

THE WEEK:

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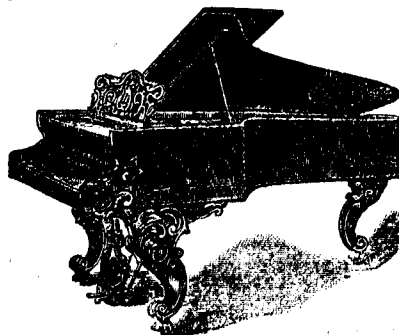
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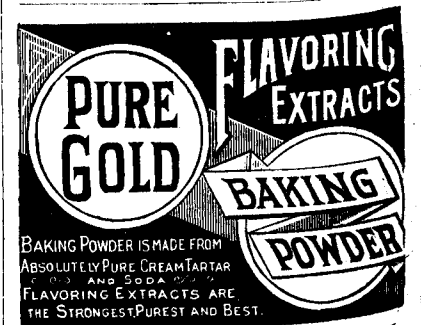
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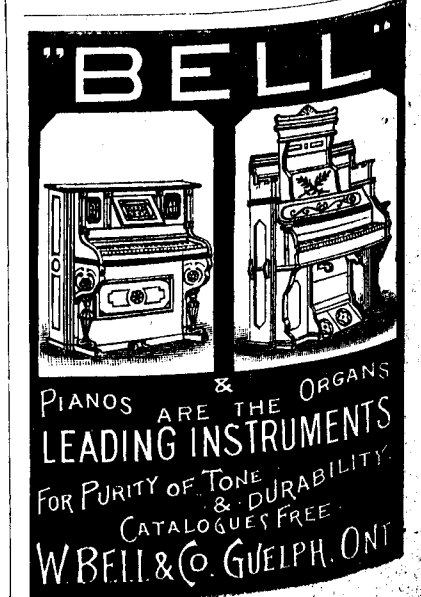
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Vol. V. No. 33.

Toronto, Thursday, July 12th, 1888.

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All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK'S tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

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

THE Hon. Senator Schultz has been formally inducted as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The appointment is a good one, and the Lieutenant-Governor Schultz's regime will no doubt prove creditable to the Dominion Government and eminently satisfactory to the people of the Province. In addition to the prime requisites of character and ability the new Governor possesses other qualifications which are not always found in the appointees to similar positions. He is an old resident of the Province, and has been identified with its history from the very first, whereas each of his predecessors was sent up from one of the older Provinces. This in itself will be no small recommendation in the eyes of the people; moreover, Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is a man of unusual energy and force of character, and has always been a most devoted friend of Manitoba and an ardent advocate of its interests. Few men are better known throughout the Province, and none have striven more earnestly to promote its growth and welfare. The occasion of his installation must have recalled many interesting events to the memory of the man who was an actor in the memorable scenes of the first Half-breed Rebellion, and who has closely observed all the vicissitudes through which the Province has since passed. He has now the great satisfaction of finding himself occupying the highest position in the Province at a time when it has been finally set free from the chief remaining obstacle to its progress; and is, in all probability, just entering upon a period of unexampled prosperity.

THE Third-Party movement has received its quietus so far as the emphatic refusal of the Prohibitionists, at their Montreal meeting, to enter into the proposal, can settle the question. The attempt to found a great political party upon a single narrow question of policy is so chimerical that it is a wonder is it could even be seriously entertained by thoughtful men. Even if a majority of the people of Canada were persuaded that prohibition is the best means for curtailing the evils of intemperance, it would follow by no means that they would be prepared to subordinate every other political question to this single consideration. It seems absurd to suppose that there would not be before the electors, in the event of a

general election, other issues of greater moment even in their eyes, than the doubtful difference between two modes of lessening intemperance. But when the question with the temperance reformers themselves is simply one between two or more different modes of accomplishing the end in view, and when probably but a minority of them are convinced that, under present circumstances, prohibition is practicable, or possible, the idea that a party taking that as its watchword could hope to compete with the existing parties seems eminently absurd. As a matter of morals or religion, we suppose, if a man is convinced that prohibition is the only and the eternally right thing, he may be bound to adopt and adhere to it, under all circumstances. But in politics wise men are surely bound to consider what is possible and feasible. It is well that so many of the ardent prohibitionists are coming to see that their neighbor has as good a right to an opinion on the question as themselves, and that the first indispensable step in pursuit of their only idea must be to convince a majority of their fellow electors that that idea is sound and statesmanlike. If one result of the Montreal convention should be to lead temperance reformers to fall back upon the moral and suasive weapons they have of late been so prone to discard, it will have accomplished a great good.

THE appointment of a Professor of Political Science in Toronto University is an event of considerable interest to the friends of that institution, especially to those who have long desired to see a development of this department of study and research more in keeping with the general reputation of the Provincial seat of learning. Mr. J. M. Ashley, M.A., who has been selected out of thirty-three applicants for the position, is, we are told, well recommended by high academic authorities in England. The subjects of modern history, political science, and political economy, on which he has been lecturing with success at Lincoln and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, are quite in line with the course of teaching and investigation that will be required in the new position. Mr. Ashley's age, twenty-nine, is somewhat below that at which we are accustomed to expect the best fruits of the ripened scholarship and matured judgment which are needed for so responsible a chair; but that defect, if such it be, is one which every passing year will help to remedy. The testimonials to Mr. Ashley's ability as student and lecturer, leave, we are assured, nothing to be desired on that score. There seems good reason to hope, too, that he may prove himself possessed of other and still higher qualifications for the work of the interesting department over which he is called to preside. Something more, we venture to believe, is to be attempted than a mere study of standard text-books and a comparison of historical authorities. The novel conditions of life in this young western world afford tempting scope and material for original investigations in the new and fruitful field of sociology. Those portions of this wide field which may come within the purview of Professor Ashley's chair will no doubt well repay independent research. If he possesses the rare but happy faculty of setting aside preconceived opinions and theories, and following strictly those experimental and inductive methods which are now approved by the best educators, he cannot fail in earning for himself a valuable reputation, and making his department at once one of the most useful and the most popular in the University curriculum.

THE recent judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson on the application of Mr. Godson's counsel for a writ to prohibit the Judge of the County of York from taking certain proceedings in the pursuit of the investigation with which he has been charged in the matter of the Board of Works of the City of Toronto, covers a point of great interest to all municipal corporations. In these days when, unhappily, there is so much tendency to fraud and corruption in connection with municipal affairs, it seems eminently desirable that every proper facility should be given for investigations of the kind ordered by the City Council of Toronto. The gist of Judge Robertson's opinion, if we understand it, is that the judge or officer charged with such investigations may not pursue a general course of inquiry into the nature of business transactions implicating individual contractors, or others, unless specific charges of wrongdoing have first been formally made against such parties. It is understood that Judge Robertson's judgment is to be appealed from, and it would in any case be presumptuous for us to offer any opinion in regard to the soundness of a

judicial decision based on an interpretation of law. The question which the press may legitimately discuss is whether there is any real danger of injustice to individuals, such as should be suffered to overbalance the very great advantage to the public, from the right of making such a general inquest as that condemned by Judge Robertson's judgment. To most persons it will be hard to see what a contractor or other person whose transactions have been fair and above board, can have to fear from the fullest investigation. If false evidence is given, or libellous statements made, the ordinary modes of redress are, we suppose, open to him. On the other hand the effect of preventing a court from freely following lines of inquiry which may be opened up in the course of the investigation, would very often be to defeat the chief end of such investigation. If it could be known beforehand just what specific charges could be sustained against individuals the general inquiry would be unnecessary.

THE election of ten supporters of the present Manitoba Government by acclamation shows how complete has been the revolution of feeling in that province. Mr. Norquay, himself, is the only member of the late Government who is seeking re-election. All the others, strange to say, have either left the country or are retiring from local politics. A good many charges, both of mismanagement and of wrong doing, are made against Mr. Greenway and his associates. There seems no reason to suppose that the Government is exceptionally strong in ability. And yet there seems no room whatever to doubt that it will be sustained by a very large majority. This occurs in a province in which, but a little ago, conservative influence was overwhelming. The simple explanation of the change is no doubt that the people recognize in Mr. Greenway and his colleagues those who have freed their province from the shackles of railway monopoly, and whom they believe they can trust to keep it free. The revolt against railway domination is deep and genuine.

THE refusal of the British Privy Council to entertain the application for leave to appeal in the Glengarry election case should be gratifying rather than the opposite to all parties. Whatever view may be taken of the merits of the particular question in dispute, it is surely better that there should be even rare failures of justice in the Canadian courts than that the practice of appeal to England in election cases should become established. The reasons are indeed both strong and obvious why such matters should be decided at home. So long as election disputes were investigated by the Legislature themselves, by means of their own machinery, reconsideration by the Imperial authorities would have been considered as out of the question, and an infringement of our constitutional autonomy. But the principle involved can hardly be thought to be changed, nor would the over-ruling of the Imperial authorities be rendered less obnoxious, by the fact that our Parliament has chosen to hand over to the courts the matters it formerly decided for itself.

THE remarkable action of the Quebec Government and Legislature in voting \$400,000 to the Jesuit Fathers in liquidation of their claim for property confiscated at the conquest is likely to be prolific of trouble for Mr. Mercier for many days to come. It is but charitable to suppose that the Liberal Premier and his supporters deem the act one of just restitution, but it is hard to understand by what course of reasoning they have reached that conviction. Granting, even, that the original deprivation was harsh and unwarranted, which is granting a great deal, it can scarcely be denied that the claim of those to whom this large sum of money is now given, to be the lawful successors and heirs of the original grantees, is of the most slender description. The very fact of their acceptance of the sum named, in lieu of the millions to which they are rightfully entitled, if they are entitled to, anything, is of itself a suspicious circumstance. It may not perhaps be conclusive against the equity of their claim, since it is quite possible that a righteous claim may be found incapable of being legally enforced, and may therefore be regarded as a fit case for compromise. But, as matters at present appear, both the political expediency and the morality of the transaction are, to say the least, extremely doubtful, and the Government are likely to find themselves ill bested to defend it either to their own supporters, or the people of the Province generally. The loyalty to Party which may suffice to carry through the Legislature a doubtful measure, is often found to have undergone in the process a strain which may prove the beginning of disintegration or disruption. Indications are not wanting even now which point to such a result as possible in Quebec.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER did well to lay before the annual meeting of the State-aided Colonization Association in London the great advantages offered by the Dominion to immigrants of the right stamp. There can be no doubt, whatever, that a large transfer of population from the crowded districts of the Mother Country to the broad, fertile unoccupied, domains of Canada, if it could but be rightly managed, might be made a great benefit to both countries, as well as a lasting blessing to the people migrating. But truth and justice forbid us to shut our eyes to the one great fact which renders, and must, so far as all can see, continue to render it extremely doubtful, whether the Government of either country can properly aid any such migration with public funds. That fact is our contiguity to the United States, and the ease with which the boundary line is crossed. There is no barrier of language, race, national customs, or international prejudices, such as usually avails to make change of nationality disagreeable and difficult. It would be unwise for either the British or the Canadian Government to expend the public money in promoting transfer of population to Canada, unless, and until, some guarantee can be given and taken that the immigrants will remain in Canada. Frankly we do not see how any such security can be had. After duly discounting all pessimistic views and figures, the fact remains and has to be fairly faced, that Canada has not succeeded well in retaining the large numbers of immigrants who have arrived in the country within the last ten years. There is fond reason to hope for a better showing in the future. The spare lands in the United States are becoming scarce and the competition for the means of livelihood keener every year, while at the same time the advantages Canada has to offer are becoming better known and appreciated. These same influences will continue to work, but at the same time, the fact we have mentioned will continue for some time to come to be a most serious obstacle to any State-aided movement.

In charging a jury in Philadelphia the other day, Judge Biddle said: "At the present day lotteries are held only by two classes of people—very religious people and very bad people; and, strange to say, the most difficult thing is to eradicate them among the first-named class." This reads almost as if it might be a commentary, or a satire, upon the course of the Attorney General of Quebec, who is about proceeding against one of the French newspapers for continuing to advertise a Louisiana lottery, while, so far as appears, no action is to be taken to put a stop to Father Labelle's lottery, which is being carried on openly in the province. If it be said that the latter lottery is under the patronage of the Church, or in its interests, and so specially exempted from the operation of the law, the explanation only makes the matter worse. It would be incredible, were it not an actual fact, that in a province of Canada a thing is done by religious teachers, under the auspices of the Church, and with the sanction of the law, which, if done by any other persons for any other purpose, would be both denounced as immoral and punished as illegal. It is such inconsistencies which furnish the Ingersolls of the day with a large part of their capital.

LORD SALISBURY'S scheme for the reform of the House of Lords has a significance which is quite independent of the nature of the changes he proposes. Were it not so, the measure would scarcely have merited the prolonged discussion to which it has given rise. The essential unimportance of the two innovations which constitute its chief features is admitted on all hands. The creation of life peers to the number of five annually, three of the five to be selected from the classes included in a narrow category, and the whole number thus created never to exceed the limit of fifty—about one-twelfth of the whole House—is certainly a very mild infusion of the revolutionary element. The same may be said of the second part of the Bill, which provides for the cancelling of the writ of summons in the case of the hereditary "black sheep," of whom we have heard so much of late. The case would probably have to be one of very gross and very notorious moral delinquency before the House would feel itself called upon to use the extraordinary powers entrusted to it for the protection of its own dignity. As even Conservative journals admit, these reforms leave untouched the main objection to the constitution of the House as it now exists, viz., that the absolute right to a direct share of legislative power devolves by mere hereditary succession, and without any test or process of selection, upon some hundreds of persons. As Lord Rosebery pointed out, no reorganization of the House of Lords can be effectual which does not introduce the principle of selection or delegation, so as to weed out not only the "black sheep" when they have become notoriously vile, but the idle, the indifferent, and the incompetent. The real significance and importance of the Premier's very mild measure arise from the fact that

is, rather than it is what it is. It concedes the principle of reform by recognizing its propriety and necessity. It enters the wedge. Many independent and cautious peers of the type of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Selborne, as well as more radical reformers of the Lord Rosebery temperament, will be assiduous in driving it further, though perhaps not quite ready to drive it home.

OUR English exchanges bring us further details of the points at issue in regard to that section of the Local Government Bill, on which the Government was defeated two or three weeks since. Mr. Morley's motion which was carried against the Government dealt with but a single feature of the scheme proposed in the Bill for the management of the County Police. The whole question will, no doubt, come up later and become a battleground on which the Opposition hope to win further triumphs. It must be admitted that on its face the Government's scheme appears somewhat awkward. The question of what authority shall control the Police under the new order of things is one of great importance. As they have hitherto been appointed and managed efficiently by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Government, it may readily be supposed, would gladly have left the sole control in the same hands. But that would have been too inconsistent with the generally democratic features of the Bill. A compromise was therefore attempted. The Bill, as framed by the Government, transferred the control of the police to a Joint Committee to be formed in equal parts of county magistrates appointed by the Quarter Sessions, and of representatives of the County Council, but reserved the appointment and dismissal of the Chief Constable to the magistrates. Mr. Morley's amendment dealt with the latter point only, and took the plausible form that the power of appointing the Chief Constable should rest where the other powers of control over the Police were vested, viz., with the Joint Committee. Though this motion carried, it by no means follows that the question is settled. There is little doubt that the Radicals will follow up their advantage at a later stage with a motion to do away with the Joint Committee and entrust the control of the Police directly to the County Council. There is, of course, much to be said in favour of this arrangement as the simple and logical outcome of the local self-government which is the basal principle of the bill, but the Government and its Conservative supporters will scarcely consent to so complete a transfer of authority. It is very likely that the contest over the clause will be one of the hottest of the session.

THE long-talked-of case of O'Donnell against the *Times* has been concluded without throwing any very satisfactory light upon the prime question of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Parnell and the National League in the matters charged. It can hardly be expected that Mr. Parnell's unsupported denial of the genuineness of certain letters will satisfy anybody, except those of his own friends and partisans who have fullest faith in his integrity. Those friends and partisans will no doubt continue to believe in his innocence, accept his denials, and applaud his dogged determination not to "fall into the trap" set for him by the *Times*; in other words, to let the history and methods of the League he dragged into the light of full publicity by taking action against the *Times* for libel. It is possible that the Government may take the view that the honour of the House demands an investigation by a Parliamentary Committee, though (as such a committee would be of necessity partisan in its composition) no deliverance it might make would have the weight that would attach to the verdict of a court of justice. Under the circumstances Mr. Parnell's forbearance in declining to bring an action against the paper which deliberately charges him with the foulest of crimes is remarkable, and, to say the least, suspicious. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is some force in Mr. Davitt's declaration that if the Attorney-General can prove, as he alleges, the charges contained in the *Times*' article on "Parnellism and Crime," if he can convict Parnell, Davitt, and others of conspiracy to murder, it is his duty to take the initiative by placing them in the dock. So serious a matter cannot surely be left in its present indeterminate state.

WHATEVER charges of inconsistency and failure in the matter of Civil Service administration may be urged against President Cleveland, the fact seems undeniable that, on the whole, great progress has been made in the direction of Civil Service reform during his term of office. Under his authority, and with his approval, the Civil Service Commission has enlarged and extended the rules governing appointments, until the number of offices, which can be used for purposes of patronage, has been very materially reduced. The *New York Times* points out that the changes made are substantial, and even radical, in two directions. Offices which were pre-

viously exempt from the operation of the rules have been brought within their scope, and a large number of detached places, to which these rules have not hitherto been applied, are now included within them. The *Times* sums up the results as follows: "There is not an employee of the Federal Government in the Department, or an employee of the District Government, except those who have the pay and do the work of unskilled labourers, that is not appointed on competitive examination and probation, unless the office be distinctly specified as excepted. The number of the latter is, moreover, very much reduced." It cannot be denied that the work of Civil Service reform has made very hopeful progress in the United States within the last four years. The adoption of it, as one of the planks of both political platforms, shows well how the public mind is supposed to be affected towards it.

THERE has been of late years a very general awakening in the United States to the fact that the old policy in relation to the public lands has been too lax and wasteful, and that stricter methods must be adopted for guarding what is left of the public domain. In his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior emphasized the conclusions that had been reached by his predecessor in office in reference to this matter, and pointed out the necessity for the repeal of existing laws and the passage of more stringent ones, in order to enable the administration to cope with the evasions, perversions, and abuses which have long been rife. These recommendations of the Secretary have now been in part embodied in a bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives. This measure classifies all the public lands as agricultural, timber, mineral, desert, and reserved. Mineral and stone lands are left to be disposed of under existing laws, but the old pre-emption and timber-culture laws are repealed. The sections relating to timber lands forbid the sale of such lands, but allow the timber to be disposed of under proposals, and permit settlers to take timber not commercially valuable for domestic use. The President is authorized to set apart tracts of forest land as public reservations. The desert lands may be entered upon, in tracts not larger than 320 acres, by any one, upon affidavit that it is for himself, not for a corporation, and that he intends to cultivate it by irrigation, upon a payment of from \$5 to \$20, according to size of entry. The provisions relating to agricultural lands allow heads of families, making affidavit that the land is for their own use, to enter quarter-section tracts where they do not own that amount of land in any state or territory, upon a payment of \$5 or \$10 according to the size of the entry. Entrymen are required to establish residence upon their claim within six months after entry in habitable houses, to reside thereon continuously for five years, and cultivate at least ten acres, when they may take out patents. An important amendment provides for retaining in the Government the title to coal mines found in land so disposed of. These strict provisions for husbanding what is left of the national heritage are the outcome of extended and costly experience, and, as such, cannot fail to be of interest to those who are entrusted with the management of the forests and farm lands, which still remain unappropriated in the various provinces of the Dominion.

BOULANGISM does not, to outward seeming, progress very fast in France. It would, however, be rash to assume that it has expended its force, or that the ridicule with which it is assailed in Paris makes much less serious the danger with which it threatens the Republic. The doughty general himself seems full of hope. "The movement," he says, "becomes every day stronger and more marked." "Have confidence: you are sure of success!" As no one excepting himself, and perhaps even that exception need not be made, seems to understand very clearly what the movement is, or in what direction it is setting, it is not wonderful that the evidences of progress are less visible to other eyes than his own. Much depends, no doubt, upon the action of the Government. As the blunders of the former Ministry gave him the chance to vault into his present position, so a mistake on the part of the present not very strong or popular one may at any moment give him another advantage, which he would not be slow to use. Sig. Castelar probably hardly exaggerates the danger of the situation when he speaks of Boulangism as a "madcap policy," which "may lead to an explosion of bombshells and dynamite on every side and to a general war in Europe." Should any turn of events lead the fickle populace to place Boulanger for the moment at the head of affairs, it is doubtful if any thing could avert either the internal convulsion or the European conflagration which would almost surely follow.

THERE were in Great Britain, in 1886, 511 deaths from poison, including cases of chronic poisoning by lead. Of these, 327 were accidental, 178 suicidal, and only 6 homicidal.

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

Now that the effervescence caused by Mr. Matthew Arnold's article on "Civilization in the United States" has greatly subsided, it may be worth while to make an attempt to estimate the value of his criticisms and suggestions. And this is important not only because everything which concerns our great neighbours can be of scarcely secondary interest to ourselves; but also because a great deal of what Mr. Arnold says has no less bearing upon Canada than upon the United States.

"To see ourselves as others see us," if only for a moment, is an inestimable benefit for a man or for a community, if only they are at all willing to profit by the knowledge thus attained; and it is the business of those who contribute to the guidance of public opinion and action to draw attention to whatever may be wrong or defective in our civilization, in our method of education, in our manner of life—in all which goes to the making up of national character and national life.

It is the misery of democracies that they are ever exposed to the self-interested adulation of demagogues. We fancy that, with our improved methods of government, we are pretty sure of getting at the truth about ourselves, and being delivered from the blindness which has always characterised despotisms and autocracies; we could hardly commit a greater mistake. King Mob no more likes the truth than any other sovereign. It is at their peril that his servants tell him the truth; for in doing so they will meet with very much the same treatment as a candid courtier would have received from an autocrat surrounded by flatterers.

Let us dwell on this for a moment. It is said, over and over again, that we are to a great extent governed by humbug. Carlyle spent a great deal of that speech which he declared to be "silvern," in testifying that we were being humbugged by ourselves and others, and that we were so, because we wanted to be so. Lord Tennyson, although in a gentler manner, has told us very much the same thing. Three and thirty years ago he told us, in "Maud," what he thought of much of the political life of his age, and of the tricks to which a candidate for a seat in Parliament resorted.

"That so, when the rotten hustings shake
In another month to his brazen lies,
A wretched vote may be gained."

It is true, the hustings have now passed away, and stringent measures have been taken against bribery; and there has been a considerable extension of the suffrage since the outbreak of the Crimean war. But the dangers of which we are speaking have not diminished. It is far more difficult to speak the truth to-day than it was three and thirty years ago; and it is more difficult to speak the truth in America than it is in England. As a consequence, our public men are in great danger of becoming mere echoes of the popular sentiment, followers and flatterers of those whom they ought to guide.

Who is to help us in our need? The need is sore. Humanity has always needed prophets of righteousness—a voice crying in the wilderness, or wisdom uttering her voice in the streets—and, unless such voices are given to us now, if we are to be left to the humbug and flattery of place-seekers, time-servers, and popularity-hunters, then our case is grave indeed, even if we "love to have it so."

It is easy to speak contemptuously of the "Jeremiads" of Carlyle, it is easy to say that Tennyson's new "Locksley Hall" shows the pessimistic despondency of old age. Our great poet was in the prime of life when he wrote the lines which we have quoted, and when he broke out:

"Oh God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone,
For ever and ever by,
One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie."

Unfortunately, we are getting into the stage, the worst of all, in which men lie without knowing it. Mr. Carlyle has somewhere spoken of Disraeli as a conscious juggler, whereas those who were opposed to him were unconscious impostors. No doubt, conscious juggling is a worse act than unconscious; but the unconscious impostor is really the worse and the more dangerous man. The man who is so saturated with the "Spirit of this world," that he has no thought of any higher guide, but simply gives the world what it expects and desires, is far more near to perdition, in any sense of that word, than the man who still has a conscience, even if he disobeys it. It is a worse state that the light should be turned into darkness than that we should not always walk in the light. And certainly the element in which we are now living is not unclouded light.

Go to any public meeting held for political, educational, social, even religious purposes, and what an amount of reality, mutual admiration, half-veiled ostentation comes out in the oratory! How seldom is there

seen any clear evidence of an earnest intention to discover and remedy crying evils, unless indeed it be evils which all are agreed to condemn, the denunciation of which evokes applause which costs very little to its object. There is hardly anything more important than our educational system, and nearly every teacher knows that it is full of grievous faults; and yet how few dare to say out what they think. On the other hand, hardly a day passes without some speech, or letter, or article eulogising our wonderful method of education—very wonderful indeed, since, according to many persons, it does not even teach our children decently good manners!

Mr. Matthew Arnold has gone beyond the reach of praise and censure, and besides, as we have said, the emotion caused by his article has subsided. The emotion, indeed, was caused a great deal more by the summary of his article, telegraphed to New York, and published in the American papers, than by the article itself. If his critics had waited for the complete essay, they would have expressed themselves differently.

After a repeated perusal of the article, we have no hesitation in saying first, that its tone is most generous towards American civilization, and secondly, that his criticisms are generally well-founded and not even exaggerated. We will endeavour, hereafter, to justify these statements. In this paper we can do no more than offer some general remarks on Mr. Arnold's position.

In comparing the new world with the old, Mr. Arnold freely admits that, in some respects, great progress has been made. Various problems he thinks, have received an adequate solution on this side of the Atlantic; but he maintains that, in certain respects, the older civilization is more "interesting" than the new; and he laments, not so much that this should be the case, for he holds it to be inevitable; but that the public opinion of Americans should fail to recognize the fact. And this failure, Mr. Arnold holds exaggerates the evil which he indicates.

Without, at present, going further into this question, we wish to point out that we in Canada have a deeper interest in the subject even than those who were immediately contemplated in the essay. Powerfully as Canadians are influenced by the intellectual and social life of the great republic, we still have a strain of English thought and sentiment, by which we are, to some extent, differentiated from our neighbours. Americans themselves are the first to note the difference. Now, there are among us a considerable number of persons who are eager for the elimination of everything which is distinctively English in our modes of thought. According to these persons, American civilization has not merely added elements of real value to the thought and life of our race, but all which has been added is good, and all that has been lost is either inferior or so unimportant that it can be dispensed with and no harm done.

It is really of some importance to look a little deeper into this. Mr. Matthew Arnold is clearly of the opinion that something has been lost from American civilization which helps to beautify that of the Old World. He does not blame Americans for this, as he thinks the change quite natural, perhaps inevitable. But he is sorry that they do not recognize their loss; and he thinks this blindness tends to magnify the evil. Upon the whole, we incline to Mr. Arnold's opinion, and we hope to make our meaning more clear in a second paper.

THE FIRST LAND EXPEDITION INTO CANADA.*

It is indicative of the still incomplete state of historical studies in Canada that so important an event as the first land invasion should be overlooked by several good, recent historians, including Mr. Bryce; as in fact it has, I think, by all those following the French authorities alone. The first expedition of the sort was a spur of a larger one which collapsed, and it took place in 1690, under command of Captain, afterwards Colonel, Johannes Schuyler of Albany. At that period North America was, of course, the typical savage wilderness. French Canada consisted of a line of scattered tiny settlements among the forests along the St. Lawrence between the then villages of Montreal and Quebec; the New England colonists, though far more numerous and prosperous than the French, still confined their rising settlements to no great distance from their coast; Pennsylvania and Virginia were much in the same condition; and the other leading separate colony, the recently acquired Dutch Province of New York, consisted of a scanty chain of little places up the Hudson, like those of the French in Canada, practically ending at Albany, which flourished like Montreal as the headquarters of a large Indian trade, and was one of the half-dozen towns of the continent which, from strategic position, have moulded its history. Indeed, Albany has no small claim to having been the strategic key of both the long contests between France and England, but also, later, of the War of the American Revolution.

* Enquiries elicited by the verses on "The Battle of Laprairie" lately published in this journal appear to justify the publication of the present prose notes on the expedition which preceded it, in 1690.

It is with the colony of New York, and especially with Albany, that the interests of French Canada most nearly clash during the hundred years or so of wars and struggles which ended in the conquest of Canada in 1763. A glance at the map shows that the Hudson River, Lake George, Lake Champlain and the Richelieu form successive parts of a straight line of waterways leading north to the St. Lawrence in such a way as naturally to invite the passage of war-parties in those days, and it is up and down this famous highway that the great expeditions surged and the great decisive battles of the long struggle were largely fought. The Iroquois country lay between the colony of New York and that of Canada. Its tribes were a deadly scourge to the French, who charged the Dutch traders of Albany, and the English colonists generally, with profiting by the trouble and stirring it up. In 1687, the French marched up secretly and surprised the Mohawks in their stockaded villages, visiting them with fearful slaughter. In 1689, the Iroquois replied by swarming down and almost destroying the French in the inroad marked by the Massacre of Lachine. In the dead of winter, 1689-90, the French, now openly at war with Britain, and therefore with the Dutch of New York—at that time a distinct people, whose position resembled that of the French Canadians of to-day,—returned, and with their Indians committed at midnight the bloody massacre of Schenectady, a Dutch outpost settlement near Albany. At the same time another French body, under Hertel De Rouville, committed a similar massacre by surprise at Deerfield in Massachusetts; and a third expedition of like nature was carried out in still another direction, at Salmon Falls.

These ferocious incursions sent a wail of wrath along the British colonies, and New England joined with New York in a determination to crush the foe. The naval expedition of Phipps was despatched to attack Quebec. A land expedition of considerable force was assembled at Albany, under Major-General Winthrop, of Connecticut, with the object of descending upon Montreal, but owing to the bad management of the usurper Leisler, who then controlled the province, its organization was extremely defective. Phipps reached Quebec all right, and the history of his attack upon it is well-known. Winthrop's body were broken up by smallpox and want of supplies after they had reached no further than the southern end of Lake Champlain; a combination of circumstances which Charlevoix ascribes to a dispensation of Providence for the salvation of Canada. It was under these circumstances that the first real land invasion of the country took place. The colonials recognized it as a dishonor—and a danger as well—should no attempt be made to retrieve Winthrop's expedition from contempt; for not only would the French grow bolder, but the Iroquois probably become disgusted with the British and be open to the intrigues constantly pressed upon them by the French. Young Johannes Schuyler, then a youth of only twenty-two, offered, therefore, to head an inroad which should remove the reproach of complete failure from the force. He took some one hundred and fifty men, chiefly Dutch and Indians, and bravely piercing through the unknown wilds descended upon Laprairie, near Montreal, in 1690. A quaint old building, now called the Fort (but not really the ancient Fort), standing in La Prairie to this day, very probably witnessed the invasion, which has been described by a most careful historian as follows:—

"Twenty-nine whites and one hundred and twenty Indians volunteered under his command. Winthrop, from his limited stores, supplied him with canoes, arms and provisions. From his journal of the expedition we learn that he left camp on August 13, 1690, and on his way down Wood Creek met Captain Glen returning from a scout, of whose men thirteen whites and five Indians joined his company. Two days afterwards he was within three miles of Crown Point and fast approaching that part of the lake supposed to be occupied by the enemy. They now resolved to remain in camp during the day and only march by night. The point of attack was not yet settled, whether Fort Chambly or La Prairie, or the farming settlements on the south bank of the St. Lawrence not far from Montreal. It was a question of some importance as to which of these places should be made the objective point. A council was called of the officers and chiefs, who determined by a majority to attack La Prairie. Belts were then passed between the Indians of different tribes to ratify the decision and to stand by each other, followed by a hand-shaking all around among Christians and Indians.

"When they arrived at the River Chambly their scouts reported they had discovered on the west shore traces of the enemy and the place where fourteen prisoners captured in New England had recently been bound to stakes, but had not seen anything more to indicate presence of enemies. They now concealed their canoes and some provisions, began their march across the country in the direction of La Prairie, and toward evening arrived in the vicinity of the fort. They camped in the forest, and early next morning their scouts reported the people to be leaving the fort for their work in the fields. Captain Schuyler wished to capture this working party, and directed his forces to take up a position between the fort and fields before beginning the attack. He was disappointed, for his Indian allies no sooner saw the French at work than, raising the warwhoop, they rushed upon them. Instead of capturing the whole party as was intended, he took prisoners only nineteen, after killing six, the others escaping into the fort. His loss was one Indian.

"After the fight was over and the prisoners secured, everything outside the fort, including dwellings, barns, cattle, grain and hay, was destroyed. The fort fired alarm-guns, which were answered from Montreal and Chambly. The prisoners informed him that while an invasion was expected the French had eight hundred men in the fort. Schuyler, unable to persuade his Indians to attack the fort, retired. With no enemy in sight, and safe from immediate pursuit, on reaching the woods he halted and the

men sat down to rest. While eating their lunch they were amused with the music of the great guns fired from the several forts. They reached their canoes unmolested and arrived at Albany on August 30th. He saved the first expedition against Canada from utter contempt."

Its want of organization had been due, as said above, to the usurping Governor Jacob Leisler and the accidental outbreak of smallpox. The chief hero, Captain (later Colonel) John or Johannes Schuyler, was a type of peculiar social conditions, very similar to those prevailing in Canada at the same time under the regime of *seigneurs*. The Dutch colony of New York was very different from those of New England in being a feudal one. Great landed proprietors both ruled the Province, sitting in its Council, and at the same time dominated it socially, and were looked to with great respect by the Dutch people as their leaders. Johannes' father, Colonel Philip Pietersen Schuyler, was one of these dozen or so great landed proprietors, was connected by the marriages of his sons and daughters with the most influential of the others, and from the fact that his manor-house and his chief lands were those farthest up towards Canada of any in the colony, his family were for generations a factor of no small importance in the wars, intrigues, expeditions and rumours of wars with the French. Their annals read like a chapter of the story of our Le Moynes, De Hertels and Duchesnays, and Charlevoix refers to such as he knew of them in the same terms. John's father himself was the chief military officer of Albany and Schenectady; the mother, Margarita van Slichtenhorst, who, with her husband, was of gentle descent, was a woman who had shown a vigorous military spirit in the troubles with the usurping Governor Leisler; John's brother, Captain Abraham, had led an outpost company on the most advanced service; another brother, Arent, had preceded John's own inroad, in the spring of the same year (1691), by leading a scouting party of eight Indians on a similar errand; and another brother, Colonel Pieter, "the Washington of his times," was shortly to command a third expedition with great success. Thus it is a singular fact that the three first land attacks upon Canada were made by three brothers. John himself commanded another the next year. And the same family seems to have constantly continued striking services to the same cause both in statesmanship and war until the final reduction of the country. Indeed, it was not till the last war with the United States—that of 1812—that the line of commanders of their blood and language ceased, for they were represented in the Revolution by John's grandson, General Philip Schuyler, who led the Montgomery army as far as Chambly, where he fell sick; and, in 1812, his son-in-law and blood relative, General Van Rensselaer, commanded at Queenston Heights, after having been proposed for the command-in-chief of the war.

The foregoing is the true story in brief of this expedition, told as simply as I could write it, with some details concerning the leader. It is the first time, I think, that the story has been told in Canada with anything like correctness, for the circumstances were such as to mislead the principal of our early French historians, whom nearly all others have followed, and the number of different persons bearing the one family name has been a source of almost unavoidable confusion.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

PARIS LETTER.

THE late Emperor of Germany's death has aroused greater sympathy in France than might have been expected; the moving details of his wife's devotion and care have touched the susceptible French heart. On the other hand the new Emperor is intensely disliked, partly because he was supposed to have been unfilial to both father and mother, and because it is felt that he may desire to provoke another Franco-Prussian war before the French army is ready for the final struggle.

General Boulanger's popularity is steadily on the increase, not only among the populace, but in the Bonapartist and Legitimist social circles, where any change in the present state of things would be regarded as a change for the better. The Duchesse d'Uzès, one of the few remaining *grandes dames* who still hold a semi-political *salon*, has given the General a hundred thousand francs, without any concealment of the gift; he has also received several large sums of money anonymously. One must not, however, forget that failure in France entails a total loss of popularity. This was exemplified in a striking manner by the fate of Marshal Leboeuf, so prominent a figure under the Imperial regime, and who had fallen into total oblivion for seventeen years, until his death, ten days ago, again brought up his name in every newspaper. It was he who told the Emperor that everything was ready, winding up with the now historical *mot*, "*Tout est prêt jusqu'au dernier bouton de gilet.*" When he saw how entirely he had been mistaken, he seemed determined not to outlive his country's defeat. Again and again, during the siege of Metz, he showed himself where lay the greatest danger, his breast covered with decorations and military medals, that made him a mark for every Prussian bullet; yet he escaped unharmed. Since the war he lived a very retired life in his country house, much respected and loved by his neighbours, to whom his death was a great loss, from every point of view. The Empress Eugenie always remained his firm friend; a fact which tells to the honour of both.

The reproduction of the Rue Saint Antoine and the Bastille, as they stood in 1789, is of extraordinary interest, and draws thousands daily to the part of the Champ de Mars, where they have been placed in view of next year's great Exhibition. This reproduction is, of course, somewhat smaller in scale than were the real buildings, but the proportions are so carefully kept that the illusion is quite perfect, and the tradespeople, guards, etc., dressed in the quaint costumes worn in 1789, are sufficiently numerous to carry it out; soldiers in red and blue uniforms and cocked

hats, marching to their strains of old French military airs; women pursuing various occupations in the cap and *fichu* made familiar to us by the pictures of Marie Antoinette, in her captivity, and Charlotte Corday; seeing the serving men in the cafés, attired in long flapped coloured coats, all looking as though they had never worn any other garments; for the French are dramatic *dans l'âme* , and enter into the spirit of the thing, as no English ever could; thus forming a whole which strikes the imagination far more than the Old London Street, so much talked of and remarked, at the Health Exhibition, held in London two years ago.

The old houses are here all occupied by a trade; close under the tower of the Bastille is a fan shop, from the upper windows of which leans a huge bear a fan delicately poised between his paws. The Tavern of the children of Bacchus has an old sign made of wrought iron, with the holly bush swinging in the breeze. Next to the church of Sainte Marie a strange little medieval house contains a potter working at his trade surrounded by a quantity of plates and ornaments for show and sale. A great Paris printer has gathered together a curious collection of last century presses and implements with which he is turning out antique handbills and proclamations in the original type. A public writer has an open stall where the passerby can get his letters indited, and two men offer you a ride in a genuine old sedan chair; in a *crêmerie* dedicated to *Le Petit Trianon* milk is sold at two *sous* the glass—such are a few of the details of this wonderful show.

Passing through the portals of the church we find ourselves in presence of four panoramic pictures which are wonderfully vivid and powerful, the first represents Latude's escape, a ghastly swinging figure, swaying in mid air far above the roofs of Paris, then the reception of a prisoner at the Bastille, Paris the night following after the destruction of the great prison by the people and lastly Camille Desmoulins making his famous speech in the garden of the Palais Royal. This restoration of old Paris will certainly remain the most interesting feature of the exhibition held in honour of the Centenary of the great French Revolution.

The experiments on the effects of the Lebel Gun of which the results were embodied in a report presented to the Academie de Medicin have aroused much interest in France and Germany. Twenty corpses were placed at varying distances and the force of the new projectile tested with the greatest care, it was found that the bones of the human body were simply traversed without fracture, the extreme velocity of the shot causing the aperture of the wound to be so small as to render it impossible or at least very difficult of treatment from a medical point of view. The Lebel gun is also almost smokeless and soundless so that the din and roar of battle will become a thing of the past in the coming European Wars, for, though for the moment the French have managed to keep this invention only known to themselves no doubt something analogous will soon be discovered in Germany.

The engagement of Princess Letitia Bonaparte to her uncle the Duc D'Aoste brother to the King of Italy, has delighted the Imperialists of all shades in France, for it is said that a general family reconciliation will take place on the wedding day, when there will be assembled together the Empress Eugenie, who will dower the bride, Prince Jerome, who can hardly escape being at his own daughter's marriage, and Prince Victor, whose mother, the good and pious Princess Clotilde, has been persuaded to throw aside party feeling on this joyful occasion. The bridegroom is forty-three and has three grown up children, he is well known in Paris having been for years the intimate friend of the late Prince of Orange. The bride is two and twenty and has shared her mother's task of peacemaker to the whole family who are all fond of her, but for this matrimonial arrangement she would probably would have become a nun, no marriage seeming possible for a Catholic and Bonapartist Princess living in a small Italian town where the only *distractions* consisted in a rare visit from one or other of her male relatives who, not being on speaking terms with each other, always came in solitary state.

Those well informed here seem to think that a Fourth Empire is on the cards, sooner or later. The Bonapartist interest is strongly kept up in the Paris world by the Princess Mathilde, a clever and remarkable woman, to whom all deem it an honour to be presented. She is very wealthy, and receives largely "all sorts and conditions of men," caring little about their politics as long as they are famous in art, literature, or the world for any special gift. It is said that the bulk of her large fortune will enrich her nephew, Victor, but she hopes to live long enough to see him Emperor, where a few millions more or less will be of little consequence to the great nephew of Napoleon I.

Last week M. de Maupas died, at the age of seventy. To him Napoleon III. owed, more than to any one else, the conception and success of the *coup d'Etat* ; nor was he unmindful of the debt he owed to his friend. Till the war of 1870 De Maupas' power steadily increased, and he was left several personal *souvenirs* of his unfortunate master. M. A. B.

THE highest court in this State has passed upon the legality of the boycott as applied to a non-union labourer, and holds that no organization has a right to insist on the discharge of an objectionable workman or prevent him from obtaining work elsewhere. This is a wholesome and satisfactory decision. Five members of the Knights of Labour were arrested on a charge of conspiracy in the case of Hartt, a shoemaker, who refused to join in a strike, whose discharge they secured, and whom they prevented from getting work in other shops. The accused men secured writs of *habeas corpus* . Justice Barrett and the general of the supreme court in turn dismissed the writs, and these two decisions have been confirmed by the court of appeals.—*New York Tribune.*

ODE TO BENLOMOND.

BENLOMOND, once more
I have sought Scotia's shore,
Through the track of the desolate sea,
(Before I pass on
To the awful unknown)
To take my last farewell of thee:
With a heart running o'er
I behold thee once more
Stand forth in thy garments of blue;
Unchanged thou'rt by time,
Ev'ry feature sublime,
That so well in my boyhood I knew.

Over land, over sea,
Thou hast haunted me—
Yea, hung o'er my head like a spell;
When I heard some old air,
Lo! behold thou wert there
Of the haunts of my boyhood to tell;
The sunlight and air
Of life's morning were there;
And the tale and the ballad that thrills—
Once more o'er the main,
A young rover again
'Mid the glory that dwells in the hills.

Yes, back thou didst bring
All the joy of life's spring,
I breathed in youth's passionate air;
Inhaled the perfume
Of the bud and the bloom,
And knew naught of sorrow and care.
Oh joy, of all joy!
When a happy schoolboy
Aloft on thy bosom to climb,
Among the fresh bloom
Of the rich golden broom,
The wild myrtle, heather and thyme.

At morn how I'd shout,
When I saw thee start out
Of the great rolling vapoury sea;
Thy head in the blue,
While the purple dawn threw
Such garments of glory round thee.
Well remembered that dawn,
As I gazed from the lawn,
Such purples thy bosom hung o'er;
The delight of my heart,
To such rapture did start,
That a song leapt to life from its core.

Then in gloaming, how weird!
Unto me you appeared
In thy mystical mantle of grey,
While the moon with her train,
Through the magic domain,
Came forth their mute homage to pay;
And how thou didst shout
When the tempests were out,
And the lightnings around thee did leap!
I still hear thy voice,
With the thunders rejoice,
While around thee their revels they keep.

Then, as with a shock,
In my spirit awoke
Great thoughts that lay there all asleep—
In a moment of time
Inner regions sublime
Athwart my roused vision did sweep;
And how thou didst draw
Admiration and awe
As a garment my spirit around;
Till I felt we are here,
In a magical sphere,
Floating mist-like above the profound.

The green earth supernal,
With beauty is vernal,
Encompassed with glory are we!
Tho' strangers in time
Our whole being's sublime,
And awful as death and the sea—
Yea, in travail through time,
All I've felt of sublime
In the firmament, earth or the sea,
Ev'ry colour and sound,
Ev'ry heart-leap and bound,
Were somehow related to thee.

Amaranth Station.

ALEXANDER McLACHLAN.

PROMINENT CANADIANS.—XXI.

SKETCHES of the following Prominent Canadians have already appeared in THE WEEK: Hon. Oliver Mowat, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Principal Grant, Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Louis Honoré Fréchette, LL.D., Sir J. William Dawson, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G., Alexander McLachlan, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Sanford Fleming, C.E., LL.D., C.M.G., Hon. H. G. Joly, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sir Wm. Buell Richards, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., Hon. Honoré Mercier, Q.C., and Hon. William Macdougall, C.B.

THE REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR, D.D., LL.D.

ANY list worth examining of the strong men of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, would contain the name of the Rev. Dr. Macvicar, Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Well read in Theology, in Psychology, in Mathematics and in Natural Science; equally at home in the professor's chair, in the pulpit, on the platform and in the Church courts; equally ready and effective with voice and pen, Principal Macvicar, may be described as an all round man. He has his specialties in work and study, but he is one of the favoured few who can do many kinds of work and do them all well. To his capacity for various kinds of work, as well as to his courage, energy and perseverance, he owes the prominent and influential place that he has held in his Church for nearly thirty years.

Principal Macvicar was born near Campbelltown, Cantyre, Scotland, on the 29th November, 1831. He inherited the force of character for which he has always been noted. His father, Mr. John Macvicar, was a farmer in Dungloss, and was noted for his great physical and intellectual force, as well as for his sterling character and moral worth. His mother Janet MacTavish, was a woman of superior ability and marked strength of character. She was the mother of twelve children, and died a few years ago at the ripe age of ninety-one. With the undoubted positive advantages derived from such a parentage, Principal Macvicar, enjoyed the apocryphal one of being the seventh son.

While the future Principal was a young lad, Mr. John Macvicar emigrated to Canada, and began to make a home for his family in the neighbourhood of Chatham, Ontario. Like the sons of many Scotchmen the youthful Macvicar desired to have a good education, and the next place we find Donald is in the Toronto Academy, an institution at which some of Ontario's most distinguished men got their start in life. Having decided to study for the ministry, he entered Toronto University and Knox College, and proved a laborious and successful student. Under the instruction and guidance of Professor George Paxton Young, now of University College, he became an enthusiast in Psychology, and gave special attention to that subject. He was one of the founders of the Metaphysical Society of Knox College, and was for two years its president. Many were the battles fought in those days over the relations of the Ego and the Non-Ego, but though these relations were never fully adjusted, the effort to adjust helped to equip one man at least for the great battle of life. If there was but one, that one was Mr. D. H. Macvicar, the ablest debater in the old Society.

In 1859, Mr. Macvicar was licensed to preach, and soon after received calls from Collingwood, Erin, Bradford, Toronto West and Knox Church, Guelph. The call to Guelph was accepted, and the new pastor entered upon his work with that energy which has marked his course all through life. The work soon told, as real work always does tell, in a live, growing community such as Guelph then was. But this pastorate was not to last long. A call came from Coté Street Church, Montreal, asking the young pastor to take charge of the historic church which had been made vacant by the removal of Dr. Donald Fraser, now of London, to Inverness. The call was accepted, and he was inducted into his new charge on the 30th of January, 1861. In this enlarged and prominent sphere of labour, Mr. Macvicar,—he was then plain Mr.—continued for nearly eight years, working with his usual zeal and energy. The congregation grew until the membership reached 589, a membership considered large in those days, even for an influential city congregation. The new pastor was a born teacher, and, as a result, his Bible class numbered over two hundred. Several district Sabbath Schools were started during his pastorate, two of which have since grown into self-supporting congregations.

In 1868, the Presbyterian College of Montreal was founded. There was considerable difference of opinion in the Church as to whether an additional college was needed. Funds for the support of theological education were not any two plentiful, and many were of the opinion that it would be better to endow and fully equip Knox College, before starting an additional Theological Hall. However, the Supreme Court, after some consideration, put the new college on paper, and appointed the pastor of Coté Street to put it any where else that he could. It was the day of small things, or more strictly speaking, the day of nothing at all. There was no college building, no library, and no endowment. When the first session opened in the basement of Erskine Church the institution consisted of the Charter, the Principal and half a dozen students. For four years no additional professor was appointed, the whole work being done by Principal Macvicar, aided by occasional lecturers.

If success can justify the founding of any institution, the Church did a wise thing when it founded the Presbyterian College of Montreal. The staff of one has grown, in twenty years, to a staff of four professors and four lecturers. The basement of Erskine Church has been exchanged for the splendid pile that now adorns the side of Montreal mountain. The assets of the institution amount to something over three hundred thousand dollars. The library contains works of great value, such as "The Complutensian Polyglott," "The Codex Sinaiticus" and other rare books that money could not procure. The institution has graduated over one hundred

ministers, and is now attended by between seventy and eighty students. Facts such as these do the commenting themselves.

Principal Macvicar's services to his Church have not been confined to the pulpit and lecture-room. He originated what is known as the French Evangelization Scheme, and has always taken an active and deep interest in that work. In 1881 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and had the good fortune to preside over one of the most pleasant meetings of the Supreme Court ever held. Though sufficiently firm, he was courteous and genial in the chair, and so scrupulously fair that the humblest member of the Court felt that the parity of presbyters is not always fiction. He has been a member of the Supreme Court of his church for twenty-seven consecutive years, and was absent for the first time a few weeks ago, when he resigned his seat in the Halifax Assembly in order that he might attend the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council in London. He was appointed a delegate by the General Assembly to each of the four Presbyterian Councils which met in Edinburgh in 1877, in Philadelphia in 1880, in Belfast in 1884, and in London a few days ago. In this meeting he is to read a paper on "The Duty of the Church with reference to Social and other tendencies bearing on Faith and Life." He was a member of the Evangelical Alliance which met in Copenhagen in 1884, and presented a paper which appears in the volume of proceedings, on "Modern Scepticism, its Causes and Remedy." In the Philadelphia meeting of the Presbyterian Council he read a paper on "The Catholicity of Presbyterianism," and at the Belfast meeting he was chairman of one of the most important committees. Nor have the Principal's services been confined exclusively to his Church or to matters strictly ecclesiastical. He was Honorary President of the Celtic Society of Montreal in 1886, and takes an active interest in its affairs. He has served for many years on the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in Montreal, and is, at the present time, Chairman of that body. It goes unsaid that in this department of civic duty his services are of the highest value. He delivered two courses of lectures on Logic, and one on Ethics, before the Ladies' Educational Society of Montreal, and was, for one session, Lecturer on Logic in McGill University.

Though few men in this country need academic honours less than Principal Macvicar, few have received more distinctions of that kind. In 1870 he received the degree of LL.D. from McGill University, of which he is also a Fellow. Some years ago he was made a member of the Atheneé Oriental of Paris. Knox College has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Principal Macvicar's interest in the old congregation of Coté Street did not cease with his pastorate. He was Moderator of Session during the vacancy of four years, which took place before the settlement of the present pastor. During these years the congregation built the splendid edifice in which they now worship, moved into it, and called a new pastor without any loss of membership. Any one of these things is almost certain to produce friction enough of itself. Perhaps Coté Street is the only congregation in Canada that ever did the three at once. For the successful manner in which the difficult and delicate work was done much credit is due to Principal Macvicar. Nor was the work in vain. Soon afterwards, from that old congregation in its new church came the endowment of "The Joseph Mackay Chair," "The Edward Mackay Chair," "The John Redpath Chair," and last, but by no means least, Morice Hall.

Principal Macvicar has now arrived at that age and maturity in study when his friends naturally expect something permanent from his pen. He has written several able Review articles and is the author of two standard works on Arithmetic. More permanent and important work would, no doubt, soon be forthcoming, if his college and other duties were not so pressing. Learning and leisure are both needed in the production of good books. Principal Macvicar has quite enough of learning and ability to produce standard works on more than one subject, but like all other working Presbyterian ministers he has little leisure.

As a writer Dr. Macvicar's chief qualities are clearness and strength. His style resembles not a little that of George Brown. He does not use the dash with the inimitable skill of the late Senator, nor is his style so sinewy and lively as Mr. Brown's, but it equals the deceased Senator's in clearness and strength. He has the power of statement in a marked degree. He knows how to arrange facts as well as how to draw conclusions; and, in his best efforts, often so marshals his facts as to compel his hearers or readers to draw the desired conclusions for themselves.

As a speaker Principal Macvicar is always clear, forcible and brief. Few speakers know so well how to eliminate irrelevant matter and present relevant matter in a condensed form. He always takes his condenser with him and uses it freely, especially in the Church courts. His sermons are models of logical order and always contain a large amount of good matter well illustrated and sometimes powerfully driven home. Like all good preachers, Principal Macvicar likes the pulpit, though nothing pleases him more than to sit down with a clerical friend and divide a few texts. He has opened over forty new churches; and Presbyterian people, especially those of the "solid" variety, greatly enjoy his sermons. Those who expect a College Principal and Doctor in Divinity to deal largely in the incomprehensible are disappointed and wonder at his plainness, but hearers who have minds to think and want something to think about are always pleased and edified.

KNOXIAN.

THE interinfection of diphtheria between man and various lower animals, from pigeons and fowls to cats, horses, and sheep, has been pretty well established by Dr. George Turner, who reports the results of his investigations to the British Local Government Board. He found that the "gapes" in chickens was frequently complicated with diphtheretic membraneous growth.

TO A HUMMING BIRD IN A GARDEN.

BLITHE playmate of the Summer time,
Admiringly I greet thee;
Born in old England's hazy clime,
I scarcely hoped to greet thee.

Com'st thou from forests of Peru,
Or from Brazil's Savannahs,
Where flowers of every dazzling hue
Flaunt, gorgeous as Sultanahs?

Thou scannest me with doubtful gaze,
Suspicious little stranger!
Fear not! thy burnished wings may blaze
Secure from harm or danger.

Now here, now there, thy flash is seen,
Like some stray sunbeam darting,
With scarce a second's space between
Its coming and departing.

Mate of the bird that lives sublime
In Pat's immortal blunder,
Spied in two places at a time,
Thou challengest our wonder.

Suspended by thy slender bill
Sweet blooms thou lovest to rifle;
The subtle perfumes they distil
Might well thy being stifle.

Surely the honey-dew of flowers
Is slightly alcoholic,
Or why through all these August hours
Dost thou pursue thy frolic?
Ste. Sophie, August, 1887.

What though thy throatlet never rings
With music, soft or stirring;
Still, like a spinning-wheel, thy wings
Lucessantly are whirring.

How dearly I would love to see
Thy tiny *cara sposa*,
As full of sensibility
As any coy mimosa!

They say when hunters track her nest,
Where two warm pearls are lying;
She boldly fights, though sore distressed,
And sends the brigands flying.

What dainty epithets thy tribes
Have won from men of science!
Pedantic and poetic scribes
For once are in alliance.

Crested Coquette and Azure Crown,
Sun Gem and Ruby-Throated;
With Flaming Topaz, Crimson Down,
Are names that may be quoted.

Such titles aim to paint the hues
That on the darlings glitter;
And were we for a week to muse,
We scarce could light on fitter.

Farewell, bright bird! I envy thee,
Gay, rainbow-tinted rover;
Would that my life, like thine, were free
From care till all is over!

GEO. MURRAY.

MONTREAL LETTER.

THE number of citizens from Montreal, who celebrated Dominion Day at Ste. Rose, hardly amounted to a million, though the inhabitants of the village, in all sincerity, would have had you believe the contrary. At any rate stations and trains were "very throng," to use an unsophistically self-satisfied old country gentleman's phrase, so "throng" that, as one may generally remark under such circumstances, the men thought the only way to keep the peace was to keep their places. Ste. Rose has a reputation for beauty not altogether unmerited. Here the wide, almost currentless river, stretches shimmering between the low-lying banks, where trees and shrubs stand lost in contemplation of their green beauty. On this sleepy stream can one boat and "chatouiller les poissons," if not to the content of ever wildly adventurous city clerks, at least to that of more skilled anglers. The village itself, like every other Canadian village, boasts a huge church, a huge convent, *Monsieur le Curé's* poetical little nook, and some broad, solemn streets, flanked on either side by playfully painted mole hills, in which the *habitant* eats his pea-soup, smokes his bad tobacco, and finally leaves behind him twelve or fifteen heirs to keep up traditions that were old fifty years ago.

Speaking with one who had made all matters agricultural the subject of deep study, and who was quite free from any national prejudices, I was told the French field-labourer worked as well, if not better, than the Englishman. It seemed incredible, especially when we contrasted Upper and Lower Canada. However, our visit to Ste. Rose and the surrounding country did much to confirm this information. The *habitant* is proud, but not practically ambitious; thrifty, but conservative; neat, but he will spend his four score and ten years in a house with unfinished gallery. This last characteristic seems his most fatal one. He always sticks at the gallery. You may direct such an individual, but he can't direct you, and madame, the wife, will live and die "the madonna of the washtub."

Two mortal hours were spent in Ste. Rose vainly striving by bribes and promises to hire some conveyance for a twelve miles' drive. These unenterprising, sluggish-minded, rut-walkers would rather have perished than make any unusual effort that they might gain the wherewithal to increase the meagre beauty of their domains. At length, one stout woman, pillow woman, discovered her seven children spoke so loudly, pride and conventionality were silenced (even the pleasures of Arcadia are not without price). In this, as in similar cases, pride and conventionality trampled, unblushing avarice and ruse took their place, consequently we found ourselves paying not only more than had been stipulated, but sharing the drive with the most hopeful members of the family of seven.

Before my departure I had occasion to interview this *mère de famille* in her little front parlour, with its rag carpet, its darkened windows, its stiff table and chairs, its post-committee meeting aspect.

"Yes, during the summer they had enough to do, but when winter came, after the men had drawn their wood, they smoked and played cards, played cards and smoked, for hours together. No, little reading was accomplished. The children went to school till they were thirteen or fourteen and then helped at home. O, no! (with a funny face), the French certainly did not much like the English."

Here madame's eldest son made his appearance after a prolonged toilette, abnormally clean, and smilingly miserable in "masher" collar and city-made suit. We had waited exactly one hour for this miniature driver.

After an excruciating journey over roads that jolted out of our uncontrollable lips more expletives than any city passenger railway had ever done, we came within sight of a company of bouyant lads and lasses, dancing, laughing, flirting, and otherwise celebrating Dominion Day. They were all "old country people," for thus the English and Scotch in these districts quaintly distinguish themselves from the *habitants*. Cap-

tivating memories of village *fêtes* flitted through our minds as we looked at the fresh faced girls in coquettish print gowns, the muscular men, honest, warm-hearted as the fields and woods about them. There seemed so much more genuine courtesy, so much more real grace among these healthy-hearted people than in the often pseudo-society of city growth. They were amused when they laughed, hungry when they ate, happy when they danced, and the tardy ones brought no clumsily concocted excuses for their late arrival, but only said, smilingly: "Ah! we couldn't come any sooner, for, you see, we had the cows to milk." Would the town folk could always present so excellent an apology!

Between the villages of B— and St. A— two roads meet. They both end at the station. One, grass-grown and unfinished, is shorter by two miles than the other. This latter passes Monsieur le Curé's house and the church. The former was closed some years ago by Monsieur le Curé's order, notwithstanding that an old Scotch gentleman had given part of the land on which it would be made, thus doing the people of B— a great service. "But why not have two roads—a roundabout and a direct one?" "Monsieur le Curé thinks otherwise," was the resigned reply. This explained as much to us as it will doubtless explain to you.

Like most reformers, the ladies and gentlemen attending the temperance convention here last week decided they would gain their case. There is to be no compromise, but "total prohibition of the liquor traffic." Let them prohibit. Every true-hearted citizen must cry, "Down with those hideous, mysterious bar-rooms into which from the sunny street the weak-minded youth and crack-brained old gentlemen slink like evil spirits."

But man can't live by prohibition alone. They may say compromise is death, yet no compromise seems as fatal. Have you read the Rev. Mr. Haweis' admirable article in *The Universal Review* for this month? An effort has been made therein to reconcile the flesh and the spirit. It appears we can't arrive at any state of consistent existence until such reconciliation takes place. Those who cry "no theatre, no wine," returning fiercely their enemies' glare, remind one forcibly of the American and Britisher meeting upon a narrow bridge in Switzerland. Neither would give way an inch. The Englishman sat him down and took out his *Times*. The American, seeing this, calmly remarked: "After you, sir."

LOUIS LLOYD.

THE NORTH-WEST FARMERS.

SOME farmers from Ontario and from near Milwaukee have, within a week, visited the Regina plain, and they opened their eyes with wonder at the crops. They said there was no such promise in their parts. When the writer was in Toronto, a leading merchant and manufacturer—a jeweller—said to him: "Things were depressed last year in Ontario. What should we have done but for the North-West? In Toronto we can hardly get a bill paid; Ottawa at stagnation point; London comes next. We are glad and surprised when we receive \$150 from an Ontario shopkeeper. But it is a common thing to receive a letter with \$500 from a customer in the North-West. We look, I can tell you, with great interest for our Western mail."

I intend to take farmers as I met them haphazard when making my first trip to see my friends. I will give facts—what I saw.

The lot of a North-West farmer is much misconceived. It is one that strenuous wholesome spirits might well desire. It is not a paradisaic life, as that life has been divinely suggested, or by less sacred prophets, dreamed of and sung. He has no apples, or oranges, or pomegranates, etc., etc.; but, if he be married, he and his wife divide their labours, much as, according to Milton, Adam and Eve divided theirs on that fatal morn, after which no innocent dawn ever lit on this afflicted world—with, however, an advantage on the side of the North-West farmer—for there is no tree of knowledge of good and evil, in fact, in seven cases out of ten no tree at all in his domain; nor yet the beguiling serpent plotting wiles. It is a clear free life; if not paradisaic, not wholly unlike that of the earlier gods. And there is generally an angel around his footsteps such as never greeted Adam in Paradise, a cherub sweeter of aspect than the fairest of those whose rainbow wings hovered over the ways of unfallen man.

The North-West farmer may be divided into two great classes—the married and unmarried—and then we might make sub-divisions, based on character, *ad libitum*. But at present we are concerned with the married farmer. I will take the first house I "struck" since my return to the North-West.

I had intended visiting some friends in the Qu'Appelle Valley, about twenty miles north-west of Pense, and was indeed advertised to speak at Two Rivers school-house on Thursday, the 21st of June; but on Monday, the eighteenth, rain fell in torrents, and never "let up" until the following Sunday—a week of rain which made the streets of Regina fearful to contemplate, and still more fearful to drive a wheel over—which has filled the creeks and coulees, made farmers jubilant, and all sanguine about this year's crop, and the future of the great North-West. Such a storm as that of Monday the 18th! I wish it were my cue to describe a North-West storm, and that I had the pen to do justice to its power, splendour and sublimity; the crooked bar of fire that stands out on the black sky and instantly is gone, while the thunder, peal on peal, goes crashing over the cloud-darkened prairie. Four times on Monday the 18th, twice on Tuesday, and once on the Wednesday, I had to "change everything," having got drenched, and never believing that in such weather and over trails hopelessly demoralized, any persons would drive to the Two Rivers school-house, we gave up the idea of keeping that appointment. If I had known the tryst would have been kept by others I should have dared the storm and ploughed the uninviting trail.

The rain began to abate on Sunday, the 24th. On Monday, the 25th, we had a few drops—and many were fearing we should have more. "If we get more rain," said one "all the garden stuff will be destroyed." "What nonsense," cries Mrs. —, who has a fine garden behind her hotel "the cabbages in my garden have got twice the size since Monday." Some went so far as to say more rain would injure the grain. So hard is it to satisfy the grumbling bosom.

I took the train for Pense. On Monday morning up betimes, ordered the team, took an early breakfast and away for Two Rivers school-house. How the horses went! How fresh the breeze! How beautiful the flower-enamelled prairie! At the end of thirteen miles we reach Beacon Hill, and my friend Mr. J. W. Cafferata, sec. 24, tp. 18, r. 24, in Scotch bonnet and blouse, working suit, was at the door of his house to welcome us. Another friend at once undertook to ride round and tell the settlement we should have a meeting on the morrow in Two Rivers school-house.

Mr. Cafferata is an English gentleman—educated—who studied medicine—but disliking the pill and saw-bone business, determined to come out to this North-West to be a farmer. Dozens of young English gentlemen have done the same—with a difference—to wit—they did not buckle down to work as this wise man has done, and—fatallest of mistakes!—they did not marry. Mr. Cafferata has married a lady of refinement, education, and well connected and just the woman for the North-West.

Entering the house, what a difference between this house, and the house of the bachelor farmer. The present writer has never been blind to the many excellencies and multitudinous attractions of lovely woman but she is at her best as the tasteful, plucky, cheerful, energetic, independent, wife of a North-West farmer. Mrs. Cafferata could not have higher spirits or happier smiles if she was mistress of a baronial hall.

Beacon Hill farm is on a rolling prairie. About one hundred and fifty yards from the house, which stands on an eminence and commands a magnificent view, are the stables and outhouses. Sixty-five acres are under crop, and as the eye rises from the deep green of the wheat and crosses the prairie beyond, it takes in the blue backs of the Dirt Hills. Cattle, and horses, and pigs, and hens, and chickens are among the possessions of Beacon Hill farm, where bread, butter, eggs, brawn, bacon, pork, are manufactured, and life is very independent of the outside world. Before supper we walked over rich pastures and sunny hills, drinking in the prairie lark's song, inhaling the perfume of the flowers, watching the butterflies, and discussing the farmer's life and prospects. I found mine host confident in the future. After supper, which was served with simplicity and elegance, the napkins white as snow, the tiger lily, rose, anemone, crocus mingling their grateful perfume with the aroma of the tea urn, and at which I assisted with the relish of a North-West appetite, we again sauntered into the meadows and saw prairie, brown tilth, and wheat field in evening glory,—a scene filled with all that was grateful to soul and senses,—the hen with her chickens, the calves graceful as fallow deer lying down in the grass, the birds singing, the grasses and flowers sending up their odours to a blue sky flecked with clouds of grey and shining fleece, not a house nearer than four miles in this beautiful fruitful land, a boundless scene of lonely beauty that would have been lonesome but for the signs of a vigorous pioneer couple near, and the little fair-haired girl of a year and a half that toddles down towards the stables, and looks back and smiles, conscious she is going on to forbidden ground. Even the attentions of a stray mosquito could not mar the sense of peace and beauty, the ideas of hope and happiness which were borne into the mind. Meanwhile Mr. Cafferata has been at his work. Returned to the house we smoked a cigarette and then at Mrs. Cafferata's suggestion we adjourned to the small drawing-room where we discussed Dickens and Thackeray, and a couple of visitors having come from the valley, played a game of whist and kept Mr. Cafferata up until eleven, two hours later than his usual time for retiring.

In the morning, which was a fit promise of such a day as was desirable after the rain—a morning cloudy-warm,—I took in the wide sea of rolling green, and inhaled the perfumed breeze, whose sough sounded like music across those downs, watched and listened to the prairie lark rising a few yards in the air, and singing his few but deliciously sweet notes; went to the stables and saw the cows milked; visited the pigs which I had helped to feed yesterday after supper; exercised myself at the pump, and at sawing wood, until seven o'clock, when the breakfast bell rang—the breakfast which one assailed with a board-of-ship gusto.

Mr. Cafferata donned his working suit, and pegged away until it was time to drive me to the meeting. Back again in the evening. Again he puts on his working clothes, and applies himself to his noble toil. He is his own boy and man, attends to his horses, cattle, pigs. He has ploughed and cultivated all that land himself, and if I take down from a shelf in his library our old friend Horace, and turn to the first Satire of the First Book, I find no character to match my friend. He does not cry, "O, fortunati Mercatores!" nor yet "Militia est potior." On the contrary, he feels he has chosen wisely and well, is content with his lot, is sure of independence, and has a chance of affluence.

The next day we visited Mr. Joseph Young, once an Ontario farmer, now wedded to the North-West. He has five sons, three of them men, tall, stalwart fellows, each with fifty acres of crop on his homestead. Mr. Young himself has sixty acres of some of the finest wheat I ever saw, and forty acres broken. At dinner at his house we ate pork raised by himself which would have given fresh inspiration to Charles Lamb writing an essay on Roast Pig, and dilating on the delicious crackling. Here, too, we saw the advantage of a wife—Mrs. Young, a Scotch lady, placing a table before you that would have created an appetite if the drive had not already made me so hungry I could have eaten an anchor.

In a second article I may give your readers some idea of the North-

West bachelor farmer, a brave fellow too, as will be seen. Here let me close by saying:

The man of energy who loves Independence, and knows she cannot be won without toil and will—let him come to the North-West; but you who are bent on making a rapid fortune, who sigh for those happy isles of the Roman bard, where the earth yields her harvests and the trees their fruits, unbidden; where honey drops from the oak and the streams leap babbling from the hills; where the cows come undriven to the milk pail, and the flock is unhurt by pestilence or heat, or wild beasts—those shores destined by Jove for the pious when the golden age had passed away— you, I say, who want a country where pigeons can be shot ready roasted for your breakfast, I pray you come not near this land which welcomes to her breast only brave, strong, self-reliant men.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

June 30.

SONNET.

UNSEEN, unknown, unguessed by all around,
The lonely myst'ry of the inner life,
Making no sign, and giving out no sound.
Deep hidden; far from all the outward strife
Of sight and speech and formulative thought,
(Which, in the sounding, weakly loses force:)
Nebulous, vague, yet with most meaning fraught
For here all thought, all action, has its source.

This fount to keep pure, clean, and free from taint
Of selfish, weak, or hard'ning influence,
Our skill, our waking strength, must never faint,
But even after failure, yet commence.
Then, though to others, what we build, seem frail,
In our own hearts we shall not feel to fail.

AMY BROWNING.

THE MORAL ELEMENT IN THE "ANCIENT MARINER."

Two years ago, in the Inter-Universities Matriculation Examination, I asked the eighty candidates, "What is the moral purpose of the *Ancient Mariner*?" and therefore the revival of the subject by Louisa Murray and M. Middleton in THE WEEK has for me a peculiar interest. As I expected, I received some very funny answers. One candidate told me that the only moral purpose was to raise a little money to keep the pot boiling. Another who wrote for Victoria, and was presumably a Methodist, said that it was to illustrate the value of the class meeting, for as soon as the *Ancient Mariner* had confessed his sin he obtained relief. A third, who wrote for Queen's replied that it was to teach the doctrine of predestination, and quoted in support of his opinion:—

Forthwith this frame of mine was wrenched
With a woeful agony,
Which forced me to begin my tale;
And then it left me free.

Nearly all the rest, with many variations, concurred in the opinion that it was to teach the great lesson of love:—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

I do not at all agree with M. Middleton, but think, on the contrary, that Miss Murray has beautifully expressed a very evident truth when she says: "In the *Ancient Mariner* we have a symbol of man's soul alienated from God, and leading a blind and selfish existence, destitute of sympathy and love;" nor can I see why he should desire to combat the idea of the poem being anything more than a fairy tale written by Coleridge to fulfil his agreement with Wordsworth, to supply some poems of a supernatural type to help to fill up their new volume of *Lyrical Ballads*. Both the bent of the poet's mind and his habit of life are against M. Middleton's theory, for Coleridge was always intensely philosophical, both in his writings and conversation, and, at this time, when he was living at Stowey, in the Quantock Hills, he made a regular practice of preaching in Unitarian chapels.

William Hazlitt, who, on one occasion, walked ten miles to hear the poet-preacher, gives us this graphic description of his style: "He then launched into his subject like an eagle dallying with the wind. The sermon was upon Peace and War—upon Church and State—not their alliance, but their separation; on the spirit of the World and the spirit of Christianity, not as the same but as opposed to one another. He talked of those who had inscribed the Cross of Christ upon banners dripping with human gore! He made a poetical and pastoral excursion; and to show the fatal effects of war, drew a striking contrast between the simple shepherd boy driving his teams afield, or sitting under the hawthorn, piping to his flock, as though he should never be old, and the same poor lad cramped, kidnapped, brought into town, made drunk at an ale-house, turned into a wretched drummer-boy, with his hair sticking on end with powder and pomatum, a long queue at his back, and tricked out in the finery of the profession of blood."

Although his text was "He departed again into a mountain Himself alone," Coleridge could not help drifting into the subject of peace and good will in opposition to war and cruelty. His was a loving and lovable nature, and a nature which gave vent to its opinions on every possible

occasion. "Did you ever hear me preach?" he asked Lamb. "I never heard you do anything else," was the reply.

We may find indications of the bent of Coleridge's mind, in the only considerable prose work he wrote, viz., the "Aids to Reflection." It opens with a number of aphorisms. Aphorism No. ix. says, "Life is the one universal soul, which by virtue of the enlivening Breath and the informing Word, all organized bodies have in common, each after its kind. This therefore all animals possess, and man as an animal. . . . Aphorism No. xxx. is, "What the duties of Morality are, the Apostle instructs the believer in full; comprising them under the two heads of Negative and Positive: Negative, to keep himself pure from the world; and Positive, beneficence from loving kindness; that is, love of his fellow-men (his kind) as himself."

Love of man as man, and of the lower animals as creatures of the same enlivening Breath and informing Word was the chief idea in the poet's thought and life; and it should be no matter of surprise that he taught it in the *Ancient Mariner*, as well as elsewhere. The two views we have of him from contemporary history, one at the beginning and the other at the end of his literary life, represent him as a teacher of moral truth. I have already quoted Hazlitt, and I now give a picture of him, in his latter years, from Carlyle's *Life of Sterling*:—

"Coleridge sat on the brow of Highgate Hill, in those years, looking down on London and its smoke tumult, like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle, attracting towards him the thoughts of innumerable brave souls still engaged there. His express contributions to poetry, philosophy, or any specific province of human literature or enlightenment, had been small and sadly intermittent; but he had especially among young enquiring men, a higher than literary, a kind of prophetic or magician character. . . . A sublime man who alone in those dark days had saved his crown of spiritual manhood, escaping from the black materialism, and revolutionary deluge, with God, freedom, and immortality still his; a King of men. The practical intellects of the world did not much heed him, or carelessly reckoned him a metaphysical dreamer; but to the rising spirits of the young generation he had this dusky sublime character, and sat there as a kind of Magus girt in mystery and enigma, his Dodona oak grove whispering strange, uncertain, whether oracles or jargon."

Coleridge was a prophet, and not a writer of meaningless fairy tales. In conclusion I cannot see the force of M. Middleton's hope, "that some people will in consequence of this (his) paper, enjoy their jam without dread of its containing any powder; will read this "most wonderful fairy tale," nor fear to find a moral at the end." The enjoyment of reading Don Quixote, Kingsley's "Water Babies," the "Ancient Mariner," or any other allegorical work is to my mind only intensified by a recognition of the underlying thought. None of us want to find powder in our jam, but we don't object to a little wholesome baking power in our breakfast rolls.

Kingston.

K. L. JONES.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

HISTORIC WATERWAYS: Six hundred miles of Canoeing down the Rock, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. By Reuben Gold Thwaite. 298 pp., \$1.25. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. Toronto: Williamson and Co.

Mr. Thwaite, who, we learn, is Secretary of the Historical Society of the State of Wisconsin, introduces us in this delightful volume to several of the historic waterways of the West, on the bosom of which he seems to have done considerable canoeing. The region of these Western "Rob Roy" excursions is one well known to historical students, and particularly to such Canadians as possess the historic memory and are familiar with the waters of the Mississippi basin, which were first explored by adventurous French Canadians about the middle of the eighteenth century. The rivers were traversed by Joliet and Marquette and were discovered on their exploring expedition to the Mississippi. They are identified in later history with the incidents of the Black Hawk war and the terrors of Indian marauding in the States that border on the Mississippi. The author happily combines the historic and descriptive features of the region traversed, and canoeists and lovers of the paddle will find in the volume much to delight as well as to interest. The character studies *en route* will be found amusing.

THE POCKET GUIDE FOR EUROPE: A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent and the British Isles, and through Egypt, Palestine and Northern Africa. By Thomas W. Knox. 18mo, 223 pp., 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is another tourist's volume intended for summer. It is a complete and serviceable manual, of very handy dimensions, giving an outline of a tour of the European Continent, together with an itinerary of travel along the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In its brief compass only the chief points of interest are touched upon, but to what is supplied little exception can be taken. Suggestions are given of extended tours and of the probable time consumed in taking them, with some useful information respecting watering-places in England and on the Continent. Appended is a Glossary of Travel-Talk in four languages, which will be found useful to the tourist.

THE VACATION JOURNAL: A Diary of Outings from May until November. New York: A. D. F. Randolph and Co. Toronto: Williamson and Co.

This dainty volume is peculiarly a product of summer. It consists of some two hundred and fifty blank pages, with a poetical quotation at the head of each, intended for the tourist or sportsman, and designed to preserve a record of his vacation rambles in the delightful months of summer. The quotations are drawn from English and American poets alike, and serve the double purpose of inspiring the thoughts of the diarist as he sits down to make his daily entry or of putting him in a quiet reposeful mood best suited for the angler or stalker waiting patiently for his prey. Among the miscellaneous matter appended to the volume will be found what will interest the botanist—a memorandum of the flora of the Eastern and Middle States of the neighbouring Republic. Much of this list will be found useful also in Canada.

POPULAR PHYSICS. By J. Dorman Steele, Ph.D. 380 pp., \$1.75. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes and Co.

The present work is a new and greatly improved edition of a well known text book in a series of natural science manuals styled the "Fourteen Weeks Course." The form in which it is cast and its abundant illustrations fit it admirably as a practical work for the class-room, and the present revised edition will doubtless be found acceptable to both students and teachers of physics. The facts and theories advanced are those currently accepted, while the classifications recognized in the best scientific works on the subject have been retained. The chapters on Electricity, Heat Acoustic and Optics, have been thoroughly revised, and additional matter added of much value. The work has also been enriched by notes of an illustrated character bearing on a wide range of simple experiments within reach of the pupil.

THE STORY OF THE GOTHS, from the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion in Spain. By Henry Bradley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The interesting question, to those, young and old alike, who are not very well read in history, "Who were the Goths?" will be found answered in the pleasantly written volume before us. It forms one of the series, "The Story of the Nations," which the publishers, with commendable zeal, have been issuing of late. The author opens his narrative with an account of the early notices of the Goths and their national characteristics, derived from Pliny, Tacitus and other Roman writers. He then follows the Goths in their emigration southward from the Baltic to the Danube, and recites the story of the first conflict of the tribe with the Romans and the subsequent intrusion into Greece and Asia, with the frightful marauding and spoliation of cities which marked the overrings of the Grecian empire by the barbarian hordes of the north. The later story of events at Constantinople, of the various kingdoms acquired by the Visigoths, of the conquest of Italy by the Ostrogoths, and of the final merging and vanishing of both branches of the Gothic family in the Spanish nation, are interestingly and instructively dealt with, including references to the conversion of the Goths, some account of Moorish ascendancy in Spain, and a brief disquisition on the little that is known of the Gothic language.

REBECCA THE WITCH, and other Tales, in Metre. By David Skaats Foster. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888.

The writer's poetical facility seems to have occasioned the throwing of these domestic tales and other incidents into verse. The work has no slight merit as verse, many of the tales are marked by pathos and by a grace and tenderness of feeling, which win on the reader the more he dips into the volume. The opening poem, which gives the title to the book, is a romance founded on an incident of the days of witch-burning in New England. In plot and execution the poem is worthy of preservation. Some of the minor poems are sweet and tender, while others bespeak a playful imagination and a quaint humour.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A Biography for Young People. By Noah Brooks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888.

The lives of Presidents of the United States, as a rule, can have little interest for Canadian readers. An exception, however, must be made in the case of Abraham Lincoln, whose career as a self-made man, "from the log cabin to the White House," as our neighbours are fond of depicting it, appeals to the ambition of youth. The author presents his story graphically, and appears to write with a full personal knowledge of the man and his work, and with enthusiasm for the country during its sharp struggle for national existence.

TROPICAL AFRICA. By Henry Drummond, LL.D., F.R.S.E. New York: Scribner and Welford. Toronto: Williamson and Co. 1888.

Professor Drummond, whose notable work, entitled "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," will be remembered by readers of the literature on the reconciliation between science and religion, is the author of this work. His present field is an entirely new one, and seems to have been undertaken partly in connection with the Scotch Livingstonia Mission, and partly with the author's desire to make a rambling holiday tour in Equatorial Africa. This much we glean from the narrative, and a more delightful hour or two could hardly be spent over a book of travel than invites the reader in the work before us. The author wields a light, graceful pen, and he has much of the enthusiasm for exploration which marked his countryman Livingstone's career, and much of the same traveller's fervid interest in the work of heathen evangelization. The region of Africa traversed by the writer is that first opened up by the great Scottish missionary, the tract from the mouth of the Zambesi to the head of Lake Nyassa. The latter is reached by the Shiré river, a northern affluent of the Zambesi; and for missionary, as well as for colonization purposes, the region is perhaps the most interesting in Central Africa. The writer is an observant traveller, and besides being well equipped for his task, possesses the rare qualification of being a fascinating and entertaining writer. Very pathetic is the account given by the author of his visit to the mission station at Livingstonia on Lake Nyassa, with the row of trim white cottages, and the other row near by of trim grass-green graves, all that met the traveller's eye of the mission station and the fever-stricken missionaries who had passed to their reward. Many things are interestingly touched upon by Professor Drummond in connection with the resources of the heart of Africa, and with the future occupation by white men of the vast lake region of the continent. Particularly valuable is the chapter on "The Heart Disease of Africa, Its Pathology and Cure," in which the writer deals with the slave trade and with the political and diplomatic problems in the way of its suppression. Interesting in a scientific way, also, are the chapters on the Geology of Equatorial Africa, on the White Ant and the Ways of African Insects, on Mimicry and on the Geography of the region; while the "Political Warning," with which the work closes, is full of wise counsel and practical suggestiveness. A number of excellent maps, complete the service the author has agreeably rendered in the further elucidation of the problem of African colonization by the white races.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Simon Sterne, of the New York Bar. Fourth Revised Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson and Co.

At this late day there is no need to commend Mr. Sterne's excellent manual of the Constitution of the United States, which is not only well known to politicians and students of constitutional history, but is held in high esteem by both. The new edition

brings down the work from 1882 to the present year, and deals with the constitutional developments within the period indicated. Among the questions discussed in the Addenda are the Presidential Succession Bill, the counting of the Presidential vote, European pauper and Chinese immigration, the Inter-State Commerce Law, Woman Suffrage, with other political, industrial and financial topics. The discussion of many of these topics will be found interesting to Canadians, and we particularly recommend the reading by such of the author's thoughtful and instructive preface to the present edition, which puts in brief form all the salient points connected with the questions which our neighbours have had under discussion of late years. It is gratifying to note that the author speaks confidently of an awakened public opinion which is now closely watching the administration of affairs in the United States, and the effect of which is most wholesome on the political leaders of the nation as well as on the people at large. In conformity of this Mr. Sterne points to the increased value of character as an element of availability for judicial, political and municipal office, to the removal of discontent and the substitution of arbitration in labour questions, and to the increasing persistence of all classes of the people for good government, financial retrenchment, and the reform of abuses. The author laudably points to the demoralizing effect of the surplus accumulations in the Treasury, to unwise measures increasing protection to manufactures, and to the impolicy of putting the people under the dominion of unscrupulous, monied corporations and "combines." We welcome the new edition of this useful manual.

delphic answer. Mr. Andrew Lang makes *Robert Elsmere* the text for a paper on "Religious Romances;" Mr. George J. Romanes criticizes "Recent Critics of Darwinism;" Matthew Arnold is the subject of a paper by Dr. Traill, and of a Poem entitled, "The Rest of the Immortals," by Michael Field.

THE July *Forum* is largely political, or quasi-political, though "English Need American Manners," by J. W. Higginson, "The Stuff that Dreams are Made of," by Dr. Clymer, and "The New Battle of the Books," by George Pellew, furnish a different, and to some, a more attractive element. The number opens with a paper on "The Political Situation," by Senator Edmunds, and closes with one on "The Bugbear of Trusts," by Henry Wood, in which the writer endeavours to show that the dangers of the trust system have been greatly over-estimated. The discussion of "What Shall the Public Schools Teach?" still goes on, Prof. L. H. Ward contributing a paper on the subject.

"The Question of Imperial Safety," with contributions by Gen. Sir Edward Hamley, M.P., Col. Hozier and Lord Charles Beresford, opens July number of *The Nineteenth Century*. In this number appears the interesting second part of Mr. Goldwin Smith's review of the "American Statesmen Series of Biographies;" "The Coming Age of Plenty," by Prince Kropotkin; "Pasteur," by Mrs. Priestly; "Archbishop Trench's Poems," by Aubrey De Vere; "Free Greece," by the Countess of Galloway; "The Scientific Frontier an Accomplished Fact," by Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P.; "A Woman's College in the United States," Miss A. P. Smith, and "Local Government and County Councils in France," by the French Ambassador, make up the number.

A MANUAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF CANADA, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1883. By John George Bourinot, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada. Crown 8vo, 238 pp., \$1.25. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

It is not to be denied that Canadians take little interest in their own history. Were this otherwise how much more hopeful would be the future of the young nation's life. When the general history is disregarded, it is not to be wondered at that the constitutional history fails to interest, even though Canadians are charged with having more politics to the square mile than the people of any other country. There are nevertheless signs that more interest is now being taken in the native history, though ignorance still holds that all that is worth studying of it centres in the French period. In the little volume before us Dr. Bourinot has done good service in issuing in separate form the introductory chapter on "Parliamentary Institutions in Canada," from his large work on *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice*. This chapter is profusely annotated, and is a clear exposition of the various constitutions given to Canada from the period of the Conquest to the present time. Though based on a portion of the author's larger work, the manual has been carefully revised and brought down to date, with the incorporation of the arguments bearing on the interpretation of the Constitution on appeal to the Imperial Privy Council. The analysis of the points in dispute in these important test cases will be found of great service not only to students of the native history, but to all who take an interest in politics. This will be manifest when it is borne in mind that the decisions in these test cases illustrate the principles which govern the interpretation of the present Constitution of Canada, and define the respective powers of the Federal and the Provincial Legislative bodies. Appended to the work are the texts of the British North America Act, of the Act establishing the Provinces of the Dominion, and of an Act passed to remedy certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Canadian Parliament. This useful little manual on native institutions should be in the hands of all intelligent Canadians.

MIRACLE GOLD. By Richard Dowling.
EVE: A NOVEL. By Rev. S. Baring Gould.
DR. GLENNIE'S DAUGHTER: A STORY OF REAL LIFE. By B. L. Farjeon: Canadian copyright edition. Toronto: William Bryce.

These three novels are superior to many heretofore published by Mr. Bryce. *Miracle Gold* has the greatest number of characters, the most complicated plot, and the greatest variety of incident. The plot of *Eve* is pivoted on a crime, many of the incidents are crimes, the characters are well drawn, but with the exception of Barbara Jordan, poor Eve herself, and Jasper Bapp, they are for the most part detestable. Yet the story is well told, and the reader will appreciate the humour and pathos with which it abounds. *Dr. Glennie's Daughter* is not equal to some of Farjeon's novels we have read, but will be found not unworthy of his reputation. If it has less incident and is less sensational than the other two stories, it is less extravagant and more like a story of real life, which it purports to be. They will all make first rate reading for the holidays.

The July *Temple Bar* is not entirely devoted to fiction. A review of Edward Barington de Fonblanquis' *Annals of the House of Percy* gives a very full and interesting account of the famous Northumbrian family. "A Lapsed Copyright" is a pleasant commentary on some of Disraeli's novels, and in "A Minor Poet," that somewhat despised individual is treated in a spirit by no means unfriendly.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for July has for frontispiece a portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson, from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. With the exception of those accompanying "Pagodas, Aurioles and Umbrellas," the illustrations depict English scenes and scenery. "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," which has been running through several numbers, loses none of its attractiveness in this one.

Two chapters of Henry James's story, "The Reverberator," and "The Alcalde of the Sierra Negra," by W. F. Hubbard, comprise the fiction in *Macmillan* for July. Augustine Birrell reviews Canon Ainger's *Letters of Charles Lamb*. "A Menace to National Unity," by B. R. Wise, late Attorney-General of New South Wales, we commend to the consideration of Imperial Federationists. "A Brother of the Common Life" takes us back to the fourteenth century, and Thomas à Kempis and "Gaston la Tour," which is to be continued, to the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

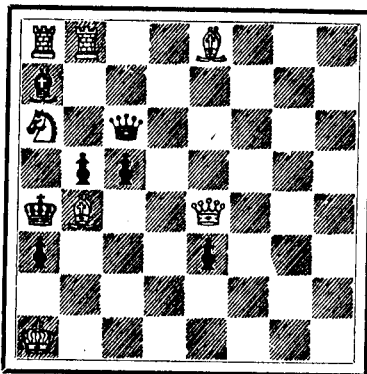
The *Andover Review* for July opens with an article on "Schopenhauer as a Critic of Religion," by Prof. H. N. Gardiner, followed by "The Muslim's Faith," by Rev. Thomas Patrick Hughes, in which the writer shows the salient points in which the Muhammadan religion resembles Christianity. A thoughtful paper on "Stock Companies as Distributors of Wealth," by D. Collin Wells, contains a great deal of useful information and many valuable suggestions. President Joseph Ward criticizes the "Territorial System of the United States," and Professor A. S. Isaacs discusses "Current Phases of American Judaism."

THE *Contemporary* for July has a table of contents suited to a variety of tastes. In the opening article Lord Hobhouse discusses Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill with reference to the City of London; the Bishop of Ripon treats of "The Sunday Question;" "Will England Retain India?" is Meredith Townsend's enquiry to which he gives a

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 269.
By R. L. HERMET.

BLACK.



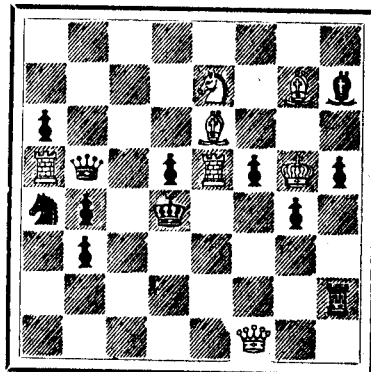
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 270.
By J. BERGHER.

From *Vanity Fair*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------------|------------------|
| No. 263. | | No. 264. | |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1. Kt-R 8 | K-Q 3 | 1. R-R 1 | K x Kt |
| 2. B-B 8 | Moves | 2. R-K 1 | K moves. |
| 3. B mates | | 3. P-K 4 mate. | |
| | | 2. Kt-Q 6 + | If 1 P x Kt, &c. |
| | | 3. P-K 4 mate. | 2 P x Kt. |

GAME PLAYED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A., BETWEEN THE LATE DR J. H. ZUKERTORT AND COL. J. A. TRABUR, OF LOUISVILLE.

FRANCHETTO.

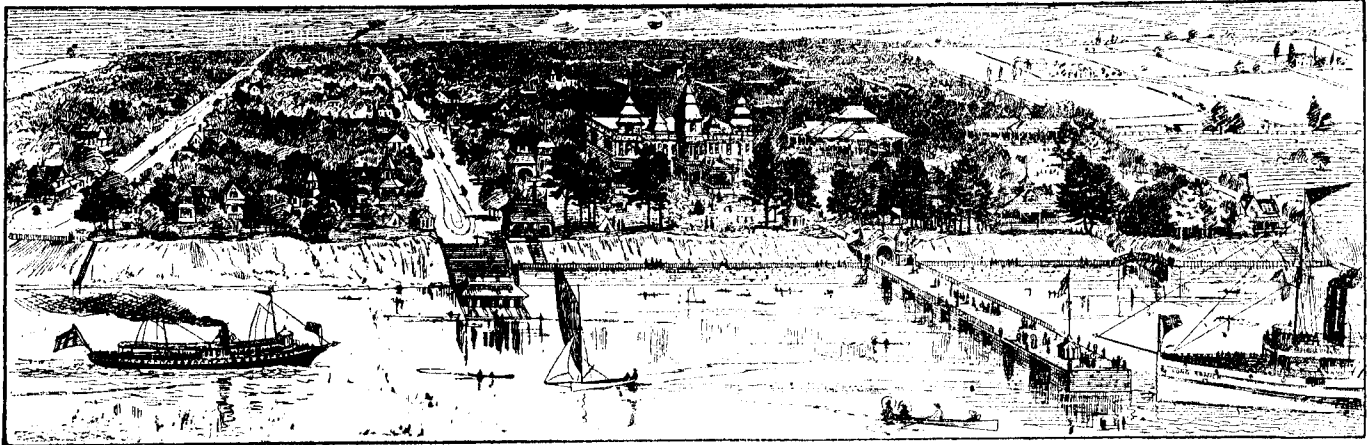
ZUKERTORT.	TRABUR.	ZUKERTORT.	TRABUR.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-Q Kt 3	16. R x Kt	Kt x P at B 2
2. P-Q 4	B-Kt 2	17. Kt x P (d)	Kt-K 4
3. B-Q 3	P-K 3	18. Kt-B 6 +	K-B 1
4. Kt-K R 3	P-K R 3	19. B-K 2	B-R 3
5. Castles	Kt-K B 3	20. Q Kt-Q 5 (e)	P-B 3
6. P-K B 3	P-Q 3	21. B-K 4 +	K-Kt 1
7. P-Q B 4	Kt-B 3	22. Kt-B 3	B-K 6
8. B-K 3	P-K Kt 4	23. Kt-K R 5	Q-R 3
9. Kt-B 3	P-R 3	24. Q x P +	K-R 2
10. P-B 4 (a)	P x P	25. Q x Kt	B x R +
11. Kt x P	P-K R 4	26. K-B 1	Q x B
12. P-Q 5	Kt-K 4	27. Kt-B 6	Q-R 5
13. P x P	K Kt-Kt 5 (b)	28. Kt-Q 1	Q R-K B 1
14. P x P +	K-Q 2 (c)	29. Kt x B	R x Kt (f)
15. B-K B 2	K x B		and white resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) Not good, as it opens the King's side dangerously.
- (b) After this we prefer Black's game.
- (c) A good move.
- (d) Taking the Black P's on King's side has not improved White's game.
- (e) We prefer Kt-Kt 4.
- (f) A pretty ending, the game has been well played by Black; White seems to have underrated his adversary.

THE pleasant announcement is made that Lord Dufferin will write a memoir of his mother, who was Sheridan's granddaughter, and who inherited much of the family wit and brilliancy. Lady Dufferin's "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," is found in all the collections, and may be justly ranked with single famous poems.

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- Personal Recollections of Andrew Johnson. Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman.
- East Tennessee One Hundred Years Ago. Senator Joseph S. Fowler.
- A Chapter in the History of Spain. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., Minister to Spain.
- Washington's Diary for August, 1781. General Meredith Read, F.S.A., F.R.G.S.
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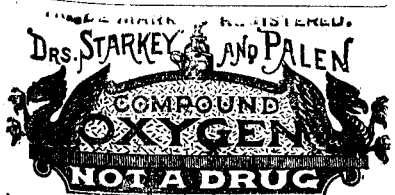
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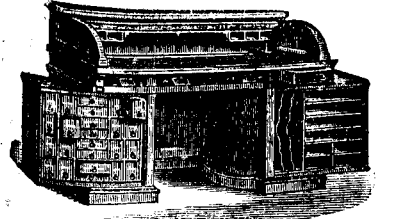


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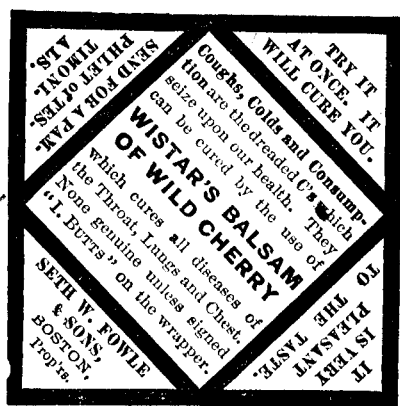
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