

THE WEEK

A-11

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THE WEEK.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

It now appears that the announcement made some time since that Russia would cease deporting political and other convicts to Siberia does not mean that she is about to adopt a more merciful mode of dealing with them, but the reverse. A place has been found within the Russian dominions which is a more terrible abode for human beings than the Siberian steppes ever were. This is the island of Saghalien, or Tarakai, a long, narrow island in the Sea of Okhotsk, directly north of Japan. This island, which in view of its climate and the general conditions of life which prevail there has been named by Siberians the "Hell of Saghalien," has hitherto been used as a place of exile for a few convicts of the worst class. The Government is now substituting the

horrors of this region for those of Siberia as it was, hoping, it is said, to take away the reproach of being a penal settlement from Siberia and to develop the latter by railroads into a habitable and prosperous land. With regard to Saghalien, a recent writer says that the poor men who are sent there are continually found ready to take any risk of death in trying any plan which gives the slightest hope of escape. A confirmation of this statement was lately given by the arrival in San Francisco of a whaling ship, the captain of which reported that he had picked up in the Okhotsk Sea an open boat containing ten men who had taken the narrow chance of escaping in this way rather than remain in the new penal settlement. One can readily understand how few must be the chances of meeting a vessel in this sea, which is in about the same latitude as that between Labrador and Greenland. It is difficult to conceive of anything surpassing in horrible cruelty the system which condemns human beings to a life of hopeless privation and suffering in such a land of desolation.

The conviction and sentencing of Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly, severe though the punishment must be under the circumstances, seem to be generally accepted by the public as just. The fact that the prosecution was instituted and carried on by the Government of which both have been supporters leaves no opportunity for any one to arouse sympathy for them by claiming that they are political martyrs. There is, however, great force in another view which is being urged by the Opposition press in connection with the affair. The presiding judge, in charging the jury, thought it necessary to point out very clearly that the fact, if such it were, that the money of which the Government was defrauded was not kept for personal gain but was used in corrupting the electors, was really an aggravation rather than a palliation of the crime. If, as the judge clearly implied, the bribing of constituencies is a worse crime than even that of defrauding the revenue, it follows, on a well-known juridical principle, that those who received the money for that purpose were equally guilty with those who bestowed it from their ill-gotten gains. Hence it must be felt by all who love righteousness in either party that there is a failure of justice so long as the receivers and distributors are not only allowed to go free but retained in positions of honour and emolument, while the

givers are serving a term in prison as convicted felons. It is a pity that the indictment could not have been so framed as to require the court to inquire into the distribution of the funds by those to whom they were handed over for election purposes, as well as their procurement by fraud. If such an inquiry was inadmissible by reason of a time-limit prescribed in the election law, it is to be regretted that such a time-limit should be permitted to interfere with the course of justice. There is reason to hope that the somewhat unexpected result of this trial may have a good effect in warning "boodlers" to desist from attempts to defraud the Government in the interests of the party. If only the investigation had been so complete as to have likewise afforded a warning to all of either party, that the receipt of large sums of money by members of the Government, and the use of such money for election purposes would no longer be tolerated, the affair would have been doubly advantageous to all concerned.

In a paper read before the Social Problems Conference the other day, Mrs. Harvie made a strong plea for the industrial training of girls in the public schools. The proposal is worthy of very thoughtful consideration. It ought not to be dismissed with a joke or a sneer, or an impatient comment deprecating the introduction of another "ology" into the already overcrowded school programmes. Unless we are prepared to claim that the present school system has been brought to perfection, it is surely legitimate, and not only legitimate but obligatory, to consider how it may be still further improved. The true end of school training, all will admit, is the production of good citizens, that is, of men and women prepared to discharge the duties of life in the best manner. No person who has given any thought to social questions can doubt that the character of the home is among the most potent of all factors in the production of the sum total of happiness and misery in the nation. Were it possible, by the exercise of some magic influence, to transform every mother and daughter in the land, to-morrow, into a competent and efficient house-keeper, the improvement in domestic comfort, and the social and moral uplifting of large classes of the people which would follow, would be almost incalculable. Is it not time, then, that those who have control of our educational methods should cease to be governed by abstract theories in regard to the sphere of the schools, the na-

ture of education, etc., and set themselves to solve the practical problem: How can the few years in the public schools, which constitute for the masses of our people, their school education, be made most conducive to the usefulness and happiness of their future lives? Nothing can be much more certain than that no system which fails to give the young some preparation for the industrial pursuits to which nine-tenths of all their waking hours will be given, can satisfy the conditions of this problem. Nor will any enlightened educator deny that a certain portion of the school hours devoted to a proper training in industrial pursuits may be made as effective for the development of the perceptive, intellectual and moral faculties, as any other; or that all the time needful for such training could be taken from the regulation school hours without any real loss of progress in the more purely intellectual studies. The subject demands more attention than it has yet received in Canada.

It is probable that the election of Mr. Martin in Winnipeg by a majority of 425 was scarcely less a surprise to the Liberal than to the Conservative leaders. Yet there was really no reason, apart from the traditional strength and persistence of the party spirit, why it should have been a surprise to either. We do not suppose that there can be any doubt in any well-informed mind that the one potent influence which transferred nearly 500 votes from the one side to the other was the desire for tariff reform. This was admitted in so many words by the late member himself, on hearing the result announced. Now, whatever honest differences of opinion may exist in the older Provinces in regard to the effects of the National Policy, it is not easy to see how anyone who is acquainted with the conditions of life in Manitoba and the North-West Territories can doubt that it imposes a very heavy burden upon the people there, with scarcely a compensating benefit. The great prairie industries are and must continue to be the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle. Facilities for the manufacture of agricultural implements, so large a factor in prairie farming, are wanting and must be wanting for long years to come. The prosperity, almost the very existence, of the people depends upon their being permitted to purchase such things as they must procure elsewhere in the best and cheapest market. To compel them to pay protection prices for such articles, in addition to the inevitably heavy freight expenses, is to handicap them most seriously in their hard struggle with pioneer difficulties. The wonder is that the people of the North-West could remain so long loyal to a Government and party whose policy was so manifestly injurious to their personal interests. But party ties were strong, and party feeling was intensified by what were deemed the serious blunders in speech and

policy made from time to time by the Opposition leaders. The great overturn now made in Winnipeg is but one of many evidences that throughout the whole Dominion this party feeling is giving way and the spirit of independence is gaining ground. The revolt against protection is one of the chief agencies in bringing about the change. The Winnipeg election sounds a note of warning to the Dominion Government which they will do well to heed. It is all the more significant because it follows so closely the visit of some of the Cabinet Ministers to Manitoba.

There is still a good deal of excitement in the United States on the Hawaiian question. This is probably increased rather than diminished by the persistent reticence in official circles in regard to what the Government really proposes to do, or what instructions the President has given to the newly appointed Minister, who has taken the place vacated by Mr. Stevens. The Nation and other papers friendly to the Administration do not hesitate to say plainly that the dethronement of the Queen was brought about by a conspiracy among the foreigners in the island, with Minister Stevens at its centre. This is in accordance with so much of Commissioner Blount's report as has been made public. It must be admitted, however, that the course pursued by President Cleveland in causing or permitting only portions of that report to be published, is calculated to arouse suspicion. The publication of the report in full is so clearly demanded to satisfy public sentiment that it cannot be much longer delayed, unless for some grave reasons of state. The unanimity with which the more influential religious and semi-religious papers sympathize with the view that the step gained towards the annexation of Hawaii should not be retraced, is remarkable. They seem strangely unable to perceive or to admit that, even granting that the dethronement of the Queen was brought about by the trickery of a United States Minister, acting under the instructions of Mr. Blaine, with a view to this very end, this fact carries with it any obligation on the part of the United States to undo the wrong. They dwell, rather, upon the alleged bad government of the deposed Queen and her alleged attempt to override the Constitution and establish an absolutism, as sufficient reason for accepting the present situation and making the best of it. While it is by no means clear that President Cleveland should go so far as to set aside the Provisional Government and reinstate the Queen by force, it is pretty clear that the least he can do, with proper regard to the honour of the nation, is to withdraw the protection hitherto given, at least by implication and in effect, to the Provisional Government, and leave the question to be settled between the two contending parties. Had this course

been followed within any short period after the revolution, the effect would have been no doubt immediate. The Provisional Government would have been forced to withdraw. Whether they have so well used the interval in forming and drilling a military force that they can now defy the Queen, remains to be seen, should President Cleveland take this course. On the other hand, it is argued that in view of the fact that the United States has established a protectorate over Hawaii, the law of justice and right demands that the Queen be restored to the position from which she was driven by a conspiracy organised, in part at least, by a United States Minister.

We have before us a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian National League of Montreal, with a list of its officers and members. Both Constitution and By-laws are, as it is no doubt wise that they should be in such an organization, very simple and brief. The objects of the League are declared to be: To advance and maintain our national unity and integrity, to disseminate a spirit of patriotism, to promote an interest in citizenship, its duties and rights, to spread a knowledge of Canadian history and resources, and other like objects. At the ordinary meetings, which are to be held monthly from September to April of each year, the programme is to be of a literary, musical or social character, the national and patriotic aim of the League being apparently made prominent only at the regular annual meeting to be held in February in each year. At this meeting a programme of Canadian character is to be arranged, which shall include a patriotic address. The management of the League is to be in the hands of a Council of eight. This Council has, in addition to its other duties, the important one of electing to membership candidates who have been nominated in the prescribed form. This power of election logically implies, we suppose, the right of rejection, though we do not quite understand how the entrusting of this power to a small committee can be harmonized with the third article of the constitution, which reads: "The membership shall be open to all favoring the objects of the League." Ladies may become members of the League, though in Montreal but one or two seem to have as yet availed themselves of the privilege. Indeed the membership is but small—about one hundred. It comprises, however, some influential names. It must be borne in mind that the League is still in its infancy, the first or experimental entertainment having been held only last February. There is unquestionably much need of such organizations in Canada, and a large work for them to do. Were it the purpose of this paragraph to be critical, and not as it is simply to call the attention of our readers to the existence and objects of this Society, we might point out the indefiniteness of the word "Na-

tional," as used throughout. As Canada is not really a nation it must be so designated, either as a matter of courtesy to ourselves, which might be in questionable taste, or by way of suggesting complete nationality as the goal to which we aspire. Many might wish for clearer definitions before identifying themselves with the organization. Again it would seem worthy of consideration whether a much greater work might not be accomplished were the monthly as well as the annual meetings devoted to the discussion of themes more directly related to the great objects of the Society. Probably, however, local branches might make their own By-laws in regard to this matter.

The Tariff Bill which has been introduced into the American Congress by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee may not fully meet the expectations of the more sanguine free-traders among the advocates of tariff-reform, but it certainly, if it becomes law, will falsify the predictions of those who have been declaring that the Democrats in Congress would not have the courage to carry into action their ante-election pledges. The Bill has evidently been framed with very great care, and though it will probably undergo minor modifications in its passage through the two Houses, it seems, so far as may be judged by a cursory examination, to have been so far constructed on a general principle that it will be difficult to change materially its details without seriously damaging and possibly imperilling the whole structure. As an instalment of tariff-reform the measure may be viewed in two aspects. It is not more noteworthy for what it does than for what it foreshadows. As it is, it goes quite as far in the changes it makes as could have been expected by reasonable reformers, especially at a time when a widespread business depression has laid its paralyzing hand upon almost every industry. It is one of the evils of a protective system that the economic conditions it produces are so artificial that it is almost impossible to effect a reform without giving a temporary but disastrous shock to the whole business of the nation. There are those who argue with some force that it is better for the patient in such a case to undergo the one severe operation which promises a radical and permanent cure, than to suffer for a prolonged period under less heroic treatment. But the majority, even of ardent opponents of the principle of protection, recognize the fact that statesmanship is a practical business, and that it is in many cases better that it should reach a distant goal by easy stages than by reckless driving. It is not likely that many, even of the most ardent tariff reformers, in the United States, have yet looked so far into the future as to recognize absolute freedom of trade as their true goal, but even had the majority done

so they could hardly have prudently advanced further towards it at a single bound than they will be carried by the Wilson Bill, should it become law without important changes.

But what of the outlook? Its relation to the future is the other aspect in which the Wilson Bill will naturally be regarded by many, especially by those who are far enough from the scene of operations to see events in their proper perspective. If the Democratic policy means nothing more than a change from a higher to a lower grade of protection, the reform may prove very beneficial, but cannot be regarded as thorough. Then, again, apart altogether from the question of the present range of Democratic foresight, it may well be doubted whether it is possible for the political stage coach, or steam engine, which ever it may prove to be, to find a permanent stopping-place at the middle of the inclined plane upon which it is now moving. But, no doubt, circumstances will have much to do with the arrest or progress of the new policy on its way to its only logical resting-place. Should the present cloud of depression pass by in time to allow the reformed tariff a fair trial before the next Congressional election; should it be found as we may with some confidence predict, under such circumstances, that not only is the industrial life of the nation stimulated rather than retarded by the removal of so many of its restrictions; and should the result within the next few years be, as it is not unlikely to be, a great increase in American exports and a revival of American ocean commerce, no selfish interests in the nation will be strong enough to prevent the speedy taking of the next step towards complete freedom of trade. When that step shall have been taken and the liberating process completed, then, and not till then, may the manufacturers of Great Britain begin to fear for the sceptre of the world's ocean commerce which they have so long awayed.

Canada's interest in the Wilson Bill is not inconsiderable. The addition of iron, coal, eggs, fish and other commodities which we have to dispose of to the free list, combined with the reductions in the duties on live animals, lumber, breadstuffs, barley, dairy products, beans, peas and other vegetables, etc., cannot fail to redound to our advantage by giving us a choice of markets for some and the only available foreign market for others of these productions. A most hopeful condition of the improved prospect is that the United States is making these changes, not as a favour to Canada, nor as the result of a commercial bargain, but solely on the grounds of enlightened self-interest. This increases the value of whatever advantages may accrue to us, because it, in a manner, guar-

antees their permanence. Whether our neighbours proceed farther in the direction of free-trade in the near future or not, it is scarcely conceivable that they can re-enact a McKinley tariff, if once repealed, in this generation. We have little fear that our Government and Parliament will fail to respond to the invitation to more friendly trade relations held out in the proposal to admit free of duty bread-stuffs and various coarse grains, either in the kernel, or in the shape of flour and meal, from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States. The course of tariff reform in the neighbouring nation will have another beneficial effect in that it cannot fail to strengthen the similar movement now in progress amongst ourselves. Truly, events move rapidly in this Western world, notwithstanding the slowness of Republican legislative machinery. He would have been counted a blind prophet indeed, who should have ventured to predict, two or three years ago, when the McKinley star was in the zenith, that the year 1893 would see such a bill as the Wilson Bill before Congress, with excellent prospects of success.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The discussions which took place at the annual meeting of the Social Problems Conference in the Auditorium in this city last week merit a much larger share of public attention than they are likely to receive. While a considerable and increasing number of thoughtful citizens are studying earnestly these tremendous problems with a view to finding the real solution which one must believe to be possible, the great majority still either ignore the very existence of the problems, or pass them by with an indifference or procrastination born of absorption in their own personal affairs, or, still worse, content themselves with searching out the weak places in each of the schemes proposed by the few who are intensely in earnest in seeking remedies, and perhaps sneering at their advocates as "cranks" or enthusiasts. But no one with a heart in his bosom can look fairly in the face the inequalities of social condition which abound in the great cities of the world to-day, much less inquire into the reality of the suffering and destitution which exist even in our own happy land, without coming to the conclusion that almost any other attitude of mind is nobler than indifference. The veriest enthusiast who believes that in some pet scheme he has found the magic solvent which will transmute poverty into competence and enforced idleness into remunerative industry, no matter with what lack of insight or of foresight he may urge forward his hobby, occupies unquestionably a higher moral position than the wisest philosopher, or the most influential member of society, who gives none of these things a serious thought.

The most fundamental, as it is the most obtrusive and pressing, of all social problems is at present that of the unemployed. The unemployed are everywhere. They are present in all our cities by thousands. They are of two classes, those who do not wish to work, and those who do. It is self-evident that the members of these two distinct classes require radically different treatment. The problem presented by the first is, at the outset, a moral problem. It is also a perpetual problem. The lazy, the shiftless, the shirkers, are always with us. The law which must commend itself to every intelligence as the righteous rule in regard to all such, is that of the Apostle, who says, "If any will not work, neither let him eat." This does not, however, meet the case of those dependent upon him. Nor is society in a position to enforce the law with even-handed firmness unless it can say, "Here, or there, is the work. Do it and you shall be fed."

But what of the tens of thousands who are ready and willing, aye, more than willing, agonizingly anxious, to work, but for whom no work can be found. This is the question which is or ought to be supreme, until a satisfactory answer is found. It is, surely, not too much to say that there is work enough to be done in the civilized world, or in any large modern community or nation, to give employment to every one, and that there is wealth enough to pay for the work at such rates as would enable the worker to live in tolerable comfort. Food, clothing, shelter, are produced in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of all. If they are not under present conditions, that fact should make the answer to the question the more easily found, for all that is required is to employ the unemployed in producing more of these necessaries until the supply is ample for all. Now whatever our horror of socialism or any of its kindred revolutionary schemes, we do not suppose that there is a single thoughtful person among our readers who will hesitate to admit that the people in any community as a whole, that is, organized society, have a natural and moral right to effect by proper means such a distribution of wealth, the product of the labour of the community, as would bring it to pass that no man or woman who is willing to work should be under the necessity of begging or starving for want of opportunity to earn by honest labour the wherewithal to supply his own wants and those of his helpless dependents. In other words, all will admit that it is contrary to natural right, to moral law, and to the soundest sociological principles, that a part of the community should be permitted to appropriate, whether by superior shrewdness, by gaining control of natural monopolies, or by any other means, so large a share of the products of labour that other members of the community should be left unable to obtain enough of these products to supply the necessaries of life, and should perish in consequence.

And yet, if all can agree upon this, a general principle is admitted which covers the whole ground. What remains is simply to find out the best means of reducing the principle to practice. This should not be beyond the wisdom and skill of modern statesmen and philanthropists. The fact that the best mode, or any effectual mode, of doing it has not yet been discovered or recognized, simply proves either that the principle, so readily admitted when simply stated, has not yet been clearly apprehended, or that sufficient attention has not been given to its practical application. But it is clear that society, those who are fitted to be the leaders of society in particular, have hitherto failed to fulfil one of their first and highest obligations.

All those theories, of which Professor Hume enumerated so formidable a list at the Auditorium meetings, and each of which has its ardent advocates, are but so many attempts on the part of individuals to devise the best plan for the accomplishment of a redistribution of property which all thoughtful persons, if our assumption be admitted, are agreed ought to be made. The same may be said of the proposal to limit private fortunes so well advocated by a contributor in our columns last week.

It is not the object of the present article to discuss these various schemes in detail, a task for which our space would prove utterly inadequate. The one practical point which we wish to make is that these are all honest and more or less plausible attempts to solve a problem which presses upon modern society and demands solution. It is evident, therefore, that mere negative criticism, mere pointing out of the deficiencies or alleged deficiencies of this or that particular proposal, is not enough. It is a cold and heartless treatment of the theme which stands in close relation, not only to the comfort and happiness, but to the very existence of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-beings. The thing aimed at ought to be done, must be done, if our Christian civilization is not to prove a gigantic failure. How does the cool-headed, or cynical critic propose to do it?

NOTES ON DANTE.—VI.

PARADISO.

We have gone down into the abodes of hopeless sin and misery and seen every phase of human agony. We have passed through the ranks of those who are undergoing purification from the stain of evil. We are now to go up higher, and behold the circles of the saints in light, the blessedness of the redeemed spirits in paradise through all their stages. In purgatory we heard of purification, instruction, development—of process, not attainment. Now we are to behold the fruition of glory. Yet even here there are differences. The blessed live in different spheres corresponding with the degrees of glory into which they have entered. This is pointed out by the poet at the very beginning of the Paradiso :

' His glory, by whose might all things are moved,
Pierces the universe, and in one part
Sheds more resplendence, elsewhere less."

As in the Inferno and Purgatorio, there are here also nine spheres; first, the seven planets, next (8) the fixed stars, and (9) the primum mobile; and beyond all these, the Empyrean, or sphere of immediate divine manifestation.

The spheres are: (1) The moon, the habitation of those who had been forced to violate their vows of celibacy; (2) Mercury, inhabited by those who had done great deeds for the sake of fame; (3) Venus, by the spirits of lovers; (4) the Sun, by great theologians; (5) Mars, by crusaders, martyrs, and champions of the faith; (6) Jupiter, by the great of the earth, kings and just rulers; (7) Saturn, by the contemplative; (8) the fixed stars, where is shown the triumph of Christ, who appears surrounded by saints of special pre-eminence; (9) the Crystalline Heavens—the Primum Mobile; (10) the Empyrean.

Dante is with Beatrice in the earthly paradise. Beatrice is gazing on the sun, and he, catching the same power, finds himself borne aloft, as the purified soul must needs ascend, even as the torrent rushes "downwards from a mountain's height."

1. They first enter the Moon, inhabited by the spirits of those who had been forced to violate religious vows. Here for the first time Dante beholds the spirits of the redeemed. So ethereal were they that he thought them mere shadows. Beatrice smiled, and told him (iii., 28):

" True substances are these, which thou behold'st,
Hither thro' failure of their vow exiled,
But speak thou with them; listen and believe."

First they see Piccarda Donati, a connection of his own, who had been torn by her brother Corso, from a convent and married against her will. Another was Constance, daughter of the King of Naples, also taken "from the pleasant cloister's pale," and married to the Emperor Henry VI., so that she afterwards became the mother of Frederick II.

It seemed hard that those who had fallen short of perfect obedience through no fault of their own, should be placed in a lower sphere; and Dante asks if they are contented (iii., 64):

" Yet inform me, ye who here
Are happy; long ye for a higher place,
More to behold, and more in love to dwell? '
On this point he received instant satisfaction, the answer showing that these spirits had learned the true secret of all blessedness:

" She with those spirits gently smiled;
Then answered with such gladness, that she seemed
With love's first flame to glow: ' Brother!
our will

Is, in composure, settled by the power
Of charity, who makes us will alone
What we possess, and nought beyond desire.
If we should wish to be exalted more,
Then must our wishes jar with the high will
Of Him who sets us here; which in these orbs
Thou wilt confess not possible, if here
To be in charity must needs befall,
And if her nature well thou contemplate.
Rather it is inherent in this state
Of blessedness, to keep ourselves within
The divine will, by which our wills with His
Are one.
And in His will is our tranquillity.
It is the mighty ocean, whither tends
Whatever it creates and nature makes."

So that Dante confesses:

"Then saw I clearly how each spot in heaven
Is Paradise, though with like gracious dew
The supreme virtue shower not over all."

2. The second sphere, that of Mercury, contains the spirits of those who had done great deeds for the sake of fame. "More than thousand splendours" he saw and heard them rejoicing that another was added to their number, "to multiply our loves." The spirit of the Emperor Justinian appears, and denounces the opposition of the Guelfs and the selfishness of the Ghibellines. He also tells the pathetic story of Romeo, the ill-used minister of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence.

3. They are now carried into the Planet Venus (viii-ix) where are the spirits of lovers. The spirits appear clothed in light. The first is Charles Martel, King of Hungary, whom Dante had met and learned to love. He tries to settle some doubts which had arisen in the poet's mind as to the difference of character between father and son. Among this class was Folco or Folque, the troubadour who had loved, and, after the death of the lady, had become a monk, and afterwards Archbishop of Toulouse. He explains how he had attained to paradise (ix., 99):

"And yet there bides
No sorrowful repentance here, but mirth,
Not for the fault (that doth not come to mind)
But for the virtue, whose o'erruling sway
And providence have wrought thus quaintly.
Here
The skill is looked into that fashioneth
With such effectual working, and the good
Discerned, accruing to the lower world
From this above."

4. The next ascent is to the Sun (x-xiv), probably brought in here, not because this sphere was thought inferior to those coming after, but because of the then supposed place of the sun among the planets. This is the sphere of the great theologians. Immediately a "bright band" appeared; "Yet more sweet in voice, than in their visage beaming." One was heard to speak. This was St. Thomas Aquinas, the Angel of the Schools. He points out the other great teachers who were with him, Albertus Magnus, Gratian, Peter Lombard and Solomon, whose wisdom was so vast that no one had ever equalled him.

Dante, surrounded by these glorified spirits, discerns as he never did before, the vanity of earthly things, and denounces (xi., 1) the "fond anxiety of mortal man."

A beautiful feature in the conversation of these luminaries was their readiness to prefer one another in honour. St. Thomas, a Dominican, lauds St. Francis; St. Bonaventure, a Franciscan, praises St. Dominic. St. Thomas narrates the events of the life of St. Francis, particularly mentioning his marriage with Poverty, which has been painted by Cimabue and Giotto. He laments the rivalry which had arisen between the two great orders. St. Bonaventure chants the praises of St. Dominic, saying:

"The dame, who was his surety, in her sleep
Beheld the wondrous fruit, that was from him
And from his heirs to issue. And that such
He might be construed, as indeed he was,
She was inspired to name him of his owner,
Whose he was wholly; and so called him
Dominic."

[Dominic means "He who is the Lord's."]

St. Thomas instructs Dante in the mystery of creation, and warns him not to adopt opinions without verifying them.

5. The next sphere is that of the Planet Mars, inhabited by crusaders, martyrs and

others who had contended for the faith (xiv-xviii). They appear as lights, grouped so as to make the form of the Crucified One—the cross extending over the surface of the planet over which they move. Dante describes in a passage of great beauty (xiv, 86) the mystical music which he heard sounding from the lights. He says:

"Me such ecstasy
O'ercame, that never, till that hour, was
thing
That held me in so sweet imprisonment."

While Dante was contemplating the glories of this vision, a voice came from one of the lights, saluting him as of his own blood. It was Cacciaguida, his ancestor the crusader, who was probably introduced by Dante in order to lament the degeneracy of Florence. Cacciaguida tells him that in her ancient days Florence

"Was chaste and sober and abode in peace," but that through the influx of strangers, who were wealthy without refinement, the city had been brought to degeneracy and disgrace. He then predicts to Dante his exile from Florence, but points out that it shall end in the disgrace of his enemies more than in his own. This incident has already been noted in the first paper, and it may be only further here remarked that the "stairs" which Dante found it so "hard" to climb, could not have been the first or the third of the brothers Delle Scale, both of whom are spoken of with respect and honour, although he might have had in his mind the second brother Alboino.

Cacciaguida bids Dante write the story of his progress through the abodes of the dead. Dante wishes to do so, but perceives the difficulties of the task. If he speaks the truth, he make enemies of his contemporaries. If he is timid he will be condemned by posterity. Cacciaguida consoles him by assuring him that even those who may least relish his utterances will, when they have digested them, find nourishment in them.

Cacciaguida then points out to him the spirits of Joshua, Judas Maccabaeus, Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon and others who had fought for the faith.

6. They now ascend to the sphere of Jupiter, tenanted by righteous kings and rulers (xviii-xx). The blessed here appear in the form of an eagle, the symbol of the empire, as the martyrs had appeared in the form of a cross, the symbol of sacrifice. As Mars had been ruddy in color, so here we have silvery whiteness, on which the spirits shine like glowing sparks of fire. Dante speaks of the increasing ease and delight of his ascent, and of the heightening beauty of Beatrice.

As they rise into this sphere they hear the blessed spirits singing "Diligite justitiam qui judicatis terram—Love righteousness, ye that be judges of the earth."

The eagle speaking for the whole company of righteous rulers of whom it was composed, told him that because he had been just and piteous he had been exalted to this height of glory. Dante submits to him some difficulties connected with the righteousness of God. The eagle replies that human judgments on divine mysteries are like opinions formed respecting objects a thousand miles away. After a passage of great beauty, (xx., init.) the eagle is heard speaking of the righteous rulers who made up its body, the chief of them constituting its eye. The pupil

"Was the same who sang
The Holy Spirit's song, and bare about
The Ark from town to town."—King David.

After him came Trajan, Hezekiah, Constantine and others. The mention of Constantine leads to comment on the evil done by his removing the seat of empire to Byzantium and so weakening imperial power and influence in Rome. This was a constant thought with Dante.

7. Saturn, the sphere of the contemplative, since in the reign of Saturn no evil had power to harm. In this sphere the redeemed are seen ascending and descending a ladder, the summit of which is beyond the poet's view; and here the music of the spheres is no longer heard. On the steps of this ladder the splendours were seen descending in such multitude that he thought that every light in heaven must be shed thence.

One of the spirits revealed himself as St. Peter Damian, who inveighs against the secularity and avarice of the clergy of those times, contrasted with the poverty of St. Peter and St. Paul (xxi., 135).

"Cephas came,
He came who was the Holy Spirit's vessel;
Barefoot and lean; eating their bread, as
clanced
At the first table. Modern shepherds need
Those who on either hand may prop or lead
them,
So burly are they grown; and from behind,
Others to hoist them. Down the palfrey's
sides
Spread their broad mantles, so as both the
beasts
Are covered with one skin."

Among the other spirits in this sphere appears St. Benedict, who tells the story of the founding on Monte Casino of the great order which bears his name, and points to other spirits by his side who had helped and carried on his work. But alas for the change which has taken place. Few now mount the ladder of contemplation, and many are carried away by the love of gold. Peter founded his convent without gold or silver; "I with prayer and fastings mine, and Francis his in meek humility," but now is "the white gown murky."

8. They now reach the eighth sphere; that of the fixed stars (xxii-xxvii) in which are celebrated the triumphs of Christ; a more brilliant light now appears.

"Then the triumphal hosts
Of Christ, and all the harvest gathered in,
Made ripe by these revolving spheres."

Then he saw a glorious manifestation of Christ as a sun brighter than a million lamps, so that he could not endure its splendour. But this was only preparatory for the supreme vision of Christ in the Empyrean, for which he must be prepared by the vision of the B. V. Mary.

Beatrice petitions that Dante be now admitted to the heavenly banquet; but he must first be examined by St. Peter, as to his faith; by St. James as to his hope, and by St. John as to his love. As he is preparing to enter, Adam appears and tells the story of the fall. After this they were about to pass on, when St. Peter broke out into a condemnation of Boniface VIII, who usurped his place on earth, so fierce that the very heavens were darkened.

9. The Primum Mobile (xxvii-xxix). "Here is the goal, whence motion on his race
Starts; motionless the centre, and the rest all
moved around."

As they rose, Dante had noted, as so often, the ever increasing beauty of Beatrice. She

resolves certain doubts of Dante's and censures many of the preachers of that age who were rather to shine and amuse than to make known the Gospel. (xxix., 112).

"The sheep meanwhile, poor witless ones return

From pasture, fed with wind, and what avails
For their excuse, they do not see their harm?
Christ said not to His first Conventicle

'Go forth and preach impostures to the world,'

But gave them truth to build on, and the sound

Was mighty on their lips, nor needed they,
Beside the Gospel, other spear or shield
To aid them in the warfare for the faith.

The preacher now provides himself with store
Of jests and gibes; and so there be no lack
Of laughter, while he vents them, his big
Cowl

Distends, and he has won the meed he sought."

10. The Empyrean—the Highest Heaven.' (xxx-xxxiii). The dwelling place of God beyond space and time, whence bliss descends to every sphere. This is (xxx., 40)

"The heaven that is unbodied light;
Light intellectual replete with love,
Love of true happiness replete with joy,
Joy that transcends all sweetness of delight."

Before him appear the two courts of heaven, the court of angels and the court of men. A stream of light swells into a vast ocean in which are reflected the countless multitudes of the redeemed who form the petals of the mystic Rose.

Beatrice leads Dante into the midst of the Rose whence he contemplates the vast company of the redeemed. Beatrice now leaves, and her place is taken by St. Bernard, the type of the contemplative life, who brings him into the presence of the B.V. Mary and other exalted saints until at last he is permitted to gaze upon God himself, upon the Mystery of the Holy Trinity.

WILLIAM CLARK.

PARIS LETTER.

It was on the 15th of October, 1793, that the French Republicans won the battle of Wattignies, and that compelled the raising of the siege of Maubege. The raw recruits of the baby Republic compelled the Austrians, commanded by the Prince of Coburg, to retire across the river Sambre. To let them retreat, was a tarnish on the victory. It was not a very great battle, but it was the opening of a series of historical events. It enabled the Republicans to flesh their maiden swords, and was the beginning of the fame of Lazare Carnot and of Jourdan. Hence the appropriateness of President Carnot inaugurating the monument commemorative of the victory won by his grandfather's counsels, and Jourdan's dashing skill. At the time, no more was thought of Carnot than of any other humble officer of the engineers. But that was the first victory he organized, by witnessing the actual sight of the battlefield beforehand. It was in his office he generally drew up his plans. Odd; it was by adopting the tactics of Frederick the Great that success was achieved. Both Carnot and Jourdan were stimulated to win; they had only to choose between laurels and the guillotine kept in readiness in the rear of the army, to chop off the head—*pour encourager les autres*—of the general who failed. Jourdan had no experience of war; he was but a well-to-do mercer and a corporal in the National Guard.

No one ever exactly knew how he became general, save that it was necessary to appoint some one to fill the vacancy created by the decapitation of the preceding commander. Even Jourdan after his success, was thrown into prison—that antechamber of the scaffold—for recommending a winter campaign. The Prince of Coburg said jokingly that if the Republicans dislodged him, he would at once become a Republican. "Well then, we shall make him a Republican before night," replied the French soldiers. The defeated Prince, however, remained Royalist.

In these days of *admirari*, expectation was on tiptoe to witness the four-act drama of M. Jules Lemaitre, *Les Rois*, and founded on his own novel of the same name. It is not easy for an author at any time to dramatize his own work. Zola has failed whenever he tried. Dumas succeeded—to say nothing of his *pere*—as the *Dame aux Camelias* for example. M. Lemaitre is a curious individual: full of keen observation and erudition; a philosopher, very painstaking, and very indolent. But very clever as a theatrical critic—perhaps now the best in France. He generally judges a play, not from the pit, but from the abode of the gods. *Les Rois* too was the new play commended by Sarah Bernhardt to inaugurate her theatre; the piece also had the advantage of a rumour that the Austrian Ambassador had protested against its representation, as recalling the suicide of the late Archduke and the Meyerling affair. There is really hardly any plot in the drama; it is a series of dialogues and scenes, intended to illustrate the thesis—very widely accepted as true, that kings are first like ordinary mortals, but possessing more miseries and imperfections—that after a king, the being next to be most pitied is a crown prince. The scene is laid in the imaginary Kingdom of "Alfania,"—Serbia, Roumania and Hungary, to judge from the dresses of the artistes. King Christian has two sons—Otto, a scamp, steeped in debts and profligacy, and Hermann, a dreamer, who bemoans the sufferings of the masses, and wishes to relieve them. Feeling he cannot do so; he renounces his heir-apparent rights, and decides to retire to private life.

But the old king resolves to abdicate for a year and to allow Hermann to try his hand at governing the realm. Hermann institutes universal suffrage and all the machinery of 1893 constitutionalism; but the old politicians, declining to march through Coventry with the experimental majesty, retire. The young queen, Wilhelmine, is a strict believer in the right divine. Hermann is hailed as the father of his people. But, as ill-luck would have it, there is a Nihilist, Latanief, much beloved by the populace, undergoing political imprisonment for his revolutionary doctrines. The multitude indulges in a manifestation before the palace; Hermann orders the gates to be thrown open that he may address his subjects. Once inside the garden the multitude wishes to enter the palace, and commence smashing the doors to get in. The general in command requests orders from the king: "Do your duty." The general "beats" the Riot Act—three rolls of the drum; the people not dispersing, he orders the troops to fire; the palace garden is covered with dead, but the survivors now call Hermann, the well-beloved, the murderer of his subjects.

Otto wants to make hay while the sun shines; he demands a decoration for a shady

banker; Hermann refuses. The brothers become enemies. Queen Wilhelmine reproaches Hermann, and calls upon him to govern on divine right principles. Refusal. But Otto has discovered that Hermann lives in a secluded villa with a mistress, Frida, the Nihilist's sister, and guides the queen to Rosamond's bower. The queen raises her revolver to shoot Frida, but the bullet kills her husband. Otto has got into trouble; he has been discovered by a forest guard trying to elope with his grandchild; he at once shoots Otto dead. The throne goes a-begging; the old king will have none of it; so his grandson is made king, with Queen Wilhelmine regent, and right divine reigns. Moral: Never accept a kingship if offered you, gentle reader. "Sarah" was of course the queen, but in trying to force success, she allowed too many of her stage tricks to be seen. Her voice is ceasing to be "cooling," and is becoming raspy, and her movements stiff; but remember she is on the shady side of fifty and is a grandmother.

Now that the coal war is over till it again breaks out, it would be charity to tell the public what it was all about. The only person who has scored in the matter is M. Clemenceau. He proposed that as the press had proved so successful with giving the Russians a welcome in Paris, and the Committee has an unexpended balance to its credit of 40,000 francs after paying all expenses that it ought to arbitrate between the colliers and the proprietors. Agreed, said the journals, but before the Committee could meet for the despatch of business the strike had disappeared as suddenly as it had commenced. So much the better. Since he lost his seat in Parliament, Clemenceau is becoming a very brilliant journalist taking the nonsense out of public questions. In this sense one could wish that he would never re-enter the Chamber.

There seems to be a movement of resurrection abroad. Poor old M. de Lesseps has come up to Paris from the country: he is reported not to be quite so bad as he was; his intelligence is less benighted, and he is said to be more than ever attached to his family—his wife above all. He must have been interviewed, as a journal announces he will not occupy himself with any projects.

Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Dream of Isthmuses no more.

And Dr. Herz is coming up to town, within hearing of Bow Bells. His examination will make the French forget Admiral Avellan, and the Italians. The doctor has ever been viewed as having some terrible arrows in his quiver. He will be now free to read all his documents in the police court, and so the truth about Panamaism may "out." The French Government will also have to explain many mysterious points in that dirty business if the doctor is to be handed over to them.

The police surveillance of the tolerated "clubs" that live by gambling will have a certain percentage of detectives in their midst. Under the Second Empire, no dinner party exceeding nineteen guests could take place till the names of the "invités" were submitted to the Prefect of Police, who, if necessary, told off an upper ten detective to attend and take notes. The Duchesse de Broglie refused on one occasion to accept among her company the Prefect's representative. The Prefect arranged the matter wittily and wickedly. In returning the list of her dinner guests to the Duchesse, he added, a functionary to be dele-

gated by him was now unnecessary, as on examining the list he was already fully represented. By the police regulations now about being enforced in the gambling clubs, the croupier must abandon his special coat, covered with pockets, into which cards and coin mysteriously find their way, and all wagers must be in cash down, no counters; and further, the hole in the table down which the bank rakes its winnings must have no padded or lined chimney to deaden the fall of the gold. It may not be generally known that where gambling is carried on, a silence as of death reigns.

The surgeons are now taking to duelling, but at the expense of their patients; just as former crown princes of France, when naughty and condemned to be birched, had a substitute to bear the whacks. The eminent surgeon Péan claims to have invented the forcipressure, an instrument that seizes the internal blood vessels when severed, grips them tight, and so saves bleeding to death. Surgeon Verneuil asserts that he is the inventor. M. Péan hints his rival does not even know how to use the instrument, and challenges him before a jury of colleagues to make three terrible operations—one removing a tumor from inside a fellow, etc. But what patients will volunteer for the honor of an ante-mortem examination before the Academy of Medicine? What a pity Molière is dead.

FALLEN LEAVES.

How the years drift,
Like the wither'd drift of the leafage
Swung thro' the woodland aisles by the wind,
The wind of the years thro' the pines!
The wind of the ages, Eternity's blast,
That gathers the lives of the years,
And hurtles them out to the dark, to the cold,
As the drift of the wood is onborne by the breeze
O'er the boundary marks
That limit the spaces of man,
O'er the line that divides
The regions of culture and warmth
From the cultureless waste and the wild,
Where the weed and the bramble hold sway,
Where lurks neath the undergrowth thorny
and scant
The serpent that stings to the death,
Where blossoms the Upas, whose shadow is doom
And spreads the mirage of a hope that is false,
Blest promise that youth raised to lip in his trust,
That falls in the finding to ashes and dust.

The tree of all life with its roots in the past
Outstretches its arms to the void,
And around roll the seasons and tides
Of the evermore, deathless, imbued with the ray
From the sun, the unquenchable source
Of the "was" and the "is" and "to be";
But this is the one,—the many, the leaves
Fall yearly, to rot at the foot of the stem
That bore them aloft in their pride,
And taught them to swing and rejoice
In the splendor of spring, and the hot summer days,
And the gold of the harvesting prime.—
What sigh sweeps the branches apace,
Where erst was the lisp of the leaf?
The branches, denuded, now bend to the blast,
And wail out a note of unspeakable woe,
O'er the fallen, the lost,
Asleep neath the pitiful shroud,
The shroud of the new-fallen snow,
While above sails the moan thro' the branches bereft.

The tremulous dirge, the murmured refrain,
The requiem of Nature, the wail of the wind,
Making plaint for the lips that were kiss'd
Neath the glamour of June, the splendor of
days,
When the spray whisper'd love to the bird,
And the bird twitter'd love to the noon,
That were lost, when the purple of wine,
And the gold of the corn were ingather'd
again,
To the tune of the pipe and the roll of the wain.

As bourgeons the bud, so blossoms the hope,
Holding the dew of desire;
As deepens the sun on maturity's cheek,
As deepens the gold on the crests of the lea,
So mellow the thoughts that aspire;
The bloom of the peach is sun-kiss'd on the wall,
The rustle of orchard-boughs tempt from afar,
The swallows skim over the waves of the grain,
Like vessels swift-wing'd bearing peace,
And a pledge of return in their wake,
When lo! at a breath the orchard is bare,
And lo! at a breath, the harvest is o'er;
The grain is in-garner'd, the swallows away,
June borne in their flight, but December behind,
The sun-glide in front, but the snow-flake in rear,
And the blast and the sleet and the cold:—
Thus ever the hope,—'tis a sunbeam before,
But a shadow long-flung, seen behind;
'Tis the flight of a bird from the dark to the dark
Thro' the light of the regions of sense;
'Tis the wave on the grain, that subsides in a breath,
'Tis a leaf that down drops at the summons of death.

The drift of the leafage is borne o'er the lines,
That sever the dark from the light;
And nothing remains but the dirge of the pines,
Thro' the sorrowful spaces of night!

A. H. MORRISON.

RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN HISTORY.

It was in the course of things that the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Columbian discovery should give a fresh impulse to the study of early exploration on this continent and the subjects therewith associated. To some of the results of this impulse, such as the works of Messrs. Payne and Markham, on the farther, and those of Messrs. Winsor and Fiske, on the hither, side of the Atlantic, attention has already been directed in the columns of *The Week*. It may not be untimely, perhaps, to supplement what has been said concerning these writers by Dr. Bourinot and others by a few comments on the contributions of Canadians to the elucidation of the same theme. Of that theme the comprehensiveness and many-sidedness are best indicated by the title, "History of the New World called America," that Mr. Payne has chosen for his original and deeply interesting study. Since Robertson, more than a hundred years ago, gave the English-speaking world his then valuable treatise, no historian ventured on so broad a survey. The tendency has, on the contrary, been towards specialization in letters as in science, and the diligent searcher amid the records of the past prefers, for the most part, to confine his inquiries to a region or period for the investigation of which he thinks he has exceptional facilities. Although, in recent years, the history of Canada as a whole has engaged the thoughts and energies of some of our foremost writers—our press having yielded at least

fifteen histories of the Dominion, from elaborate works of eight large volumes to the simple school text book, since the publication of the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*—it is to monographs of more restricted range that I would now invite attention. A complete bibliography of these, dealing with all the diversities of form in which historical knowledge may be presented, would surprise those who are not wont to watch the course of domestic publication. Such a catalogue I will not attempt to prepare. It may suffice to point out by a few illustrations how much service may be rendered to the cause of historical truth by gathering from local documentary records or even by gleaming among those that previous historians deemed unworthy of notice.

I will, in my quest, take the path of the sun. Newfoundland is not yet of us, but it is satisfactory to know that the oldest of British colonies has its native historian and observer of contemporary events. The Rev. M. Harvey has written the history of Newfoundland and much besides. Once before in this periodical I had occasion to mention his archaeological labors in connection with the discovery of an old Basque burying-ground, the relic and remembrance of some of the almost prehistoric European pioneers of the cod-fishery. As a member of the Royal Society, in succession to the late Alexander Murray, C.M.G., Sir William Logan's earliest co-worker in Canada, he has received all the liberties of the Dominion, so far as literature is concerned. The old Red Indians of Newfoundland (the Beothiks) were recently the subject of a paper by Dr. Harvey's friend, the Rev. Dr. Patterson. The same tireless inquirer has cleared up some questions touching a long disputed claim to precedence in the exploration of our coasts. His study on "The Portuguese on the North-East Coast of America," which was published in the *Magazine of American History*, is a most painstaking examination of evidence, based on a knowledge not of books only, but also of the topography in question and its early nomenclature. As to the time with which it deals, this valuable paper is of more modern scope than the interesting studies entitled respectively, "The Land-fall of Cabot," and "Cabot's Land-fall," the former by Mr. J. R. Howley, F.G.S, the latter by the Right Rev. M. H. Howley, D.D. But the data of the event here learnedly discussed is again transcended by Sir Daniel Wilson's paper on "The Vinland of the Northmen," (posthumously published with other essays in a volume edited by his daughter), and Mr. Alphonse Gagnon's contribution to the same subject, "Les Scandinaves en Amérique." Some other of the regretted President's later writings take us still further back in the story of the New World, or at least in conjectures relating thereto. The learned study of Dr. Bourinot on "The History of Cape Breton," embraces a survey of nearly all the foregoing hypotheses regarding the Northmen, Cabot and the Portuguese and gives a wealth of data concerning a most important portion (formerly a province) of the Dominion, never previously brought together. The researches of Abbe Casgrain touching the Acadians, of Mr. W. F. Ganong concerning Fort La Tour, of M. Paul de Cazes, Dr. Dionne and Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley on Sable Island, and of Dr. Patterson on "Sir William Alexander and the Scottish Attempt to Colonize Acadia," may be mentioned as contributions, from various stand-

points to the early history of the Maritime Provinces. No person who profited by the learned historical articles published in Canada Français during its two years of existence, can help regretting that lack of encouragement should have forced the organizers of that excellent quarterly to discontinue publication. The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the Société Historique de Montreal, the Quebec Institut Canadien and the Geographical Society of the same city have done good service to the cause of historical research. M. LeMoine, Dr. G. Stewart, M. Ernest Myraud, Abbé Verreau, W. Ernest Hart, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. De Lery Macdonald, Mr. H. Mott, Mr. De M. Beaujeu, Mr. J. E. Roi, Dr. G. E. Dawson, and several others have laboured faithfully in various chosen corners of the great field and, if time permitted, it would be a pleasure to linger at some length over their gifts to the public. The service of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal deserves special praise for its exhibitions of historical portraits, in 1887 and 1892, and doubtless some readers of The Week have not forgotten the Caxton Exhibition of 1877, which may be deemed the starting point with many of the movements for the collection of of Canadiana. Mr. W. J. White's too short-lived periodical thus entitled and the Society for Historical Studies which it represented may be traced to the same source. One of the presidents of the Society, Mr. Ernest E. Hart, enlarged a paper read at one of the meetings into his already rare monograph, "The Fall of New France." The letterpress in this work, based on a library the sale of which was an event in the world of book-lovers, was enriched by illustrations to be sought elsewhere in vain. Mr. Lighthall, and other members, has published a paper on "The Battle of Chateauguay" and "Montreal after 250 years," a comely and instructive memorial volume. For it must not be forgotten that the 400th anniversary of the great discovery of Columbus was the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Montreal by Paul Chamedey de Maisonneuve. Mr. J. P. Edwards, whose library of Canadiana is about to enrich the shelves of McGill's new Redpath Library, has also written several monographs (one on Ottawa, which should be better known) and during his editorship of the Dominion Illustrated, made it a thesaurus of historical information of real value.

Before passing on to Ontario, there is another work to which I would call attention as exemplifying what good service even a busy professional man may render to the cause of historic truth by taking thought of the unsolved problems that lie within his reach and of the mass of *pieces justificatives* to which access could be obtained by knowledge and judgment and earnestness of purpose. The name of Mr. Desire Girouard, Q.C., M.P., is known to many readers of The Week as that of a parliamentarian. He wears the gown of a Doctor of Laws as well as of a Queen's Counsel and has long been a diligent student of history. His home—the home of his ancestors—bears in its name a promise which, after being for ages an incentive to that quest for a north-west passage, in which so many brave explorers have fallen, has in our own day had its practical fulfilment. Those who have read Parkman's "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" can not fail to remember that

Lachine (China) was the name of La Salle's home near Montreal. In whatever spirit it was given at first, it was destined to be written in blood on the pages of Canada's history. On the 200th anniversary of the Massacre of Lachine, Mr. Girouard was asked to give a lecture on the subject. This, subsequently enlarged and annotated, he brought out in pamphlet form under the title of "Le Vieux Lachine et le Massacre du 5 Aout, 1689." Two years later this was followed by "Les Anciens Fort de Lachine et Cavalier de la Salle, and in 1892 appeared "Les Anciennes Cotes du Saint Louis avec un Tableau des Anciens et Nouveaux Propriétaires." In every instance Mr. Girouard had gone for his authorities to the original sources, consulting the registers and maps in possession of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, the official index and ancient title-deeds. The three pamphlets contain a mass of verified information of the most interesting character relating to the early settlement of Lachine and the adjacent parishes on the shore of Lake Saint Louis. The first and second were in French; the third in French and English. Naturally, those whose property was thus traced back for two hundred years or more desired to possess the history of it in a permanent form. But there were other reasons which gave peculiar interest to these gathered data concerning the home of the discoverer of the Mississippi. Whoever consults Charlevoix's History will find on the maps of the great lakes and of the Mississippi the names of *Chicagou* on the actual site of the World's Fair City, as the home of the great pioneer of the West and discoverer of that mighty river. Lachine is the starting-point of many goals, and of these goals in space and time the centre of the Columbian celebration is not the least noteworthy. To make the historic connection, Mr. Girouard prepared a Columbian edition of his three studies under the general title of "Lake St. Louis, Old and New, illustrated, and Cavalier La Salle." It is a timely reminder of the share of the Old Regime in the opening up of the interior of the continent to civilization, and the author has spared no pains to make it worthy of its theme.

Some time ago Dr. Kingsford, whose elaborate history of Canada I can only glance at in this survey, spared time from his great task to indicate Ontario's wealth in native books. Not the least valuable of the works published in Ontario in the period on this side of Dr. Kingsford's terminus are those of the class to which Dr. Canniff's "Settlement" and Mr. Canniff Haight's "Country Life" belong. Alas! with every year that passes, opportunities are lost of gathering from pioneers, and the sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of pioneers, information of interest and value as to the years of striving under conditions that have vanished for ever. Colonization in the far north or north-west in our time, quickly followed, when it is not preceded by the railway, offers no point of comparison with the state of isolation, the irksome toil and soreness of travel which were the accepted lot of those who laid the foundations of Ontario. Any work that sheds light on the life of those harbingers should be greeted with cordial welcome. A third of a century ago Mr. James Croil led the way with his "Dundas," and, if space permitted, I would reproduce every word of his preface. Every county, indeed, should have its historian, if not,

indeed, as Mr. Sulte suggests, every parish or municipality. In "Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District," by Judge J. F. Pringle, we have another contribution to the history of the peopling of Ontario, which the future historian will advantageously consult, while a still later essay of the same kind is the "Early Settlement and History of Glengarry," by Mr. J. A. MacDonell, of Greenfield. This last work, which is especially rich in military information, is dedicated to Sir Hugh Macdonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., (Aberchaldy), H. M. Envoy to the King of Denmark. Sir Hugh's father was the Speaker of the first House of Assembly of the Province of Ontario—a fact which suggests the mention of another volume belonging to the same class of literature. I mean Mr. Frank Yeigh's historical sketch of "Ontario's Parliament Buildings; or a Century of Legislation (1792-1892)." There is much in this book appropriately dedicated to Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., which the inquirer will find so conveniently accessible in no other source of information. Retrospects of this kind, clustered around some historic structure as their centre of action, especially when copiously illustrated, affords opportunities for dramatic grouping, of which Mr. Yeigh has not neglected to avail himself. It must be remembered that the Front street building was the stage on which many of the political conflicts of the Union period were decided—the veterans of the Dominion Parliament, as well as of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, having served there their apprenticeship as debaters and orators. It has also furnished a champion to one of the most bruited movements of our time in the Imperial House of Commons. The writings of the Rev. Dr. Scadding, of the late Mr. Dent, of the late Dr. Mulvaney, of Mr. G. Mercer Adam, of the Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Mr. Charles Lindsey and others have from various points of view elucidated one or other phase of the history of Ontario. I have already referred to the works of Dr. Canniff and Mr. Canniff Haight. I only wish there were more like them. I would also like to be able to point to more monographs of the type of Mr. Acton Burrow's "Annals of the Town of Guelph." All that throws light upon our *origines* and especially all data obtained from pioneers or their descendants must be of value to the historian.

A few years ago our survey would have virtually ended at Lake Superior. It seems to the middle aged amongst us only the other day that we were reading the thrilling adventures of Capt. Butler in the Great Lone Land. He who journeys across the plains no longer creeps feet foremost into a sack of skins after the fashion of those who seek the North Pole. Even the experiences of "From Ocean to Ocean" have been left far behind. It is, indeed, quite a time already since Dr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., published the supplement to Dr. Grant's narrative, "Old to New Westminster," and it will soon be a decade since that historic scene at Craigellachie was enacted. The centennial celebration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's great achievement has come and gone, and voyages round the world, after the manner of Sir George Simpson, belong to ancient history. But, strange development, the land which the able governor of the Hudson's Bay Company had vainly attempted to decay with his lips, after having praised it with his pen, has become the favourite route to

the Orient. Since Sir George Simpson's day a whole library has been devoted to the Canadian North-west. The Rev. Prof. George Bryce, of Winnipeg, has done his share in clearing up the darker passages in its earlier annals. His "Manitoba" gave a general review of the course of events since the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company. His successive contributions to the Royal Society have brought together many fresh facts concerning the early explorers and the old forts of the Companies. He has also added a chapter to the story of the Mound Builders. Prof. Macoun's "Great North-west" has served to many as an introduction to the magnitude of that very little known heritage, his experience as a naturalist having helped him not a little in the exposition of the country's physical features and especially the products of the soil. The important department of the public service with which he is connected, the Geographical Survey, has for many years been engaged in the task of making known the wondrous and varied mineral and vegetable wealth of the country. Notwithstanding his sometime leadership of the anti-Confederation movement, it fell to the lot of the late Hon. Joseph Howe to give the first instructions to the head of the Survey for the exploration of the vast domain of Western Canada. Dr. Selwyn, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Dr. R. Bell, the late Mr. James Richardson, Mr. Tyrrell and other members of the staff have explored, described and mapped out a considerable part of the habitable portion of the Territories and British Columbia. The work of Mr. Bell in illustrating the subject of Hudson's Bay navigation and of Mr. Tuttle in preserving a record of the expeditions, under Capt. Gordon for the purpose of testing the practicability of the route, may be mentioned *en passant*.

Of late there has been started a new phase of magazine illustrations, which is also a sort of pictorial biography. It consists in the publication of portraits from infancy to maturity, to middle age or to old (according to the stage of his or her pilgrimage that the subject has reached), of some eminent man or woman. To these portraits, chronologically classified, is given the title of "Human Documents." Now, it seems to me that the term thus ingeniously employed to indicate a person's involuntary testimony to human life and character, might be applied to the case of those pioneers or experts who may, when "sifted by interrogatories," be made to yield most valuable facts relating to the history of a town, a country or an institution. This mode of gathering data for history is simply a combination of the interview (which is as old as, if not older than, Herodotus) with tradition, which is as old as humanity. Never, perhaps, was it applied with greater success in eliciting important facts from human repositories that might without such skilful invocation have gone dumb to the silent grave, than on this very soil of British Columbia. For, apart from the information collected by Dr. Dawson, Dr. Boaz and several others from the lips of Indians, what can be more interesting than the account that Mr. H. H. Bancroft gives us of his tour of inquiry among the H. B. Co.'s veterans of that Province. It is not often, indeed, that a man, still in the prime of life, has found his historical labors so universally prized that it is worth his while to write the story of them, step by step, from starting point to goal. But Mr. H. H. Bancroft is no

ordinary historian. Had he finished no task but that of the five volumes of the "Native Races of the Pacific States," he was assured a place forever among those who had contributed to the history of America. Had he done nothing more than collect his thesaurus of Americana, he would have earned the gratitude of his generation and of posterity. But the library that he has created, giving the essential substance and historic worth of the library that he collected, fully justifies the relation of the plan and method, the toils, the trials and the triumphs of his "Literary Industries." (Harper & Brothers.) For the Canadian, most fascinating and (for the historical student) most exemplary is the chapter on his explorations in Vancouver Island. He knew what he had come northward for, knew that it was accessible, and was determined not to return to San Francisco without it. Of those whom he approached some were already unknown as politicians, administrators or explorers. Others owe their fame, such as it is, to the man who turned their pent-up knowledge to such good purpose. Very interesting is the portrayal of some of those veterans of the wild. Sir James Douglas; his son-in-law, Dr. Helmcken; Mr. W. F. Tolmie, Messrs. Pemberton, Sproat and Deans, Dr. John Ash, "old John Tod," the Rev. W. Good, Bishop Hills, Amor de Cosmos, Archibald McKinlay, "a brave and estimable character"; Rederick Finlayson, "a magnificent specimen of the old school Scotch gentleman"; Mr. A. C. Anderson, "of marked literary ability," and several others who had been "at the biggin' o't," gave Mr. Bancroft, out of their abundance, much precious information touching the early annals of the pioneer. If one has any regret in reading this entertaining record of historical exploration, it is that it was left to an able and energetic outsider to carry off these *spolia opima* of British Columbia's archives. Nevertheless, by the place that he has given to the "Hyperboreans" and "Columbians" in his "Native Races," Mr. Bancroft had already made good his footing on our soil and he deserved the welcome that he received and the gifts he knew how to turn to account.

Mr. Herbert Bancroft has, however, by no means exhausted the subject of British Columbia, whether we have reference to its aborigines, its resources or its history. The British Association, at its Montreal meeting, appointed a Committee to investigate the physical characters, languages and industrial and social condition of the North-western tribes of Canada, the late Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. G. M. Dawson and Mr. R. G. Haliburton representing the Dominion and the other members being General Sir J. H. Lefroy, Dr. Tyler and Mr. G. W. Bloxam. Dr. Boaz and Mr. H. Hale, of Clinton, Ont., have contributed largely to the preparations of the Reports of the Committee, which shed much additional light on the dialects and folk-lore of the Indians of British Columbia. Mr. James Deans, Father Morice and the Rev. A. J. Hall have also contributed to the illustration of their traditions, customs and languages. As to the literature that deals with the resources of the Province and of the whole of New Canada, it is already a considerable branch of bibliography in all our public libraries.

This running glance at some of the contributions to the history of our share of the continent has omitted much more than it has taken note of in the publications of the last

few years. It is, however, sufficient to establish the fact that in whatever impulse the Columbian celebration has given to the study of the past in the New World, Canada is not without some share. I have confined myself mainly to those contributions to historical literature or the material for it, which are the results of research in special fields, and particularly fields in which the writers are at home. A veteran publisher contemplated for years before his death last summer the preparation of a history of Canada, which would be a history of every place within its boundaries based on just such interrogation of local Nestors and experts as proved so fruitful for Mr. Bancroft's purposes. There is still scope for the collection of a great mass of valuable data, especially as to the settlement of Canada. By the aid of contemporary writings, it is possible to trace back to its cradle every community in New France, including some cities and towns now wholly or largely British. We have the history, for instance, of Boucherville, of Longueil, as well as in Girouard's splendid history of Lachine, and Abbé Casgrain has portrayed the life of a Canadian parish of the 17th century. This little monograph was written to correct what he considered misjudgments in a volume by one whom the author admired for his graces of style, whom he revered for his graces of character, one to whom Canada remains forever indebted—the historian of the old regime, Francis Parkman.

JOHN READE.

CANADA AND MANIFEST DESTINY.

The November Forum contains two articles on Canada and Manifest Destiny—one from the pen of Mr. J. Castell Hopkins on Canadian Hostility to Annexation, the other from Mr. Fréchette on the United States for French Canadians. The first has the characteristics of a hustings speech, the other is the frank confession of one whose political experience has not tended to give either confidence or contentment.

That English-speaking Canadians as a whole have no annexation sentiment, may even be hostile thereto, is a simple truism, manifest to all who mingle freely with them; that the manifest-destiny, anti-British fourth of July orations, and constant twisting of the Lion's tail only intensifies what hostility there may be, goes without saying, and gives occasion for what fire-eating jingo talk may be indulged in on this side of the line. Mr. Hopkins is right in saying that Canada is content with her present national position, but the reasons therefor lie deeper in our nature than those put forth in his article; e.g., when he writes that our banking system has proved itself less fluctuating and insecure than that of our neighbors, he gives what may indeed make our contentment more profound, but in no sense can it be given as a first cause thereof, for of a thousand voters, all of whom would cast an indignant ballot against being absorbed by the great Republic, not more than five, if indeed there be so many, would know that there was a difference, or could hint as to what that difference is. The same remark applies to the comparisons drawn between the different political systems. Could Mr. Hopkins himself stand a matriculation examination thereon? Such comparisons do not touch the root of the matter, indeed we doubt if the

comparisons had been attempted had there not already existed a strong British Canadian sentiment. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and revelations of political jobbery even now before us should make every true and thoughtful Canadian hesitate at casting a stone elsewhere. What need of hunting for reasons against annexation, when the one great reason prevails—we are British, British in origin, association, tradition, and we are not ashamed of our connection. The blood of men who were driven from their homes because of their loyalty to the old flag, mingles with that of others who, when called upon to emigrate, chose to remain still where that flag floated in the breeze; why should we seek to barter our birthright or seek a foreign shore? Patriotism is surely not such a weakness that we should be ashamed to confess that it guides our actions, moulds our thoughts and demands loyalty to our Queen and the Empire. An old catechism some of us learned in early years, which taught us as to our neighbourly relations that their obligations were fulfilled by doing our duty in that sphere of life in which it hath pleased God to call us, exactly indicates the true basis upon which our Canadian loyalty rests. As far as we can see, the causes which divided the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent are to be deplored, and we would hail with joy the reunion; yes, we gladly would hasten the day when all battle flags shall be "furled in the parliament of men, the federation of the world," but that consummation is not now; many steps must be taken and honoured graves filled ere that glad day can come. Meanwhile, remembering that Britain is the Anglo-Saxon home land, we believe severance therefrom, which annexation would require, will only perpetuate the schism, and lead to fresh bitternesses; hence as Canadians, with British connection, we would do our duty where God has placed us, and seek to bring into still closer union the colonies with each other and with the mother land. This is our business, and not annexation, and only when the annexation fad is pressed upon us, do such considerations as Mr. Hopkins presents rise to repel the advances of the charmer.

Since patriotism no more than filial love can be made a matter for argument, and as we confess to a pretty strong sentiment thereon, we are prepared to sympathise sufficiently with Mr. Fréchette as not to bitterly resent the position he as a French Canadian feels called upon to hold. He speaks of what he believes to be the real attitude of his French Canadian fellow citizens as rapidly tending annexation-ward. The present condition he describes as one of unrest, Imperial Federation, or any similar movement, has no enthusiasm for those whose national traditions are antagonistic to British supremacy; Canadian independence, on the other hand, would only place them at the mercy of an English-speaking majority; while annexation, he thinks, would give them all the privileges of a practically independent state, in union with sister states. Let us not too hastily resent this putting of the case, not even when Mr. Fréchette says, "our mother country is France. If ever a conflict should arise between her and England, which God forbid—it is hard for me to say so, but it is true—it should be for France." This sentiment can be understood by those who most truly know what patriotism is, and by such can be sympathetically met. Let the manner be indicated, and reason, not passion reign. The Saxon

eventually forgot the Norman Conquest, and the England of to-day owes much of its strength to the fusion of the rival tribes. Would not Canada, as such, be the stronger for a hearty acceptance of a condition inherited and loyally accepted, and a complete fusion of the now diverse peoples? Has Louisiana or Florida as states lost anything worth preserving by being merged in the practically Anglo-Saxon community of states? The schism of the English-speaking race a century past is to be accepted by all who would most surely work for ultimate peace, so the cession by France of her Canadian domain three generations past is to be accepted by those who would obliterate race hatred and religious rancour from this northern half of the North American Continent. The past we inherit, we did not make; the present is, and the future much as we make it. A New France is an impossibility now on these shores, an isolated French settlement is not to be thought of; were annexation to be a *fait accompli*, our fellow citizens would have to yield eventually their language, for certainly the United States would never allow a dual language State in perpetuity, nor any recognized religious caste: indeed we fail to see what Quebec has to gain either in the way of national sentiment or of material advantage in being separated from the general interests of British North America, where, by the events of a period long past, she is now placed.

A final word on Canadian duty and privilege. And here at this moment a personal experience made vivid by sorrow may give emphasis to a principle we would enforce. The writer misses from his side the companion of by far the larger part of his life and experience. Her parents were born on Canadian soil, three of her grandparents also; she, too, lived and died in this Province. Giving in the returns for the registration of death to the undertaker, the nationality was asked. Could any other answer be expected than that first given—Canadian? The answer was that the Dominion authorities would not accept Canadian as a nationality, the return must be either English, French, Scotch, Irish, American—anything but Canadian. And yet is not, and should not Canadian be truly national to men of Canadian birth or parentage? Far be it from us to cultivate a patriotism which thrives on comparisons drawn unfavourable to others, or on memories of mere victories on the one hand which mean defeat on the other. Wolfe and Montcalm, Cartier and Nelson, are names no nationality need despise. Is not Canada the stronger by ability to twine them all within one wreath of maple leaves? This is our task, to build up Canada, and Canada can be strong under the free flag of Britain; for us, Canada first, not defiantly strong in national antipathies, but leal and true to the home God has given us, none fairer, freer. We may cherish a just pride in those lines in which she excels. We ought to be jealous of her honour and integrity, and determined to make her as we may, pre-eminent for justice, toleration, industry and truth. There can be no higher ambition for a true statesman than the endeavour to cement in one harmonious whole the varied elements of our Dominion, "Gaining strength from the fusion, as there can be no more foolish pursuit than continually hankering for green fields far away, and no more devilish work than that of the mere politician, who to gain votes for his party sets race against race, creed

against creed, till like the fool who trifles with fire, prejudices and passions are aroused which only brute force at last can quell."

JOHN BURTON.

GLIMPSES AT THINGS.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENTS.

In an article upon the habitual lynching of Negro violators, in the November Forum, Mr. W. H. Page sensibly observes that "the gravest significance of this whole matter lies not in the first violation of law, nor in the crime of lynching, but in the danger that Southern public sentiment itself, under the stress of this new and horrible phase of the race-problem, will lose the true perspective of civilization. *.* Are men's deserts to be dealt out to them by mobs? Then the more righteous the mob, the fewer will be spared; and a really righteous mob, if it were not to encounter a stronger mob of a different mind, might go forth and clear the earth for the coming of the just. But it would meet another mob, and there would be as many mobs as men had impulses." Most Southerners have shrunk from speaking against the hanging and burning of brutal negroes; they have naturally feared being taunted with palliating brutality, just as many people who have opposed prohibition on principle have been unworthily charged with championing rum-sellers. The result is that lynchers are growing bolder, crueller and more reckless in the South, and that their bad example is affecting the North, where not only does Judge Lynch seem to be enlarging his jurisdictions, but also White Caps and other lawless if self-righteous organizations take upon themselves to punish even minor breaches of their moral creeds. "The brief and bloody code of lynch-law," observes Chief Justice Bleckley, also in the November Forum, "translated into plain English, reads thus: 'Let past crime be met with present crime in order that future crime may be prevented.' Its principle is to check crime by the commission of crime. Can any civilization stand this?"

"All bad precedents spring from good beginnings," said Julius Cæsar, in his speech reported by Sallust; "but when wicked or ignorant persons dominate, these precedents, fair at first, are transferred from proper and deserving objects to such as are not so." The thirty Lacedæmonian governors of Athens, he pointed out, began their regime by executing without trial some particularly vile and universally hated individuals. The silly populace applauded the justice of their despotic rulers, who, when they had by degrees established their lawless authority, slaughtered good and bad without distinction. When Sulla became master of Rome he first put to death persons who had enriched themselves by the misfortunes of their country, and everybody praised his arbitrary justice. "Yet this was the introduction to a bloody massacre. For whoever coveted his fellow-citizen's house, either in town or country, nay even any curious piece of plate or fine raiment, took care to have the possessor of it placed upon the list of the proscribed. Thus they who had rejoiced at the punishment of Damasippus were soon after dragged to death themselves."

Legislation exceeding its proper sphere may form a precedent as harmful as the inflict-

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tion of illegal punishments by mobs or individual usurpers of authority. And conceding that the evils outweigh the benefits resultin from alcoholic beverages, and supposing that in Canada prohibition would really prohibit (as it has never done elsewhere), I should yet oppose the enactment of a prohibitory law, if for no other reason, for the incalculable dangers of the precedent. The principle that products which are both used and abused should be tabooed, having been established, and the practicability of their tabooing having been proved, the coercive reformers would turn their short-sighted zeal against other moral eysores. Having first slain the monster Alcohol, as Sulla first slew the monster Damaspissus, amid the plaudits of the well-meaning majority, the unconscious foes of free-will would proceed to slaughter minor bug-bears. Tobacco would probably follow "rum." Cards, it would be argued, cause most of the gambling, much of the cheating, and many of the unhappy homes and suicides in the country, therefore let the manufacture and sale of cards be interdicted. Billiard tables, as minor inducements to gambling and dissipation, might share the fate of cards. It might even be suggested that all the villainies attending the racing and selling of horses, and all the cruelties suffered by these dumb slaves of man, could be ended by the prohibiting of the breeding of the animals. Tight corsets bring aches and ailments on their wearers, and injure their progeny to the third and fourth generations; corsets too might be tabooed. High-heeled boots are ungraceful, uncomfortable and unhealthy; statutes might be passed against high heels and perhaps against pointed toes also. Even the single eye-glass might become the subject of legislation, as it certainly injures the sight of one eye and possibly injures the brain. Some cosmetics spoil the complexion and the blood, and therefore, the regulators of morals and habits by law might argue, due pains and penalties should be enacted against the use of cosmetics. Too much tea, or coffee or candy produces noxious physiological effects; therefore the use as well as the abuse of tea, coffee and candies might be interdicted by law, on the principle established by the victorious prohibitionists. The grandmotherly legislators might then abolish clubs for their late hours and supposed miscellaneous wickedness. They might forbid the free social intercourse of males and females for the vice and misery which spring from it. They might stop the publication of society journals and "society" columns in the daily papers, for the snobbery, idleness and extravagance fostered by such generally objectionable literature. In fact, once legislation begins to exceed its legitimate functions of protecting our liberties, persons and properties from the aggressions of others, there is no saying how far it may intrude upon the domains of education or religion. We might entirely lose that self-reliance which proceeds from our free choice between right and wrong, and which has placed the Anglo-Saxon race at the top of civilization and has made the Briton, in spite of his sad intemperance, the superior of the temperate Turk and Hindoo.

"How great a virtue is temperance," said John Milton, "how much of moment through the whole life of man! Yet God commits the managing of so great a trust, without particular law or prescription, wholly to the demour of every grown man. * * *

"Many there be that complain of Divine Providence for suffering Adam to transgress. Foolish tongues! when God gave him reason, he gave him freedom to choose, for reason is but choosing; he had been else a mere artificial Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions (*i. e., in the puppet-shows*). We ourselves esteem not of that obedience or love or gift, which is of force: God therefore left him free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes; herein consisted his merit, herein the right of his reward, the praise of his abstinence. Wherefore did He create passions within us, pleasures round about us, but that these rightly tempered are the very ingredients of virtue? They are not skilful considerers of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. * * * Suppose we could expel sin by this means; look how much we thus expel of sin, so much we expel of virtue; for the matter of them both is the same; remove that, and you remove them both alike. This justifies the high providence of God, who though He command us temperance, justice, continence, yet pours out before us even to a profuseness all desirable things, and gives us minds that can wander beyond all limit and satiety. Why should we then affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and of nature?"

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

AN HISTORIC RETROSPECT.

When Canada was first established as a colony of France, the feudal system which prevailed in Europe was transferred to those distant possessions. By these ancient customs lands were held from the king *en fief* by the seigneurs, and *en roture* by the censitaires, subject to particular conditions.

The French settlements on the continent of North America are older than those of the English. The first effectual settlement of the latter dates from that of Jamestown in Virginia, in the year 1607, the second from that of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, in the year 1620. In the year 1605, Port Royal in Acadie, since become Nova Scotia, was built by the French. Previous to that period the settlement of Canada had been effected; a governor was appointed as early as 1540, and in 1608 the foundation of Quebec was laid.

Concessions of land made by the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor and Lieutenant-General for His Majesty Louis XIV, and Hocquart Intendant in New France in 1735 at Fort Pontchartrain, situate on the strait of Lake Erie, and those on the opposite side of the Detroit, in what is now known as the township of Sandwich in Ontario, were subject to the charges, clauses and conditions following, to wit:—

The censitaire shall be obliged to carry his grains to be ground at the common mill, when one is established, on pain of confiscation of the said grains, and arbitrary fine; to inhabit the said concession or cause it to be inhabited within one year; to enclose the improvements of the neighbors as fast as wanted; to till the said land and cause the same to be forthwith alienated, measured, and bounded at his own expense, if it is not already done; to suffer the roads which shall be thought necessary for the public utility; to make line fences, as it shall be regulated; and to pay each year to the receiver of His Majesty in Canada, or to the clerk of the said receiver, who shall reside at Detroit, one sol quit-rent for each arpent in

front, and twenty sols rent for each twenty arpents in superficies, and besides half a bushel of wheat for two arpents in front, and the whole payable each year on the day and feast of Saint Martin, the first year of which shall become due on the 11th of November, 1735; the said quit-rent bearing profit of fees for right of alienation, default and fines, with all other royal and seigneurial rights when the case may be agreeable to the custom of the precinct and vicinity of Paris. It shall, however, be lawful for him to pay the said quit-rent and rent in peltries at the Detroit price until a current money is established; reserving on the said farm, above conceded, all the timber which His Majesty may want for the construction of buildings and forts which may hereafter be established; as also the property in the mines and minerals if any be found, within the extent of the said concession, and as a testimony of his will, His Majesty has ordered me to expedite the present brevet, which shall be registered in the Superior Council for Quebec, to have thereto such recourse, as it shall appertain, and which he has signed with his own hand, to be countersigned by me, his Secretary of State, and of his commands and finances.

Signed Louis, and underneath, Philippeaux.

Registered in the register of the Superior Council of New France, having heard the Attorney-General of His Majesty, agreeably to the decree of this day, by us, Counsellor, Secretary of the King, Chief Clerk of the Council; undersigned at Quebec, the 26th September, 1785.

(Signed) DAINE.

The following "Reglement" of the Superior Council, dated 29th January, 1674, ordained that the surveyor's compass should be equalized by a professor of mathematics.

The Council assembled, presided over by Monseigneur the Governor. Present, Messieurs de Tilly, Damours, Dupont, de Peiras and de Vitre.

Upon representations made to the Council by the Deputy Attorney General that the difference existing between the compasses and instruments used by surveyors to lay out and survey habitations causes divers disputes between the owners of lands: the Council has ordained and ordains that surveyors shall, on the 15th of the month, place their compasses and instruments of survey in the hands of Martin Boutet, professor of mathematics, to be compared by him, and this done, the said surveyors shall place four posts in the grand square of the lower town of Quebec, to wit:—Two posts at the north-east and south-west points of the compass, and draw up a description thereof, and deposit a copy with the clerk of the court, so as to guard against future magnetic variations, which lines shall continue to be followed for those concessions given in the king's name. Individual seigneurs, notwithstanding, shall be at liberty to run such lines as they desire on their own fiefs.

Ordered, also, that no surveyor be admitted to practice until his instrument has been compared by the said Boutet with the compasses of other surveyors; said regulation to apply to the future only, and not to have a retroactive effect.

And the present regulation is to be shown to the said surveyors with as little delay as possible, that they may not plead ignorance of it.

(Signed) FRONTENAC.

On 28th April, 1745, the King signed a royal ordinance forbidding all his subjects in New France, who held lands *a cens*, to build thenceforth, or to have built any house or stable in stone or wood upon any portion of land unless it was an arpent and a half wide in front and thirty to forty in depth, under a penalty of one hundred pounds against all transgressors, applicable to poor families, and to demolition of said houses and stables; but the proprietors might build thereon, if they

saw fit to do so, wooden barns, in which to store their grain, hay and other commodities, gathered from said lands.

This ordinance resulted from information given to His Majesty that the cultivation of land in Canada had not made that progress expected from the protection and facilities accorded to the inhabitants; that the harvest in some years was not so abundant as to furnish the means of subsistence to its own people, and that the diminution was owing to the subdivision of holdings among the members of a family into such small parcels that it was impossible for the *habitans* to gather therefrom enough for their own support.

The French chain in use at that period contained 45 links, each a foot long, French measure. Four such chains, or 180 links, made the side of a square arpent, consequently one square arpent contained 16 such chains. A French foot=12.816 inches; 6 French feet =1 toise; 3 French toises=1 perche; 10 French perche=1 arpent, which is equal to 192.24 English feet.

The English league is 15840 English feet. The French league of Canada is 15120 French feet or 16148.16 English feet. The difference between the French lieue and the English league is 308.16 English feet, or $288\frac{1}{3}$ French feet.

There is a difference of quantity, by no means inconsiderable, between the acre in use under the French regime on both sides of the River Detroit, and the common English or American acre. To ascertain this difference exactly it is necessary to contrast the French square measure with the square measure used by the Americans and Canadians.

If the London foot be divided into one thousand equal parts, it will require sixty-eight of these parts to be added to make the foot of London equal to *le pied royal de Paris*.

Eighteen Parisian feet constitute la perche; ten perches square, that is to say, one hundred square perches, constitute l'arpent.

In Normandie twenty-two feet compose la perche. Forty square perches compose la vergée. Four vergées compose l'acre. The Norman series, excepting as to length of the foot and perch, was introduced into England by William the First, and from England has been transferred to America.

The Paris arpent must not be confounded with the Norman acre. By the French acre, as used by the inhabitants of Quebec and Sandwich, is always understood the arpent of Paris, and never the Norman acre.

The American acre is nearly thirteen poles square, that is to say, exactly one hundred and sixty square poles, the pole containing sixteen feet six inches.

The French acre of Sandwich, etc., is a square the side of which is one hundred and eighty Paris feet, equal to one hundred and ninety-two London feet and three inches nearly.

The American acre gives a square the side of which is two hundred and eight feet, eight inches and a half with a small fraction.

The difference of the side of a square containing one French acre, and the side of a square containing one American acre, is sixteen feet five inches, and about sixty-four hundredth parts of an inch, nearly one pole. The difference of the contents of a French acre and an American acre is eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-six square feet and a fraction of four-fifths of a foot, that is to say, more than

one-fifth part of an acre. The common practice of the country is to consider the French foot as equal to thirteen English inches, and the side of a French acre to be, therefore, one hundred and ninety-five English feet, making thus an error of two feet nine inches.

The farms, with respect to size, may be comprehended in four classes: The first class contains farms of eighty French acres; that is to say, two acres front and forty acres depth. The second class contains farms of one hundred and twenty French acres; that is to say, three acres front by forty acres depth. This is the common size. The third class contains farms of one hundred and sixty French acres; that is to say, four acres front by forty acres depth. The fourth class contains farms of two hundred French acres; that is to say, five acres front by forty acres depth.

Toronto.

A. KIRKWOOD.

PASQUALINA.

(SERENADE.)

Silver starshine on the sea,
Twilight flying,
Day-winds dying,
This a song, my love, to thee—
Butterfly and bird and bee
Softly sleeping,
Silence keeping,
Listen thou, my love, to me.

Lina, Lina, Pasqualina
In the light above,
In the starshine,
By the moon-vine,
Hear me, Lina dearest, hear me
Sing of love!

Goddess, for thy love divine
My heart's yearning,
For thee burning,
My impassioned soul is thine—
'Neath the moon-white flower-vine,
Thus I woo thee,
List thou to me
Where the white moon-flowers shine.

Lina, Lina, Pasqualina,
In the light above,
In the star-shine,
By the moon-vine,
Hear me, Lina, dear one, hear me,
Thou, my love!

HELEN M. MERRILL.

November, 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAN PROHIBITION BE ENFORCED?

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—Nearly every witness examined before the Royal Commission was asked if, in his opinion, a prohibitory law could be properly enforced in Canada. The answer in each case depended largely on the meaning which the witness attached to the question, and the same question is troubling many men just now, in view of the approaching plebiscite. If, by the question, is meant can prohibition be enforced as to make violation of the law impossible, no sane man would answer yes. But we may reasonably expect that when the Government feels itself justified in passing such a law, the same support which enabled it to do so, will still be at its back to see that the law is carried into effect.

We might raise the point that such a question is irrelevant where a moral issue is at stake. If the liquor traffic is an evil, it should be placed at once under the ban of the law just the same as all other evils. We should not temporize with it, as if we were afraid to handle it manfully. The suggestion that any law cannot be enforced sounds like a slander on our administration of justice.

But there are men who call such an argu-

ment sentimental. They say, we want some practical proof that a prohibitory law can be enforced before we vote to enact it. We can only point to places where such a law is in force. Four States of the Union have passed prohibitory legislation, and what is their verdict? The men who have been interested in the business in some way, and men who have always opposed the movement, to whom the wish is father to the thought, declare that the law has been a huge farce—a complete failure. But a vast majority of unprejudiced people pronounce the law a great success. They do not say it has destroyed the evil—not at all. But they do say that it is growing less and less every year, and that, in course of time, it will die a natural death, like a fire that goes out for want of fuel. In the State of Maine, after thirty years' experience of the law, the people voted by an overwhelming majority to make the prohibitory law a part of their constitution. Which testimony is the more credible? If any further proof were needed of the effectiveness of prohibition, it would be found in this fact that, although according to their own story more liquor is sold under prohibition, and that without paying any license fees, the dealers always fight desperately for return to the old license law.

Now if the law is a success in States like Kansas and Iowa, and we have every reason to believe it is, there are good reasons for expecting it to be even more successful in Canada. Kansas is surrounded on all sides by states in which a license law prevails, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that intoxicating liquor could be imported into Kansas much more easily than into Canada with our well trained and vigilant staff of customs officials, who keep down so effectually the smuggling of other kinds of contraband goods.

Added to this, Canadians generally are much more law-abiding than the people of the Southern and Western States. This statement cannot be disputed. Who ever heard of lynch-law in Canada? Who ever heard of assassinating high officials in this country, or socialist plots and anarchist uprisings? Yet these things are of comparatively frequent occurrence in the United States. And if Canadians respect and honor all the other laws of their land, would they not equally support a prohibitory law if such were passed?

But, say some look at the Scott Act; it was not honored and respected; it was not enforced. Even so; but do not the records show that under the Scott Act the number of convictions were decreased, and crime and pauperism greatly reduced? Certainly they do; they speak for themselves. And the Scott Act had many obstacles which would not stand in the way of national prohibition. It could not be expected that a patch-work law of that kind would prove so effective as a law everywhere enforced. Which would be easier, to enforce the Scott Act in Middlesex county with two breweries and all the saloons of London in full swing, or to enforce prohibition, which would close the breweries and all? Under the Scott Act, a man could come to London, and take all the liquor he wished home with him, and the drinking habit was not affected in his case at all. This was the weak point of the Scott Act, and it could not be obviated.

There is one final consideration. Even if it were possible to prove that prohibition would not be immediately effective, would that be a sufficient reason for any man withholding his vote and influence from the movement? We think not. A great deal is being said just now about moral suasion and the education of the young. These are good things; but does it not seem incongruous to teach children the evil effects of intoxicants, while at every corner they see places licensed to sell them and we share the profits? Would it not be better to wipe out at once a business that the school-children are taught to regard as evil and evil only? Then they could be taught to respect that law, as they would respect any other law of their land. They would learn to consider it as disreputable to encourage liquor selling as they now believe it is wrong to receive stolen goods. How would such a process result? In twenty years, these children will be men and women with full powers of citizenship.

This saloon will die out for lack of patronage after twenty years, it may be, of effort to exist under the curse of the law. Will the men and women of that time vote to repeal such a law? As well ask would we repeal the laws which gave us freedom of worship and freedom of speech.

JOHN M. GUNN.

London, Ont.

THE SITUATION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—The subjoined address to His Excellency the Governor General, was originally drafted by me, by request, for a Society of Englishmen. When brought up for discussion, party feeling ran so high that it was withdrawn, and I declined to write another. I have eliminated all local and special references, so that the address, as it stands below, only represents my own personal opinions. But I hope by its appearance in your widely read columns to cause it to become the open expression of the thoughts of all British Protestants in Canada—in fact, as it calls itself "The Anglo-Canadian Address."

Yours, etc.,

RICHARD J. WICKSTEED.

Ottawa, Ontario, November, 1893.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN ADDRESS

(As Drafted by Richard John Wicksteed.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, etc., etc., Governor-General of Canada :—

As Englishmen in Canada, we desire to be heard by you, the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England.

As loyal subjects of the Crown and Sceptre now ruling over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it was sufficient for us to know that you had been selected by Her Majesty's Ministers and advisers to be the Governor-General of Canada, to yield you respect, deference and obedience. But the words which you have used in your capacity as the immediate head of the Dominion have caused us to hope that, although sprung from different races we have in your lordship a nobleman who is disposed to act as a true and faithful servant of the Crown and as a servant of Canada, in the manner most congenial to our natures of Englishmen.

If we have judged you aright in the spoken statement of your self-imposed duties as Governor-General, and if time proves our interpretation of your platform as a statement to be correct, then we shall add to our respect for the Governor admiration for the statesman, and esteem for the Scotchman.

In your reply to the civic address at Quebec, you said : "The attitude of your Governor-General must be that of ceaseless and watchful readiness to take part, by whatever opportunities may be afforded him, in the fostering of every influence that will sweeten and elevate public life ; to vindicate, if required, the rights of the people and the ordinance of the constitution ; and, lastly, to promote by all means in his power, without reference to class or creed, every movement and every institution calculated to forward the social, moral and religious welfare of all the inhabitants of the Dominion. Such is the aim and purpose which he desires to pursue."

As constitutionalists we are solemnly pledged to act firmly, uncompromisingly and solidly in two directions : First, the promotion of all schemes and projects looking to the preservation of the unity and integrity of the British Empire ; and, secondly, the rejection and suppression of all powers or influence, spiritual or temporal, emanating from within the Empire or without it, seeking to make itself superior to the State or the Parliament of Great Britain or that of any of the Colonies or dependencies thereof. With us Cæsar alone must openly, publicly, ostentatiously and visibly direct and command us in the affairs of this world. All other influences can only persuade or convince and gently lead us.

To a native Canadian of reflective powers and experience, Canada is, physically considered, a perfect land, but "where all save the spirit of man is divine." The spirit of man

has converted this country from a Paradise before the fall to a Paradise lost. We wish with your assistance, Your Excellency, to make it a Paradise regained. All must deplore that a region so favoured by nature should be retarded in the advance of its people or peoples towards the highest civilization and usefulness to the world beyond it. It is a maxim in the Colonial service that the difficulties of the administration of the South African Colonies are such as to ensure the ruin of any reputation. These colonies are ever the scene of incessant warfare and rebellion. And so it is in Canada. Divided as the interests of its inhabitants are by reason of race, religion, education, habits, manners, thoughts, and proclivities, the country is a difficult one to rule. The energies of the people are spent in striving for the mastery over the other sections ; and the rulers are content if they succeed in procuring an outward and seeming tranquillity ; and the latter appear to have no power or inclination to follow the lines of duty of a statesman as laid down by Your Excellency for your future guidance.

We begin to realize the truth of the lesson taught us by constitutional writers that an independent, constitutional and representative Government does not prove successful unless granted to a perfectly united nation. How shall we become more united? Where shall we find a remedy for this lawful waste of energy and misdirected zeal on the part of our people, the peers of any other people as regards physical and mental power?

In the speech made by Lord Salisbury, in the House of Peers, in September last, when urging the rejection of the Bill for the Government of Ireland, we find a few sentences in which, we think, we can see the reflection of our condition in Canada ; and we can but think that the corrective proposed by that eminent statesman is the proper cure for the ills of Canada as well as for the ills of Ireland.

Lord Salisbury spoke as follows : "Representative government is a splendid instrument of human happiness when a community is so homogeneous that divisions on one point do not imply divisions upon another, so that men will range themselves according to their opinions and views for the benefit of their own interest and the benefit of the community without passion, antipathy or prejudice. But when there is a deep division, a division of race or of religion, which no experience can efface, a division which men will not give up on account of any lower secular motive, a division which goes from father to son, and lasts from generation to generation, which rest upon tradition and sentiment and not upon any mere pursuit of individual interest, then representative institutions if they are applied without a corrective, are the most dangerous curse that can be inflicted upon such a community. They continue, deepen and intensify those divisions. Ascendancy and oppression are the results of the conditions of representative government applied to a community so divided, if there is no corrective. And the corrective, the only possible corrective, is the fusion with a larger community, in which such divisions have no existence."

Your Excellency will pardon us, if in the place of fulsome flattery, we desire rather to be useful, in making your Lordship see the history and present condition of Canada with our eyes. The Governor-General's advisers are not interested in displaying the Anglo-Protestant side of the shield. Unless the Queen's Representative were to wander among his people as did the Caliph of Bagdad, or read all the printed matter published in the direct interest of that not unimportant people, the English, what we have to say must be of interest to a ruler desiring the welfare of the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

In Canada we have the races whose antagonism to the English and English rule and civilization is correctly described and accounted for, in Lord Salisbury's words, above quoted. These two races are united by the bonds of a religious faith which has ever opposed the Christian and beneficent power of England ;—added to this tie of creed, is their common jealousy of superior power, success,

wealth and respect from the other nations of the world, gained and possessed by Old England.

Canadian politicians have been inordinately affected by that cursed disease of selfishness, and have been untouched by the healthy vigor begotten by public spiritedness.

The conduct of the public affairs of Canada, previous to and since Confederation, has been and is characterized by a desire to rule by giving way to the demands of the corrupt and corrupting elements of the community, and a reckless disregard for the results upon the whole body corporate.

We know what becomes of a man, brave, strong, vigorous, clever and learned, yet yielding continuously to one, even, of the lusts of the flesh, breaking but one of the commandments. He must fall to the lowest level of humanity, if no antidote or corrective is found and unflinchingly applied to his irregular and impolitic mode of life. This man's case is the case of Canada.

We know what results, when in a household of healthy, good natured and loving children, a puny and sickly child is introduced, peevish, fretful, unsatisfied and wishing to tyrannize over brothers and sisters. If the parents, seeking peace and quiet, and presuming on the gentler spirit of the other children, consult their own comfort only, and support the peevish and exacting one in its demands on the family, then the ruin of this family is ensured if no corrective is applied. The result is division and bitterness among the children and towards the parents, and the disgrace and ruin of the spoilt child when its parents are taken from it. Such is the condition of Canada's family of children, or union of provinces.

What Canada wants is the placing in power of a body of independent, unselfish, public-spirited men, of wide experience and mature judgment. Men of the type of Cromwell, Hampden, Lincoln, Cavour and Bismarck. The corrective or policy for the ills of Canada, that would be employed by these statesmen, is the corrective they did employ and apply when their own countries were suffering in like manner from like causes. That corrective is the corrective called for by Lord Salisbury, viz., the fusion of the anti-English elements or constituents in Canada in a larger mass of loyal subjects and good citizens.

If Your Excellency as a Governor-General earnestly desires to promote by all means in your power, without reference to class or creed, every movement and every institution calculated to forward the social, moral and religious welfare of all the inhabitants of the Dominion—then, we respectfully submit—after cool consideration and due reflection and from a knowledge gained by experience of what we are speaking—that we know of but one way of promoting these blessings. The way is the application by Your Excellency of the corrective we pray for, namely, the complete fusion of the foreign elements in Canada with a greater proportion of pure Anglo-Saxon material. The fusion to a larger extent of the Provincial Legislatures with the Dominion Parliament—the fusion of Canada in the Empire—the fusion of the Empire in the federation of Anglo-Saxon peoples.

And your subjects as in duty bound will, etc., etc.

Ottawa, Ontario, November, 1893.

THE HURONS OF LORETTE AND THE HERO OF CHATEAUGUAY.

In glancing over the contents of my portfolio, I discovered the following, bearing the signature of a well-known student of French-Canadian history at Quebec, Mr. T. B. Bedard. It is a scrap of history in French, touching the Huron Indians recently visited at Lorette by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the recipients of a loyal address of these sons of the forest. "The incident," says Mr. Bedard, "took place in 1812. Canadian youth were mistaking to descend

their homes from invasion under the double inspiration of religion and patriotism; the English Government had called on them, and the Indians—tolerably numerous at that date—also appealed to, had warmly responded."

Col. De Salaberry, who won laurels in that campaign, on consultation with the authorities, had returned to their camp to inform the Hurons that the Government had come to the conclusion of retaining them as a *corps de reserve*, in case Quebec should be invaded by the Kenebec road.

But in spite of this, Joseph and Stanislas Vincent, two well-known Indian warriors, begged loudly to be allowed to serve actively in the *Canadian Voltigeurs*.

At the battle of Chateauguay, where 300 Canadians performed the glorious feat of defeating an enemy 7,000 or 8,000 strong, the brothers Vincent swam across the river, in hot pursuit of the flying foe. But the two heroes, full of pluck and fight, whilst the engagement lasted, had rather misty ideas of the inexorable military code, and the battle over, made for home, without asking by "your leave." This flagrant breach of discipline could not be overlooked and a letter from Mr. De Salaberry, sr., to his brave son, the Colonel, is still extant, showing how the pardon of the delinquents was procured:

"Beauport, 4 December, 1813.

"My Son,—Joseph and Stanislas Vincent of your regiment returned to Lorette on the 2nd December inst., and hurried to meet me, full of regret and repenting of the breach of discipline of which they were guilty: they have no excuse to offer except to say that evil advice alone caused them to commit such an act of folly. They were told that the other Indian nations served in war—as Indians only, not as if they were soldiers enlisted to do so—that they ought to have turned a deaf ear to such counsels, but that youth has not the experience of age—that they appeal to me, as the father of the greatest warrior the English King possesses, and hope I will obtain forgiveness for them. I replied, I would appeal to your kind heart and was persuaded you would grant their prayer, as a brave man is always merciful to those who submit and repent. I beseech you, then, to forgive them, seeing how they repent and have entire confidence in you. Probably my own prayer will be for much in this pardon, but there is an additional reason for clemency—the great chief also called on me and in his own and in the name of the other chiefs, he asked me to intercede in favor of their young men, telling me how much the nation loves and admires you, 'the GREAT WARRIOR.'

"J.S. SALABERRY."

Mr. Bedard, who collected this incident from the lips of an aged Huron chief in 1879, furnishes as follows the names of the Huron braves, who to perpetuate their gratitude for the Hero of Chateauguay, contributed to the monument erected that year to Col. De Salaberry, at Beauport, at which celebration it was my privilege to be present.

Names of the Hurons of Lorette, subscribers to monument:

PAUL TAHOURENCHÉ, CHIEF,
HONORÉ HOSENHOSEN,
MAURICE SARENHES,
LOUIS TSOODOKEAHINA,
STANISLAS TSONONTALINA,
ADOLPHE ODOLADET,
MAGLOIRE TSOAHESSEN,
THOS. NABENDOTHIC,
ALFRED OSKANONTON,
JOSEPH GANZAGUE HODELANTON SANCEN,
MAURICE AHMOLEN,
ANTOINE TSONONT SARCES,
NOE HODEBATERI,
ANTOINE TIOKSEN,
J. BTE ATSENHARONHAS,
FRANÇOIS TEKIONDE,
FRANÇOIS THABIDET,
WILFRID ORITE,
PAUL TSAENHOHI.

J. M. LE MOINE.

Quebec, Nov., 1893.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Holman Hunt, the artist, is busy with his "History of the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," and hopes to bring out the book by the end of the year. He finds it difficult to make his reminiscences short enough, for the movement he chronicles aroused no end of interesting sentiments and criticisms among the celebrities of its time. In his manuscript Hunt describes a visit from Carlyle, and the queer talk of the Scotchman concerning the pre-Raphaelites.

England has lately lost one of her ablest sculptors, in the death of Mr. Charles Bell Birch, A. R. A. Mr. Birch received part of his art education at the Berlin Royal Academy, and continued it at the English Royal Academy. Among his most notable works are "The Last Call" (a group representing the attempt to save the residency at Cabul, in 1879), a life-size statue of Lord Beaconsfield, one of the Queen at Oodeypore, an equestrian statuette of William III, and statuettes of Lord Sandwich, the late Lord Lonsdale and the Marquis of Exeter.

A complete collection of the etchings of Mr. Anders J. Zorn and a few oil-paintings by him, not before exhibited, are shown at Keppel's gallery, New York, together with a collection of ex libris, engravings and etchings by Mr. William Sherborn, of London. The best of Mr. Zorn's etchings is the striking portrait of Renan in his study, of which *The Century* some time ago published a reduction. In this his great strength as an impressionist is most apparent. Of the paintings, two are delightful open-air studies of bathers, one a sketch of Lake Michigan, and one a portrait of a lady in white, remarkable for the freedom of its brush-work. Among the etchings will be found excellent portraits of Mr. Marquand, and of the artist and his wife.

A French critic, writing in the *Journal des Debats* on the recent Royal Academy exhibition in London, makes a rather scathing review of pictures and sculptures, but observes: "English painting makes a pretty good defence against the fads and mannerisms of the continent, against ignorant impressionism and unbridled symbolism. It is fond of violet, but that will pass. At the moment it expresses the realistic side of the national genius better than the poetic; but it studies, it works, and perhaps it will succeed. It has lost all religious sentiment, but it keeps still the gift of prettiness in picturing woman. It still has a feeling for the intimate, tender beauty of the natural scenery which environs it. It has escaped from this disastrous influence of the pre-Raphaelites, but it has no tendency or doctrine of its own."

The Art Amateur makes the following remarks on a painter about whom we read such widely different opinions expressed: "In the group of French painters bearing the stamp of progressive modernity Besnard is to-day one of the most interesting figures. He is farther removed from the academic painters and classical inspiration than any of his contemporaries. He belongs to the rank of receptive artists, men of whom it is complained that there is a lack of poetry and sentiment in their work. There is a lack of pictorial poetry and stereotyped sentiment about them, but then they give us something else to compensate. Recognizing the dignity of nature, and the necessity of higher truth in her rendering, they are students of the aspect of things and seekers after immeasurable effects. They refuse to accept the authorities as the final word; they scout traditions and established canons as only half-truths, for with them truth is more than the traditional standard of beauty. Art does not stand still any more than do mechanics, or science, or life itself. Like life, it is growth, development, evolution, and hence constantly taking new standards. Thus taking a

different attitude toward nature, this modern movement is to be judged from a totally different standpoint. As one comes for the first time before his large canvas in the French Fine Arts Section at Chicago, "Ponies Harassed by Flies," or the several lamplight portraits seen at the Exposition Universelle of 1889, or studies the dozen examples that have been shown at the Summer exhibition just closed at the American Art Galleries, the feeling comes that here is an artist that has broken once and forever with all that is conventional. He has flown in the face of established canons as represented by men like Lefebre and Gerome, Henner and Bouguereau, and other teachers in the Paris schools. That he has found many imitators in various capitals of the world would seem to indicate that many painters think him correct in his principles and teachings."

On Monday, Nov. 20th, in the studio of the Women's Art Club, was gathered an interested audience to hear Mr. McEvoy's lecture on "Ruskin, His Life and Works." A complete list of Ruskin's works had been hung on the wall, and before beginning the lecturer placed beside it an engraved portrait of the new poet-laureate. In the course of the introduction Mr. McEvoy spoke of Ruskin's greatness as lying partly in his love of thoroughness, and showed the capabilities any occupation held for grasp of detail and breadth of knowledge, using as illustrations the ideal baker or dress-maker. An account of Ruskin's life was then rapidly sketched; his rather lonely childhood, he having no playmates and being allowed no toys; the result was a boy of many resources, self-satisfied and self-contained, "the making of a first-rate crank." Ruskin was quoted as saying of this period, comparing it to Paradise, "in this all the fruits were forbidden, and there were no companionable beasts." The foundation of Ruskin's wonderful mastery of English was laid by the constant and thorough study of the Bible, which his mother insisted upon and directed. A tour on the continent with his parents, at about the age of twelve, awakened the artistic sense, and while yet in his teens the first volume of "Modern Painters" was begun. The lecturer reserved for another occasion the influence of Titian and Carlyle, but spoke at some length on the valiant defence in "Modern Painters" (which had at first been named "Turner and the Ancients") of Turner, to show the need of which, some very witty hits at the artist were quoted from Punch. Attention was drawn to the marked contrast between Ruskin with his puritanical training, high aims and noble ideals, whose light was indeed carried in an earthen vessel. Probably Ruskin often saw more in Turner's work than the artist himself was conscious of, though possibly not more than really existed. In mentioning and explaining the list of works, the apparent lack of all connection between the title and contents of each work was pointed out. In conclusion, Mr. McEvoy related two anecdotes in which his own life had almost touched the great man's, in each case the connecting link being a mutual acquaintance.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Joseph Slivinski, the pianist, and Henri Marteau, the young French violinist, have arrived in New York.

Miss Emma Juch has returned to America to settle up some business matters, after which she will immediately return to Europe.

The Orpheus Society Concert will be held in the Pavilion, December 8th. Mrs. Agnes Thompson, Messrs. Whitney Mockridge, Pier Delasco, and H. M. Field will be the soloists.

Mr. Arthur Blakeley, the organist of Sherbourne St. Methodist Church, is arranging to give a series of free organ recitals during the winter, the first one having taken place last week.

The concert by the Jarvis St. Baptist Church choir will be given in the church on the evening of December 19th, when Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," will be performed.

The new opera house in New York was opened last Monday evening with a performance of "Faust," and is a magnificent building. It is lighted with 10,000 incandescent lights, 5,000 of which are for the stage.

The Toronto Ladies' Quartette, consisting of Mrs. d'Auria, Mrs. Wilson Lawrence, Miss Edith Miller and Miss Bridgeland, have been engaged to sing in Montreal on December 7th. Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, solo pianist, has also been engaged.

Mr. W. E. Fairclough's third organ recital will be given to-morrow afternoon, December 2nd, in All Saints Church. A most excellent programme will be performed. Mr. H. W. Webster will assist and sing "The joy of my heart is ceased," by Molière.

Mr. W. H. Hewlett, the talented organist of Carlton St. Methodist Church, gave an organ recital on Saturday afternoon last in St. Luke's Church, consisting of works by Bach, Saint, Saens, Wagner, Salome, Guilmant, Henselt and Lemmens.

A concert was given in the Church of the Redeemer last Monday evening, and although it was exceedingly wet and disagreeable a large audience was present. Mr. Walter H. Robinson was the musical director, and can be congratulated on the success of his concert.

The Laura Schirmer-Mapleson Opera Co. performed De Koven's comic opera, the "Fencing Master," every evening of last week, with matinee on Thursday and Saturday. The opera is taking, and most gorgeously put on, the scenery being most effective. So much has been said regarding De Koven's originality, or rather the lack of it, that a criticism of its intrinsic merits is unnecessary. There are many effective parts in the work; for instance, the chorus which ends the first act is quite thrilling, but it is evident that although De Koven is exceedingly clever in writing a pleasing score, and has quite a melodic gift, he is not a creator, or originator of new effects by any means. The opera doubtless owes considerable of its success to the splendid staging, the pretty chorus girls, and the excellence of two or three of the principal characters, among them Mme. Laura Mapleson is most prominent. All sang and acted their parts in very good style, in two or three instances genuine talent and dramatic ability were exhibited. The chorus and orchestra were fair.

LIBRARY TABLE.

SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE. NO. IV.

It goes without saying that in any branch of the service of the state, in order that you may have efficiency you must have progressive study and intelligent interest in matters essential to the successful working of such department. This neat pamphlet, of some 200 pages, shows that our military arm is not behind hand in that regard. Besides containing a number of useful reprints and matter of detail, there are six able and serviceable lectures which have been delivered before the Institute. Major C. D. Mayne's subject is "The Fundamental Principles underlying the Battle Tactics of the different arms." Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter has a practical paper on the adaptation of the administrative system of a British regiment to the Canadian Force. That hot subject "Fire Discipline" is competently treated by Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald. An interesting reminiscence is that of Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer on the Khyber Column in the last Afghan War. The strategic value of Canadian Railways is discussed by Lt.-Col. T. C. Scoble, and the management of a City Corps is considered by Lt.-Col. H. Smith. Apart from military men, many a layman will read with interest these capital papers.

THE CENTURY GALLERY. Selected Proofs from the Century Magazine and St. Nicholas. New York: The Century Company. 1893. \$10.00.

We are free to confess that as often as we have turned the pages of the last number of The Century or St. Nicholas and lovingly lingered over the exquisite illustrations, which for years have ranked these periodicals in the van of the world's monthlies, we have longed to have them more permanently placed before us. Such tasteful, finished and charming work of artist and engraver—showing from time to time the progressive advances of the art of the modern illustrator, though a source of periodic delight with the accompanying letter-press, yet well deserves the separate presentation and higher recognition here given it. To the express demand for re-publication, in some such form as the present, there has been in tens of thousands of homes wherever the English tongue is spoken, and these cherished magazines are welcome favorites, the unexpressed longing shared by ourselves. And now on the threshold of the merry Christmas-tide, which never fails in bringing good gifts to men, comes to our library table this superb gallery, comprising some sixty-four engravings selected with fine discrimination from the Century and St. Nicholas volumes of the past ten years. Here we find art treasures old and new, but few of which we can refer to, leaving our readers the delight of acquiring and enjoying them at their leisure. Rembrandt's "Head of a Man" looks out upon us with realistic power, and George Frederick Watts' "Love and Death" impresses the beholder by its strong dramatic significance; Rousseau's "Twilight" appears with its subdued and poetic charm. But we may not linger over Viege's fierce "Fight at the Barricade," or Bastien Le Page's reverent and touching "First Communion," and other favourites. Masters of long ago and of to-day throng before us and we are at loss to know which to praise most, the creative genius of the painter and sculptor or the decorative skill and cultivated taste of the illustrator. No better evidence could be afforded than is here given, of the delicate and progressive development of the engraver's art. Enclosed in a chaste and appropriate portfolio, with folding covers, accompanied by a table of contents containing requisite information as to each picture, artist, and engraver, the proofs are printed on heavy plate paper in size suitable for framing. Together they form a charming collection for either library or drawing room: separately, beautiful and suitable adornments for the walls of homes where taste and refinement have their proper place.

SALIENT POINTS IN THE SCIENCE OF THE EARTH. By Sir J. William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R. F.G.S., etc. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co. Price \$2.00.

It is to be hoped that Sir William's statement in his brief preface, to the effect that this work "is intended as a closing deliverance on some of the more important questions of geology" may meet with refutation from his own facile pen, in the form of later treatises through many years to come. He tells us that this elegantly printed and bound volume, with its 500 pages and forty-six illustrations, contains much that is new as compared with his preceding works, and the revision of what is old. Certainly, the veteran geologist's style has taken new turns in this labor of love. He dedicates his individual chapters to men eminent in science, and enlivens the somewhat arid waste of physics with an occasional flow of imagination almost poetic and always devout. An unearthly visitor takes him up to the milky way and begins to show him how worlds are made, but the strain is too great, and after a few pages, Sir William descends to the ordinary scientific level of Lord Kelvin, Croll, and similar mortals. In the chapter on The Imperfection of the Geological Record, the author very mildly calls evolution theories in question. The history of the North Atlantic is a paper full of interest, and, though that The Dawn of Life contains little new matter, its successor, What may be learned from

Evolution as to the origin of life, will repay perusal. Dealing with The Apparition and Succession of Animal Forms, the writer still opposes creation to evolution. The Genesis and Migration of Plants is fitly followed by an excellent popular chapter on The Growth of Coal. Much attention is given to The Oldest Air Breathers, the batrachians, swurians, insects and land snails of the carboniferous and allied formations, and their story is pleasantly told. Markings, Footprints and Fucoids is necessarily more brief and void of general interest. Predetermination in Nature seeks to draw a line between what is fixed and unchangeable and what is capable of development in cosmic forces. Sir William ironically terms his next chapter The Great Ice Age, and then proceeds to show that there was no great ice age, and that the Glacial Period was very recent. He discusses the various hypotheses as to The Causes of Climatal Change, and seems to find the chief to be the changes in the distribution of land and water on the earth's surface brought about by the elevation or subsidence of the former. The next paper treats of the Distribution of Animals and Plants as related to Geographical and Geological changes, and, while it regards insular faunas and floras, agrees neither with Agassiz nor with Darwin. The botanist will hail Alpine and Arctic Plants in connection with geological history, dedicated as it is to Professor Asa Gray, and its incident of a botanico-geological excursion in the White Mountains. The chapter on Early Man is dedicated to the late Sir Daniel Wilson, and adds the Camstadt to the other skulls of prehistoric craniology. The last paper is Man in Nature, and declares that man is and is not part of nature, that he is an imitator of nature, sometimes at war, sometimes in harmony with nature. Nowhere does the pious Christian appear more prominently than in this last chapter, in which both nature in general, and man in particular, are found more or less out of harmony with the Divine. Sir William has spoken from the silvery eminence of his seventy years, and the eyes and ears that seek after wisdom will be open to his words spoken and written, but callow youth with its eye-glass will wink and cynically smile at the salient points and pass them by as fossil truths. A more popular title might have helped this book of our greatest Canadian geologist, now retiring upon his laurels, but his name upon its title will be a guarantee to all who know it, that nothing base is there, nor aught that is idle and fanciful, but the honest hard work of an earnest and diligent seeker after truth.

PERIODICALS.

The December Quiver begins with it a spirited sketch of the capture of a slaver, well illustrated, and has its usual complement of papers full of profitable and recreative reading—including serials, short stories, poems, etc. This number begins a new volume.

After losing sight of the irrepressible Walter Blackburn Hart, the castigator of Andrew Lang, etc., whose name was in so many papers a while ago, we have found him discoursing on "The Mystery of Style," in a "library corner" of Worthington's Magazine for December. As chirpy and confident as ever is W. B. H., with a somewhat overplentitude of 'I's to the page and a turn for moralizing that seems, alas! somewhat cynical. This is a bright, cheery number of Worthington's.

The well-remembered face of the late Sir Daniel Wilson appears as a frontispiece to the Popular Science Monthly for December. Horatio Hale contributes a praiseworthy sketch of Sir Daniel which will find many interested Canadian readers. Professor Huxley's Romanes address is finished in this number, and a short reply is hazarded by Robert Mathews. Leslie Stephen's contribution to the subject, "Ethics and the struggle for existence" is re-published from the Contemporary Review. Professor Warren Upham discusses the age of the earth. Professor Jordan has an interesting paper on "Bob," a Borneo

monkey, and "The Fruit Industry of California" receives attention from Charles Howard Shinn.

"Perlycross" reaches its twentieth chapter in the November Macmillan's. The literary reader will probably read the last article in the number first, and will not be disappointed in "Some thoughts on Rousseau," or perhaps what Mr. C. H. Frith says on "The early life of Samuel Pepys" may stop him half way. The politician may linger over Mr. C. B. Roy-lance Kent's "Appeal to the People," while for the lover of history Mr. A. G. Bradley has provided "A Chapter" from that of America. Nor has the theologian been neglected by Canon Venables, nor the labour reformer by Mr. H. V. Toynebee, and even the sportsman will find "Deer Stalking" and the short story reader "A son of the soil," and "The Blue Drayd" to suit his vein.

Harper's Christmas number comes to us clad in white and freighted with seasonable literary cheer. Thomas Nelson Page has the place of honour, his readable paper "The Old Dominion" being first in the number, and even suggesting the characteristic frontispiece, "Christmas Morning, 'To the Health of the Missus.'" A notable contribution is that by T. P. O'Connor entitled "The House of Commons: its Structure, Rules and Habits." Mr. O'Connor knows whereof he writes. Frederick Remington with pen and pencil describes "An Outpost of Civilization," being the Hacienda San José de Baviçora, in his free and graphic fashion. Howard Pyle contributes "A Soldier of Fortune: A True Story," with sixteen of his delightful illustrations. We find William McLellan a contributor of a story entitled "As told by his Grace: A King for a week." Brander Matthews begins a series of "Vignettes of Manhattan." Austin Dobson has a graceful poem and Sarah Orne Jewett, Edwin A. Abbey, Andrew Lang, Harriett Prescott Spofford and others add to the enjoyment of the number.

Scribner's for December (the Christmas number) has a softly executed and pleasing frontispiece entitled "The City of Salame." Perhaps the most attractive portion of this number, certainly so, to the literary reader is "An Unpublished Work of Scott" being a series of private letters purporting to have been written in King James' reign. So skilfully did Sir Walter write them that the clever critic, Andrew Lang, in introducing them to the reader says "The style entirely took me in." It is a novelty now-a-days to find anything worth publishing from the hand of our great novelists that has been unrevealed. Scribner's enterprise and liberality have met with merited success in this instance. F. Marion Crawford's paper on "Constantinople" is admirable of its kind. Very striking are the illustrations accompanying Mr. Allan Marquand's excellent paper, "A search for Della Robbia Monuments in Italy." Another good art paper is Mr. F. S. Church's "An Artist Among Animals." Some of the other contributors are Robert Grant, Henry Van Dyke, Thomas Nelson Page and among the poems we find the well-known names of Edith M. Thomas, Duncan Campbell Scott, T. B. Aldrich, G. R. Tomson, and Richard Henry Stoddard.

The illustrations of the Christmas Century are chaste and delicate and form beautiful examples of the engraver's art. Very fine are those after Rembrandt by Cole. This number contains a hitherto unpublished Christmas sermon by the late Bishop Brooks. Mark Twain's new novel with the *gouche* title, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," appears in first instalment. Joel Chandler Harris contributes a pretty story, "The Baby's Christmas." Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Mr. Cole's artistic papers on Rembrandt and Jan Van Steen are excellent, as is Dr. Wallace Wood's "Chats with Famous Painters." There is a short paper from the pen of the late James Russell Lowell on "The Five Indispensable Authors." Our readers need not be told their names, nor will they all accept the rating. Ernest Reyer opens a series of musical reminiscences with a paper on Berlioz. A curious

profile life sketch of Napoleon is given from the pen of Captain Marryatt. In short story there is sufficient variety—Kate Douglas Wiggin, F. Hopkinson, Smith, Howard Pyle, C. E. Craddock, George W. Cable and others being the providers, and pleasant poems from R. W. Gilder, T. B. Aldrich, Marion C. Smith, R. H. Stoddard and others will also be found.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Principal Grant's indisposition has caused a postponement of his lecture on "The Parliament of Religions" to the 8th inst. We trust the learned Principal may soon be restored to his wonted health and vigour.

Dr. J. A. McLellan's able criticism of some extraordinary educational theories of a United States Professor, referred to in our columns, is attracting wide attention. "The Canada Educational Monthly" for November contains the learned Doctor's critique.

The Rev. Arthur John Lockhart, so well known to our readers as "Pastor Felix," has sustained a severe loss in the recent death of his father. The gentle poet will not lack sympathy from the thousands whose hearts his pure and genial muse has cheered from time to time.

The Society of Arts in London has placed tablets on the houses occupied by Thackeray in Palace Green, Dryden in Gerrard street, and Walpole in Arlington street. Houses occupied by William Blake, Charles Wesley, Goldsmith and Dickens can still be identified, and await their tablets.

The determination of Robert Louis Stevenson never to return to these northern latitudes is final. So says a cousin of his who has been recently visiting him at Apia. A comfortable yacht might tempt him on a voyage as far as Southern California; but a Samoan he lives, and a Samoan he will die.

Saturday Night's Christmas number will prove very attractive to its many readers. The leading feature is "The Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur," by Charles Lewis Shaw, being a vigorous narrative of the expedition of 1884 to the relief of General Gordon. Four hundred Canadian voyageurs shared the perils of the expedition, of whom Mr. Shaw was one. The illustrations are by Heming, Ethel Palin and English artists. Of short stories there are: "Two Old Hunters," by Octave Thanet, illustrated by Feraud; "Old Dickson's Young Lady," by Evelyn Durand, illustrated by Feraud and Ethel Palin; "The Exodus to Centerville," by Marjory McMurphy, illustrated by the same artists; "The Ronin's League," by Helen Gregory-Flesher, a quaint story of Japan, illustrated with reproductions from the paintings of Hokusai; and "With Murder in His Heart," by Edmund E. Sheppard, a story of cowboy life in Texas, illustrated by Ethel Palin. There are other attractive features, including a large oleograph of a German painting entitled "A Moment of Suspense."

The Canadian Institute announce the following programme of papers, etc., for December: On Saturday, 2nd, "Indian Treaties in Ontario and Manitoba," by J. C. Hamilton, LL.B.; on Saturday, 9th, "On a Taurine Tablet in the possession of Mr. S. H. Jones—a Study of Zoroastrian Philosophy," by Arthur Harvey; on Saturday, 16th, "Modern Gaelic Literature," by Rev. Neil MacNish, LL.D. In the Natural History (Biological) Section, on Tuesday, 5th, "Continuation of Notes on Taxidermy," by John Maughan, jr.; on Tuesday, 19th, "France in Newfoundland," by Robert Winton. Meetings of this Section will in future be held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. Competitors for prizes for collections of spiders must have their collections in on or before the 19th December. The Botanical Sub-section meets on the 4th and 18th, at 384 Yonge Street. In the Historical Section, on Thursday, 7th, "A Description of some Sepulchral Pits of Indian Origin, lately discovered near Penetanguishene," by Edward W. Bawtree, M.D.; on Monday, 21st, regular monthly meeting. Geological and Mining Section, Thursday, 14th, regular monthly meeting.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Geo. W. Ross, LL.D. Patriotic Recitations and Arbor Day Exercises. Toronto: Warwick Bros. & Rutter. \$1.00.
- Marion Crawford. Marion Darche. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. \$1.00.
- Theodore Roosevelt and Geo. Bird Grinnell. American Big-Game Hunting. New York: Forest & Stream Pub. Co.
- Barrett Wendell. Stelligeri and Other Essays concerning America. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.25.
- Alice Morse Earle. Customs and Fashions in Old New England. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.25.
- Frances Hodgson Burnett. The One I Knew Best of All. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$2.00.
- Chas. F. Summis. The Land of Poco Tiempo. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$2.50.
- Tudor Jenks. The Century World's Fair Book for Boys and Girls. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.
- Harold Frederic. The Copperhead. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- T. R. Sullivan. Tom Sylvester. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Henry M. Stanley. My Dark Companions. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.
- John Chandler Harris. Evening Tales. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- Imbert De Saint-Amand. Women of Versailles. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Annie S. Swan. A Bitter Debt. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. London: Hutchinson & Co.
- Duncan Campbell Scott. The Magic House. Ottawa: J. Durie & Son.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

- IN THE STREET WHERE I LIVE.
- In the street where I live at the end of the town,
There is never a rattle of wheels up and down;
But the lullaby music of rustling leaves,
And the chirrup of snug little birds in the eaves;
While the apples that hang in the trees o'er the lawn,
Are as red as the sun when he leans through the daww.
- And the sunshine is filtering ever between
Old nature's own blending of orange and green;
For the leaves, in the clear autumn-time,
Are as gay
As the dress of the little miss, over the way,
When she trips—with that charm that demureness can give—
To the little gray church in the street where I live.
- There are eyes gray and tender, and eyes blue and sweet,
That look through the window that face on my street;
And a pleasure there is, when the hours grow late,
In watching the lovers who hang o'er the gate,
And whisper such nothings as lovers will give,
In the shadows that fall in the street where I live.
- In the street where I live—ah, 'tis many long years

Since I lived there in truth; and 'tis only through tears I can see the old place. For the street it has grown Till the highway is paved, and the houses are stone; And 'tis only in dreams, when the stars glimmer down, That I live in the street at the end of the town.

--Charles Gordon Rogers, in the Independent.

A CANADIAN AUTHOR.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, of London, Eng., arrived at the Windsor yesterday afternoon and spent the evening with Mr. W. C. Van Horne. Until comparatively lately Canada was an unknown land to most readers of modern fiction; then Mr. Gilbert Parker arose, and in a series of remarkable stories, afterwards published under the title of "Pierre and His People," showed that a wealth of material lay buried in both the old and new world Dominion. Then followed in quick succession the exquisite "Parables of a Providence," and a novel, "The Chief Factor," in which the author strove with success to invest with romance the early history of the famous Hudson's Bay Company, which even now holds somewhat the same sway in the far Northwest as that which once belonged to John Company in the far East. He is the son of a British army officer who came to Canada with Sir John Colborne in the early thirties and was born in 1861. He was always devoted to books, and says that before he was eighteen he knew twelve plays of Shakespeare by heart and Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Moliere, Corneille and Racine, filled the world he lived in, partly he supposes, because he did not come across any more modern works of fiction and poetry. He first thought of studying medicine, but his people wished him to go into the Church, and he actually went through his theological studies. It was only too clear to himself, however, that literature was his vocation. He felt that his life was wrapt up, if not in the making of books, at least in the reading and speaking about them. For years he held a lectureship in Trinity College, Toronto, and says that he might have been there still if his health had not broken down, and he was ordered to go to the South Seas. This gave him a chance of commencing his story writing, and he published little of it. He lectured on literary subjects in Australia, and was for some time associate editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, and published therein "A Stranger's Impression of the Country." He went to London three years ago, and many of his stories were published in the magazines there. He returned to Canada in 1890 to refresh his impressions and is here for a similar purpose now. He is never so happy, he says, as when writing of Pierre and his people in some form or another. In the "Trail of the Sword," published in the Illustrated London News, he took for his hero Pierre Le Moyne, of Iberville, of whom Baron de Longueuil is a descendant. Le Moyne he describes as one of the most fascinating personalities, a courtier, horseman, sailor, soldier, filibuster and discoverer.—Montreal Gazette.

DESIRABLE POLICY CONTRACT.

The North American Life Assurance Co., which was the pioneer Canadian company to introduce here the Tontine system of life insurance, has formulated another desirable plan, named the investment annuity policy. This policy provides that on the maturity of the policy the proceeds of it are paid in instalments to the beneficiary, thus obviating the possibility of the loss of the principal amount of the insurance through lack of business experience of trustees or others entrusted with it for investment purposes. Briefly stated, the advantages of this plan are, that at death, or at the end of the endowment

period, if the insured is alive, the company promises to pay the amount of the insurance in 20 or 25 equal annual instalments, the first of such instalments to be paid on the death of the insured, or on the completion of the endowment period; a much lower rate of premium is chargeable for it than for the company's other plans of insurance, in view of the payment of the face of the policy being extended over a series of years to be selected by the applicant, and it has the additional feature of the mortuary dividend, thus increasing the amount payable under the contract in case of death within the investment term selected. It is thus seen that this form of policy at once secures to the beneficiary an absolute guaranteed income, not subject to fluctuations, as the income from investments generally is, and that for a specified period. Some of the important features referred to and others which the policy contains are not embodied in any other contract of insurance offered the insuring public. The company's favourite method of accumulating the profits is equally applicable to this plan of insurance, as it is to the other investment forms of policies of the company; and those who desire to examine more thoroughly this investment annuity policy can secure full information by applying to the head office of the company, 22 to 28 King street west, Toronto, or to any of its agents.

AN AUCTIONEER'S STORY.

MUCH EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM.

Bed-fast for Weeks at a Time—His Trouble Aggravated by an Outbreak of Salt-rheum—An Experience of Interest to Others.

From the Stayner Sun.

There are few people in Simcoe County who do not know Mr. Thos. Furlong. For twenty-eight years Mr. Furlong has been a resident of the county, and for twenty-two years has been a travelling agent and an auctioneer, and it is safe to say that he is just as popular as he is well known. In a business of his kind Mr. Furlong is naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, and the result has been that for some years past he has been badly crippled with rheumatism and has suffered great pain and inconvenience. Happily, however, Mr. Furlong has found a release from this suffering, and his recovery has excited so much interest in and about Stayner that "The Sun" determined to secure the particulars of his cure and give them for the benefit of others. When seen with regard to the matter, Mr. Furlong expressed the greatest willingness to make public the particulars of his cure in the belief that it might be of benefit to some other sufferer.

"You are of course aware," said Mr. Furlong, "that my calling subjects me to more or less inclement weather, and this was the main cause of my suffering. Some nine years ago I first felt the symptoms of rheumatism. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but gradually it became so severe that it was with difficulty that I could hobble around, and my business really became a burden to me. I consulted several physicians who did all they could for me, but without giving me any relief. During a part of the year I was bedfast for weeks at a time; and as the remedies I tried did me no good, I began to believe that there was no cure for me, and you will readily understand how despondent I was. To add to my distress, I became afflicted with salt-rheum of the hands, and had

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 50¢; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

to keep my hands covered with cloths from one year's end to the other. I had read of some remarkable cures of rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and at last I made up my mind to try them, though I must admit that it was with a doubting heart, for I had spent a great deal of money for other medicines without obtaining any benefit. However, they say that a drowning man will clutch at a straw, and it was with much of this feeling that I purchased the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before that box was all gone I experienced some relief, which warranted me in continuing the treatment; and from that out I steadily progressed toward complete recovery.

I have used in all eight boxes with the result that I am to-day free from pain and ache, and not only did Pink Pills relieve me of the rheumatism, but they also drove out the salt-rheum, and, as you see to-day, the hands which had been covered with cracks, fissures and scabs are now completely well. This splendid result is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; and you may be sure that it gives me the greatest pleasure to warmly recommend them to others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system; and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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THE SUPERNATURAL IN SHAKESPEARE: II. 'The Tempest.' *Annie Russell Wall.*

AN OBJECTION TO BROWNING'S CALIBAN CONSIDERED. *Maudie Wilkison.*
GENTLE WILL, OUR FELLOW. A History of Shakespeare's Stage Life. *Frederick Gust Flay.*

HOW TO STUDY TENNYSON'S 'IN MEMORIAM.' *Helon A. Clarke.*
'THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.' *P. BOOK INKLINGS.*

NOTES AND NEWS. Anonymity in Criticism.—London Literaria. *William G. Kingsland.* The Actor in Shakespeare. *Isabel Francis Bellows.*

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. for the half year ending the 31st December, 1893, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, No. 76 Church street, Toronto, on and after MONDAY THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1894.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st days of December, 1893, inclusive.

WALTER S. IFF, Managing Director.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Citizen: Letters received in this city from Prince Edward Island encourage the belief that in the ensuing general elections the Government will be defeated. The provincial campaign is now in full blast and party lines are being tightly drawn.

Manitoba Free Press: The verdict of the jury is also the verdict of the people. McGreevy and Connolly are unquestionably guilty of the crime charged against them; but they are not the only or the most guilty in these scandalous transactions. What of the men for whom these two voted and sinned?

Montreal Gazette: Sir Oliver Mowat told his hearers at Port Elgin that he had grave doubts whether the Provincial Legislature had power to pass a prohibitory law. This may be taken as a strong evidence that in the author's mind the plebiscite he has ordered has nothing to do with prohibition. A plebiscite in favour of something the Province cannot grant, will be as a stone thrown in answer to a cry for bread.

Ill. Minn. Spectator: For several years the Grit press has been telling the Patrons of Industry that the Patron platform and the Grit platform were identical, and have been inviting the Patron fly to walk into the Grit web. But the P.I. men would have none of it, and now it becomes necessary for good Sir Oliver and his wicked partner to go up into the fastnesses of Bruce and make a cold weather campaign against the Patron's candidate. The Patrons know the difference between the Grit platform and what they want.

St. John Gazette: There can be no doubt but that free pews promote the popularity of a church among the masses, that they tend to obliterate the class feeling that is as prevalent among the poor as the rich, and experiment has proved that the income of a church with free pews is quite as large as it would be if the seating were sold by auction to the highest bidder like other merchandise. If the system be good for Episcopacy, why not for all other Protestant denominations? The question is worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in such subjects.

Vancouver World: The people from the Atlantic to the Pacific are clamouring for a change in the fiscal policy of the country, and they cannot well be ignored. The Red Parlour's days are numbered; its influence as expressed by the liberal contributions made by its members to the elections funds of the dominant party will not be felt hereafter. Liberal-Conservatives are divided upon the question, and this being the case, and as the majority must rule, it is safe to predict that changes, and possibly very radical ones at that, are certain to be made in the tariff this winter at Ottawa.

Halifax Chronicle: The probability that in the United States tariff reform bill, coal as well as other raw materials, will be put on the free list, is regarded with great favour in the New England States by Republican as well as by Democratic papers. They say it will be a good thing for New England manufacturers, because it will cheapen one of their most important raw materials, and because Nova Scotia coal is suited admirably for manufacturing purposes. It need hardly be said that the abolition of the American duty on coal will be decidedly advantageous to our Nova Scotia coal industry.

If he who has little wit needs a master to inform his stupidity, he who has much frequently needs ten to keep in check his worldly wisdom, which might otherwise like a high-mettled charger, toss him to the ground.—Scriver.

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There are some vain persons, that, whatever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.—Bacon.

There is no strength in unbelief. Even the unbelief of what is false is no source of might. It is the truth shining from behind that gives the strength to disbelief.—George Macdonald.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

By means of a "reducing valve" the pressure of steam in one receptacle supplied from another may be automatically kept down to a lower point. On somewhat the same plan, a newly devised vacuum valve, made in Boston, will regulate the vacuum in the chamber, such as is needed in sugar and other manufactures.

English journalists report that the contract for piercing the Simpton tunnel has been signed, the contractor undertaking to complete the work in five and a half years. It is expected that the tunnel will cost \$9,000,000, and that it can be enlarged after completion to the capacity of a second track in four and a half years' time, and at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The depth to which the sun's rays penetrate water has been recently determined by the aid of photography. It has been found that at a depth of 553 feet the darkness was to all intents and purposes the same as that on a clear but moonless night. Sensitized plates exposed at this depth for a considerable length of time gave no evidence of light action.

Another new-born star has been discovered by photography at the Harvard Observatory in Peru. Mrs. Fleming, who is employed at Cambridge, in examining a lot of pictures recently received, found the "Nova" in the constellation of Norma. It is of the seventh magnitude, and its spectrum, which has been photographed, corresponds exactly to that of the new star discovered in Aurigo nearly three years ago.

Bicycles are now made without a sprocket wheel and chain. Power is conveyed from the crank-shaft to the rear wheel by means of bevelled gearing at both ends of a shaft which passes through the rear fork of the frame. The gearing is all enclosed in dust-proof boxes; and the teeth are cut by a special process, said to insure great strength and accuracy. It is claimed that this bicycle climbs a hill easier than all others, and the expense and trouble incident to loose and gritty chains is thus avoided.

The submarine cable which the great British electrician, Mr. W. H. Preece has proposed for ocean service, in order to increase the facility with which messages may be sent, is so constructed as to provide for the return current in the cable itself, instead of by the earth, as at present. This is much the same plan as is now resorted to for long distance telephones. One wire in the cable neutralizes the inductive action of the other while providing a complete metallic circuit.

Mr. Stone Burbury, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, owner of the yacht Venture, which was fitted with steam machinery, has had this removed and replaced with an oil engine. The vessel would not before steam against strong tides in the Solent, but does so now with ease; she could also only conveniently carry sufficient coal for six hours, but is now fitted for running 48 hours. The oil tank is also placed in a space which was before quite useless, therefore taking up no available room.

A curious operation, says "The Hospital," has been reported to the French Ophthalmological Society. A boy of 13 after an injury to his eyelid, had it so severely contracted that he could no longer close his eye. Accordingly an incision was made in the eyelid, and tiny fragments of frog's skin were inserted in a kind of chequer work. It adhered perfectly, and the wound was completely healed over. After about five months the eyelid recovered its power of movement. A tiny transverse line across the lid is the only sign visible of the fragments borrowed from the frog.

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In the Russian army there is one particular regiment of infantry of the guards formed by Emperor Paul, the men of which are recruited, not so much with regard to their height or the colour of their hair and complexions as to the shape of their noses. Emperor Paul had a typical Kalinuk nose, of the most excruciatingly up-titled pattern, and since then, out of compliment to him, all of the officers and men of this particular regiment have noses of the same shape, the sight which they present on parade being somewhat startling.—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We may neglect the wrongs which we receive, but be careful to rectify those which we are the cause of to others.—Dewey.

"My Optician," of 159 Yonge St., is an old established firm in Toronto, having made optics a speciality examines eyes correctly, charging only for spectacles.

The means that heaven yields must be embraced and not neglected; else, if heaven would and we will not, heaven's offer we refuse, the proffered succour and redress.—Shakespeare.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

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The colour of our whole life is generally such as the three or four first years in which we are our own masters make it. Then it is that we may be said to shape our own destiny, and to treasure up for ourselves a series of future successes or disappointments.—Cowper.

That Pale Face.

For Nervous Prostration and Anaemia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigour and strength as Scott's Emulsion.

The problem of profitably producing beet sugar in the West has apparently been solved. The factory at Norfolk, Neb., has manufactured and sent to market, within about four weeks, fifty-two carloads of the best granulated sugar, made from beets raised in Nebraska soil.—Kansas City Journal.

DEAFNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—For a number of years I suffered from deafness, and last winter I could scarcely hear at all. I applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil and I can hear as well as any one now. Mrs. TUTTLE COOK, Weymouth, N. S.

Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, is said to have reproduced in the courtship of Levin and Kitty, where the lovers pronounce only the first letters of the words they wish to say to each other, the wooing of his wife and himself. The Countess was married at 18, and after 31 years of married life is the mother of nine children.

FOR SEVERE COLDS.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take.

J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

The well-known French savant, M. Pasteur, had, a short time back, petitioned the British Government to authorize the despatch to India of a scientific mission for the express purpose of studying the vaccine of anthrax which prevails there to a very large extent. The Government has accepted the proposal, and has given the illustrious Frenchman all the powers he wished for.—India Engineering.

THE MOST EXCELLENT REMEDY.

DEAR SIR,—I have suffered greatly from constipation and indigestion, but by the use of B.B.B. I am now restored to health. I cannot praise Burdock Blood Bitters too highly; it is the most excellent remedy I ever used.

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If all our wishes were gratified most of our pleasures would be destroyed.—Whateley.

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Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Wealth is a weak anchor, and glory cannot support a man: this is the law of God, that virtue only is firm and cannot be shaken by a tempest.—Pythagoras.

FOR BOILS AND SKIN DISEASES.

DEAR SIR,—I have been using B.B.B. for boils and skin diseases, and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled.

Mrs. SARAH HAMILTON, Montreal, Que.

The signalling apparatus invented by Prince Louis, of Battenberg, has been highly commended by competent naval judges. The device consists of a sort of collapsible spheroid, capable of being opened and closed after the fashion of an umbrella, visible at sea for a far greater distance than flags, and by the use of which the Morse code signals can be easily made.

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Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids, and all classes of people of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

We see time's furrow on another's brow; how few themselves in that just mirror see!—Young.

To me it is a delightful thought that during the familiarity of constant proximity the heart gathers up in silence the nutriment of love, as the diamond, even beneath the water, imbibes the light which it emits.—Richter.

HOMAGE TO BEAUTY.

Anybody in foreign lands who sees the Christmas number of the Montreal STAR will get a grand opinion of Canada. The Christmas STAR will be in demand everywhere the world over, where a thing of beauty gets the homage it deserves. The Christmas STAR this year is said to embrace features never aspired to in any illustrated paper in the world. Canadians will be proud of the Christmas STAR and it is a certainty that friends at a distance will be rejoiced to receive it as the prettiest Christmas souvenir of modern times.

In troubled water you can scarce see your face, or see it very little, till the water be quiet and stand still: so in troubled times you can see little truth; when times are quiet and settled, then truth appears.—Selden.

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QUIPS AND CRANKS.

It is a trying ordeal to be drawn on a jury and quartered in a fourth-rate hotel.

He: My income is small, and it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof. She (anxiously): I don't live on the roof.

Little Girl: Oh! give me another apple. Nurse: No, miss! it will give you the stomach ache. Little Girl: Oh! I have it already.

Clara: Do you know, people are actually beginning to call me an old maid. Maude: You mean that you are just beginning to hear them.

Lady: A gentleman called, you say. Did he leave any name? Parlor Maid: Yes'm: I asked him his name, and he said it was Immaterial.

"Are the eggs fresh?" asked the guest, suspiciously. "Just laid, sir," said the waiter, and then he added, under his breath, "On the table."

Old Lady (severely): Why don't you newsboys keep yourselves clean? Newsboy: Huh! Wot's the good of a feller feeling above his occupation?

Cora: Was it a love match? Merritt: Well, as her money paid his debts, and kept him out of jail, I should say it was rather a safety match.

"I am like a tree," he observed, as the clock struck eleven. "I am rooted at your side." "Yes, but you never leave, do you?" And then he "put forth."

What word is that in the English language, the first two letters of which signify a man, the first three a woman, the first four a great man and the whole a great woman? Heroine.

"My friends," said the solemn old gentleman, "to what end has your life-work been directed?" "To the head end," murmured the barber, and then silence fairly poured. It didn't merely reign.

What are you reading, Johnny? inquired the boy's father. A sea story about a man who was wrecked on a cape. Read it aloud, Johnny. I can sympathize with him. I have just been wrecked on a sealskin cape myself.

She: Which do you prefer—pretty or clever women? He: Ah!—in which category are you classified? She: You are in doubt then— He: Oh—of course, I mean—I mean— Wonders what he is to say he meant.

"I engaged you as my private secretary, naturally presuming that you possessed an average education; and you now tell me that you are not only totally unacquainted with the Chinese language, but cannot even translate this simple Persian manuscript! And yet you expect me to pay you 15s a week!"

Eminent lawyer (just arrived home from the criminal court): My dear, you had better lock up everything in the house, and put the silver in the safe. Wife: Why? Eminent lawyer: Well, the notorious burglar I got off to-day may be coming round to thank me for my successful speech for his defence.

Those who believe that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure them are more liable to get well than those who don't.

If you happen to be one of those who don't believe there's a matter of \$500 to help your faith. It's for you if the makers of Dr. Sage's remedy can't cure you, no matter how bad or of how long standing your catarrh in the head may be.

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| PRINCESS DORIA, | COUNTESS STEINBOCK, | LADY SOMERSET, |
| PRINCESS HAZFELDT, | VISCOUNTESS CROSS, | LADY BROUGHAM AND VAUX, |
| THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, | LADY GRACE BARING, | COUNTESS DE PORTALES, |
| THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, | LADY BROOKE, | MILEE REICHEMBOURG, |
| THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND, | LADY CASTLEDOWN, | EARL OF WESTMORELAND, |
| BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS, | LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, | THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, |
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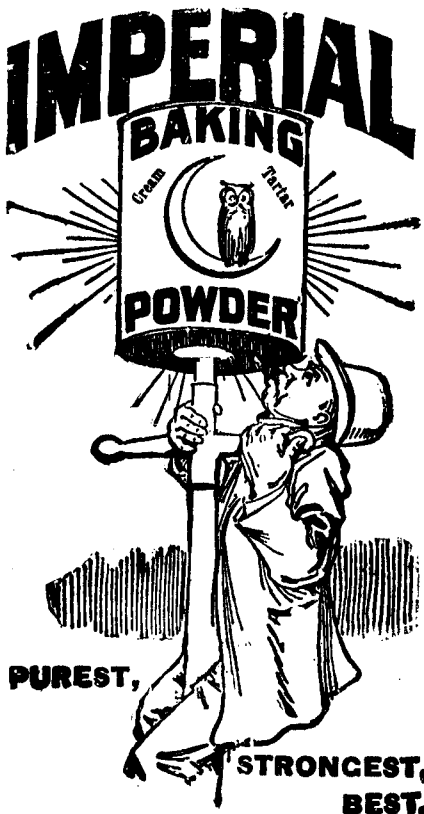
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