafiz, who died in 1390. There is a brief biographical sketch of each author, with selections from his or her writings; and in most cases the selections seem to have been very judiciously made. All writers residing in the United States are classified as "American." Rev. Dr. John Hall is so classed; and in the biographical sketch he is described as "an American clergyman and author, born in Ireland in 1829." For all practical uses we find this publication admirably suited.

The American Bookmaker for August is not only an admirable sample of beautiful typography, but it contains a great deal of interesting and curious information about books and bookmaking and bookmakers. A pen and ink portrait of Walt Whitman, by Frank Fowler, with a facsimile of the poet's handwriting, is a feature of this number.

In the September *Forum* the "Republican Platform" is analyzed and criticized by Senator J. C. S. Blackburn. The Marquis of Lorne contributes a paper on "Distrust of Popular Government," to which Canadians, with whom the Marquis was extremely popular, will turn with eagerness. Nearly all the articles in this number are on topics of almost universal interest, and they should have their influence on this as well as on the other side of the line.

We have received a cleverly written pamphlet entitled *Imperial Federation*, by G. E. Fenety, Queen's Printer, Fredericton, N. B. Mr. Fenety argues strenuously against federation. "As well talk of reversing Niagara and making the water to run uphill," he says, "as to expect to compact politically a vast country like this, binding it to colonies having nothing in common, and whose interests in most cases are as divergent as their natural products." Mr. Fenety evidently considers that national independence is Canada's natural destiny.

The portrait in this month's *Book Buyer* is of Will Carleton, the author of "Betsey and I Are Out," and a sketch of the poet accompanies the portrait. A portrait is also printed of the late E. P. Roe, with an article on his literary career and influence. Arlo Bates sends an entertaining batch of Boston talk about literary matters, and J. Ashby-Sterry writes of London books and authors. Readers of *The Book Buyer* will be interested in the announcement made in this number, that a new department will be begun in the October issue to be devoted to the answering of inquiries about authors, books, and general literary matters.

The frontispiece of the *Magazine of American History* is a portrait of Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the North-West Territory when the North-West Territory of the United States was the country beyond the Ohio, and included what is now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The opening paper, by Mrs. Lamb, treats of "The Foundation of Civil Government" in this territory. "The Indian Tribes in Pre-historic Times," by Cyrus Thomas, Ph.D., is a thoughtful and suggestive study of a very interesting subject. "Canada's Financial and Business Condition," by Prosper Bender, M.D., is a review of "the results of protection" from an American standpoint that will doubtless receive consideration from the Canadian Press.

The Century for September starts off with an illustrated paper on "Uppingham: an Ancient School worked on Modern Ideas," and the frontispiece is a portrait of Edward Thring, late Head Master, during whose administration half a million of dollars were expended at Uppingham in perfecting the school machinery. The Lincoln history is continued, but without portraits or other illustrations. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes an appreciative sketch of the late Edward Rowland Sill. Walt Whitman has a characteristic short poem of eight lines, entitled "Old Ages' Lambent Peaks." Mr. Kennan's Russian paper has more of personal interest in it than appeared in its predecessors. There are portraits of Vera Figner, Sophia Nikitina, Prince Krapotkine, Gregori Machtet and Helen Machtet. There is a refreshing variety in the contents of this number that constant readers of the *Century* will appreciate.

The Political Science Quarterly for September opens with an article on the "Economic Aspect of Trusts," by George Guntrou, in which the author maintains that the evils of trusts have been greatly exaggerated. Prof. Richmond M. Smith follows with a concluding article on "Control of Immigration," insisting that the State has the right, and it is its duty, to discourage the indiscriminate inflow of foreigners of a lower standard of living. Dr. Dunning has a legal paper on the "Inequality of the States," showing that the States are not equal before the constitution. Mr. Sydney G. Fisher reviews the "Suspension of Habeas Corpus during the Civil War," and Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty sketches the successive constitutions of the State of New York—a paper of present interest in view of the attempts to call a constitutional convention in that State. Among the reviews are notices of "Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina," "The History of Co-operation in the United States," Roger's "History of Agriculture," and Pricer and Sering's German work on the "Competition of North America in growing Wheat."

The New Princeton Review for September presents an interesting table of contents. The literary features of the number are furnished by Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Henry F. Randolph, the author of "Fifty Years of English Song." Mr. Lang writes a charming article on "Literary Anodynes," and Mr. Randolph discusses "Pessimism and Recent Victorian Poetry," choosing as his illustrations Matthew Arnold and James Thomson, author of "The City of Dreadful Night." J. H. Hyslop considers "The New Psychology." Prof. Edward A. Freeman, LL.D., D.C.L., the historian, writes of "Irish Home Rule and its Analogies." General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discusses "The Knights of Labour" in a philosophical and incisive way. In "An Old Master" Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Wesleyan University, presents a delightful picture of Adam Smith. What America has done in the development of Art is described by J. Durand, son of the well-known artist. In "Camelia Ricardo" Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart gives an entertaining study, in dialect, of Creole life.

Outing for September reminds us that we are quickly drawing towards the season for field sports. The frontispiece, "The Woodcock at Home," is an admirably executed wood-cut. The leading article, "Modern Notes on Upland Shooting," by Frank Campbell Moller, is a sporting idyl, and the numerous illustrations lend it additional charm. Cricketers will read with genuine pleasure the poem, "To My Cricket Bat," by Howard MacNutt, himself a champion of the bat. "Racing at Southern Fairs," by Francis Trevelyan, gives an amusing description of racing in Virginia and the neighbouring States. N. Clifford Brown contributes a charming little composition, "On a Marsh," of which we can only say that, though in prose, it has the flavour of poetry. A paper by Ellery Wallace on "How to Prepare for a Photographic Outing," should prove of service to the amateur. Edward L. Chichester, is the author and artist of the entertaining account of a canoe trip, entitled "Paddles and Palettes," followed by a poem, "My Silver Boat," by W. Barlow Hill, after which comes the second part of "Memories of Yacht Cruises," from the pen of the late Captain R. F. Coffin. An interesting account of Bass Fishing is given in "Canadian Fishing Sketches," by Hiram B. Stephens. This number contains the last instalment of "Faed's" interesting "An Irish Outing Awheel," with a wealth of illustrations by Harry Fenn. College students will read with pleasure the life-like story of Harvard College, entitled "Chad," from the pen of Alfred A. Gardiner, and the poem "Lacrosse" will interest all players of that popular game. Henry Chadwick contributes a short but interesting paper, "Baseball in the South," and Sanborn Gove Tenney a pleasing poem, "Unrest." "Catching a Cub," by Arthur J. Selbridge, is a humorous dialect story. Wheelmen will read with pleasure the poem, "Cycle and I," and every body Elizabeth Bisland's "Confessions of a Reformed Cannibal."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

ACADIA COLLEGE, Nova Scotia, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

The Philadelphia Public Opinion, of September 1st, takes an article, "The Poet and the Translator," from the *WEEK* without credit.

The September volumes of Ticknor's Paper Series will be: *The Pagans*, by Arlo Bates, and *Fortune's Fool*, by Julian Hawthorne.

The Rev. W. Wilberforce Newton is preparing a life of the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, for publication by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

LEW WALLACE'S "Life of Gen. Ben. Harrison," Republican candidate for the Presidency, has just been published by Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia.

AMONG the "personal" items going the rounds of the press is one in which it is stated that Edith Thomas, the poet, is to assist next season in editing *St. Nicholas*.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY will publish, the first week in September, "Miss Lou," by the late E. P. Roe. It will be issued in cloth, uniform with this author's other works.

MISS MACHAR ("Fidelis") has a paper in the last number of *The Christian Union*, entitled "Among the Rocks," descriptive of scenery at and about Murray Bay.

THOMAS WHITTAKER will publish directly a cheap American edition of the "Reminiscences of William Rogers," a quaint and original character in the English Church.

MR. NATHAN HASKELL DOLE is to undertake a translation of another novel by Valdes, his latest "El Cuarto Poder" ("The Fourth Estate"). T. Y. Crowell and Company will publish it.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the Egyptologist, after thirty years without a day of serious illness, is now suffering a mild attack of typhoid fever, brought on by her great labours as writer, secretary and lecturer.

AMONG the books which the Harpers are about to bring out are Sir J. W. Dawson's "Modern Science in Bible Lands," "Shoshone and other Western Wonders," by Edward Roberts and Mrs. S. B. Herrick's "Earth in Past Ages."

MR. THOMAS WHITTAKER has recently published a new translation of the Psalms and Commentary, by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, D.D. The same publisher announces "Studies in the Acts of the Apostles," by Bishop Williams of Connecticut.

T. Y. CROWELL AND COMPANY have just ready their new illustrated edition of Hugo's "Notre-Dame," translated by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, printed and bound in uniform style with their editions of "Les Misérables" published last season.

MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD, whose name and works are so well known, is most attractively put before the readers of Alden's illustrated magazine, *Literature*, for September 1st, in a fine portrait, a bright, readable biographical sketch, and a contribution from her own pen on "Woman's Temperance Work: Its Origin and Evolution."

The second volume of *Kingsford's History of Canada* will be published on the 25th inst. The history is continued in this volume to the close of the Government of the first M. de Vaudreuil, 1725, and contains an account of the negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The first volume was published in December last; and Vol. III. will probably appear in the first week in May, 1889.

CUPPLES, UPHAM AND COMPANY will publish shortly a new book, by W. H. H. (Adirondack) Murray. It will be especially adapted for the holiday trade, and will be descriptive of the Northwestern side of the American continent, a region of country little known to the average reader. The illustrations will be from sketches by Mr. J. D. Woodward, which have been carefully supervised by Mr. J. B. Millet.

The last issue of *The Dominion Illustrated* announces that it is engraving a group of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a large composition photograph giving portraits of all the members of the Ontario Legislature, Cabinet Ministers, and Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation. During the forthcoming Exhibition there will be published views of the recent Type-writing Exhibition here, and engravings of St. James' Cathedral, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and other places of interest in Toronto. *The Dominion Illustrated* is showing marked improvement both pictorially and in letter press.

THE CANADA LIFE.

REPORT OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

**A Record of Continuous Prosperity—Forty-four Millions of Policies in Force—
The Fourth Greatest Revenue of all Companies of every
kind in the Dominion.**

At noon, August 29th, the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held in the Board room of the head offices in Hamilton.

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

In the Company's forty-first year, to 30th April last, its success and experience were again very gratifying and satisfactory, as will be seen by the usual statements and accounts now submitted.

Of the applications for assurances during the past year, amounting to \$5,351,456, upon 2,255 lives, 157 for \$329,120, not being upon such lives as the Directors deemed it prudent to accept, were declined, and of the balance, 2,398 policies for \$5,022,336, were issued. Of these, however, 141 applications amounting to \$241,261, not being carried out, the actual business of the year was \$4,781,075 of new assurances, under 2,257 policies, with a new premium income of \$150,361. The Company's total assurances in force, including profit bonuses attaching to them, at 30th April last, were \$43,975,251, under 22,207 policies upon 16,920 lives. The income receipts of the year were \$1,659,070.70, and the total expenditure \$964,050.07, the difference increasing the assets of the Company to \$8,954,063.84. During the past year 151 deaths occurred, involving assurances for \$404,006.20 under 187 policies, all of which, with the large profit bonuses attaching to them, were paid by the Company upon completion of the necessary proofs and discharges, without any delay; and it may be added that these death claims were again largely under the amount calculated and provided for. The low rates of interest prevailing during the past year, to some extent affected the Company's receipts in that respect, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient amount of satisfactory investments having made it inadvisable to dispose of any debentures or other securities, the absence of profits from that source made the return therefrom less than that of the previous year. To meet the desire of many assurers wishing to join the Company, the Board has adopted a system of Tontine Profit Policies, whereby the holders who survive such tontine period as they may select will obtain the benefit of the large accumulations of profits which will then arise, and which it is confidently anticipated will even greatly exceed the liberal bonuses which have hitherto been given to assurers. By the death of Mr. Dennis Moore, in November last, the Company sustained the loss of a most interested and useful Director, whose connection with the Board for many years had been of much value to it. The Directors deeply regret the loss of their colleague, whose conscientious, gentle and unassuming character had warmly attached them to him. The Board was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., as a Director, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Moore's death, and much advantage to the Company is anticipated by its connection with a gentleman of such high personal and popular character, and occupying so prominent a public position.

In terms of the Company's charter, the following Directors retire by rotation:—The Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal; Thomas Swin-
yard, Esq., New York; and they, as well as Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., are eligible for re-election

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, *President*.
R. HILLS, *Secretary*.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont., 30th August, 1888.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
Balance at 30th April, 1888.....\$7,614,562 79	Expense account.....\$237,325 78
Premiums received on new policies and renewals.....\$1,253,138 57	Re-assurance premiums.....3,690 88
Extra risks.....1,281 49	Suspense account—payment claims by death.....\$394,147 61
Fines.....290 75	Claims by matured endowments.....27,800 00
Interest earned on investments and profits on sales of debentures, etc., less reduction of debentures to par value... 440,359 89	Cancelled (purchased) policies... Profits of mutual branch bonus.....\$55,794 80
1,695,070 70	Cash.....33,529 61
	Diminution of premiums.....133,578 24
	222,902 65
	Dividends on stock.....25,000 00
	Annuitants.....400 00
	\$964,050 07
	Balance of assets as per general abstract of assets and liabilities. 8,345,583 42
\$9,309,638 49	\$9,309,638 49

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Cash on hand, \$963.63; and in banks, \$185,250.55.....\$186,214 18	Capital stock paid up.....\$125,000 00
Mortgages on real estate—value in account.....2,684,640 97	Proprietors' account.....77,009 68
Debentures—value in account (par value):	Assurance funds.....6,688,089 92
City.....\$435,315 38	NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$37,894.23, as it is paid for death claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges at 30th April 1888, nearly all since paid.
County.....134,373 34	Assurance and annuity funds.....124 68
Township.....379,996 55	Annuity funds.....5,325 55
Town.....724,530 08	Profit funds, being declared profits upon mutual assurances.....1,364,166 31
Village.....568,195 25	NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$21,186 42, as it is paid for vested profits on the above unpaid death claims, and "cash" and "diminution" profits unpaid at 30th April, 1888.
Harbour of Montreal.....50,000 00	Reserve profit on mutual policies.....85,867 28
Ontario Government subsidy.....2,231 13	\$8,345,583 42
Canada Pacific Land Grant bonds.....\$75,000 00	
Loan Companies.....20,000 00	
Dorchester Bridge Company.....6,000 00	
Railway bonds.....7,942 41	
Street Railway bonds.....111,000 00	
2,814,584 14	
Bank stocks.....352,610 15	
Stock in Loan Companies.....25,655 50	
Dominion Telegraph Co. stock.....5,723 60	
Gas Companies stock.....37,143 65	
Loans on policies.....739,234 53	
Loans on stocks, etc.....1,008,504 85	
Real estate, head office and branches.....334,844 93	
Loans on half-credit policies in force.....143,063 54	
Ground rents (present value).....5,253 02	
Office furniture.....7,226 84	
Suspense account—balance of items awaiting arrangement.....863 62	
\$8,345,583 42	
OTHER ASSETS.	
Cash in agents' and others' hands, including receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for.....\$392,613 55	
Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies and payable within nine months.....158,500 21	
\$491,113 76	
Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection.....49,111 37	
442,002 39	
Accrued interest on debentures, etc.....166,478 03	
\$8,954,063 84	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....\$125,000 00
Proprietors' account.....77,009 68
Assurance funds.....6,688,089 92
NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$37,894.23, as it is paid for death claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges at 30th April 1888, nearly all since paid.
Assurance and annuity funds.....124 68
Annuity funds.....5,325 55
Profit funds, being declared profits upon mutual assurances.....1,364,166 31
NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$21,186 42, as it is paid for vested profits on the above unpaid death claims, and "cash" and "diminution" profits unpaid at 30th April, 1888.
Reserve profit on mutual policies.....85,867 28
\$8,345,583 42

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to the 30th of April last, and find the same to be correct, and have also verified the balance of cash.

(Signed) F. W. GATES, ADAM BROWN, WM. HENDRIE, N. MERRITT, G. M. INNES.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Hamilton 20th August, 1888.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1888.

To the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN,—I have completed the audit of the Company's Books of Account to the close of the financial year ending 30th of April last; the entries have been duly vouched and correctly recorded, and the cash balances agree with the banker's statements at the above date, after deducting the outstanding cheques as noted in the ledger. The debentures, mortgages, bonds and other securities were severally produced and examined; their amounts correspond with the schedules of investments herewith submitted, and with the totals of the several investment funds as stated in the ledger. The accompanying statements of assets and liabilities and receipts and payments have also been examined with the ledger balance and are hereby certified as correct.

I remain, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

HAMILTON, 17th August, 1888.

(Signed) JAS. SYDNEY CROCKER, *Auditor*.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke as follows:—I beg to move the adoption of the report of the Directors before you, but, before remarking upon the business portion of it, I would allude to the intimation of the Company's loss during the year by the death of our much respected colleague, Mr. Dennis Moore, to whose worth and character and the value of his services the report deservedly bears testimony. Mr. Adam Brown, one of the members of Parliament for our city, was unanimously elected to fill Mr. Moore's place on the Board for the remainder of the latter's term as a Director, and his election has proved a very useful and a very popular one. The new business for the year was most satisfactory in amount and in character. It surpassed any former year, except 1886, when the large quinquennial profits which the Company then divided among its assurers induced many to apply them in purchase of further assurances, and so made that year an unusually large and somewhat exceptionally successful one. The new assurances were 2,257 for \$4,781,075, giving an average sum assured of \$2,118, and as this was altogether upon business on that system of payment of the full premiums necessary to cover the Company's continuous risk, so large an average indicates the superior class of risks which the sound position and the successful history of the Company attach to it. The total life assurance liabilities are as nearly as possible forty-four million dollars, and the magnitude of this business is illustrated by the fact that its amount is more than one-fourth of the total aggregate liabilities of all the banks in Canada. The year's income was \$1,695,070.70, and persons who have not perhaps thought of these figures and the position which the Canada Life Company occupies, may be surprised to learn that its income exceeds, I believe, the incomes of any other Canadian corporation, except that of the two great railways which span our Dominion, and that of the leading Canadian bank. The Company's assets have been increased to \$8,954,063.84 and considerable difficulty having been experienced during the last year in readily obtaining sufficient investments, somewhat lower rates of interest had for a time to be accepted. The position of affairs in that respect has now, however, somewhat improved, and the Company's funds are again fully employed, with the prospect of that being continued and at rather better rates. During the year the temporary difficulty which I have alluded to—of obtaining sufficient satisfactory investments—interfered with our realizing such profits upon securities disposed of as we have done in other years, when that was of advantage to the Company, but you will be pleased to know that already in the current year very considerable profits have been realized in that way, with the prospects also of a good deal more. The death claims were exceptionally moderate in amount, and a lower percentage of the amount calculated upon them for several years back. This favourable result indicates the Board's care in the selection of the lives proposed for assurance, and, coupled with the zealous attention devoted by the Directors to the prudent and careful investment of the Company's funds, affords every reasonable guarantee of the continuance of that success of which in the past they may not unjustly feel proud. As our report mentions, we have added to the plans of the Company by the adoption of a system of Tontine profit policies, which being likely to be very profitable and advantageous to assurers who attain the tontine periods they may select, we hope the system will prove another attraction to the class of good lives which we desire to continue to induce to join us. The accounts and statements placed before you are very full and clear, but if there be any explanation which may be desired, I shall very gladly supply whatever may be asked and in my power. I beg to move the adoption of the report as submitted to you.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the President in his address has so fully covered all the ground relating to our business during the year that I will have to content myself with simply seconding the adoption of the report, which I have pleasure in doing.

Mr. Yates had very great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year.

Mr. W. F. Findlay, in seconding the motion, said:—We need only look at the carefully prepared statement which has been placed in the hands of the shareholders present to see that the Directors have taken every care of our interests in the past year. It is also very gratifying to learn, from the statement made by the President, that we have added \$750,000 to our assets. I have therefore very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the President and Directors. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., moved, seconded by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the Company, to whose exertions in the interests of the Company its remarkable success is in a great measure due. In support of his motion Mr. Brown said:—This resolution, I am sure, needs no commendation at my hands. It is well known all over the country that the agents of the Canada Life are men of great prudence, zeal and energy. As to the officers of the Company at the head offices, we all know what they have done in the interests of the Company, and I cannot speak too highly of the chief medical officers here and those throughout the country who co-operate with them. It is but right that these officers should have a proper acknowledgment of their valuable services, and I have therefore much pleasure in moving the resolution which I have read.

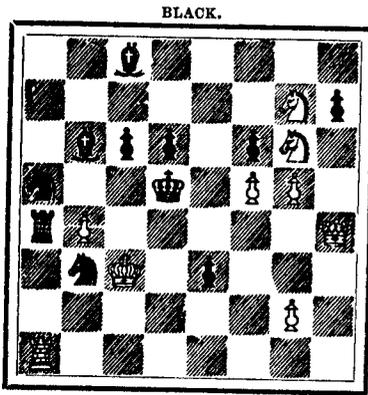
The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton moved, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, the appointment of Messrs. John Riddell and W. R. Macdonald as scrutineers of votes for the election of Directors.

The scrutineers reported that the following Directors had been elected:—For a period of four years—Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal; Thomas Swinyard, Esq., New York. For a period of three years—Adam Brown, Esq., M.P., Hamilton. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was re-elected President, and Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President.

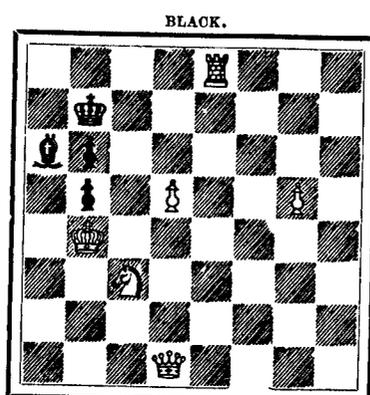
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 285.
By H. FRAU, of Lyons.
From *Le Monde Illustré*.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 286.
From *Illustrative Zeitung*.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

- No. 279.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q-R 8 | 1. P-Kt 6 |
| 2. Q-Kt 2 | 2. moves |
| 3. Q mates | |
- If 1. P-K 5
2. Q-R 3
3. Q mates
With other variations.

- No. 280.
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q-K Kt 1 | 1. P-K 5 |
| 2. Q-K R 1 + | 2. moves |
| 3. Q mates | |
- With other variations.

GAME PLAYED AT THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB BETWEEN MESSRS. SIMS AND BOULTBEE.

PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

- | SIMS. | BOULTBEE. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-K B 3 |
| 3. Kt x P | P-Q 3 |
| 4. Kt-K B 3 | Kt x P |
| 5. P-Q 3 | Kt-K B 3 |
| 6. B-K Kt 5 | B-K 2 |
| 7. Q-K 2 | Castles |
| 8. Kt-B 3 | R-K 1 |
| 9. Castles | Kt-Q 4 |
| 10. B x B | R x B |
| 11. Kt-K 4 (a) | P-K B 4 |
| 12. K Kt-K Kt 5 | P x Kt |
| 13. Kt x K R P | K x Kt |
| 14. Q-R 5 + | K-Kt 1 |
| 15. Q x Kt + | B-K 3 |
| 16. Q x K P | B x Q R P |
| 17. Q x Q Kt P | Kt-Q 2 |
| 18. P-Q Kt 3 | P-Q R 4 |
| 19. P-Q 4 | P-Q R 5 |
| 20. B-Q B 4 + | K-K B 1 |

- | SIMS. | BOULTBEE. |
|---------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 21. Q-Q 5 | Kt-K B 3 |
| 22. Q-K B 3 | P x P |
| 23. P x P | Q-Q Kt 1 |
| 24. P-Q 5 (b) | R-K 5 |
| 25. Q-K R 3 | Q-Q Kt 5 (c) |
| 26. R-Q 3 | Q-R 6 + |
| 27. K-B 2 | R-K 7 + |
| 28. R-Q 2 | R x R |
| 29. K x R | Q-Kt 7 + |
| 30. K-K 3 | R-K 1 + |
| 31. K-B 3 | Q-B 6 + |
| 32. K-B 4 | Q-K 4 + (d) |
| 33. K-B 3 | Q-K 5 + |
| 34. K-Kt 3 | B-Kt 8 |
| 35. B-Q Kt 5 | Q-K 4 + |
| 36. P-B 4 | Q-K 6 + |
| 37. K-R 4 | Q x P + |
| 38. P-Kt 4 | Q-R 3 + |
| 39. K-Kt 3 | R-K 6 + |
- and White resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) Bad.
(b) Not good, as it puts the B out of play.
(c) R x B is the best move, as the game would be forced in nine moves, or Black would win the Q.
(d) R-K 5 would win the Q in two moves.

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MR. J. B. GILDER'S concluding paper in the *Critic* on R. H. Stoddard contains an interesting account of the poet's literary curiosities, the chief of which is described as follows: "The most precious of all Mr. Stoddard's literary relics is a lock of light brown or golden hair—the veriest wisp—that came to him from his friend and brother poet, George H. Boker, of Philadelphia. Mr. Boker had it from Leigh Hunt's American editor, S. Adams Lee, to whom it was given by Hunt himself. It was 'the distinguished physician Dr. Beatty' who gave it to the English poet, and it was Hoole, the translator of Tasso, who gave it to Beatty. The next previous owner to Hoole was Dr. Samuel Johnson. Further back than this Leigh Hunt could not trace it, but he believed it to be a portion of the lock attached to a miniature portrait of Milton known to have existed in the time of Addison and supposed to have been in his possession. That it came from the august head of the poet of 'Paradise Lost' had never been doubted down to Dr. Beatty's day; so at least wrote Hunt in a manuscript of which Mr. Stoddard preserves a copy, in Lee's handwriting, in a volume of Hunt's poems edited by that gentleman. There is a fine sonnet of Hunt's on these golden threads, written when they passed into his possession, and Keat's poem, 'On Seeing a Lock of Milton's Hair,' has made the relic still more memorable. It is smaller now than it was when these great spirits were sojourning on earth, for Leigh Hunt gave a part of it to Mrs. Browning. 'Reverence these hairs, O, Americans! (as indeed you will,) he writes, 'for in them your great Republican harbinger on this side of the Atlantic appears, for the first time, actually and bodily present on the other side of it.' A companion locket holds a wisp of silver hairs from the head of Washington."

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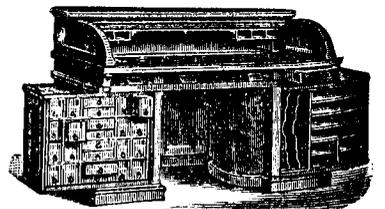
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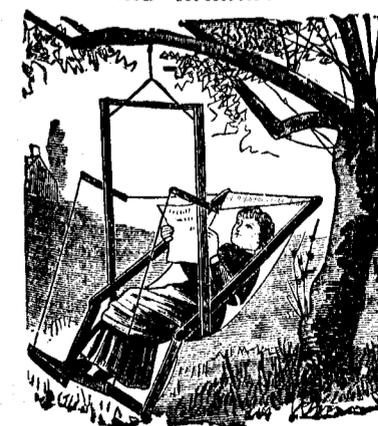
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