

THE WEEK:

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK—	PAGE.
Closing Scenes of the Insurrection.....	465
Increase of the Mounted Police.....	465
Title to Lands Affected by the Boundary Award.....	465
Rival Candidates for the Conservative Leadership of Quebec.....	466
The C. P. R. Additional Loan.....	466
Abolition of Canal Tolls.....	466
Scott Act Amendments.....	467
Prohibitionist Protests against THE WEEK.....	467
Chinese Immigration.....	467
Lord Salisbury's Relations with the Gladstone Cabinet.....	467
Irish Obstruction in Imperial Parliament.....	467
English Radicals and the Crimes Act.....	468
The New English Cabinet.....	468
The Late Bishop Bourget.....	469
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
Fair Play for French Canadians.....	P. D. Ross, 469
Ecclesiastical Parliaments.....	Asterisk, 470
Social Life at Washington.....	B, 471
HERE AND THERE.....	472
CORRESPONDENCE.....	473
POETRY—	
Sonnet in Reply to an Indian Wife.....	B, 474
It Might Have Been.....	Lara, 474
THE WAR FETTER (Selected).....	474
MUSIC.....	475
PERIODICALS.....	475
BOOKS.....	476
LITERARY GOSSIP.....	476
CHESS.....	476

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AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

In the North-West the drama of the insurrection promises soon to reach the last act. Preparations for the trial of Riel and the other prisoners, of whom there are more than forty, have begun. In the case of Riel the plea of insanity will apparently be relied on by the defence. Justification of the insurrection is, at the same time, being attempted in the interest of Riel and his late companions in arms. Volunteer advocates in the French Canadian press assure us that the proceedings of the insurgents were eminently reasonable; that the Half-breeds did no more than defend their homes against the ruthless Police, on whom all the blame properly falls. By this plea the sanity of Riel is made perfect. Either the volunteer or the official advocates must be at fault when they set up two mutually destructive pleas. It is proper to say that the French Canadian press as a whole is inclined to take a reasonable view of the situation. With Archbishop Taché, the majority of these journals have apparently abandoned Riel to his fate: whatever justice may decree. The fortunes of Big Bear, ever since he attempted to escape in the hope of avoiding collision with the troops, have been steadily on the decline. Following the example of other deserters, the Forest Crees have renounced his leadership, and have not only left, but sought to recommend themselves to mercy by delivering up a number of prisoners, including the McLeans. The return of the troops, except those who remain for garrison duty during the season, may soon be expected. When the end of the present trouble has been reached, some afterclaps in the shape of isolated Indian raids on settlements may occur. Some of the Moose Mountain bands, on the south, have been making threatening demonstrations. Settlers in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt express a fear of the Indians, by whom, they say, the best arms were kept back and concealed when pretence of a general delivery was made. There may be settlers who, expecting to be compensated for their losses, and

finding it too late to raise a crop this year, would have no special objection to meet in the Indian a bagaboo by which to wear away the summer in profitable inaction. Losses will, in many cases, be exaggerated, and every possible attempt made to draw the largest amount of compensation from the public treasury. Before long innocent Half-breeds and peaceable Indians may, of all others in the North-West, most stand in need of protection. Those who are of the race of the conquerors must not be allowed to indulge in vengeance towards the conquered races. Justice to the Half-breeds and the Indians must be exacted from the white settlers, by whom the experience of the United States shows it is more grudgingly given, when not absolutely denied, than by the Government.

AN increase of the Mounted Police in the North-West to one thousand men is an alternative question. The choice lies between some regular force strong enough to keep the peace in a country in which there are between thirty and forty thousand Indians and reliance on the militia. For casual service called for by some such emergency as the Half-breed insurrection and the Indian uprising, the militia is at once useful and essential. But in that wild country there are permanent police duties required, the satisfactory performance of which is only possible to men whose whole attention is given to them. Local militia have the duties of settlers to perform and they cannot, as a permanency, do both. It is impossible to dispense with the services of a regular police force by whatever name it may be called. In the light of current experience, no one would undertake to guarantee that a less force than one thousand men would suffice to keep order among so large a body of Indians, many of whom, it is now certain, would raid the settlements as a means of procuring provisions in the absence of any restraining force by which they could be held in check. In the early days of French colonization in Lower Canada the settlers often had the duties of self-protection imposed upon them. In the forest and in the field they were liable to be constantly attacked by hostile Indians, and the husbandman sought a precarious safety by carrying with him fire-arms in his daily avocations. Under these circumstances only the slowest possible progress was attainable; and a century after the discovery elapsed before the country produced enough to feed itself. In the interval the pinch of famine had been felt and diseases to which famine gave rise had been suffered. The English colonies suffered from the same cause, though in a less degree. The United States finds it necessary to garrison forts on the frontiers of the Indian country. A wise and liberal administration, in which justice to the Indians and the Half-breeds, not less than to the whites, will minimize the danger against which it is now necessary to guard in the North-West; but when all is done that can be done, in this particular, the necessity for precaution and vigilance will remain.

AFTER the decision of the Privy Council on the North-West Boundary of Ontario had been given, the question of the right to the soil remained. The Dominion Government claimed the land on the ground that it had purchased the Indian title. Only the Crown can acquire the Indian title, whatever it may be—on this point there was no dispute—and the Dominion Government contended that, for this purpose, it was the representative of the Crown. These pretensions the Government of Ontario denied. The question came before Chancellor Boyd, on a case brought to test the validity of a timber license granted by the Dominion Government in the disputed territory. The Chancellor decided that the Indians had no legal ownership in the land, but only a right of occupation, and that the extinction of the title procured by the Dominion Government enured to the benefit of the Province in which the lands were vested as part of the public domain of Ontario. The British Government, when it granted the soil of all the original States of the American Union, in their early colonial days, and when it made over to a company in free and common socage all the land in the Hudson's Bay Territory, acted on the assumption that the Indians had not a perfect title to the soil. Still they had a right, by whatever name it might be called, without a surrender of which voluntarily made the title of the grantees of the Crown, far from being perfect, though intended as a protection against the subjects of other colonizing govern-

ments, did not authorize any encroachment on the rights of the Indian. The great maritime powers colonizing in America, in the words of Wheaton, acted upon the principle "that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made against all European governments, which title might be consummated by possession." This was the political title. The Indian title had still to be extinguished. "The Indian nations," in the language used by Chief Justice Marshall in the celebrated Cherokee Case, "had always been considered as distinct, independent, political communities, retaining their original rights as the undisputed possessors of the soil from time immemorial, with the single exception of that imposed by irresistible power, which excluded them from intercourse with any other European potentate than the first discoverer of the coast of the particular region claimed." Theoretically the Indian title could only be extinguished by the free consent of the Indian, which he could give or withhold at pleasure. The real point in dispute in the present case seems to be narrowed down to two questions: What authority, as the representative of the Crown, has the right to acquire the Indian title? Does the fact of the lands lying within the limits of Ontario, under the Confederation Act, make them a part of the domain of that Province, subject to the extinction of the Indian title? These State questions are seldom regarded as finally settled till the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon them has been obtained; and this case will probably not form an exception.

For the succession to the Conservative leadership of Quebec, which Sir George Cartier held with undisputed sway, the fight still goes on. The visible combatants are subaltern politicians, most of whom have some connection with the press. They fight vicariously, and it is difficult to understand on what authority their assaults are made; whether the two competing chiefs against whom and for whom the warfare is respectively carried on secretly give the *mot d'ordre* or furnish the ammunition. M. Chapleau has been charged with interfering to defeat the candidates of his own party in elections, and it has been admitted on his part that he demanded guarantees from candidates, the nature of which have not been explained, and that when the pledges required were not forthcoming he let slip the dogs of war. This is the most direct proof that M. Chapleau is playing his own game against his colleague, Sir Hector Langevin that has been made public; but there is an air of mystery about the transaction which leaves its real nature in some doubt. The principal attacks in the press are directed against M. Chapleau: his friends seldom retort by a direct assault upon Sir Hector Langevin. That the two politicians in behalf of whom the warfare is carried on are rival candidates for the leadership does not admit of doubt. Strictly speaking, Sir George Cartier has left no direct successor. Two men of about equal talents, if not equal pretensions, dispute the succession; neither of them has the single-mindedness that marked his career. Neither pretends, nor is there any occasion that he should, to be an English-speaking Frenchman. Sir George Cartier would not allow Bishop Bourget to ignore the civil law in dividing the parish of Montreal on the sole authority of instructions from Rome; Sir Hector Langevin felt himself unable to vote for the appointment of a judge to hear a divorce case in New Brunswick till he sent to Rome to learn what his duty in the premises was. The charges of latitudinarianism made against M. Chapleau are probably made in bad faith. The charges of corruption generally seek to connect him with the financial schemes of M. Senecal: they are stated in detail, maintained with persistence, and daily repeated. If M. Chapleau has the misfortune to be pursued by malignant detractors, it is at least significant that he has not called them to account in a Court of Justice, where an innocent man might hope to make his guiltlessness clear. The division of the Bleus is the only hope of the Liberals, and to the Liberals the most pronounced of the ultramontane journals, *L'Etendard*, is the most effective ally. But this aid is incidental and altogether foreign to the main purpose of *L'Etendard*; there is no reason to believe that it is intentional, for about the last thing the five hundred priests whose names are on its subscription list would desire is the triumph of the Liberals. But their organ is, more than anything else, making that triumph possible. In the struggle of life there are two candidates for the chieftainship where there can be but one chief; in the press there are two journals where is room for but one: it is possible that the struggle for supremacy between the journals, which is at the same time a struggle for existence, not infrequently assumes the appearance of a contest between rival leaders. The rival leaders find a place in the same cabinet, and on most public questions they are constrained to present an uniformity of opinion; but the rivalry, with many exaggerated concomitants, exists. This contention is *In Memoriam* to Sir George Cartier, at whose death it had its birth.

As an alternative to the additional loan of \$5,000,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the proposal that the Government should give back that amount of the guarantee fund is not available. Stock was subscribed in Europe on the strength of the guarantee of interest. The Government had accepted a trust in virtue of which these distant subscribers were assured a given rate of interest on their investment for a number of years, and that trust the Government could not violate. The objection to large dividends secured on stock allotted to themselves by directors at a heavy discount was legitimate, and if they alone had been in question the proposal to loan part of the guarantee fund to the Company would have worn a different aspect. The two classes of stockholders were inextricably mixed up, and a withdrawal of the guarantee fund would have been unjust to one of them. The Government would have made itself morally responsible for the consequences of the withdrawal to this class of stockholders, and in the opinion of financial Europe the exigency of the situation could not have relieved it from the obligations of the trust. As before, consent to the new loan by the Quebec members involves a large aggregate amount of railway appropriations in other directions. The theory of the loan is that it is recoverable; the grants made to the other railways, instead of being secured by a lien on the roads, are absolute; the money once paid is gone for ever. This loan, if as it seems to have been a dire necessity, was the natural outcome of the antecedent policy; and the only things about which there is a doubt, and which may not have been inevitable, are the alteration in the form of security and the nature of the remedies held by the Government.

A FREE Navigation League has been formed in Montreal, a leading object of which is to procure the abolition of canal tolls. Abolition of tolls means that the revenue derived from these public works is to be sacrificed and the cost of the maintenance of the canals thrown upon the public at large. Circumstances are conceivable under which such a policy might be justifiable. It would be justifiable if a removal of the tolls were necessary to enable our surplus products to compete in the markets to which they ultimately go for consumption. But this sacrifice cannot be required when the question is of moving foreign produce which comes into competition with our own. Free canals for ourselves is an intelligible proposition; free canals for our competitors, to enable them to get the better of our producers, is neither intelligible nor reasonable. In pursuit of the grain-carrying trade of the Western States, Canada has been following a phantom which is gaining on her at every step in the race. Her first aim, in lavishing on the canals an expenditure which her own trade did not warrant, was to make herself the carrier of Western produce to New England, an enterprise which political segregation foredoomed to failure. The holder of grain in New York has, up to a certain point, a choice of markets; he can export, or he can sell in New England to the extent of supplying the local demand; but the holder of grain in Montreal has no such alternative, he can only export to Europe. After Canada had failed to secure the carrying trade between the Western States and New England, she hugged the illusion that the natural advantages of her great river would enable her to secure the internal carrying trade of the grain of those States which is destined for consumption in Europe. On this object she lavished an enormous expenditure in a purely speculative spirit, and the success of the venture is measured by the fact that of all the Western grain which seeks the Atlantic seaboard at different points between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Baltimore, she gets less than eight per cent., and the percentage is a diminishing proportion. The dream that vessels which bring imports to New York will go back in ballast to enable vessels which come out in ballast to Montreal to take back cargoes of grain has ended as, from its extravagant nature, it was foredoomed to end. An abolition of canal tolls would not turn the tide of the traffic in our favour. Besides the experience of free canals in the State of New York has proved disappointing, and we find ourselves face to face with a new competition; the railways carry the great bulk of the grain traffic between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, and on railway rates, in these times of railway war, the abolition of canal tolls has no effect. Beginning with the year 1860, Canada tried the suspension of the canal tolls for three years. The public derived no benefit from the change, the forwarders having exacted in extra freight charges what the taxpayers sacrificed in the shape of tolls. It is at least a suspicious circumstance that the forwarders are foremost in demanding the abolition of tolls now. But are forwarders on our water route the only men of their class who deserve consideration? Is it in accordance with the rules of equity that railway companies which have spent enormous amounts of capital to enable them to obtain a share of the freight for which the canals compete, should be subjected to a destructive competition at the cost of the State? If we abolish the canal tolls, should we not give just

cause for the railway companies to demand compensation? The British Parliament admitted the fact of its having chartered railway companies to compete against turnpike roads, gave the Turnpike Trusts a ground of compensation, and an appropriation was made to cover the loss occasioned by this competition. The case of the railways here would be much stronger if the canal tolls were abolished. Why should the State interfere between two classes of forwarders for the purpose of enabling one of them to carry on, at the expense of the taxpayer, a destructive competition against the other?

THE majority in the House of Commons against the Senate Amendments of the Scott Act, narrow as it was, was produced, as there is the strongest reason for believing, by intimidating members through their constituents. But at all events a large majority of one House of the Legislature and nearly half the other are against the Act as it stands. Next Session, if the opponents of this legislation and of social terrorism will only be firm, an amendment may be carried. An effective stand has at length been made by friends of free temperance unconnected with the liquor interest. It was not to be expected that a movement which had gained so much headway would be arrested all at once, but a turn in the tide of opinion is visible, a rally has been made, and Perth has been wrested from the Coercionists. Three months ago some who are well qualified to judge believed that the Scott Act would be carried in Toronto: everybody now feels sure that it will be defeated. In the States Prohibition is unquestionably losing ground. There is therefore no reason for desponding, and it would be a great mistake as well as a great public misfortune if the respectable heads of the liquor interest were to throw up the game in despair, and hand the business over, as they would, to the unregulated and disreputable tribe which is the curse of prohibited districts in the United States.

WHEN the Senate's amendments to the Scott Act were before the House Mr. Small moved to except wine and beer from its inhibitions in counties in which the measure may hereafter be put into force. The good faith with which this reasonable proposal, made in the true interests of temperance, was met is an instructive commentary on the sincerity of the men who made up the majority in favour of coercion. "When the bells rang for the division on Mr. Small's motion," the *World's* reporter telegraphs, "at least half a dozen men got up from the tables in the bar-room of the House, where they were drinking the condemned liquor, went up stairs, and coolly voted against the beer and light wine clause." He adds that "at least twenty others voted that way and against their convictions and against their practices." What chance is there that a law which the members by whose votes it is carried intend to bind others but not themselves, will be carried out? These men have no intention of putting a curb upon themselves; but if they can have their wine as usual, after the Scott Act has been put into force, the great body of the electors will be driven to the resource of contraband whiskey which, as experience proves, is in such cases of the most deleterious description. As a political lever both parties seem to think they have something to hope or to fear from prohibition. But political partisans may live to learn that it is one thing to carry the Scott Act in a county when no election is going on, and another thing to carry parliamentary elections by the Scott Act influence. The Scott Act is strong when it has only a listless indifference to overcome; its weakness may be proved when political partisans are thinking only of electing their candidates. In this way the political manoeuvrers in the House may find that they have stultified themselves in vain.

WE receive, as a matter of course, angry letters telling us that THE WEEK is conducted in the interest of the liquor-dealers. It is conducted, we hope, and always will be conducted in the interest of any class of citizens who are unfairly hounded down and threatened with injustice. Justice, said that high example of the Christian character, Lord Chancellor Selborne, in the Bradlaugh case, is a part of Christianity. The weak and discredited, not the powerful and popular, are always selected as the victims of iniquity. And has the community no interest in resistance to confiscation? The real partisans of the liquor interest, in the worst sense of that term, are they who wish to inaugurate here the state of things which prevails in Maine and Vermont. That such a journal as THE WEEK is patronized by the taverns nobody can pretend to believe: nobody can pretend to doubt that the dictates of commercial interest would lead us to the other side.

ANY one who has followed the opinion of British Columbia on the question of Chinese immigration will have no difficulty in recognizing a compromise in the resolutions on the subject which the Ottawa Government

asks Parliament to adopt. The weight of the evidence obtained in the United States by the Canadian Commission, which enquired into the effects of Chinese immigration on the Republic, was altogether in favour of the utility of Chinese labourers. But the Commissioners, at the head of whom was Mr. Chapleau, admitted that this immigration might require to be subjected to exceptional control. British Columbia, where the nearest landing port was reached by the immigrants got more than its share of the celestials; and so strong did the prejudice against them become that a demand for their exclusion found voice in the Local Legislature. A request that the Dominion authorities would carry into effect the wishes of the Province would have been in order; but instead of taking this legitimate course, the Local Legislature assumed to exercise legislative authority over a question to which its powers did not extend. The exercise of the veto, vested in the Government at Ottawa, was followed by a re-enactment of the vetoed bill. These resolutions are evidently intended to provide a means of compromise. In imposing a tax of fifty dollars on each Chinese immigrant they strike a heavy blow which would of itself go far towards killing Chinese immigration. The captains of the vessels in which these immigrants come are to be held personally responsible for the payment of the money. Another restriction is that no vessel is to bring more than one immigrant to each fifty tons of registered tonnage. Between the tax and the tonnage restriction Chinese immigration will probably receive its death-blow. To a labourer in China, fifty dollars is a little fortune; and it would not be safe for a trafficker in this labour to advance the money for him. This exclusion means that, in deference to the wishes of the smallest of the Provinces, the whole country is to be denied the benefits of Chinese labour, for which in domestic service there is a real want, though other immigrants for whom there is no demand have been courted and bribed by assisted passages to come. We can understand the objection of British Columbia to Chinese immigration. The disproportion of Chinese to the white population was embarrassing; but with the opening of the Pacific Railway the means of relieving any congestion at that point would have been at hand and would not have failed to be utilized for the benefit of the rest of Canada. In passing these resolutions Parliament will be acting as if the interests of a fractional part of the community were paramount to those of the whole. There is a political leaven in the resolutions which alone could make them acceptable to the political parties who have an eye on the labour-vote. Many who feel or fear the competition of Chinese labour join British Columbia in the shout for the exclusion of the Chinese. To please these people, and to set a trap to catch their votes, the two political parties in Parliament are willing to impose on the country the sacrifice of a deprivation of the facilities and the benefits which Chinese labour would confer.

It is not easy to understand how Lord Salisbury can think himself entitled, as he does, not only to special forbearance but to aid at the hands of those whom he has turned out of office. Had his victory been gained in a fair and regular way, by his own forces, or even by a natural and honest junction with those of another political section, there might have been some ground for his appeal, at least so far as regarded the concluding business of the Session. But his victory has not been so general. After a course of opposition unparalleled in virulence, especially towards the head of the Government, and after doing his utmost not only to oppose Liberal legislation, which he was entirely justified in doing, but to embarrass the Executive, both in its struggle with rebellion at home and in its efforts to preserve peace abroad, he has at last succeeded in overthrowing the Government by a coalition with men who are the hereditary foemen of his party as well as the declared enemies of his country, and whom he and his colleagues, if they could, would send to the gallows. It is useless for him to say that he did not himself make the coalition; those who are in his confidence made it for him, and he has, without a word of protest, reaped the gain of their machinations. There is nothing to which he can point as redeeming in any way the character of the intrigue which has raised him to power. He has not even propounded any policy, in antagonism to that of the Liberals, for which he can imagine the country to have manifested a preference. He blustered against Russia to make the negotiations miscarry; but he has already eaten his words, and declared that "it is ridiculous to apprehend any danger of a war with her on account of the accession to office of statesmen who have just declared that in the court of morality she is either a bankrupt or a swindler, and that in either case the mode of dealing with her must be the same." Instead of opposing himself frankly to the Socialism of Mr. Chamberlain, he has rather made a feeble attempt to cap it by vague promises of sanitary and dwelling-house reform, which, like similar promises made by his late chief, will end with the object which gave them birth. The journal which may be taken specially to speak his

mind deprecates the formulation of any Conservative policy at all, and exhorts the Tories to ground their claims on the administrative superiority which it fondly imagines them to possess. The Marquis has secured his prize by methods which have hitherto not been those of British statesmen, but have been supposed to be those of American demagogues of the lowest grade. He now fears to grasp it without an assurance of assistance from those out of whose hands he has filched it, after denouncing them as everything that was vile; and herein he shows once more how excellent a thing it is to be legally entitled to write "Most Noble" before your name without reference to the ethical facts of the case. Yet it would seem that a Marquisate and a great estate might have enabled Lord Salisbury to take a different course; that, to say nothing of morality, he might have played a more far-sighted game, and by keeping his ambition under the control of his patriotism and his honour have won for himself a measure of public respect and confidence which in the end would have given him power on his own principles, in his own right, and without the humiliating need of suing to his much-abused adversaries for protection against his casual allies.

THE exultation of the Parnellites at their victory over Mr. Gladstone finds a natural echo in the editorials of the *New York Nation*. The *Nation* appears to chuckle over the ill treatment of "the good old man," which, it says, is deemed by Mr. Parnell necessary to the success of the Irish cause. We see how great the Irish cause is since it can so far supersede the rules of common generosity as to warrant its adherents not only in forming a most unnatural coalition for the purpose of overthrowing the Minister who had risked everything to befriend it, but in pursuing him with savage hootings and overwhelming him with insults. There is, it must be allowed, a noble sacrifice of personal dignity to patriotism on the part of Irish members when they jump on the benches to yell and howl at the fallen Minister who gave Ireland religious equality and passed the Land Act. The *Nation* in setting forth Mr. Parnell's personal merits and sufferings in the cause is careful to specify that he is a gentleman, by which, we hope, it does not intend to cast any reflection on the members of his political suite. To the feelings of a gentleman it must always be inexpressibly painful to be compelled to assume the appearance of the most ignoble ingratitude. That the Irish "have won their fight" is true if the object of their fight was the temporary restoration of their hereditary enemies to power; but the final result of their strategy yet remains to be seen. They have not, nor are they likely to have, any military force at their command which would stand against a single brigade of troops; all that they can do is to obstruct public business and wreck Governments by playing off faction against faction in the House of Commons; and this game can be carried on only till patriotism and public indignation, or the sense of public peril, prevails over the fury of faction. As soon as the Parnellites have irritated or alarmed the nation up to a certain point, they will be crushed like an eggshell under a triphammer, and perhaps the end of all their triumphs may be the completion of Cromwell's policy and the final deliverance of Anglo-Saxon civilization from the danger of their unappeasable hatred. In the meantime let us call the attention of the *Nation* to the fact pointed out by itself, that coercion is not limited to the Provinces under the arbitrary rule of Lord Spencer. Boston having of late become full of what the *Nation* discreetly styles "the foreign element," the Legislature of Massachusetts has found it necessary to interfere and to take the City Police, which it seems had become totally corrupted and disorganized, out of the hands of the City Government; a proceeding in which it closely imitates the despotism of Dublin Castle. The State Legislature of New York has acted in the same way towards the City of New York and practically for the same reason. How insufferable is the tyranny of England! As the *Nation* did us the honour some time ago to warn the people in England against believing what we said, and to couple the warning with a courteous mention of the name of one of our contributors, we suppose we shall not be out of order in reminding our English readers that the feelings expressed by the *Nation* itself are those of a New York Irishman, not those of a native American. The attitude of native Americans, so far as we can see, is one of respectful sympathy for Mr. Gladstone.

THE pretence of the *Nation* that Obstruction, and not only Obstruction but behaviour such as that in which Parnellite members indulge, was necessary to gain the attention of Parliament for Irish grievances is, as we have shown before, utterly baseless. For the last half century at least the Irish question has constantly engaged the most anxious thought of British statesmen. "Ireland," said Peel, "is my difficulty;" and Minister after Minister has echoed that ejaculation. The Statute Book is full of enactments relating to Irish Land, Irish Education, and other matters pertaining to Ireland. In 1868 the general election and the fate of the

Government turned on the question of the Irish Church. Almost the whole of one Session and great part of another under the late Administration were devoted to the Irish Land question, without diminishing in the least degree the rancour and offensiveness of the Parnellites. The Minister who has not only paid most attention but sacrificed most to the Irish cause is the special object of their vituperation. Those who have most obstinately opposed Irish reforms on the contrary receive their support. For many years the Irish members held the balance of power, and might, like the Scotch members, have practically regulated their own local affairs, though they would not have been allowed to take Ireland out of the Union. Once more we ask, What is the reform which the Irish delegation has pressed with anything like earnestness or unanimity upon Parliament, and which Parliament has refused to consider? Is it the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, that monstrous engine of tyranny which Mr. Justin McCarthy compares to the Austrian Governorship of Venetia? In 1850 Lord John Russell carried by a majority of 225 a bill for the abolition of the Viceroyalty and the appointment of an Irish Secretary of State; but the bill was dropped, as Mr. Richard Pigott, the Home Ruler, now reminds us, in consequence of the hostility of the Irish representatives. If the Irish delegation prefers "bushwhacking" to pressing reforms, surely the House of Commons is not to blame. Not only have the Parnellites not pressed reforms; they have done their best to kill them; what they want is not reform, which would produce contentment, but the continuance of disaffection. Their aim is to take Ireland out of the Union and make it a kingdom for themselves. With nothing short of this will they be satisfied; and they will gain their end if faction finally prevails over patriotism in the breasts of British statesmen and the British people have totally lost all that has made them a great nation.

WHEN the English Government fell a Radical motion was standing in the name of Mr. John Morley against the renewal of the Crimes Act. It was no doubt brought forward in concert, virtual if not actual, with those workings of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke within the Cabinet which are supposed to have given Mr. Gladstone so much trouble as to cause him to ride for a fall, though that supposition is contradicted both by all that we know of his character, in its weakness as well as in its strength, and by his behaviour since the event. Exceptional crime having ceased, so ran the resolution, it was time that exceptional legislation should cease also. Unfortunately, that evidence which alone is trustworthy tends to prove that on the continuance of the legislation depends the cessation of the crime. Let the Act lapse, and in Lord Spencer's opinion the series of murders and outrages which has been arrested by it will recommence. Husbands will again be butchered before the faces of their wives, sons before the faces of their mothers, helpless cattle will be mutilated, life will be rendered miserable by threatening letters, and the souls of the Irish peasantry will be more steeped in savagery than ever. But what is this to a politician, especially if he is a philosopher and a philanthropist? Sir Charles Dilke says that there is more crime in London than in Ireland. Has he been informed of the existence in London of a secret organization on a large scale which keeps up a reign of terror and murders those who disobey its commands? What analogy can there be between a medley calendar of offences unconnected with each other, such as is presented by a great metropolis, and the systematic assassinations of the Land League? Sir Charles might almost as well compare the case of shoplifting to that of foreign invasion. To call the Crimes Act coercion is a capital misnomer. It coerces murderers and perpetrators of outrage just as the ordinary law coerces them; with only this difference, that under the Act they cannot intimidate the tribunal, whereas under the ordinary law in Ireland they do. But to all honest and law-abiding citizens it brings deliverance from the murderous coercion which would otherwise be exercised over them by the agents of the Land League. It is redemption from a Parnellite reign of terror. The coercion of Mr. Parnell and his satellites is the liberty of the citizen. When the elections come this will be the sole security for the freedom of votes which would otherwise be cast in peril of the voter's life. There is no tyrant on earth like an Irish demagogue. But the Radicals want the Irish Vote; that aspiration, and the disguises which it assumes, are sufficiently familiar to us here. It is a satisfaction to know that the power to which these men are selling themselves and the integrity of their country is not less perfidious than it is disloyal; and that the measure of gratitude which will be meted to them in the end will be the same which has been meted to Mr. Gladstone.

LORD SALISBURY at last finds courage to take the position for which he has long been not only fighting but intriguing; for no term but intrigue can fitly designate the connection which he has formed through Lord Randolph Churchill with the Parnellites. He goes into power neither

through the gate of honour nor with a strong Ministry. The most important post in his Administration is the leadership of the House of Commons; and for this he can find no better man than Sir Michael Hicks Beach, a second-rate administrator and a third-rate debater. Sir Michael takes the place vice Northcote, kicked upstairs by Lord Randolph Churchill; and he is likely to find that for him, as for his hapless predecessor, the choice lies between subserviency to an arrogant junior and ignominious elimination. The ablest man, and the best qualified on the whole to lead, whom the Conservatives had in the House of Commons, Mr. Edward Gibson, is made Chancellor of Ireland, and thus withdrawn from the field of battle, though it seems he is to have a seat in the Cabinet. Policy the new Government has none; for Tory Democracy is an Opposition weapon not a policy, and the Peers, we may be sure, will have none of it. The chief pillars of the Tory Government are Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. If the Tories can induce those gentlemen to go on telling all holders of property and all whose industry is thriving that they will be compelled to pay ransom to the Radical proletariat, and at the same time holding out to the Parnellites hopes of the severance of the Union, the support of the respectable and loyal classes may be secured not only for Lord Salisbury, but in case of need for Lord Salisbury's butler.

Of the eulogies pronounced over the grave of Archbishop Bourget in Quebec only a faint echo is heard in Ontario. That the late bishop was a remarkable man in his way, and that he long exerted great influence in Lower Canada, is unquestionable. Of feeble frame and iron will, he was able to perform, and did perform prodigies of labour. For months together he would take only one meal a day, sleep very little, and spend nearly the whole of the time in praying and working. Using himself in this way does not appear to have shortened his life, for he lived to reach his eighty-fifth year. Under his episcopal guidance the religious communities in the Diocese of Montreal underwent a prodigious development. The convents increased from ten to thirty-seven, and over forty new religious communities and institutions were established. The bishop thought himself commissioned to reform or to transform everything—morals, politics, literature—and he undertook a censorship of manners, of the press, of literature, and the direction of politics. In carrying out this impossible task his zeal sometimes greatly overran his discretion. In public libraries frequented by Roman Catholics he would permit the use of no books the reading of which he chose to forbid. His anathema struck the Institute Canadien with the blight of death. One refractory newspaper after another he found the means of bringing to an untimely end. Parliamentary elections he tried to control through the pulpit and the confessional. But a defeated party with law on its side will not submit to undue influence, even when it is exercised by priests and in obedience to the command of the whole episcopate. The law as expounded by Roman Catholic judges proved too strong for the prelate. At Rome his theories were approved and his want of discretion condemned. At his own expressed desire he ceased to exercise the substantial power of Bishop of Montreal some years ago, and took the purely titular distinction of Archbishop of Martianopolis. But his influence survived his official as it will his natural life. To-day it lives in the majority of the priests of more than one diocese. Whether the ends which the late bishop accomplished, and the extreme ultramontane principles which he inculcated, will eventually prove to be for the good of the Church of which he was so zealous a servant the future will tell. Should reaction against the excessive sacerdotalism which he established come in Quebec, as it has come in Mexico and South America, the wisdom of a course on which unstinted eulogy is now being bestowed will find fewer defenders than at present. If what now passes for pre-eminent wisdom and unqualified success is not found to contain the germ of revolution, the world will have to acknowledge that like causes have ceased to produce like effects.

FAIR PLAY FOR FRENCH CANADIANS.

THERE is a disposition on the part of many Ontario papers, probably indicative of the feeling of many Ontario people, to believe that the French Canadian element in the Dominion is unwarrantably aggressive in national politics. This feeling appears to have been brought to a head by the rising in the North-West, and to be reaching boiling point over Louis David Riel. Allow me, as a Canadian born and bred, as a journalist fairly acquainted with both Ontario and Quebec, an English-speaking Protestant, and, I believe, a fair-minded man, to state my conviction that a considerable proportion of the press and people of Ontario are every whit as narrow-minded in matters of race and creed as our French-speaking countrymen can be, as aggressive and every whit as blamable for any friction which exists between the two peoples.

A Toronto paper a few days ago published the following editorial paragraph: "Hang Riel with the French flag—it is all that the rag is good for."* The French flag is nothing to Canadians, either French or English-speaking, save as representing an idea; and what was implied was that anything likely to be deeply respected by French-speaking Canadians was good enough only to hang a murderer with. This method of dealing with the feelings of fellow-countrymen followed upon the publication of an article in which a battalion of French-Canadian volunteers going to the North-West to fight for our common nationality were accused as a whole of revolting and despicable conduct, the accusations being based mainly upon statements made by one man—a volunteer returned from the route to the front, disabled by rheumatism. It is possible that there were men in the 65th Battalion who were guilty of actions which under ordinary circumstances would be indefensible. There were such in the Queen's Own. I mean that in the extraordinary circumstances of the movement to the front, and in the unsuspecting recklessness of youthful soldiering, some of the volunteers, with never a second thought about it, had a "bit of fun" where they found opportunity—picked up a stray chicken or raided a pantry—and were none the less true men for it. Yet slips of this nature could easily be magnified by mean minds into facts enough to stamp a whole militia as thieves or drunkards. I refer to the particular case as an illustration of the treatment which French-speaking Canadians are liable to receive from Ontario people, and which, when they resent it, develops into a howl about French Canadian aggression.

To return to the general relations between Ontario and Quebec at present, as emphasized in the case of Riel, I do not think that English fair play has been shown in the slightest degree by many Ontario people to French-speaking Canadians in the matter of the Half-breed rising. The disposition of French-speaking Canadians to make allowances for Riel has been exaggerated. Their natural and creditable pity and sympathy for their blood relations in the North-West has been maligned into an indifference to, even a half-concealed satisfaction in, the loss of the lives of loyal volunteers engaged against these relations. The idiocy of a few law students, the screams of *Le Metis*, have been grabbed at as representative of a race. I do not think I go too far when I say that the great majority of French-speaking Canadians have never condoned Riel's part in the rebellion further than to insist that, for the sake of justice to the Half-breeds, he should have a full and fair hearing before being finally settled with.

In the year 1837 William Lyon Mackenzie rose against the legally constituted Government of Canada. Through the rising, in which he played a conspicuous part, lives were lost, property destroyed and painful scenes enacted over as wide an area as is the area bounded by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great Northern forest, Fort Edmonton and Batoche Crossing. The rising was put down. Mackenzie fled to the States to escape hanging. This spring the Ontario Legislature debated whether to honour the memory of that man as one of the makers of Canada, and no one dared mention his name with disrespect, branded as he had been fifty years before as a rebel and a murderer. Time has commended to all Canadians the indomitable resolve of Mackenzie to attain what he believed justice for the people—has made all tolerant now of a career which the majority would have stamped out on the scaffold fifty years ago if they had had the chance to do it at the moment.

Can the people of Ontario, at least the many who are expressing themselves so unreservedly about their fellow-countrymen of whose blood Riel is, not conceive that there may be an honest division of feeling among these latter about Riel's cause?—that the cause which is unfortunately championed by a man with his record may be in its way one that will deserve the sympathy of all Canadians in another generation, and that there is room for true feeling for it even now in the hearts of those most closely connected with its lonely supporters? Men may do their duty none the less honestly because it hurts them to do it, and it is surely just in such a case that they need the deepest consideration from their neighbours. What more than unthinking co-operation in the suppression of the rebellion can English-speaking Canadians expect from French-speaking ones? They are getting this. Do they expect that the men of Quebec should not only march alongside to put down the rebellion, as they are doing, but should also curse the rebels? Do Ontario people really desire compatriots who could view unmoved the distress, the revolt, the bravery, the ruin and death of their blood relations, the Half-breeds of the North-West, even in a bad cause, but before the Half-breed excesses have been proved to be aught but the blindness or desperation of misguided men?

It is unfortunate that on account of the Half-breeds Riel is too lightly

* At least, these must have been about the words. The paragraph was translated into French and published in *La Patrie*, in which I saw it.

thought of in Quebec, and that on account of Riel the Half-breeds are damned in Ontario. Yet until Riel's trial is over Riel himself should not be hanged, even in the latter Province. I have hinted at a parallel between Riel and Lyon Mackenzie. This may be considered grossly unjust to Mackenzie by many to whom two apparently very lurid distinctions will suggest themselves at once. One, that Riel was a murderer at large before this last pose as a patriot. A second, that he has incited an Indian war. As to the first, if his guilt was unmistakable, the leaders of English-speaking Canadians in the Dominion condoned the crime. As to the second, it is an offence greater than was Lyon Mackenzie's call upon citizens of the United States, inasmuch as the Indians are inhuman foes. It is an offence the enormity of which possibly half-Indian Riel did not realize more than did the English-speaking generation preceding Lyon Mackenzie when it fought our white neighbours across the line with the help of Tecumseh.

While numbers of French-speaking Canadians may passively, and some actively, countenance Riel, it is not excusable and much less justifiable for English-speaking Canadians to therefore fling upon the whole race the onus of desiring to shield the arch-rebel from punishment. No respectable French-Canadian paper, to the best of my knowledge, has hinted at this. None of our volunteer battalions responded more cheerfully to the call to arms than the only two (I think) distinctive French Canadian battalions we have, the Montreal 65th and the Quebec Voltigeurs. What the French-speaking Minister of Militia has done the country knows. In return for this, many of us have accepted and advertised sectional and hare-brained utterances as representative of French-Canadian feeling and have retorted with insult to a million and a-half of people who are our countrymen, and the descendants of men who shed as much of their blood for the Union Jack as ever did their English-speaking fellow-Canadians.

This may seem an overdone way of putting things. It is the outcome of a keen realization of the harm that is being forced upon Canada by such throwing about of firebrands as noted at the outset of these remarks, and it is the outcome also of a keen admiration of much of the character of French-speaking Canadians. In the towns, where the French-speaking Canadian comes still in contact with the charitable idea rampant about Waterloo-time that one Englishman is as good as three Frenchmen, he may become more or less bigoted himself. But there can scarcely be to my mind a peasantry anywhere in the world more simple, manly, hospitable and whole-souled than the French-Canadian habitants of the country districts, still remote from friction with the ignorance and bigotry of many of the lower English-speaking classes of Canadians. In the United States, where the French-Canadian emigrant meets a more liberal-minded people, he becomes rapidly merged among his neighbours.

I cannot realize that in any public question in the last few years in our country, French-speaking Canadians, when not apprehensive of aggression themselves, have been less patriotic, less loyal to the Dominion or less grasping than the English-speaking Canadians who out-number them two to one, but who have in the Dominion Cabinet, which governs both races, ten representatives to the French-Canadian three.

Surely it is the sacred duty of every Canadian, whether French or English-speaking, to make the broadest allowance for the inborn prejudices of his neighbours of different tongue, to be sure that his own inborn prejudices are not his master.

P. D. Ross.

ECCLIASTICAL PARLIAMENTS.

For two weeks past the various ecclesiastical bodies have been prominently in public view. The annual assemblages of the different denominations have been held and their proceedings have attracted more or less public attention. The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto met in All Saints' Church, and was well attended, considerable interest attaching to various questions that came up for discussion. In the report presented by the Bishop it was stated that possibly owing to incomplete returns and other temporary causes, the progress made in recent years was somewhat interrupted during the year just closed. There had been a falling off in contributions to the Mission Fund. Attendance on public worship, at Sunday school, the number of baptisms and marriages had fallen slightly below the average. If there were dark shadings in the report they were relieved by indications of encouraging progress in other directions. The number of communicants and of those confirmed had largely increased. Contributions for parochial purposes had also been largely augmented. The unexpected diminution in Mission Funds and attendance has set people thinking, and not a little newspaper correspondence has been the result. According to individual opinion writers have been offering possible explanations for the recorded deficiencies. Evangelicals are confident that High Church proclivities are mainly to blame for the unsatisfactory state of

things, and they are calling for a sacrifice of form and staid routine, and a closer sympathy with the people. Churchmen of altitudinarian tendency are disposed to blame the too obtrusive spirit of democracy they descry in certain quarters where there is a disposition to trample on ecclesiastical authority and push individualism unduly.

Perhaps the most noteworthy new departure on the part of Toronto Synod was the experimental adoption of the system of itinerancy. It is significant that a move in this direction should be made by the Church of England. It is none the less significant that the proposal received the support of such men as Rev. John Langtry and Mr. S. H. Blake. Both spoke of it in almost identical terms as a cure for what they described as "the despicable system of starving a man out." It has been resolved to try the system in Mission Stations.

If there has been a falling off in Toronto Diocese, matters are represented in a flourishing state in that of Huron. The recently consecrated Bishop of that See has met with much encouragement and finds his work progressing satisfactorily. A somewhat exciting episode was occasioned by the frantic interruptions and non-canonical language used to the secretary by a reverend gentleman whose name for obvious reasons had been dropped from the roll. The Council of Huron College unanimously confirmed the nomination of Rev. R. G. Fanell, M.A. of Cambridge University, as Principal and Professor of Divinity in that institution.

The Diocesan Synods of Montreal and Ottawa also met last week when favourable reports of the progress of the Church were presented. The Montreal Synod were cordial in their greetings. Friendly communications were sent to the Synods of Hamilton and London, and to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meeting at the same time in the City of Montreal. The same body also discussed a resolution of condolence on the death of Archbishop Bourget, which was withdrawn on technical grounds.

While other religious bodies were passing strong resolutions favouring the Scott Act and condemning the Dominion Senate for enacting amendments intended to modify it, the several Church of England Synods declined to pronounce emphatically either for or against the Canada Temperance Act, though they gave general expression in favour of the promotion of sobriety.

The Methodist District Conferences completed their work last week. Gratifying progress was reported in most departments. The Union effected some time since has proved most satisfactory and harmonious. The different sections of Canadian Methodism have blended to such a degree that microscopic inspection would be requisite to find traces of former dividing lines. In addition to the regular and ordinary work coming up for review, much time and attention were devoted to the discussion of University Federation. Three of the Western Conferences decided in favour of the principle, while in the Toronto Conference a vigorous and animated debate took place, Dr. Dewart, the genial, yet stalwart, editor of the *Christian Guardian*, and Dr. Sutherland being the chief opposing speakers. The debate was ably sustained and the general impression before a decision was reached was that a majority in favour of Federation might be counted upon. To the surprise of not a few, however, when the vote was taken it was found that the opponents of the measure had gained the day. The amendment of Dr. Sutherland was carried by sixty-six, while the motion secured only forty-five votes. This, however, does not quiet the agitation. It is not a final decision. From now till the meeting of the next General Conference in 1886 in Toronto the subject will be discussed with increasing animation. Each side will be anxious to make the most of the time and opportunities remaining to obtain the victory for which it strives. There is no question that in the Methodist Church the feeling in favour of confederation is on the increase, and there is little doubt that the discussion in the Toronto Conference will operate in its favour.

On the Temperance question the Methodist Church may almost be regarded as a unit. In the ranks of its ministry are to be found some who speak out boldly in favour of individual freedom and against the enactment of sumptuary laws; but the great majority are pronounced supporters of the Scott Act, and the deliverances in Conference were strong endorsements of that measure.

Montreal was the city selected for this year's meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Representatives from the Maritime Provinces sat side by side with those from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Professor McLare opened the proceedings with a vigorous and thoughtful discourse, and was succeeded in the chair by Rev. Principal McKnight of Halifax. From the various subjects submitted it is apparent that in most respects the Presbyterian Church is blessed with a growing prosperity. Financially and numerically considerable increase was reported. The most interesting debates, apart from those relating to regular business

were occasioned by the reports of the Committees on Temperance and College consolidation. The resolutions proposed by the Temperance Committee were strong in their approbation of the Scott Act, and no less energetic in condemnation of the amendments passed by the Dominion Senate. Against these positions clearly and sharply defined speeches were made by Principal Grant, Dr. Laing, of Dundas, and others. The principal speaker in favour of the recommendations was Dr. MacVicar, of Montreal, who said some trenchant and forcible things. The majority in favour of the resolutions is described in the Montreal papers as overwhelming.

The opinion was universally expressed that a consolidation of the Presbyterian educational institutions was desirable, and it was nearly as generally conceded that the accomplishment of this wished-for end was impracticable at present, and continued but purposeless agitation was injurious to the interests of the colleges. The question was remitted to a committee, whose duty it would be to give the matter mature consideration and report a year hence.

One evening was spent in an agreeable conversazione in the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College, at which Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Mayor Beaugrand, and many prominent citizens of Montreal were present. The Mayor delivered a neat little address of welcome in which he said it ought to be the desire of all citizens of Canada to cultivate feelings of kindness and unity irrespective of nationality or creed.

Congregationalism, though vigorous and influential in England and in the Eastern States, numbering as it does not a few clergymen and laymen of pronounced ability, is not numerically strong in Canada. The annual meeting of the Congregational Union was held in Hamilton, at which the Rev. John Burton presided. He gave an able and comprehensive opening address, breathing an excellent and liberal spirit, which it was afterwards resolved should be published in the "Congregational Year Book." Considerable advance was reported in the matter of theological education. A higher standard has been aimed at, not without encouraging success. The membership of the Church has also largely increased. On the temperance question there was an excellent debate, the majority pronouncing in favour of the Scott Act. Dr. Stevenson, of Montreal, one of the ablest and most accomplished ministers in the denomination, put in a guarded plea for personal liberty.

This year the Huron Baptist Association met at Owen Sound, its members giving due attention to the interests of the denomination. As in the other Churches much care is devoted to the training of young men for the ministry. The good work done at McMaster Hall, Toronto, was detailed and fully commented on. There is evidently a growing desire among the Baptists for a thoroughly educated ministry. The Association did not fall behind the other evangelical bodies in upholding the Canada Temperance Act.

ASTERISK.

SOCIAL LIFE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

THE clever author of that "smart" book, "Society in London," accounts for the absolute sway of the Prince of Wales in the social world of England by assuming that society recognizes the danger it is in of disintegrating under the pressure of the outside mob who seek to enter and, in various ways, to dominate it. True to the instinct of self-preservation it seeks in despotism a refuge from anarchy. Making allowances for differences of environment, the parallel holds good for society at Washington.

Society here is destitute of that hereditary element which is so powerful a conservator of social life in the Mother Land, nor is it yet strong in those leisurely and cultured members whose time and aptitudes, spent in its service, tend to keep it in healthful motion. Hence, democratic as the constitution of society at Washington is, and must remain for a long time, it is more in need of and dependent upon a leader than its prototype across the Atlantic.

The public duties of the President afford him very little time for the business of society, and it is rarely that the office is held by an incumbent whose tastes, training and experience fit him for participation in social life. The first President, General Washington, was fond of and highly fitted for the graceful pleasures of the polite world, and gave anxious attention to what he regarded as indispensable social duties; but his successor in the second remove, the communistic Jefferson, rudely shattered the social fabric carefully built up by Washington and kept in repair by John Adams. Jefferson's successor, Madison, was accompanied to the White House by his beautiful and accomplished wife, "Dolly," of whose charm, grace and wit some of our octogenarians yet speak with enthusiasm, and she became at once the undisputed and indisputable queen of the social world, such as it was in those early days—and this qualifying remark is not to be taken in disparagement, for the society of the Capitol, though small in numbers, was in other respects the peer of any that we have present knowledge of anywhere. It was the social position won by Mrs. Madison that gave point and meaning to the awkward phrase, subsequently coined, "Mistress of the White House."

From the renowned "Dolly" to Mrs. Tyler, who entered the White

House as a bride some months after her husband had been installed as President, is a skip of a quarter of a century, during which interval history or tradition has preserved nothing of a social kind worth repeating of the ladies who had successively occupied the Executive Mansion.

Leaving the courtly Mrs. Tyler, we pass over twenty-two years to the advent of Miss Harriet Lane, niece of the bachelor President, Mr. Buchanan. Miss Lane modestly disclaimed for herself the title or functions of "Mistress" of anything or "First Lady" anywhere; she had simply taken up her residence in her uncle's household to do the woman's part of its indispensable social duties. But the lady of the White House cannot efface herself if she would; for good or for evil she is predestined to be an influence in the society of Washington and of the country in general. The social reign of Miss Harriet Lane was as brilliant as the political rule of her poor old uncle was disastrous, and such was the personal charm she exercised over all hearts, that when the obvious impropriety of naming a national vessel after her was committed by a member of the Cabinet, even partisan tongues were hushed.

The annalist of social life at Washington who goes no further down the calendar than 1884 will stop at the name of Miss Lane when enumerating the queens of society who have inhabited the White House. Mrs. Grant was a kindly and tactful hostess of that mansion, but she had neither talent nor ambition to govern anything beyond her own threshold. Her place was measurably supplied by the wife and daughters of the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, a New York patrician, the ladies of whose household might suggest comparisons with those of the family of a merchant prince in the golden days of Venice.

President Arthur, largely through necessity but partly through taste, restored the personal ascendancy of the Presidential office in social affairs. During his *régime* the tone of social life here was, on the whole, fleshly. It now tends towards the ascetic, and the change will do it no harm for a time.

Miss Cleveland, who presides over the household of her brother, the President, is of a philanthropic and philosophic disposition, and may be described intellectually as of the Vassar College type. That she will discharge the duties of her place with sincerity and propriety seems reasonably sure from the little experience the social world has had of her; but those to whom high life means having "a good time," in the lighter sense of that phrase, are doomed to disappointment so far as their social future is dependent upon her acts and views. And that it is so dependent, or is regarded as being so, is evident from the scurrying of fashionable people to the bookstores to hand in advance orders for her forthcoming volume of essays on "George Eliot" and other subjects. Not to the titular subject was it granted to have a rush of readers to the shops of the booksellers to bespeak copies of a work which had not yet come, in advance sheets, to the hands of the reviewers. Literary reasons for this literary success there cannot be: it must be that the fashionable world in the United States, every section of which now feels an impulse from Washington, accepts as inevitable a leadership of some kind, even if it be for the present a formal rather than a real one, and admits the propriety of associating it with the nominal headship in politics. Whether, in the near future, as a consequence of the development of what is called Society, and its subordination to a single and definite directorship, the customary examination into the availability of Presidential candidates will be extended to the constitution of their family circles, is not a pressing, although an interesting question, and therefore I constrain myself to pass it by.

Coming back to the starting-point and assuming, for the sake of the argument, the correctness of the theory by which the relation of the Prince of Wales to society in England is explained, it is interesting to note by comparison the existence of needs, forces and tendencies so fundamental and persistent as to reproduce themselves whensoever and wheresoever a social organization is attempted. An army, whether of soldiers, salvationists or the *haut ton*, must have a leader, and the parallel may be extended by suggesting that in either case the leadership must be capable. How capable it is in England, it would be unjust to the Prince and the Princess of Wales to profess ignorance of, and as for the leadership in the States, a little intellectuality now and then will be a wholesome leaven to the frivolity which, by a change of metaphor, may be characterized as the centrifugal force in the social mechanism.

Whether society, of the kind spelt with a big S, is worth serious description or study may be a question with some, which others will answer by the suggestion that, even in the millennium of democracy, people will come together for that sort of intercourse known as social; that habitual assembling begets organization, and that, if organization for any purpose be not wise and wholesome in character, it is sure to be unwise and noxious.

B.

SOME little time ago a gentleman bought for a few pence at a bookstall in London an old book, which was of no particular value, but which he happened to want. It was bound in vellum, and by the lapse of time the skin had become separated from the cardboard to which it had originally been pasted. On reaching home, and when about to commence the perusal of his purchase, Mr. — noticed a something between the vellum and the boards. Without much thought of what he was doing, he unfolded the vellum, when to his great delight he saw what proved to be nearly a whole pack of very rare and ancient playing cards. After keeping his treasures for some little time, and exhibiting them to his friends, Mr. — was at last induced to part with them for a considerable sum to the British Museum. He has spent all his leisure time since in examining the bindings of old books at stalls and elsewhere.

HERE AND THERE.

THE report of the Central Bank Board of Directors shows that this bank is making satisfactory progress. Quietly and unostentatiously, without pursuing an aggressive policy or pretending to greater wisdom than other men in the same line of business, directors and manager have pursued their way. The bank has already been entrusted with over \$900,000 of deposits, and has obtained a note circulation of \$278,000. In time it will, like other banks, have its losses, but the losses are yet to come, and the policy pursued is likely to keep them down to a minimum.

THE WEEK has continually insisted that the Scott Act has never been carried by an actual majority of voters in the localities which are subject to its provisions. In Middlesex, so far as is known at the time of going to press, hardly one-third of the total vote of the county was polled in the recent Scott Act contest.

As might have been expected, the narrow majority by which the Scott Act was saved at Ottawa last week has thrown the Prohibition camp into confusion and alarm. The proposals which THE WEEK has steadily advocated are evidently "within measurable distance" of parliamentary adoption, and a torrent of abuse is poured upon the journal which has stood almost alone in protesting against the intolerant spirit which, first having taken the form of imposing Prohibition upon the public, could not logically be prevented from interfering in any or every other social custom.

THE failure of Prohibition to prohibit is a fact not yet sufficiently realized in Canada, though the evidences to that effect lie within the reach of all who are desirous of the knowledge. The recent testimony of a correspondent to a Toronto paper, writing from Milton, could leave no doubt in the mind of the unprejudiced that the Scott Act has increased rather than decreased drunkenness in that locality. A well-known writer, "Gail Hamilton," in the current *North American Review*, whose sympathies are evidently with the objects of Temperance Reformers, returns to the subject of Prohibition in the United States, and adds her testimony to the impossibility of enforcing that quack remedy. "The danger of temperance to-day," she says, "is from the Prohibition Party. The intemperance of some temperance people is causing the sober element of the temperance party to scrutinize most closely the paths before us . . . Amongst these men are the most successful philanthropists of the day, yet against them professional temperance men use language as intemperate as any that emanated from the vat of the brewer or the worm of the still." Proceeding to discuss "Prohibition in Practice" the writer quotes the opinion of a temperance man who has carefully inspected Maine. He found that the Maine law established agencies in every town for the sale of liquor for medical and mechanical purposes, and thus forced rum and whiskey into many towns from which they had long been banished. "The actual result is that liquor is sold to all who wish to obtain it . . . In Portland enforcement of the law has been faithfully attempted, yet the liquor traffic flourishes in all classes." The almost universal testimony this witness found was, "you can get liquor enough for bad purposes in bad places, but you cannot get it for good purposes in good places." Gail Hamilton then proceeds: "In the opinion of many of the most earnest total-abstinence men, the original Maine Law State, after thirty years of prohibition, is no more a temperance State now than it was before prohibition was introduced. In Kansas, where the most stringent prohibition has been enacted, under Governor St. John's fostering care, the drug-stores are little more than rum-shops." High taxation, it is suggested, has done much more to suppress intemperance than prohibition. The result of this experiment in Michigan, where prohibition had been tried and failed, we are told was "a matter of fact, not of opinion. In one place where there were twenty-five saloons under prohibition there were but nine under tax." Similar results followed in other places. Dr. Dio Lewis is quoted as saying: "In places where I had been told drink could not be had for love or money I saw men reeling on the streets in a state of helpless intoxication . . . Prohibition is simply a wild theory." There is much practical wisdom in Gail Hamilton's remarks commenting upon this evidence: "What is wanted is an amendment to the man's (drunkard's) constitution. The only way to reform a man is to reform his grandmother. The only preventive of drunkenness is character. Before temperance as a public sentiment, as a moral principle, as a moral habit, the saloon must go down. As a political plank, as a constitutional amendment"—prohibition is a failure.

THE party organs are materially if unwittingly hastening a revolution which will engulf the policies they advocate. Nothing coarser or more malignant has been known in the history of journalism than two attacks upon its political opponents which have recently appeared in a morning-contemporary. The tide is surely making fast for a Third Party whose aim shall be the welfare of Canada, and whose modes shall be those of gentlemen.

THERE were twenty-three failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against seventeen in the preceding week, and sixteen, twenty-eight and eight in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 170 failures reported during the week as compared with 197 in the preceding week, and with 187, 178 and 137, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-eight per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

THE "English Imperialist Bubble" is effectually pricked in the *North American Review*. In an able paper Mr. William Clarke sums up the *pros* and *cons* of the question, to the decided disadvantage of those who would tighten bonds that are already scarce equal to the strain. He first points out that the movement has no support from strong political thinkers and leaders. "Neither Gladstone nor Derby, nor Chamberlain, neither Salisbury, nor Cairns, nor Northcote, so far as I know, has defended or proclaimed Imperial Federation as a theory." It would not, he insists, secure better governmental administration. English affairs would not benefit by the criticism of Manitoba farmers, nor would Canadian matters gain by being remitted to English squires. Nor would federation prevent commercial rivalry, because that already exists. More important still, England has always belonged, and must continue to belong, to the European system, and what interest has Canada with that? Even now her interests are somewhat sacrificed to the imperial connection, and they would suffer to a much greater degree with Imperial Federation. To mention only one danger: "The federal union of England and Canada would, by building up an English power on the American continent, probably bring about at some time a collision with the United States." The question will be settled, Mr. Clarke very properly thinks, by colonists themselves, and, even if the scheme were practical from an English standpoint—which he does not concede—it is utterly chimerical from the point of view of a Canadian.

THE acceptance of office by Lord Salisbury whilst Mr. Gladstone commands a majority of the House of Commons and as a consequence dictates terms to the fire-eating premier, is an amusing spectacle to non-interested spectators; but it must be a bitter pill to the haughty master of flouts, gibes, and jeers, and to his aristocratic followers. After this let no one be surprised at the struggle for office which continually goes on in Canada and the United States. If place and power possess such attractions to the blue blood of England, what wonder that Canadian farmers and American speculators so fiercely contend for such honours as attach to them?

THE *New York Nation*, in an intensely pro-Irish editorial, thus sums up the *coup* by which Mr. Gladstone was voted down on the budget bill: "All this is of course rather funny, coming from men who, when they won in the division, jumped on their seats and waved their hats and cheered themselves hoarse. They now declare, in short, that their designs toward Mr. Gladstone were very much what the Scotch minister had in mind with regard to a certain well-known sinner when he prayed; 'Lord, shak' him o'er the mouth o' hell, but dinna drop him in!' They wanted, in short, to frighten and worry him, and discredit him, but not to turn him out." The writer then proceeds: "A Salisbury Ministry, upheld by Gladstone in doing things on which Gladstone's own Cabinet was divided, would be a political monster, which would be killed before the general election by mere laughter."

MISS HELEN TAYLOR has accepted an invitation to become the Radical candidate for North Camberwell at the next general election in England. Miss Taylor says that there is no law in existence to prevent a woman sitting in Parliament. But has this energetic and advanced lady no regard for unwritten laws? There is no law to prevent ladies from appearing in public in male attire, so far as we know, but ladies are not in the habit of taking advantage of this deficiency to assume the outward semblance of their fathers or brothers. It is to be hoped that Miss Taylor will reconsider her decision; not that she would have any chance of success, but her example might lead to extensive imitation—a consummation not devoutly to be wished. Miss Helen Taylor is an exceptionally able and well-meaning lady, but if political platforms were to be invaded by scores of strong-minded women, possessing all the energy but little of the ability of Miss Taylor, a new horror would be added to existence.

THE HON. A. D. WHITE has resigned the Presidency of Cornell University, which he has held since the opening of the University in 1868. If Mr. Cornell was the pecuniary founder, Mr. White was the intellectual founder, and he gave the institution largely of his wealth as well as of his labour, wisdom, moulding genius and eloquent advocacy. With his retirement closes its first era, which has been one of hope, enthusiasm and development. It is now fairly settled on its basis, though the full measure of its endowments is not yet realized. It has become a centre of strong affection for its alumni, and an endless career of steady usefulness seems to lie before it. Benefactions, largely the fruits of Mr. White's personal influence with leading men, are constantly flowing in. Mr. Cornell's plan for combining labour with study has failed, but it has left on the institution a stamp of industry and frugality. Mr. White's successor, it is understood, will be Mr. C. U. Adams, Professor of History in Ann Arbor University. At the last Presidential election, the nomination of the Republican Party hovered over Mr. White's head, and he is now talked of for Governor of the State of New York. If he is lured back to politics History will be a great loser, while the State will gain an upright, large-minded and highly-cultivated politician.

Few people probably are prepared to learn that to this very day the MS. notes of William Harvey's lectures, in which he gave his first announcement of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, remain unpublished. These addresses, delivered at the College of Physicians in 1616, lie still in their pigeon-holes. Dr. Edward Sieveking now writes to the *Lancet* to announce that the College of Physicians has offered to guar-

antee the cost of one hundred copies, but that two hundred more subscribers will be needed before an edition of five hundred can be issued. For the credit of the medical profession it is to be hoped that the volumes will soon appear. It is not to the credit of the medical profession that they have not appeared before.

SAYS the *Philadelphia Progress*:—There is not enough real news in New York to permit all the correspondents of out-of-town papers to make original letters, so they keep their imaginations hard at work. The results are usually merely stupid, but sometimes they are scandalous. That it is scandalous to say that New York women are having themselves photographed in tights, everybody will, I think, agree. The correspondent hastens to add that most of the women who indulge in this caprice are "shop girls, waiting maids, and spoiled daughters of well-to-do tradesmen," probably fearing to make such a statement against what he would probably call "real ladies," but it is difficult to see how his specification betters the matter.

THE days and nights now warmer grow,
And barbers sing this song:
"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

THE rooster is a classic bird. He is nevertheless a tiresome, noisy bore, abnormally conceited, overbearing in his domestic life, and without a single endearing quality that might prompt anyone to make a pet of him. He has his uses, of course, and because of them he must be tolerated; but, when during the silent watches of the night, he discovers some cause for loud exultation and arouses a whole neighbourhood by his triumphant crowing he becomes a positive nuisance, that to be rid of ordinary citizens would forego the pleasure of ever tasting hens' eggs again. The other day a boarding-house keeper besought a magistrate to suppress, the *chant du coq* of a rival, who certainly seemed a trifle selfish, for it was stated that when he had boarders of his own he kept the irrepressible bird within doors, but when his rooms were unlet he turned the chanticler out of doors, and let the neighbours have the benefit of the crowing.

WITH reference to cock-crowing, an authority on meteorology has observed that during the still and dark weather these birds often crow all day and all night; hence the belief that they crow all night on the vigil of the nativity. There is a remarkable circumstance about the crowing of roosters; they seem to keep night-watches, or to have general crowing matches at certain periods, as—soon after twelve, at two, and again at daybreak. Perhaps to us these crowings do not seem quite so regular in their times of occurrence, but it is quite certain these birds observe certain periods, when not interrupted by changes of the weather, which generally produce a great deal of crowing; indeed the song of all birds is much influenced by atmospheric variations. Long ago it was believed among the uneducated that at the time of cock-crowing the midnight spirits forsook earth and returned to their proper places. This idea is illustrated by Shakespeare in "Hamlet," when the ghost "faded away at the crowing of the cock." A good deal of superstition, as well as religious significance, has become attached to cock-crowing throughout all ages; and as late as the reign of George I., an officer of the Court denominated the "King's Cock-crower," crowed the hour every night during Lent within the precincts of the palace instead of calling it in the ordinary manner. In Debrett's "Imperial Callendar" for 1882, in the list of persons holding appointments in the Lord Steward's department of the Royal Household, occurs the "Cock and Cryer at Scotland-yard." But with the tabooing of many things hitherto held sacred there has crept in, during the last century, a marked irreverence, and even hatred, for the cock. His utility alone saves him from total annihilation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.
Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.
P. M., London South.—Neither name nor address was appended to your communication.
W. ELLIOTT.—Your letter was received too late for insertion this week.
MIDLAND.—Will appear in our next.
A SUPPORTER OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT's letter will be published next week.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of *The Week*:
SIR,—It is easy for an expert in shorthand writing to report correctly *verbatim*; but it is not easy for anyone to summarize, and the results of the attempt are often far from gratifying to the speaker. I delivered the other day at Cornell an address on "British Rule in India," the concluding passage of which was thus summarized in a report reproduced in Canadian journals: "How long England will last no one knows. Her 'drum-beats circling the world' is a hoax. She has less than half the soldiers of Russia, and it may be possible that she cannot hold her 250,000,000 subjects on the other side of the globe under her hands for a great while. Whatever may happen to England, she has had her history. If fight we must, let the old ship be cleared for action." Readers of this naturally inferred that I had spoken of the prospects of my country before an

American audience not only in a despondent but in a somewhat unfeeling strain. They may also well have thought that my phraseology was not very suitable to an Academical address. I usually lecture not from notes but from mere headings; I did so on this occasion, except with regard to the concluding passage; but this I delivered from a written note, so that I can give my real words. They were these:—

"You will now be able to understand two thoughts which arise in the mind of an Englishman when perils gather round England as they gathered the other day. We have always a feeling that whatever our apparent weakness may be at the moment, even though it may be such as that which is now caused by the selfish strife of factions at Westminster, we have a reserve of force; that strong men with daring spirits will be raised up to us in our extremity, that Cromwell will come again from his farm, or Clive from his desk in the counting-house. And again we feel that happen what may, we have a history behind us. Thrice—in the time of Philip II., in that of Louis XIV., in that of Napoleon—has England stood in arms against overwhelming power for the liberties of the world, and thrice she has conquered. She has won in India an Empire more than twice as populous as that of Rome, and is using it, as I have endeavoured to show you, for nobler ends. She has founded colonies which have overspread this Continent of North America, colonies which will overspread Australia, colonies which will overspread South Africa. That morning drum of which the beat encircles the world belongs now to the eloquence of the past. On this continent the drum of England to-day beats only to a few files of red coats at Halifax, the reduced garrison of the last British fortress. But in blood, language and literature, in fundamental institutions, in all that shapes character and moulds destiny, England, without beat of drum, is here. Those among us who reflect must doubt whether our Imperial greatness will last for ever; they see that the basis is narrow; and that it is scarcely possible that we should always hold a territory with two hundred and fifty millions of people at the other side of the globe with an army only double as large as that of Belgium and only a quarter of the size of that of Russia. They know too that commerce as well as victory has wings, and that it may one day be with us as it has been with Tyre and Carthage, with Venice and Amsterdam. But the history is behind us. If our enemies multiply and assail us, the old ship must be cleared for action once more; her stormbeaten and warscarred sides must once more bide the brunt of battle, and we must try to keep the flag of her honour flying, whatever else may go down. But even if fortune turn against us the record cannot be blotted out.

"Over the past not Jove himself hath power;
But what hath been hath been, and we have had our hour."

Graven on the adamantine tablets, the annals of England can never be effaced, and if our greatness were to die to-morrow, its ashes would be gathered into no narrow or inglorious urn."

This is the language, no doubt, of one who is far from being a Jingo, and of one who is sensible, as a student of history cannot help being, of the transitory character of Empire and of all material greatness; but it will hardly, I trust, be deemed wanting in patriotic feeling, or in any way unworthy of a true Englishman.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND FINANCES.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—You have many readers among the clergy as well as the laity of the Church of England. It is therefore important that your references to that Church should rest upon a sound basis of facts, and I think they usually are so based. In your issue of last week, however, there is a reference to the statistics of our revenues which is exceptional in this respect: the facts do not warrant it. You have no interest, I am sure, in concealing the real facts in such a matter, and I therefore venture to lay them before you.

You speak of a "Marked falling-off in the revenues," "Intestine divisions the cause of the present decrease," "The clergy combining with the few High Church laymen," "Ecclesiastical interference with conscience." The "hard economic fact" which lies at the base of all you say on these subjects, is said to be the "marked falling-off in the revenues." Now what will your conclusions be, what your remarks on these subjects, when I direct your attention to what has evidently escaped you, viz., that the Bishop emphatically mentions a total *increase* of revenue last year by the large sum of \$25,000? The inference ought to be, I suppose, according to the logical process of your editorial article, that "intestine divisions (once rife enough) have practically disappeared," and that the number of laymen who may be called "High Church" because they support their clergy, are not "few," and that there is not that "ecclesiastical interference with conscience" to which you refer. These are indeed the facts revealed by the Bishop's charge and the proceedings of our last Synod, which a partial decrease of figures in some few departments cannot counterbalance. A *Globe* editorial pointed out lately that all religious denominations feel the present financial depression. It is therefore remarkable and significant that the Church of England exhibits a large *increase* of funds.

Yours, RICHARD HARRISON.

AMERICAN MORALISTS.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—The following scrap well expresses the easy tone of American Morality on a subject vital to religion and society:—

AT THE RINK.—"And don't you skate, little girl?" he asked, as he sat down beside her. "O, no, sir." "But you can learn." "I guess I could, but I don't want to." "And do you come here just to watch the skaters?" "O, no—I come to watch Mrs. R." "Who's she?" "She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it." "And why do you watch her?" "Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skating with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans, and these long ones when she flirts." "And you show them all to your father?" "Yes, and he dates them and puts them away, and by-and-bye he'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry somebody who can't skate."—*Chicago Tribune*.

And yet that is the country that sends us, poor Canadians, instructors in morals! I have asked at least twice if any evidence can be furnished to show that *divorce*, and that other scandal of New England morality, *feticide*, have been at all reduced in Maine, or are conspicuously less than in non-prohibitionist States. Unless they are, it is impudent to talk of the iniquity of drinking, and urge upon us the example of Maine. If these vices have been diminished in Maine, it would pay the prohibitionists to demonstrate and proclaim the fact; for these are the parents and offspring of a thoroughly corrupt state of society. If the American missionaries of morality had favoured us with some evidence touching this question, we should have thanked them. But I fear we may wait long enough for such evidence from that quarter.

Port Perry, June 17, 1885.

Yours truly,
JOHN CARRY, D.D.

SONNET IN REPLY TO AN INDIAN WIFE.

DARK daughter of the forest, though thy fears
 Rise for the Brave thou biddest to the war,
 In dread belief he will return no more
 To share with thee the love of future years ;
 Let this be comfort for thy blinding tears—
 Joy cannot be enduring ; some stern woe
 Must stem the tide of happiness below.
 Let white men scoff and scorn, with taunts and jeers,
 For them, as for your noble Brave, is stored
 Some racial conflict in a coming age
 Such as the past doth show on every page,
 The vengeful justice hist'ry shall record ;
 And for thy suffering—one changeless law
 Of sorrow reigns for white woman or squaw.

B.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A WITHERED leaf, a silken thread,
 Some grasses, frail and sere,
 Are lying desolate and dead
 On Love's fantastic bier.
 But yet a ceaseless song they sing
 Of cruel, hopeless pain ;
 For, in the sweetest thoughts they bring,
 I hear the sad refrain—
 "It might have been !"

A glove that dropped from fingers fair,
 A ring with rubies set,
 A little tress of golden hair
 With tears of sorrow wet.
 Her heart was light ; so mine alone
 Hath learned to love and grieve ;
 And so, through life's dull monotone,
 The golden tress doth weave—
 "It might have been !"

The boat lies idly at my feet,
 The sky is blue above,
 The sunlit waves make music sweet,
 And all is fair but Love ;
 For in the cup that memory takes
 I taste again the lees,
 And one long-silent chord awakes
 And whispers to the breeze—
 "It might have been !"

The fondest love the heart has missed
 May come again some day,
 Though eyes that wept and lips we've kissed
 Have coldly turned away ;
 But in the love that lives apart
 Through waste of weary years,
 A voice will haunt the aching heart,
 And murmur in its tears—
 "It might have been !"

LARA.

THE WAR FETISH.

ONE look at Makoko satisfied me that he was not going to be a stern opponent. Such a little man, five feet nothing high, with such a guileless, innocent look on his thin, meagre face, could surely allow his good-will to be purchased if there was any merit in cloth and amiability. He came forward bravely, announced himself as Makoko, lord of that region between Kintampe and Stanley Pool, and held out his hand with a kindly smile. An old man, probably sixty, with a tall, narrow forehead, temples deeply sunk, a pair of small eyes gleaming brightly out of deep cavities, cheek bones very prominent, face thin, a curled beard on his chin, which proved, when at a later period he unrolled it, to be six feet in length. His mat, covered with a leopard skin, had been prepared to receive him. He pointed his finger at the leopard skin before seating himself, and said, "There is the proof of my titles."

There were about one hundred people present at this meeting, and all were now seated expecting words from me. I began, "People call me Bula Matari (Rock-breaker). In old times I was known to Kintamo as Stanley. I am the first Mundele seen by the natives of this country. I am the man who went down the great river with many canoes and many men years ago. I lost many men in that river, but I promised my friends at Kintamo that I would come back some day. I reached the white man's land, but, remembering my promises, I have come back. I have been to Mfwa already. Here is the staff as a sign that I speak the truth. I am going to Ngazama, to live with him, and to build a town alongside of his village ; and when that is done, I will put the boats you see on the waggons here into the waters, and I will go up the great river, and see if I can build more. That is my story. Let Makoko speak to his friends and say if it is good."

After a short pause, during which there was a good deal of whispering,

Makoko in a very quiet manner and loud voice, which gradually became stronger as he proceeded with his speech, said : "We have heard, day after day for many moons, of Bula Matari. When we heard that he was breaking rocks, and cutting wide roads through the forests, we became a little anxious. What manner of man is this, we asked, who treats the country in this way ? Does he mean to destroy it ? Then we suddenly heard of Bula Matari at Kintamo, and the word was whispered around that you had made a league with Ngazama to take the country from us. Then we all got angry ; for who is Ngazama that he should do this thing ? Is he not a runaway from the Bateke country, who asked us for a place that he might build a house that he might trade. Has he not grown rich and great through our kindness to him. Little enough, O people, have any of us received from him. Yet he pretends to own all the land for himself now. Well, your people had to leave Kintamo. We did that. For how could you do what you proposed without hearing from us. Then we said, If the white man despises us, the real owners of the land, then he is a bad man, and there will be war. But now you are passing through our country to Kintamo. We have heard of you daily. We are pleased with what we have heard. We now know that you break rocks and cut trees to pass your boats over the country. That is right. It is all good. But, my friend, remember that we own the country. Neither Ngazama, nor any of the Bateke who buy ivory at Kintamo, Kinshassa and Kindols, have any country on this side of the river." Then followed a murmuring approval of this speech from the assembly.

When the applause had subsided, my response was as follows : "You have spoken well, Makoko. Though I passed through the country years ago, I knew nothing of native lands, customs, or rights. You all seemed very much alike. Until lately I could not tell the difference at sight between one of the Bateke and a Mbundu. I thought you all black men, and it takes a long time for a white man to tell the difference between one black face and another, just as it will take you a long time to tell the difference between Bula Matari and one of his sons. Therefore, for speaking to Ngazama about the country before I knew Makoko, you will forgive me. I now speak to Makoko and ask him what he has to say to my request for land near Kintamo, or somewhere near the river, where my boats can come and go safely."

"Only this," replied Makoko kindly, "that I am glad to see Bula Matari and his sons. Rest in peace. Land shall be given to you where it will suit you to build. I want to see plenty of white men here. I have many things given me long ago from the white men's land, and I have often wished to see those who could make such wonderful things. I am told your people make all the cloth, the beads, the guns, the powder, plates, and glasses. Ah ! you must be great and good people. Be easy in your mind, you shall build in Kintamo, and I should like to see the man who says no to Makoko's yes."

The mild old man, so little and weak in frame, was actually valorous ; comfort he certainly imparted to me, but how much reliance in himself could not yet be defined. However we treasured his words.

Suddenly Ngalyema asked, after the other chiefs had ceased their whispers : "What nice thing has my brother brought me from the white man's land since I saw him ?" Evidently Ngalyema supposed that I had been to the coast since my departure from Mfuda ; but I simply said : "Come to my tent, and see for yourself. Ngalyema and his son Enjeli, with Ganchn and others, rose to their feet, and followed me to the tent. Here the party inspected a quantity of red baize, bright handkerchiefs, a pile of figured blankets, and lovingly passed their hands over japanned tin boxes and iron trunks," and, after his curiosity was thoroughly satisfied, and Ngalyema had chosen a quantity of goods valued at £138 for his own perquisites, he expressed himself as follows.

"I will take these goods, but on the condition only that you stay where you are. You must make up your mind that you cannot come to Kintamo. The chiefs will not have it. If you do not promise, this must end in war, and I can no longer be your friend. Now what do you say ! "It is useless, Ngalyema, to talk more about this," I replied. "Make up your mind that I go to or near Kintamo. All the Wambundu are willing. You admit that you have no right to the country ; that you and the Bateke are strangers ; that the Wambundu own the land. How can you stop the Wambundu from doing what they like with their own country." "But the village at Kintamo is mine," he said ; "I and my people built it." "That is all well, I do not want your village ; I only want to get near the river and build a village of my own, whither many white men will come to trade, white men will do you no harm ; you do not care to whom you will sell your ivory." "Enough, enough," he cried, "I say for the last time you shall not come to Kintamo : we do not want any white men among us. Let us go, Enjeli." And as he said the last words he pushed aside the tent door, and strode outside, with the emotions of suppressed passion visible on his face. While standing near the tent door, for a moment irresolute, he caught sight of the large Chinese gong suspended to a cross-bar supported by two forked poles. "What is this ?" he asked, pointing to the gong. "It is fetish," I answered sententiously. His young son Enjeli, who was much more acute than his father, whispered to him his belief that it was a kind of a bell, upon which Ngalyema cried out, "Bula Matari, strike this ; let me hear it." "Oh ! Ngalyema, I dare not ; it is the war fetish." "No, no," said he, impatiently. "Beat it, Bula Matari, that I may hear the sound." "I dare not, Ngalyema, it is the signal for war ; it is the fetish that calls up armed men ; it would be too bad." "No ! no ! I tell you to strike, strike it, Bula Matari," and he stamped on the ground with childish impatience. "Well, then," taking the beater in my hand— "remember, I told you it was a bad fetish—a fetish for war," and as I lifted the beater high with uplifted hand, I asked again, "Shall I strike now." "Strike, strike it, I tell you." With all my force I struck the gong,

the loud bell-like tone sounding in the silence caused by the hushed, concentrated attention of all upon the scene, was startling in the extreme, but as the rapid strokes were applied vigorously the continued sound seemed to them like thunder. They had not recovered from the first shock of astonishment when the forms of men were seen bounding over the gunwall of the En Avant right over their heads, and war-whooping in their ears. From my tent, and from the gorge behind them a stream of frantic infuriates emerged as though from the earth. The store tent was violently agitated, and finally collapsed and a yelling crowd of demoniac madmen sprang out one after another, every one apparently madder than his neighbour. The listless sleepy-eyed stragglers burst out into a perfect frenzy of action. From under the mats in the huts there streamed into view such a frantic mob of armed men, that to the panic-struck natives, the sky and the earth seemed to be contributing to the continually increasing number of death-dealing warriors. Every native present, would be friend and would be foe, lost his senses completely, the seated warriors forgot their guns and fled before this strange deluge and awful scene.—*The Congo, By Henry M. Stanley.*

MUSIC.

THERE is a tendency among ardent amateurs to imagine that musicians, worthy of the name, should never descend to such sordid considerations as the earning of bread and butter. This is a great mistake. However much a man may love his art, he has usually to live by it, and, as a matter of fact, we do not find that the greatest musicians have been by any means blind to the importance of the pecuniary element in their work. We have Mendelssohn, though brought up in affluence, refusing on principle to do work without adequate payment, and Beethoven, in his letters to publishers, going into the same subject with evident interest. At the present time the struggle for existence is making itself so severely felt, notably in England, among artists that musicians have to give much attention to this subject, and a bitter cry is being raised against the persistent employment of foreigners in place of equally competent Englishmen. The subject was first raised by Sir Arthur Sullivan in his now celebrated interview with a newspaper reporter, and kept before the public by the unnecessary conferring of the Mus. Doc. degree on Herr Richter, the celebrated Viennese conductor. Some of the musical papers have made a point of continuing the agitation, which will probably have some effect in influencing public opinion. In the past generation there was very good reason for the neglect of native talent. The aims of our composers were low; this must be admitted in spite of the English tendency to speak with bated breath of the ability of those who have made a name. The music of our Balfes, Wallaces and others, when listened to now is simply puerile, whether compared with the present English writers or the contemporary Germans. Neither were good instrumentalists plentiful. Training was neither so good nor so easily attainable as now, and the teaching of music throughout the country by so-called "professors" was generally of a low type, as anyone looking through an old bound music book belonging to his mother will easily discover. Now, however, *nous avons changé tout cela*. Music schools are giving a thorough training to thousands; they train people for teachers, and, as Sir Arthur well remarks, they prevent these very teachers from making a living by teaching those who would otherwise come to them for instruction. All this time, whilst Englishmen are crowding into the ranks every day, the highest honours of the profession are constantly given to foreigners. The recent appointment of Herr Richter to the post of conductor at the Birmingham Festival has caused much indignation, also the fact that his accession has been followed by the replacing of able and respected orchestral performers by players out of his own orchestra. Herr Richter is the greatest conductor in the world, but is not of necessity superior to Mr. Barnby, Sir Arthur Sullivan and other Englishmen in the direction of an English musical festival where a great portion of the music is of a national character. The *Musical Standard*, which has been prominent in fighting the battle of English musicians, has in the latest issue two able articles, one from the pen of Mr. E. H. Turpin, the editor of the paper, on the "Studied Neglect of English Artists," the other by Mr. T. L. Southgate, on the subject of the State Concerts at Buckingham Palace, which are remarkable for their low standard and the absence of compositions by English writers. It would be thought that concerts such as these, and under the direction of so able a musician as Mr. W. G. Cousins, would be made the occasion for bringing forward English composers of merit, but the reverse appears to be the case. The result of this over-production of English artists and under-appreciation of them when they are produced, is that large numbers of well-trained musicians are unable to obtain employment or are getting it at such low terms as to make life a very hard struggle indeed. All this is very suggestive to Canadians who are thinking of adopting the musical profession. We are always told there is "plenty of room at the top of the tree," but the majority of men can never get there. Many a man has a strong love of music without the executive ability to become a first-class performer or the requisite gifts to make him a composer. Any one studying music should ascertain beforehand, if possible, just what his chances are, and settle by what branch he intends to make a living, whether by public performance or teaching. If the former, he must remember that those whom the world cares to listen to are very few in number, and that he must be absolutely great to make a living in this way. If he wishes to be a teacher he must be sure he is fitted for it, because the monotony of daily instruction is not what the musical and artistic nature is usually calculated to stand. He must also remember that at the very best—granting him success and crowds of pupils—the occupation, by its nature, necessitates the loss of great part of the artist's enjoyment of a musical life.

THE Anglo-Canadian Music Publishing Company send the following: "Love's Old Sweet Song," words by G. C. Bingham, music by J. L. Molloy—of which the melody is in the author of "Punchinello's" own quaint style, and the words aptly describe the old, old story; "The Broken Pitcher," words by "Nemo," music by Henry Pontet—a pretty conceit set to a vivacious air; "The River of Years," by Mike Beaverly, music by Theo. Marzials—a plaintive tune in the spirit of the song's pretty words; "Pretty Lips Schottische"—Charles Cooke's arrangement of a song that has thousands of admirers; "En Garde Polka," by Waldtenfel; and "London Life Quadrilles," also by Cooke, and being a string of the most popular airs known to the London concert stage set to dance music. The three songs are suited for mezzo-soprano or baritone. One of the most admirable features of this company's publications is the high-class workmanship which characterizes them—clear print on capital paper, making the notes, so to speak, stand boldly out.

A CHURCH entertainment of a somewhat novel character is to be given by the young people of St. John's Church at the Adelaide Street Rink, Toronto, next Tuesday evening. In addition to the usual attractions of a strawberry festival, the game of chess will be presented with living pieces. The costumes, which have been selected under the supervision of Mrs. C. Morrison, are taken from the period of the fourteenth century, and are as strictly in the fashion of that time as possible. The game, we understand, is to be played under the direction of prominent local chess-players.

THE PERIODICALS.

THE July *Atlantic* is a strong, bright, and varied number. Although Miss Jewett's story is ended, the other serials by Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Oliphant are at a most interesting point, and Miss Murfree has never shown herself to better advantage than in the present brilliant instalment of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains." Charles Dudley Warner begins a series of papers of horseback travel in the South. M. H. Leonard has an interesting paper on "Southwestern Kansas seen with Eastern Eyes," and Sylvester Baxter describes "A Mexican Vacation Week." There is the usual short story, "The Singular Case of Jeshurun Barker." Some of the other articles are "Childhood in Medieval Art," by Horace E. Scudder, "Garibaldi's Ideas," by W. L. Alden, "A Bit of Bird-Life," by Olive Thorne Miller, a curious comparison between passages in "Robinson Crusoe" and the autobiography of an old Massachusetts divine, by E. E. Hale, and an amusing resumé of a recent book, by a Chinaman, about China.

Few things are more fascinating in their way than a study of the subterranean history of man. President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, contributes an interesting article on this topic to the July number of the *North American Review*. From the men of unknown ages and their works underground, to men grappling with the latest questions of our own day and discussing the parcelling out of the earth's surface, is a long step; but in the same number of the *Review* appears a conversation between David Dudley Field and Henry George, on land and taxation. The extradition of dynamite criminals is debated by President Angell, of Michigan University, George Ticknor Curtis, and Justice T. M. Cooley. William Clarke shows the futile character of any scheme for British Imperial Federation, and Thomas W. Knox gives a brief but interesting sketch of the progress of European influence in Asia. The other articles are one by Gail Hamilton on Prohibition in practice, and one by Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst on the decline of Christianity. These, with the batch of free-hand Comments, make up a number of unusual interest.

THE July *Lippincott's Magazine* opens with a long instalment of "On this Side," which few readers will be likely to pass over. "A Temple Pilgrimage," by Henry Frederic Reddall, describes very delightfully the buildings and purlieus of those famous "inns of court," the Middle and Inner Temple, so rich in historical and literary associations. "The Next Vacation" offers a tempting bait to summer tourists in its fascinating description of the scenery of the Great Lakes. "The Pioneers of the Southwest" is the first of two historical papers by Edmund Kirke. An article on the late Joseph J. Mickley, the well-known collector of coins, autographs, and rarities of many kinds, will interest readers of kindred tastes and pursuits, while those who like sea-ports and a dash of adventure will find attraction in "The White-Whalers," by C. F. Holder. Miss Tinker's "Aurora" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion in this number.

AN illustrated paper on that popular and wonderful resort, Yellowstone Park, has first place in the *Literary Life* for June. There are also interesting articles upon Oliver Wendell Holmes and Matthew Arnold. Other contributions are entitled "The Poetry of James B. Kenyon," "Personal Visits to Authors," "Stories of a Winter Night," "Pen Pictures of Prominent Authors," etc.

AS befits a periodical bearing date of the "leafy month," the *June Overland Monthly* is a good out-door number, fiction, poetry, and other subjects treated in a light vein having the lion's share of space. There is besides, a fourth instalment of "The Building of a State," which treats of "Early Methodism in California"; "Riparian Rights," "The Battle of Shiloh," "Fine Art in Ancient Literature," "The First Years out of College," "Notes on the Sutor Library," "Under the Shadow of Pike's Peak," and several others.

THAT ever-welcome representative of the "black-and-white art," *The Art Union*, with the quarterly number just to hand gives specimens of work from many well-known pencils. Those which embellish an article on the collection of Mr. W. T. Evans are from drawings made by Mr. Kurtz. The members of the Salmagundi Club contribute a number of sketches which illustrate a paper on their society, and Messrs. James E. Kelly and Charles X. Harris furnish those accompanying "Art at Red Heat." The frontispiece is a bust photogravure of a brunette, and there are also two beautiful etchings, "The Old Elm," copied from a work by A. F. Bellows, and "Rising Tide, Dutch Coast."

A COLOURED study of pink roses and a grape-vine supplement—the latter designed to be painted on oblong panel for mantel decoration—accompany the *Art Interchange* for June 18th. With this issue vol. xiv. is brought to a close. "The fourteen numbers which comprise the volume are the most costly and artistically attractive ever issued, no expense or effort having been spared to make the journal as extensively useful as it was possible for it to be."

THE July *Eclectic* is embellished with a beautiful steel engraving of a Neapolitan Girl. The table of contents is interesting and varied. The opening paper by the Soudan correspondent of a great London journal charges that Gordon's death was owing entirely to a military official's disobedience of orders. Prince Outisky's paper on Prince Bismarck is one of great interest and acumen. As this number begins a new volume it affords an excellent opportunity for the beginning of new subscriptions.

BOOK NOTICES.

COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE. By Lucas Malet. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

There are novels and novels, and whilst "Colonel Enderby" is lacking in none of the features which make fiction attractive to those who love an interesting and intelligible story, it ranks far above the average of later day novels by reason of its intellectual excellence. Those who have read Mr. Malet's previous books, and notably "Mrs. Lorimer," know how powerful, how vivid are his portraitures. In "Colonel Enderby" his hand has lost none of its cunning. "Jessie Enderby," who is the central figure of the plot, is not by any means an exceptional creation; but she is painted with an unusual skill and vividness. Her husband, too—for Jessie becomes "Mrs. Enderby"—from the moment he is introduced as a disowned son to the ill-fated hour when he becomes a broken-hearted husband, is presented in strong colours, and enlists our sympathies from the outset. "Bertie Ames" is another splendid creation, and is none the less fascinating because he is all the time inscrutable. There are many other characters in the caste, principal amongst which are Jessie's mother and "Dr. Symes," but those who "skip" what in another book might be called "padding" will miss an intellectual treat.

DOWN THE RAVINE. By Charles Egbert Cradlock. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

Miss Murfree has written this story for young people, but we shall be much mistaken if it does not win high encomiums from readers of an advanced age. The materials used are of the simplest. The life-drama which she creates takes place in the Cumberland Mountains, where a crafty companion swindles a prospective bonanza out of the lawful possession of Birt Dickey. Justice asserts herself at last, however, and the lesson is not lost upon either boy. These and their still more youthful relations are the *dramatis personae*. The charm of the book—at any rate to the adult reader—will be found in Miss Murfree's descriptions of Tennessee scenery and character, and one is alternately surprised into smiles and tears by her vivid sketches. Several illustrations accompany the story.

BIRDS IN THE BUSH. By Bradford Torrey. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Mr. Torrey has written a most interesting book upon the habits of feathered acquaintances he has made principally on Boston Common. He is evidently a philosopher, as well as a lover of nature, and seems instinctively to understand the philosophies of the birds he has studied. The result is most entertaining, whilst not a little instructive. He has divided his subject as follows: Bird songs, character in feathers, "In the White Mountains," "Phyllida and Corydon," "Seraping Acquaintance," minor songsters, winter birds about Boston, "A Bird Lover's April," "An Owl's Head Holiday," and "A Month's Music."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It is said that Mr. Lowell will soon begin work on his "Life of Hawthorne" for the American Men-of-Letters Series.

M. PAUL BLOUET (Max O'Rell) has resigned his mastership at St. Paul's School, London. His forthcoming book will contain a study of the best sides of the English and the French characters, and recollections of his English school experiences.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, in his article on "The Seven Days' Fighting about Richmond," in the July *Century*, after discussing the Confederate leaders says, "Without doubt the greatest man of rebellion times, the one matchless among forty millions for the peculiar difficulties of the period, was Abraham Lincoln."

THE Boston publishers are already sending to the trade tempting announcements as to what they propose to offer for the holiday season. D. Lothrop and Co., who promise to outdo all their previous efforts in the line of beautiful gift books, among other elegant books will offer "Heroines of the Poets," "Stabat Mater," and "The Old Armchair," with illustrations specially designed for the holidays.

In *The Academy* of June 6, Edward Dowden makes thirty striking points against Jeaffreson's new book, "The Real Shelley." The last is this:—Mr. Jeaffreson dwells much on what he regards as Shelley's platonic passion in 1813-14 for Mrs. Boinville. He tells us that Mrs. Boinville was the mother-in-law of Mr. Newton, the vegetarian, and through her daughter, Cornelia Newton, was "the grandmother of a brood of handsome children." In fact, there was no such person as this Cornelia Newton (born Boinville); and Mr. Jeaffreson makes Mrs. Boinville mother of her own sister, and grandmother of her own nephews and nieces.

VICTOR HUGO received \$70,000 for "Les Misérables," \$40,000 for L'Homme Qui Rit, \$30,000 for "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," and \$8,000 each for "Shakspeare" and the "Chansons des Rues et Bois." It is said that he had \$600,000 deposited with Rothschilds, besides a greater sum in the Bank of Belgium, and his freehold properties in Paris and Guernsey. A special clause is reserved in his will—made in 1875—disposing of the copyrights of his works. The theatrical copyrights are left to M. Paul Meurice; the rest to M. Vacquerie. Besides the money bequeathed to his family, \$200,000 are set aside for an object which is not very clearly defined. The will, it is said, is a mystery, and seems to be a document setting forth his political, philosophical, and social views.

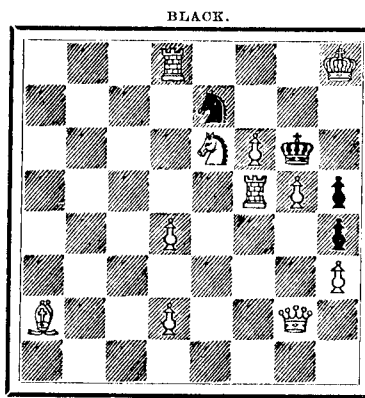
THE appearances, says the New York *Nation*, are all in favour of the supposition that "The Foreign Resident" who has written the little book on "Society in London," is no other than Mr. Edmund Yates, the editor of the *London World*. The style is distinctly that of "The Memoirs of a Man of the World," by the same author. The account of Mr. Labouchere is simply a specimen of the banter so frequently exchanged between "Edmund" and "Henry" in their respective journals. The portrait of Lord Coleridge is evidently the work of a man who has suffered at his hands, and is determined on vengeance of some kind. Finally, to Mr. Yates himself are assigned the qualities on which, if one may judge from his autobiography, he most plumes himself—vivacity as a talker, talent as a raconteur, a tenacious memory, a quick eye, the possession of much social reminiscence, and, to crown all, lots of "vitality and vigour." To have said less or more than this would have excited suspicion. The treatment of Lord Coleridge is in somewhat striking contrast to that accorded to most of the other characters. It is the fashion in this species of literature now to be kindly on the whole, and, when there is any damning to be done, to do it with faint praise or very delicate irony.

CHESS.

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

PROBLEM No. 108.

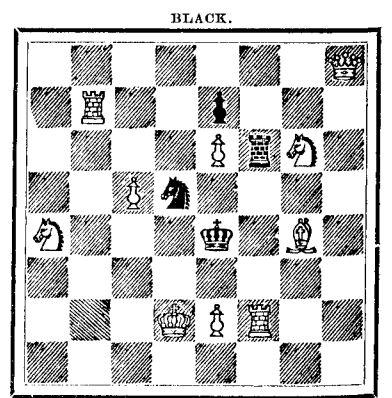
By E. B. Greenshields, Montreal.
From the *Morning Chronicle*.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 109.

By Chas. W. Phillips, Toronto.
From the *Mirror*.



White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN VENICE.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
V. Hruby.	Sig. Salvioli.	V. Hruby.	Sig. Salvioli.
1. P Q B 4	P K 4	13. Kt R 3	P x B
2. P K 3	P Q 4 (a)	14. Q x P	Castles
3. P x P	Q x P	15. P K 4 (c)	Kt Q B 3
4. Kt Q B 3	Q K 3 (b)	16. Kt Q 5 (f)	Q Q 3 (!)
5. Kt B 3	B Q 3	17. Kt Kt 5	P B 4
6. P Q 4	B Q 2	18. Q B 4	K R 1
7. B Q 3 (c)	Kt K B 3	19. P K 5	Q R 3
8. Castles	P K 5 (d)	20. Kt K B 3	B K 3 (!)
9. Kt K Kt 5	B x P ch (!)	21. Q B 5	B x Kt
10. K x B	Q Q 3 ch	22. Q x B	Q R Q 1 (!)
11. P B 4	Kt Kt 5 ch	23. Q B 5	Kt x Q P (g)
12. K Kt 1	Q K R 3	24. Resigns.	

NOTES.

- (a) 2. P K Kt 3 is better.
- (b) 4 Q Q 1 is preferable.
- (c) 7 B K 2 should have been played.
- (d) Castling was premature.
- (e) 15 P B 5 would probably be better.
- (f) 16 P Q 5 was a simple way out.
- (g) The ending is splendidly played by Signor Salvioli.

"KEEPING MUM."

CURIOS SPECULATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF A PHRASE.

In the fifty-third chapter of "Don Quixote" the Barber says: "Por mi, doy la palabra bara delante de Dios de no decir laque vouttra merced dixere a rey no a roque." Literally: "As for me, I give my word before God not to tell what your Worship shall tell me to king nor to rook," which latter clause is a Spanish phrase meaning nobody. Shelton, the first English translator, in 1652, has rendered it, "neither to king nor to kaiser" (emperor).

The French translators say, "a roi ni a roc." The Dutch have rendered it, "I shall tell it to neither cat nor king." Yet none, not even Cervantes himself, quoted the proverb correctly, which should be rendered, "before God and your Worship, I'll tell neither king, knight or rooks."

I ascribe its origin to Sacchetti's pleasant novel of the Curate of Valdepea, who often played at chess with a gentleman of his neighbourhood whom he used to checkmate five times out of six, notwithstanding which the gentleman would not only allow it, but often boasted of his score with the curate. One day it happened that the curate checkmated him in the middle of the chess-board with nothing but a knight and two rooks. This the gentleman, ashamed and displeased, would not allow, which the curate perceiving, ran to the bells, which he began to ring. The peasants, hearing the alarm ran toward him in crowds and wanted to know what was the matter. Said the curate to them, "I want you to see and bear witness that I have given him checkmate in the middle of the board with a knight and two rooks!" The clowns began to laugh, saying, "Master curate, you make us lose our time," and went away. This the curate repeated so often that the peasants at last paid no attention to the ringing of the alarm bell. At length the curate's house took fire and the peasants, hearing the bell, said one to another, "The curate is again playing chess; let him ring; he had better mind his prayers." And so the house burned down. The next day the peasants apologized, saying, "We thought you were playing chess;" to which the curate answered, "I was playing at chess with the fire, which has given me checkmate and ruined me."

From this incident, doubtless, arose the common proverb, "Non e tempo da giuocar a scacchi quando la casa brussia;" or in English, "It is a time to leave off chess when a man's house is on fire."

The former proverb must have had its origin in the exclamation of the defeated friend of the curate: "Explain the secret of mating in the middle of the board with only a knight and two rooks, and as for me, I give my word before God not to tell what your Worship shall show me, not even to king, knight or rooks."

It is strange that this anecdote, with a curious problem involved, should have been criticized in all languages and yet stood the test of centuries before anyone thought of the simple and common-sense plan of utilizing the chess-board and finding out how to checkmate the Black King in the middle of the board with only a Knight and two Rooks. It is a pretty little problem, the solution of which does much toward explaining the exuberant spirit of the victorious curate.—Chessman, New York *Telegram*.

LIVING CHESS IN TORONTO.

A novel and interesting spectacle will be presented to the citizens of Toronto on Friday evening next, June 26th. A game of chess with living pieces will be played in the Adelaide Street Rink.

The costumes will be of the 14th Century, and great care is being taken to have them historically correct. The Pawns will be sixteen children—eight boys and eight girls. The Knights will be Knight Templars. The Bishops will wear the "undress" of the clericals of that period. Two jesters will direct the movement of the pieces.

We have no doubt the event will be a great success financially, historically and chess-ically. Anything that tends to popularize the Royal Game should be heartily supported.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Proceedings of the First Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders held at the Bank in Toronto, on Monday, June 15, 1885.

Among those present were: Messrs. D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, D. Mitchell McDonald, K. Chisholm, H. O'Brien, Ald. Jas. Brandon, Hugh Blain, R. S. Cassels, John Lane, J. B. Bickell, R. J. Montgomery, F. E. MacDonald, C. C. Baines, A. A. Allan, etc.

On motion of Mr. H. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. H. P. Dwight, the chair was taken by the President, Mr. D. Blain.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Trees, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, Mr. A. A. Allan was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. D. Mitchell McDonald, seconded by K. Chisholm, M.P.P., Messrs. R. S. Cassels and C. C. Baines were appointed scrutineers.

REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting this their first annual report, have pleasure in stating that the progress of the bank from the opening 1st March, 1884, to 30th May, 1885, has been of a gratifying character, and the results attained such as they trust will prove satisfactory to the shareholders at large.

The profits after paying expenses of management, crediting interest on all interest-bearing accounts, writing off preliminary expense account, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$22,919 18

Which has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 1, 3 per cent. paid 1st December, 1884.....	\$4,764 27
Dividend No. 2, 3 per cent. payable 1st June, 1885.....	7,769 19
	12,533 46

Carried to Reserve Fund	\$10,385 72
	10,000 00

And leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account carried forward..... \$385 72

The average amount of paid-up capital employed has been about \$200,000. During the year branches have been established at Brampton, Durham, Guelph, North Toronto, and Richmond Hill, and the business acquired has been such as to meet the entire expectations of the Board.

The Directors have to report with regret that a vacancy occurred at the Board in September last owing to the death of the late Mr. John Ginty, who took a warm interest in the establishment of the bank. The vacancy thus created has not been filled, and a by-law reducing the number of Directors to seven will be submitted at the present meeting for your approval.

The several offices of the bank have been duly inspected by the Cashier and members of the Board.

The Cashier and other officers have performed their respective duties in a diligent and efficient manner, and to the satisfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. BLAIN,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up		\$312,880 00
Reserve Fund.....	\$10,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	385 72	
Dividends unclaimed	23 40	
Dividend No. 2, payable 1st June	7,769 19	
Reserve for interest on deposit receipts	2,815 35	
	\$20,993 66	
		\$333,873 66
Notes in circulation	\$287,000 00	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	212,652 90	
Deposits bearing interest	691,211 11	
Balances due to other banks in Canada	4,482 27	
	1,195,346 28	
		\$1,529,219 94

Assets.

Specie	\$32,797 41	
Dominion Government demand notes	74,888 00	
Notes and cheques of other banks	99,628 64	
Balances due from other banks in Canada.....	17,565 79	
Balances due from foreign agents in U.S.	8,134 23	
Balances due from agents in Great Britain	24,964 13	
Municipal debentures	13,417 70	
	\$271,395 90	
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)	\$1,243,036 12	
Notes and bills discounted overdue, not specially secured	496 18	
Office furniture at head office and branches, including safes ..	14,291 74	
	1,257,824 04	
		\$1,529,219 94

A. A. ALLEN,
Cashier.

The Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, 30th May, 1885.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Mr. Samuel Trees, the adoption of the report.

Certain by-laws were then passed regulating the affairs of the bank. Moved by Ald. Jas. Brandon, seconded by Mr. John Lane—Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services during the year.

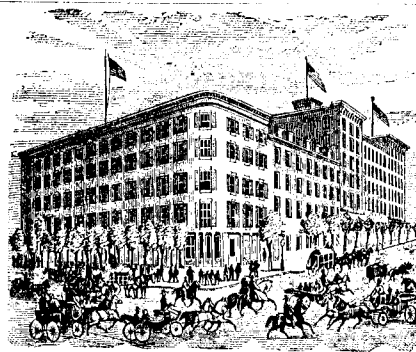
Moved by Mr. Hugh Blain, seconded by Mr. Henry O'Brien—Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Cashier, Managers, and other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Bickell, seconded by Mr. D. Mitchell McDonald—Resolved, that a poll be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock p.m., or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers on the close of the poll do hand to the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Moved by Mr. John Lane, seconded by Mr. H. P. Dwight—Resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. D. Blain for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, C. Blackett Robinson, D. Mitchell McDonald, and K. Chisholm, M.P.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. D. Blain was elected President, and Mr. Samuel Trees Vice-President, for the ensuing year.



WILLARD'S HOTEL. WASHINGTON, D.C.

This well-known and favourably located Hotel at the Great Winter Resort of the Country is First-class in all its appointments. A description of the Hotel with a brief guide to the city will be sent on application. Board by the month according to location of rooms.—O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor (late of the Thousand Island House).

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO'Y.

THE PALACE STEAMER
"CHICORA"
LEAVES TORONTO DAILY AT 7 A.M.
AND 2 P.M. FOR NIAGARA AND
LEWISTON.

Making close connection with the M.C.R. and N.Y.C., for East and West.

The SOUTHERN BELLE

Is now making her regular daily trips between

TORONTO and HAMILTON,
CALLING AT
Oakville and Burlington.

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