

THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Third Year.
Vol. III., No. 13.

Toronto, Thursday, February 25th, 1886.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 cents.

A Blue Cross before this paragraph signifies that the subscription is due. We should be pleased to have a remittance. We send no receipts, so please note the change of date upon address slip, and if not made within two weeks advise us by post card.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve - - - 2,100,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President.
WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.

George Taylor, Esq., Hon. S. C. Wood, James Crathern, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayer, Esq., John Waldie, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager; J. C. KEMP, Asst.-Gen'l. Manager; ROBERT GILL, Inspector; F. H. HANKEY, Asst. Inspector.
New York.—J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago.—A. L. Dowar, Agent; A. Laird, Asst. Agent.

BRANCHES.—Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaford, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

BANKERS.—New York, the American Exchange National Bank; London, England, the Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve - - - 100,000

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.
Directors.—C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, Cashier.

BRANCHES.—Amprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Canadian Bank of Commerce. AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. A. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker. AGENTS IN LONDON.—English Alliance Bank.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000
Capital Paid-up, - - - 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Board of Directors.

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., - - - President.
SAM'L TREES, Esq., - - - Vice-President.

H. P. Dwight, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.F., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq., A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Branches.—Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill and North Toronto.

Agents.—In Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HON. JAS. G. ROSS, - - - President.
WILLIAM WITALL, Esq., Vice-President.

SIR N. F. BELLEAU, K.T., Jno. R. Young, Esq., R. H. SMITH, Esq., WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., GEO. R. RENFREW, Esq., JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Pembroke, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Thorold, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—The Bank of Scotland.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

LOSSES PAID, \$97,500,000.
ASSETS, \$33,000,000.
INVESTED IN CANADA, \$900,000.

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.
Jos. B. REED, Agent, Toronto.

Office—20 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

A.D. 1820.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire Premiums (1885) about \$7,000,000
Fire Assets (1885) about 13,000,000
Investments in Canada 982,517
Total Invested Funds (Fire & Life) 33,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE FOR THE DOMINION:

North British Buildings, - Montreal.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Man. Director.

Toronto Branch—20 Wellington St. E.

R. N. GOODE, Agent and Dist. Insp.

H. W. EVANS, Asst. Agent.

ROSES,

The Best in the City.

A LARGE STOCK OF

CHOICE FLOWERS.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

H. Slight, 16/52

407 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office, from mechanical, skilled, practical contractors, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY the NINTH day of MARCH next, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, etc., and increasing the height of the banks of the lower part of the Welland Canal between the powerhouse and Thorold. The works throughout will be let in sections. A map showing the different places, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 23rd February instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works will be supplied at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold. Parties tendering are requested to examine the locality, and bear in mind that the season and circumstances under which the works have to be done render some of them of an exceptional nature.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates or prices stated in the offer submitted. The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1886.

MR. HAMILTON MCCARTHY, Sculptor, of London, England, is now prepared to execute Portrait Busts, Medallions, Statuettes, Memorials, Marble, Bronze, Terra Cotta, and other materials. Mr. McCarthy has received the patronage of Royalty, the aristocracy, and many of the principal institutions of England and Scotland. RESIDENCE—147 Yorkville Avenue. STUDIO—62 YONGE ST. ARCADE.

FRANK STUBBS,

Merchant Tailor, 22/52

No. 8 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. OPPOSITE DOMINION BANK

N.B.—IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLLENS.

E LAKE & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ETC., 16 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

City and Farm Properties Bought, Sold and Exchanged, Leases Negotiated, Estates Managed, Rents and Mortgages Collected, etc. Special attention given to the management of Private Funds on First Mortgage of Real Estate.—Lake's Land and Loan Office, 16 King St. East, Toronto.

SHIBBLEY & NELLER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

H. T. SHIBBLEY. F. E. NELLER.

Offices: 17 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

EXECUTORSHIPS. THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO., 27 Wellington Street East.

May be appointed Executor by Will, or when other Executors renounce, or if there be no Will, the Company may be appointed Administrator by the Surrogate Court.

JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST, 15/52

326 and 328 Jarvis Street. Specialties—Children's and Nervous Diseases. Hours 9 to 11 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m.; Saturday afternoons excepted.

DRS. HALL & EMORY, HOMEOPATHISTS, 15/52

33 and 35 Richmond St. East, Toronto.

Telephone No. 150.

Dr. Hall in office—9 to 11 a.m. daily, Monday and Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9. Dr. Emory in office—12 to 1 p.m. daily, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7:30 to 9; Sundays, 3 to 4 p.m.

R. J. TROTTER, DENTAL SURGEON, 12/52

Corner of BAY AND KING STREETS, over Molsons Bank. Entrance: King Street.

R. A. GRAY, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Conveyancing, Affidavits, Etc.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

24 Adelaide St. East, - - - Toronto.

HELLO BROWN! WHY DON'T YOU GET SOME OF THE DAVIES BREWING CO.'S BEER.

It is really fine, and the best for Hotels and in bottles for family use. Address—

DON BREWERY, TORONTO.

49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

FOR GOOD SERVICEABLE WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS AT MODERATE PRICES.

There is no place like the Arcade Tailors. Fit and Workmanship guaranteed. Give them a call.

ELVINS & LEES.

Scotch Tweed Warehouse,

9 Yonge St. Arcade.

P.S.—Special Discount to Students.

CARSON & STEWARD, PRACTICAL BOOKBINDERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 49/52

23 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO

(Nearly opposite Victoria St)

RUSSELL'S, 9 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, for HIGH-CLASS WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

Watch Repairing and Jewellery Manufactured to order, special features.

Charges Moderate. 8/52

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY TO SELL THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE WORK:—"Palestine, Historical and Descriptive," by Rev. W. L. Gage and Dean Stanley, of Westminster. The only work giving a full and complete history of the land of Palestine. Large commissions given to agents. Book sells at sight. Write for terms and choice of territory, and receive a complete list of my publications.—R. SPARLING, 151 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

M'CARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., 5/26

Temple Chambers, Toronto St., Toronto. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., John Hoskin, Q.C., Adam R. Creelman, E. W. Harcourt, W. H. P. Clement, Wallace Nesbitt.

WELCH & TROWER, GOLD AND SILVER, 35/52

Jewellery Manufacturers

DIAMOND DEALERS and

MEDALLISTS.

Highest commendation from His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE and H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE. Store and Manufactory—

171 Yonge Street, Toronto.

STUART W. JOHNSTON, CHEMIST, 30/52

DISPENSING.—We pay special attention to this branch of our business.

271 King St. West, - - - TORONTO

THE ALLODIAL ARGUS, 48/52

Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.

R. W. PRITTIE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuers, Auctioneers, and Financial Agents,

ROOM C, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO

Send 3c. stamp for a copy of the above paper.

SANITARY PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING.

KEITH & FITZSIMONS,

109 King St. West, Toronto.

MARSHALL & BARTON, 52/52

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, FINANCE AGENTS, Accountants and Assignees-in-trust.

Loans negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. Special attention given to the management of Estates, Probates, Trusts, and other confidential business.

49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

MR. W. A. SHERWOOD, ARTIST, 49/52

Portraits in Oil or Pastel from life or photograph.

Room 54, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

BURGESS'S EASY METHOD ENGRAVING anyone, in one lesson, to sketch from life or copy. Complete outfits, \$5.

WM. BURGESS, C. P. R., 49/52

West Toronto Junction.

JOSEPH A. BURKE, 2/52

(Successor to M. Croake),

Dealer in GROCERIES, CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS, CANNED GOODS of all kinds.

The store is always well stocked with the choicest qualities of Groceries and Liquors. Families supplied at most reasonable prices.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Note the address—

JOS. A. BURKE, 588 YONGE STREET.

HERBERT C. JONES, M.A., 6/52

Barrister, Attorney, and Solicitor,

No. 26 YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

Author of Treatise on "Land Titles Act, 1885."

MRS. BRASLIP IS PREPARED TO receive pupils at her SCHOOL OF DECORATIVE ART, 49 KING STREET WEST, in the following branches:—Oil, Water Colours, Mineral, Chasing on Brass, Etc. Mrs. Eyer, teacher of Art Needlework, Miss Boylan, teacher of Piano, Guitar and Singing.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. **BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** are offered with the most confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. 25 cents a box.



THE
**IMPROVED
MODEL WASHER
AND
BLEACHER**

Only Weighs 6 lbs. can be carried in a small valise.

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
C. W. Dennis, Toronto.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required—no friction to injure the fabric. A ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. To place it in every household, the price has been placed at \$3, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded. See what the Baptist says, "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$3, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labour-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3.50.

C. W. DENNIS, 213 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Please mention this paper.

SEEDS
RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST
Illustrated Catalogue for 1886
Containing description and prices of the choicest
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS
Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. It is the most complete catalogue published in Canada.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

USE

**GOLD SEAL
BAKING POWDER**
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Ladies who are particular about their baking must use it in preference to any other powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

LENOX PENS!

A COMPLETE SERIES IN TWELVE NUMBERS.

From which every writer can select THE BEST PEN for his or her peculiar style of penmanship. Sample of each number (12 pens), by mail to any address for ten cents.

TAINOR BROS., MERRILL & Co.,

18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Those wishing to keep their copies of THE WEEK in good condition, and have them on hand for reference, should use a Binder. We can send by mail.

A STRONG PLAIN BINDER

For 75 Cents. Postage prepaid

These Binders have been made expressly for THE WEEK, and are of the best manufacture. The papers can be placed in the Binder week by week, thus keeping the file complete.

Address—
OFFICE OF THE WEEK,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

DESIGNS PORTRAITS
WOOD
CUTTING AND ENGRAVING
TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
(BRIGDEN & BEALE)

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS



Superior, Standard, Reliable. 22/52
Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

LITTLE BRITAIN, ONT., Nov. 15th, 1885. This is to certify that I have used Dr. Von Stromberg's Worm Killer with great satisfaction, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world at large. Use my name if of any advantage.
KENNETH FERGUSON.

DEAR SIRS.—I can recommend Dr. Von Stromberg's Worm Killer to any one as being a DEAD SHOT for worms in horses and colts.
THOMAS BULLIVANT.

As I have used Dr. Von Stromberg's Horse Worm Killer with best results, I can recommend it to the public without hesitation.
JOHN YEO.

GENTLEMEN.—I can testify that Dr. Von Stromberg's Horse Worm Killer does its work in horses and cattle. No farmers raising colts should be without it.
THOS. SHORT.

Free by mail for \$1.00. Address
THORLEY CONDITION POWDER CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK RY.

GALVANIZED

BARBED WIRE FENCING.

TENDERS ARE WANTED for the supply to the Company of all the

Galvanized Steel Barbed Wire Fencing

which they will require to use during the present year.

Delivery will be accepted at Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton, or other places on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, as may be agreed upon.

Payment will be made in three months after delivery.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Barbed-Wire Fencing," and accompanied by sample, will be received by the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886.

MAMMOTH BOOK EMPORIUM.

NEW CATALOGUE!

Just out to-day our New Catalogue of

OLD, RARE & CURIOUS BOOKS

Including some on America never offered for sale before in this country.

R. W. DOUGLAS & CO.,

(Successors to A. Piddington)

250 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Wholesale Agents for "Lovell's Library."

P. BURNS

MAKES A GREAT

REDUCTION IN HARD COAL!

AND WILL SELL THE

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

SCREENED AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

REMEMBER THIS IS THE ONLY RELIABLE COAL, FREE FROM DAMAGE BY FIRE.

All Coal guaranteed to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.

OFFICES AND YARDS—Corner Bathurst and Front Streets, and Yonge Street Wharf.

BRANCH OFFICES—51 King Street East, 534 Queen Street West, and 390 Yonge Street.

Telephone communication between all offices.

SAMUEL MAY & CO.,

81 to 89 Adelaide St. West, Toronto,

Manufacturers of Billiard, Pool and Combination Tables.



A COMBINATION TABLE is a Pool Table and a Carom Table combined, namely a six pocket table with nicely fitted and adjustable cushion sections to close up the pockets and thereby make a carom table. The adjustable sections are quite as solid as any other part of the cushion, and can very quickly be put in or taken out. Combination Tables are furnished with complete outfits for the games of Pool, Carom and Pin Pool as follows: The same as that of a Pool Table with the addition of 1 set of adjustable cushion sections to fit the pockets; 1 set (3) 2 1/2 Ivory Billiard Balls; 1 set Markers; 1 Fin Pool Board, and 1 set Pins.

Send for price list and catalogue

1846. FORTY-FIRST YEAR. 1886

HOME JOURNAL

Increased in size, improved in quality, reduced in cost. The best Literary and Society Paper in America. The leading departments of the HOME JOURNAL comprise Editorials on Topics of fresh interest; Brilliant Romances and Portraits of American Life; Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Belles-Lettres, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers; Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; the first Look at New Books; and racy accounts of sayings, happenings, and doings in the Beau Monde; embracing the very freshest matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

TERMS (free of postage)—THE HOME JOURNAL, one copy, one year, \$2; three copies, one year, \$5; six copies, one year, \$9. Address—MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE
Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.

WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

JOHN R. BARBER, President and Managing Director.

CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.

EDWARD TROUT, Treasurer.

Manufactures the following grades of paper:—

Engine Sized Superfine Papers,

WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER

(Machine Finished and Super-Calendered)

BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE

FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC.

ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS:—

Envelope and Lithographic Papers.

COLOURED COVER PAPERS, super-finished.

Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.

For the week commencing Monday, Mar. 1st—
THE MIKADO.

MR. SYDNEY ASHDOWN

Has the honour to announce the only engagement for Toronto of the

MUSIN-GODOWSKI

CONCERT COMPANY,

PAVILION MONDAY NEXT.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

Packed houses in Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, etc.

Popular prices. Subscription list at Piano Warerooms of Messrs. Suckling & Sons. Plan opens on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 9 a.m.

CHINA HALL,

49 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

The undersigned begs to inform his customers he has now on hand a large assortment of Breakfast Sets in China and Stone Ware, ranging from \$10 to \$50.

Also in Tea Sets and Tea and Coffee Sets. A great variety of China Tea Sets, from \$4.50 to \$75.

In Dinner Sets—A large assortment, ranging from \$10.50 to \$300.

Dessert Sets, with Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch Views and Flower Centres, in every shade of colour, from \$10 to \$125.

White Stoneware of Every Description. Lamps of Every Kind. Everything Imported Direct.

GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

MESSRS.

O'KEEFE & CO.

BREWERS & MALSTERS,
TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIALTIES—

ENGLISH HOPPED ALE

In wood and bottle, warranted equal to best BURTON brand.

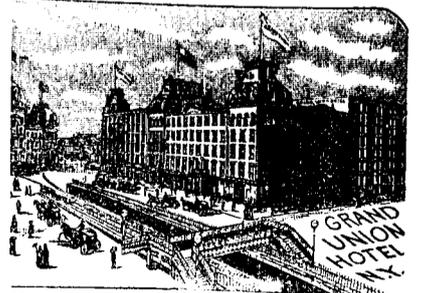
XXXX PORTER

Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout and superior to any brewed in this country CANADIAN, AMERICAN, AND BAVARIAN HOPPED ALES AND PORTER.

Our "PILSENER" LAGER

has been before the public for several years and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where ale and lager are fast becoming the true temperance beverages; a fact, however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover.

O'KEEFE & CO.



GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Opposite Grand Central Depot,
NEW YORK CITY.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 613 Elegant Rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the GRAND UNION HOTEL than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE WEEK.

Third Year.
Vol. III., No. 13.

Toronto, Thursday, February 25th, 1886.

\$3 00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—		PAGE
The Opening of the Session		195
Insurance for the People	M. J. G.	196
The Examiner	M. J. G.	197
Lord Beaconsfield's Letters to his Sister		197
CORRESPONDENCE		199
TOPICS OF THE WEEK—		
Testimonials and Memorials		200
The Morrison Tariff Bill		200
Home Manufactures and Home Industry		200
Canada and the Morrison Bill		200
The Crawford-Dolke Judgment		200
The Irish Land Question and Home Rule		200
France and Britain		201
Paralysis of English Government		201
Lord Salisbury		201
Lord Randolph Churchill's Visit to Ireland		201
Mr. Gladstone as Cosmogonist, Mythologist, and Statesman		201
The Pope and Bismarck		202
Austria and the Poles		202
Confederation of Turkey in Europe		202
NOTES		202
POETRY—		
Ruined Cities	W. H. Thurston.	203
To Music		203
LA CHAUMIERE	F. H. Sykes.	203
SOME ASPECTS OF HOME RULE		204
PROHIBITION AND ATHEISM		204
MUSIC		204
POEM—Cacothanasia (Selected)		205
OUR LIBRARY TABLE		205
LITERARY GOSSIP		205

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

IN the Session which is just opening, the Government will have three serious questions to face: that of the execution of Riel, that of the causes of the Rebellion, and that of Finance. With regard to the first question the difficulty is not likely to be great. In the time which has been judiciously allowed to elapse before the meeting of Parliament a sufficient number of the indignant and insurgent Bleus have, no doubt, been conciliated to give the Government once more a respectable majority: to conciliate the whole body would have been unnecessary and somewhat inartistic. It is useful to the Government to be able to point to the hostility of a few Bleus as a proof of its independence. The Leader of the Opposition, for his part, has declared with equal rectitude and prudence that he will not make a platform out of the planks of a scaffold or unlock the political future with the blood-rusted key of the past. The feeling of the French for Riel, as the champion of their nationality in the North-West, is respectable, because it is natural and sincere. Nothing can be less respectable than the pretence of sympathy put on for the purpose of a political intrigue. No man except a French-Canadian doubts, and no honest man pretends to doubt, that the execution of this man, who had for the second time got up a rebellion and filled the community with blood and havoc, was an inevitable measure of public justice. To say that Sir John Macdonald put Riel to death is ridiculous. Sir John Macdonald had no right whatever to interfere with the course of the law in this case any more than in a case of murder or robbery except upon specific grounds, which, on this occasion, did not exist. By the law of Canada and the verdict of a jury which had the whole case, including the plea of insanity, fully before it, Riel was sent to the scaffold. The responsibility rests upon the whole body of Canadian citizens, who, through their representatives, make the law, and out of whose number the jury is taken. It is to be hoped that on this wretched corpse the vulture of Party will prey no more.

It is quite otherwise with regard to the causes of the rebellion. The fate of a motion of censure was certain, even had the Ministerial majority been less docile than that which follows Sir John Macdonald. Every Ministerialist would naturally ask himself what Party meant if he was not to stand by his leaders when they were in the wrong. But a motion for inquiry, properly supported by presumptive evidence and pressed at once with force and temper, is what even the most docile of majorities finds it very difficult to resist, especially when a general election is at hand. After all that the nation has paid and suffered it has an indisputable right to know the whole truth. The sudden appointment by the Government, as soon as the rebellion broke out, of a Commission to examine and settle Half-breed claims, in itself affords a strong presumption of previous injustice or neglect. The deliverance of Archbishop Taché also furnishes material for the indictment. It is evident that there is a body of other witnesses ready to testify that warnings were given and disregarded. People are apt, it is true, after a catastrophe to exaggerate the clearness

of their foresight and the exactness of their predictions; but if any of the warnings were given in writing, about these there can be no mistake; the fact, at all events, will be winnowed from the fancy when the witnesses are brought before a competent tribunal. Inquiry is necessary, especially with regard to the treatment of the Indians, not only to fix responsibility for what has happened but to avert danger for the future; and upon inquiry it is to be hoped the country will have the spirit to insist. The difficulty is to find a trustworthy tribunal. A Parliamentary Committee is a reproduction of the faction fight on a small scale. A Commission appointed by the inculpated Ministers themselves, as in the case of the Pacific Railway scandal, is a jury nominated by the accused. Were the Senate what it ought to be, and presumably was intended to be, it might serve for the conduct of such investigations as this, as well as for the trial of political offences; but we all know what the Senate is. If the Governor-General has any reserved power to be used on a constitutional emergency in which interests above those of Party require protection, here is an occasion for its exercise: he might personally appoint a Commission of inquiry; for surely the country must be able to furnish three or even five men in whose integrity and impartiality general confidence would be felt. The Government did not increase the presumption in favour of its innocence by so palpable a self-whitewashing as the bestowal of knighthood on one of its own members for alleged services in the suppression of the rebellion. In moving four or five thousand men to a point within Canadian territory, the Minister of Militia performed no wonderful feat, while the management of the commissariat and the transportation appears to have been extremely wasteful.

What is the amount of the deficit will not be known till the Minister of Finance makes his statement, perhaps not even then. It is idle to add to a series of guesses ranging from two millions to seven. That there is a considerable deficit over and above the rebellion expenditure, however, seems certain; and this will put in issue the financial policy of the Government. Economy and finance are not the strong points of the Leader of the Opposition, whose utterances on the subject of the National Policy have always betrayed a weakness of grasp; but Sir Richard Cartwright will, no doubt, improve the occasion with energy, and, so far as argument is concerned, with success. He will not be able to prove that the Government did wrong either in resorting to increased taxation rather than loans, or in proclaiming Commercial Independence and adapting the tariff to the special circumstances of the country; but he will not have much difficulty in proving that it did wrong when, in dealing with such a country as Canada, it embraced the principle of Protection. That this was done under political pressure, and with a view of securing the manufacturers' vote, is a fact of which we have been positively assured by one who was a leading agent in the secret negotiations, and which without any revelation we might have divined. If the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues had been before identified with any commercial principle it was Free Trade. They do not seem, in eagerly hoisting the flag which was to attract the manufacturing interest to their side, even to have reflected that Protection and Revenue were incompatible objects, and that when they had forced production in this country, imports and receipts from import duty must decline. A new scene, however, appears to be opening in the fiscal region. Opinion is certainly growing in favour of the total abolition of the Customs Line, and the National Policy may soon sink into a minor issue and be absorbed in that of Commercial Union. Not only the fiscal system, but the expenditures of the Government, will of course be arraigned by the Opposition. It is, to say the least, ambitious. The country is probably paying about a million a year for the great force of Mounted Police rendered necessary by the policy which, by constructing the Pacific Railway at once through the entire North-Western Territory, has scattered the settlers over a breadth of eight hundred miles, and thus exposed them to the danger from the Indians.

By the energy which has so rapidly completed the Pacific Railway, and for which, whatever may be thought about the policy of the Government, praise is due to the Company, that subject is withdrawn from the field of Parliamentary battle, so far as the construction is concerned. Instead of asking for subventions in the coming session, the Minister may perhaps have to perform the more popular duty of announcing their repayment. But the question is not yet at an end; nor is it likely to be at an end so long as a vestige of the Monopoly Clauses remains to interfere with free

railway development and free railway competition in the North-West. Political objects are, in their way, as well entitled to consideration as commercial objects, and the construction of a political railway, or a railway partly political, is a perfectly legitimate use of public money if the unity or the defence of the nation requires it. But then the political road must be paid for as what it is, and as we should pay for the construction of a fortress or a man-of-war. To attempt to make it pay for itself by sacrificing to it the commercial interests of the whole region through which it runs, in the first place is a glaring injustice to all the inhabitants of that region and, in the second place, is in reality the most expensive of all modes of paying for the road. The Monopoly Clauses were from the first morally unjustifiable and commercially inexpedient, even if they were legally within the competence of Parliament. The re-opening of the compact by the Company in applying for further aid seemed a fair opportunity of redeeming the commercial freedom of the North-West; and the Minister of Railways did let fall on that occasion words which were taken to import a renunciation of disallowance; but the promise, if it was held out, has not been fulfilled. Faith must, of course, be kept with the Company, but it is equally necessary that in some way or other the shackles of North-Western agriculture and commerce should be struck off. Without freedom of railway construction those fruitful plains might as well be sand or sea; without freedom of railway competition there can be no security for fair freights: we might as well fetter the ploughman, or cripple the plough. Winnipeg groans under a monopoly which, though it may be exercised in no oppressive spirit, cannot fail to interfere with the fulfilment of her destiny as a great centre of distribution. On the subject of freights her Board of Trade is in full revolt. Already the time has gone by when the North-West could be treated as an outlying property of the Dominion, and managed not for its own benefit but for the benefit of its distant owner. By the importation of party machinery and agents local interests have been overlaid and local sentiment has been masked, but this cannot last much beyond the infancy of things.

Before the rising of the curtain the audience has been entertained by another piece of secret history, for which we are indebted to the *Montreal Post*. Few will reject as incredible the statement that the Irish Catholic Vote has been the subject of confidential negotiations with the dispenser of patronage at Ottawa. Most of us have learned pretty well to acquiesce in the fact that the Dominion Government is a government of corruption. Men, places, provinces, interests, churches, organizations of every kind, are bought in different ways, some more coarsely, some more subtly, in order to form the basis of a system which is administered, after its kind, with great ability, and is closely bound up with the personal ambition of its veteran chief. Corruption is not wholesome; it does not become more wholesome as it becomes more inveterate: to say nothing of the debt which it is rolling up, it must deprave the political character of the people, as, in fact, it is visibly doing, and in the end prove fatal to the spirit, if not to the form, of representative institutions. Nor can the architect and manager of a corrupt system be himself a Chatham, though power, not lucre, may be his personal object, and he may be in a certain sense patriotic. That he should have around him a swarm of low political agents is an inevitable and a very noxious incident of his position. But before sentence is passed on a particular man, we must ask whether it is possible that a group of provinces united by no bond of common interest, scattered across a continent, and divided in two by an alien nationality, should be held together in any other way? The question must soon take a practical form and be brought to a final decision, since Sir John Macdonald, though the reports of his health are good, has kept his seventieth birthday, and when he retires, his party, though it may elect a successor, will find nobody to fill his place. What will come after him is a problem which can scarcely be banished from the thoughts even of the most trustful of his followers, though it probably is never admitted to his own.

INSURANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE experiments of the German Empire in social science and political advancement are well worth very careful notice. They surpass in daring and in success those of most other nations, even those which pride themselves on being most progressive. One of the latest reports sent to the British Government by its agents abroad is that of Sir E. Malet to Lord Salisbury, dated Oct. 1, 1885, and just issued, giving an account of the details of the Workmen's Accident Insurance Law. This law came into force on the date of the communication in accordance with the enactment of an Imperial decree. It includes in its operation the whole of the German Empire. At first the scheme was intended to cover only a limited

portion of the working classes engaged by private employers, in industries in which risks of accidents were most frequent, and it did not extend to the workmen employed by the State. Now, however, it covers the men employed by the Government in the postal, telegraph, and railway service, in the administration of the army and navy, and in the erection of buildings for the purposes of Government.

There are now two laws of the same far-reaching character. First, the Workmen's Accident Insurance Law; and, second, the Workmen's Illness Insurance Law. The insurance under both is compulsory; but in the case of the insurance against illness the workmen contribute a part of the insurance fund; while, in the case of the accident insurance law, the cost of insurance is borne entirely by the employers, who have been allowed, by means of their various corporations, to arrange the terms of the assessment of the proportion to be borne by each employer of the costs occasioned by accidents in his trade. The State takes care that no one evades his proper responsibility; and the State, in Germany, is not hampered much by any fear of any particular "vote."

For the first three months of disability from accident the relief for the workman comes out of the funds of the insurance against sickness; after three months the funds of the accident insurance are drawn upon. The acts in question extend to those whose wages do not exceed four marks per day, and all such persons are compelled to register their names for insurance. Village funds, communal funds, are established as part of the general scheme. Employers contribute seventy-five per cent. of the funds; the Government undertakes twenty-five per cent.; and the workman is freed from personal contribution, wages, no doubt, regulating themselves accordingly. Under these schemes the village fund affords relief to the sick workman and to women during and after confinement; burial money when death occurs; treatment in hospital in place of, or partly in place of, money relief. One-third of the payment assessed on employers is to be paid on their own account; the other two-thirds are deducted from wages.

Sir Edward Malet, from whose report these particulars are taken, says: "Received at the outset with great scepticism, not to say ridicule, by a great majority in the country; to-day, when it has been successfully launched into action, it is hailed by the press of very different sections of opinion with the greatest enthusiasm as one of the most important social achievements of the present age; and sanguine predictions are confidently expressed that it will contribute more than any other internal measure to perpetuate the fame and popularity of the Imperial Chancellor, and to counteract the dangerous agitations of the social democrats among the working classes. The German Emperor and Prince Bismarck have both publicly expressed a hope that they may be spared to carry on still further the measures of social relief which they have been chiefly interested in inaugurating; and they look forward to a time when, in return for the severe calls made on the working classes in the interests of the defence of the Empire, the Empire will be in a position to secure to them not only temporary support in sickness or accident, but some provision for the days when *old age or infirmity have rendered them incapable of maintaining themselves by their labour.*" It is in this respect only that the measures are imperfect; but no doubt in time this omission will be supplied by some stupendous legislative and administrative experiment.

The question of Insurance is one that must inevitably force itself on the attention of all civilized and progressive Governments. In England, the United States, and Canada, the benefits of insurance are confined to those whose incomes are sufficiently large to pay a good premium, and sufficiently secured to pay it regularly. But the working classes, including in that class nearly all persons earning less than \$1,000 per annum, are almost excluded from Life Insurance. For those who can afford the payment of premiums there is no doubt that the burthen is largely increased by the great expenses of management; and no doubt a State system would materially widen the constituency of the insured (that is of the sane and the economical), and afford a larger insurance for a less premium. In 1879 Sir Leonard Tilley brought forward some proposition for the adoption, or at least the consideration, of a scheme of State insurance, but owing to the pressure of other business, and owing also, no doubt, to want of trustworthy information as to the success, or probable success, of the scheme, he dropped it. Some other Finance Minister in search of fame, and anxious to distinguish himself, may bring it forward once more with more practical results. Napoleon, by his own wish, goes down to posterity partly by means of his code of laws. Prince Bismarck wishes to go down to posterity as the framer of these insurance codes. A chance exists, perhaps, for some Canadian statesman to go down to posterity as the author of a scheme for State insurance voluntary in character and valuable in its effect on the country.

THE EXAMINER.

THE Literature of Railways does not seem a very promising subject of popular examination ; but there can be very little doubt at all that to the mind of any business man there is a good deal of interest in it. No great public question is more sure to make demands on public men, and on those who handle public affairs in the press, than the railway question. It is not a new question at all, for ever since the first railway ran, and since Hudson was king, there has been a good deal of discussion regarding railways ; but it is only within recent years that the management of railways, and the control of the corporations owning and operating them, have become matters of profound public concern. And it is only recently that books have existed dealing with the problems discussed by the advocates of one or another form of control. The decisions of the law courts of the United States have, in general, tended to give the control of any road extending in any way beyond the boundary of a State to the general Government. The establishment of the Railway Commission in England has, under the direction of the Board of Trade, done much to bring about an effective and equitable control over all railways. And the legislation of Canada has specifically provided for a strong control by the central Government in matters affecting the general welfare.

There are several books on the subject of railways, to which the attention of men of affairs may well be directed. The first is "Railroads, their Origin and Problems," by Charles Francis Adams, jr., published some years ago, recently revised and republished, but, in accordance with a newly-adopted and very dishonest device of publishers, not dated. The volume is divided into two parts, *i.e.*, "The Genesis of the Railroad System" and "The Railroad Problem," with appendices dealing with the law relating to the Massachusetts Railroad Commission. Though published by a respectable firm, the book has no index, and the hasty searcher for information must first set himself the task of going all through the book, which in these days is not necessary, as a rule, in books of a reference character. No attempt whatever was made by the author to put forth his very intelligent work in even the most common form of usefulness, with divisions, or indications of the contents. The volume has consequently been looked on with some degree of aversion, even by those who wished to utilize it. The first part of the volume is devoted to a brief history of the railway system of the United States, quite interesting, but not novel.

The second part deals with the Railroad Problem, which may be described best in Mr. Adams's own words. He says :—

As events have developed themselves it has become apparent that the recognized laws of trade operate but imperfectly at best in regulating the use made of these modern thoroughfares by those who thus both own and monopolize them. Consequently the political governments of the various countries have been called upon in some way to make good through legislation the deficiencies thus revealed in the working of the natural laws. This is the Railroad Problem.

Mr. Adams discusses and describes the railway systems and legislation of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, and France, each differing in detail and direction, but all involving very much the same problems as regards the public and commerce and the State. His views lean towards a rigid surveillance of the railway corporations. "They need constantly to feel," he says, "that a policeman's eye is on them." He does not place any faith in competition. He says : "Carrying, now, the argument directly into the case of railroads, and having recourse again to experience, we find that railroad competition has been tried all over the world, and that everywhere, consciously or unconsciously, but with one consent, it is slowly but surely being abandoned. In its place the principle of responsible and regulated monopoly is asserting itself. The same process, varied only by the differing economical, social, and political habits and modes of thought of the people, is going on in France, in Belgium, in Germany, and in Great Britain." His main idea is that concentration of railway interests and supervision by the State, by means of a commission, is the plan which will afford the best guarantee to the public against the abuse of the great powers necessarily entrusted to railway corporations. In addition to Mr. Adams's book on the "Railway Problem," the reader is directed to his volume on "Railway Accidents," in which there is a history of railway accidents since the death of Huskisson, and a great fund of suggestive criticism for the improvement of life-saving and accident-averting appliances.

One of the newest English publications is a little volume of essays or letters by "Hercules," published in 1885 in London ; in which there is a good deal of discussion on the Railway Commission, excessive charges, passenger traffic, classification of rates, control of the railways by Government, and the legislation required for an improvement of existing arrangements. Chapter nine of this little book contains an intelligent account of the Railway

Acts and Commissions since 1840, and is an excellent guide to the official literature of the subject. It brings down the history to the Cheap Trains Act of 1883, and discusses measures as late as Mr. Chamberlain's "Bill to amend the regulation of Railways Acts" of 1884. The necessity for the strongest Governmental control is insisted on in this volume. As a guide to all railway legislation, this little volume is very useful indeed, and will prove valuable to all business and professional men.

The next candidate for acceptance is the very latest. It is called "Railroad Transportation, its History and Laws," by Arthur T. Hadley, who is one of the Commissioners of Labour Statistics of the State of Connecticut and an instructor in political science in Yale College. Mr. Hadley's object is to "present clearly the more important facts of American railroad business and explain the principles involved ; and, second, to compare the railway legislation of different countries and the results achieved." He discusses the modern transportation system, the growth of the United States internal commerce, railway ownership and railroad speculation, competition and combination in theory and practice, railroad charges and discriminations, the legislation and systems of England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. ; and the results of State railroad management. Mr. Hadley says :—

There is a strong popular feeling, to a large extent unsuspected by those in authority, in favour of Government ownership of railroads as a system. No one can have much to do with the more thoughtful working-men without finding out how strong that feeling is, and what hopes are based upon it. The fact that the question is not now under discussion must not blind us to the fact that forces are at work which may prove all but revolutionary when the question actually does come under discussion. If it be true that Government railroad ownership would be a most serious political misfortune for the United States, we must be prepared to meet the danger with our eyes open. Unless we are able to face it intelligently, and to show reasons for our action, the widespread feeling in its favour will prove too strong for us. It may not come for many years ; but the lessons of the Granger movement show plainly enough what forces will lie behind it when it does come.

This book no doubt contains the latest and completest account of the subject ; and it is by all odds the completest book of reference to foreign reports, blue books, and laws. The author gives at the head of each chapter all the authorities he can find on the subject he is dealing with, English, American, and foreign. Thus a whole library of railway works is referred to here. The latest statistics are also given of the railway interests of the various nations of the world.

All these books are very interesting, though, except for a special purpose, they are not very lively reading. Business men and railway men and politicians and journalists will, however, find their account in procuring and studying them ; and it is for that reason special attention is directed to them.

M. J. G.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LETTERS TO HIS SISTER.

THE collection of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Letters which Mr. Ralph Disraeli published last year has been followed by a much larger and far more valuable series. These later volumes form excellent biographical material : there is hardly a dull or uninteresting page in the collection. They are full of wit and epigram, with touches that illustrate the character of the writer and the historical events of his time. From them we make the following excerpts :—

Bulwer was his first social godfather, and here is Disraeli's description of a party at Bulwer's in February, 1832 :—

We had a very brilliant reunion at Bulwer's last night. Among the notables were Lords Strangford and Mulgrave, with the latter of whom I had a great deal of conversation, and Count d'Orsay, the famous Parisian dandy ; there was a large sprinkling of blues—Lady Morgan, Mrs. Norton, L. E. L., etc. Bulwer came up to me, said, "There is one blue who insists upon an introduction." "Oh, my dear fellow, I cannot really, the power of repartee has deserted me." "I have pledged myself—you must come ;" so he led me to a very sumptuous personage, looking like a full-blown rose, Mrs. Gore. Albany Fonblanque, my critic, was in the room ; but I did not see him. . . . The Mr. Hawkins, who made a wonderful speech, and who, although he squinted horribly, was the next day voted a Cupidon, and has since lost his beauty by a failure, and many others, whom in this hurry I cannot recall—Charles Villiers, Henry Ellis, etc. I avoided L. E. L., who looked the very personification of Brompton—pink satin dress and white satin shoes, red cheeks, snub nose, and her hair *à la* Sappho.

At the next party at Bulwer's, Disraeli was to meet a person who afterwards played a very important part in his life ; and to those who knew Lady Beaconsfield in later years the passage will be not less curious than interesting :—

I was introduced "by particular desire" to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt, and a rattle ; indeed, gifted with a volubility

I should think unequalled, and of which I can convey no idea. She told me that she "liked silent, melancholy men." I answered "that I had no doubt of it."

The "flirt" and the "rattle" was destined to become his wife; and the "silent, melancholy man" she liked was Disraeli himself.

Touching the same dinner we are told:—

Luttrell says that the two most disgusting things in the world, because you cannot deny them, are Warrender's wealth and Croker's talents. We had some amusing conversation, and our host, whatever may be his situation, is more sumptuous and fantastic than ever. Mrs. B. was a blaze of jewels, and looked like Juno; only instead of a peacock, she had a dog in her lap, called Fairy, and not bigger than a bird of paradise, and quite as brilliant.

In May, 1833, he writes:—

There was a review in Hyde Park, and the Wyndham Lewises gave a *déjeuner*, to which I went. By the by, would you like Lady Z—for a sister-in-law, very clever, 25,000*l.*, and domestic? As for "love," all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them. This is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for "love," which I am sure is a guarantee of infelicity.

Under date of June, 1834, he says:—

I have had three interviews with three men who fill the public ear at present—O'Connell, Beckford, and Lord Durham. The first is the man of the greatest genius, the second of the greatest taste, and the last of the greatest ambition.

There are many notes of the intimacy between him and O'Connell before the memorable breach which occurred in May, 1835, when he wrote to his sister, "There is but one opinion among *all* parties, viz., that I have *squabashed* them." After he had sent off his challenge to the Irish patriot, he said, "I never quitted his (D'Orsay's) house till ten o'clock, when I dressed and went to the opera, and every one says I have done it in first-rate style." Three days afterwards he reported an incident which will be new to his biographers:—

This morning as I was lying in bed, thankful that I had kicked all the O'Connells and that I was at length to have a quiet morning, Mr. Collard, the police officer of Marylebone, rushed into my chamber and took me into custody. In about an hour and a half, being dressed (having previously sent to S—), we all went in a hackney coach to the office, and where I found that the articles were presented by a Mr. Bennett, residing in some street in Westminster, and an acquaintance of the O'Connells. We were soon dismissed, but I am now bound to keep the peace in 500*l.* sureties. As far as the present affair was concerned, it was a most unnecessary precaution, as if all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them *now*. I consider and every one else that they are lynched. It is very easy for you to criticise, but I do not regret the letter: the expressions were well weighed, and without it the affair was but clever pamphleteering. Critics you must always meet. W. told me the last letter was the finest thing in the English language, but that the letter to Dan was *too long*; others think that perfect. One does not like the Yahoo as coarse, others think it worthy of Swift, and so on. . . . The general effect is the thing, and that is, that all men agree that I have shown pluck.

The following extract shows how early formed was Disraeli's conviction of his success as a politician:—

February 7, 1833.—Tuesday I went to the new opera at Drury Lane, and was introduced to the Brahams, on whom I have promised to call. Went to the House of Commons afterwards to hear Bulwer adjourn the House; was there yesterday during the whole debate—one of the finest we have had for years. Bulwer spoke, but he is physically disqualified for an orator, and, in spite of all his exertions, never can succeed. He was heard with great attention, and is evidently backed by a party. Heard Macaulay's best speech, Sheil and Charles Grant. Macaulay admirable; but, between ourselves, I could floor them all. This *entre nous*: I was never more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in that House. The time will come. . . .

"The time will come," were the words with which, as is well known, Disraeli four or five years later ended that famous maiden speech to which the House of Commons refused to listen. Of that speech, so often described by his biographers and critics, he himself gives an account:—

December 8, 1837.—I made my maiden speech last night, rising very late after O'Connell, but at the request of my party and the full sanction of Sir Robert Peel. As I wish to give you an *exact* idea of what occurred, I state at once that my *début* was a *failure*, so far as that I could not succeed in gaining an opportunity of saying what I intended; but the failure was not occasioned by my breaking down or any incompetency on my part, but from the physical powers of my adversaries. I can give you no idea how bitter, how factious, how unfair they were. It was like my first *début* at Aylesbury, and perhaps in that sense may be auspicious of ultimate triumph in the same scene. I fought through all with undaunted pluck and unruffled temper, made occasionally good isolated hits when there was silence, and finished with spirit when I found a formal display was ineffectual. My party backed me well, and no one with more zeal and kindness than Peel, cheering me repeatedly, which is not his custom. The

uproar was all organized by the Rads and the Repealers. They formed a compact body near the bar of the House, and seemed determined to set me down; but that they did not do. I have given you a most impartial account, stated indeed against myself. In the lobby at the division, Chandos, who was not near me while speaking, came up and congratulated me. I replied that I thought there was no cause for congratulations, and muttered "Failure!" "No such thing," said Chandos, "you are quite wrong. I have just seen Peel, and I said to him, 'Now tell me exactly what you think of D.' Peel replied, 'Some of my party were disappointed and talk of failure; I say *just the reverse*. He did all that he could do under the circumstances. I say anything but failure; he must make his way.'" The Government and their retainers behaved well. The Attorney-General, to whom I never spoke in my life, came up to me in the lobby and spoke to me with great cordiality. He said, "Now, Mr. Disraeli, could you just tell me how you finished one sentence in your speech, we are anxious to know—" "In one hand the keys of St. Peter, and in the other —?" "In the other the cap of liberty, Sir John." He smiled, and said, "A good picture." I replied, "But your friends will not allow me to finish my pictures." "I assure you," he said, "there was the liveliest desire to hear you from us. It was a party at the bar, over whom we had no control; but you have nothing to be afraid of." Now I have told you all. Yours, D.—in very good spirits.

The following letter embodies the opinion of Sheil, the great Irish orator, with regard to Disraeli's prospects in Parliament:—

December 11, 1837.—I dined with Bulwer on Saturday, and, strange enough, met Sheil. I should have been very much surprised had I not arrived first and been apprised. It thus arose:—On Saturday, Bulwer walked into the Athenæum. Sheil, who had just recovered from the gout, was lounging in an easy chair, reading the newspaper; around him was a set of low Rads (we might guess them) abusing me, and exulting in the discrimination of the House; probably they thought they pleased Sheil. Bulwer drew near, but stood apart. Suddenly Sheil threw down the paper, and said in his shrill voice: "Now, gentlemen, I have heard all you have to say, and, what is more, I heard this same speech of Mr. Disraeli; and I tell you this, if ever the spirit of oratory was in a man, it is in that man; nothing can prevent him from becoming one of the first speakers in the House of Commons." Great confusion. "Ay! and I know something about that place, I think; and I tell you what besides, that if there had not been this interruption, Mr. Disraeli might have made a failure. I don't call this a failure, it is a crush. My *début* was a failure, because I was heard; but my reception was supercilious, his malignant. A *début* should be dull. The House will not allow a man to be a wit and an orator unless they have the credit of finding it out. There it is." You may conceive the sensation that this speech made. I heard of it yesterday from Eaton, Winslow, and several other quarters. The crowd dispersed, but Bulwer drew near and said to Sheil: "D. dines with me to day; would you like to meet him?" "In spite of my gout," said Sheil, "I long to know him; I long to tell him what I think." So we met. There were besides only D'Eyncourt, always friendly to me, and Mackinnon, a Tory, and one Quin of the Danube. Sheil took an opportunity of disburdening his mind of the subject of which it was full. "If you had been listened to, what would have been the result? You would have made the best speech that you ever would have made. It would have been received frigidly, and you would have despaired of yourself. I did. As it is, you have shown to the House that you have a fine organ, that you have an unlimited command of language, that you have courage, temper, and readiness. Now get rid of your genius for a session. Speak often, for you must not show yourself cowed, but speak shortly. Be very quiet, try to be dull, only argue, and reason imperfectly, for if you reason with precision they will think you are trying to be witty. Astonish them by speaking on subjects of detail. Quote figures, dates, calculations, and in a short time the House will sigh for the wit and eloquence which they all know are in you; they will encourage you to pour them forth, and then you will have the ear of the House and be a favourite." . . . I think that altogether this is as interesting a *rencontre* as I have ever experienced.

Here is a story of the death of William IV., which should not be forgotten by those who wish to estimate aright the character of the old Sailor-King:—

5.30 P.M.—I have just seen a very interesting letter from Munster, dated eleven last night. The King dies like an old lion. He said yesterday to his physicians: "Only let me live through this glorious day!" This suggested to Munster to bring the tricolour flag which had just arrived from the Duke of Wellington, and show it to the King. William IV. said: "Right, right," and afterwards, "Unfurl it and let me feel it," then he pressed the eagle and said, "Glorious day." This may be depended on.

EGAN was a great friend of Curran's, and held the office of chairman of Kilmainham. He was a man of huge size and massive build, as brawny and nearly as black as a coal-porter. In an election for the borough of Tallagh, outside Dublin, Egan was an unsuccessful candidate. He appealed, and the matter came before a committee of the House of Commons. It was in the heat of a summer afternoon that Egan was seen struggling through the crowd in a profuse perspiration, and mopping his face with a huge red handkerchief. "I am sorry for you," said Curran, "very sorry indeed." "Sorry! Why so, Jack, why so? I am perfectly at my ease." "Alas, Egan, it is evident to every one that looks at you that you are losing *tallow* (Tallagh) fast."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

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

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—If gentlemen who are at sea about the meaning of *oinos* will be so good as to refer to the Greek Lexicon of Liddell and Scott, they will find that the word means "Wine; also fermented juice of other kinds, such as palm-wine, barley-wine or beer, and lotus-wine." They will then, perhaps, refrain from filling up your columns with essays on this subject, which are mere exposures of their own ignorance. Y. Z.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—The controversy going on in our City Council about the reduction of licenses recalls attention to a proposition made, but for want of time not discussed fully, at the recent meeting of the Liberal Temperance Union; and as I consider it a very important subject, I think much good would be done by giving the public an opportunity of discussing it.

The proposition is to change the system of granting licenses, and to give license holders a share in administering the law. Mr. Goldwin Smith, at the head of the deputation from the Liberal Temperance Union, in addressing the Attorney-General, adverted to the second branch of the proposition as worthy of consideration, but as no official action has been taken by the Union with regard to it, the opinions expressed in this letter must be regarded as my own.

If it is conceded that Prohibition is impracticable, and that it would be more injurious than beneficial to try to enforce it, it must, I think, follow that neither the Municipal Council nor the License Commissioners, nor both combined, should have the power which now exists of reducing the number of the licenses below a point which may be called that of reasonable demand. There is no minimum in the Crooks Act, and therefore the number might be reduced to one or to nothing at all.

The uncertainty of getting licenses continued makes the trade a precarious one; and, as Mr. Goldwin Smith pointed out to the Attorney-General, a precarious trade exposes those engaged in it to many dangerous temptations.

It is most important in the interest of temperance to have the trade in the best hands, if it is to exist at all; and if we fix upon what would be a proper number of licenses for the present time, it would surely be safe enough, in a growing place, to give those licenses for a fixed number of years, dependent on good behaviour and on the payment of the fees annually. If it were also stipulated that the number should remain stationary during this period, the result would be a practical reduction as the population is increasing. In this way existing rights could be respected, as far as they are worthy of consideration, and those whose licenses were continued would have a valuable monopoly, which would make it to their interest to carry out, and assist in carrying out, the law, not only by increasing their present gains but by giving them fair prospects of renewals. Under these conditions no class in the community would be more interested than the license holders in seeing that the law is carried out. And for this reason it would also be important to secure the active co-operation of the trade in carrying out the law. It is, therefore, suggested that they should take part in its administration. What class is so directly interested in suppressing unlicensed groggeries? At present the Licensed Victuallers cannot afford to ignore the vote and voice of the unlicensed, because they consider their own position precarious, and want all the friends they can get. If they were free it would be so much to their interest to have a monopoly, and to make reasonably sure of continuing their business, that self-interest would exert itself, as it always does; and as the suppression of unlicensed groggeries would be an immense advantage to the temperance cause, it would, in my opinion, be a sufficient reason of itself for admitting the trade to a share in the administration of the law. Who so well as the license holder knows the haunts of the illicit trade, and could render so much service in detecting and uprooting it? Who so interested in having the trade kept in respectable hands, or could give greater assistance in suppressing adulterations? Without dwelling further on the reasons in support of my proposals, I will merely suggest how the trade might be represented. I see no reason why the license holders should not have the right to nominate one of the Commissioners, subject, it may and perhaps should be, to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, one not engaged in the trade himself. But, perhaps, a better mode can be suggested. A. J. CATTANACH.

U. E. LOYALISM.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—In a late number of *THE WEEK* a communication appeared on the above subject, properly attributing the first settlement of Upper Canada to the persecution of the Loyalists by the Republicans. The writer charges that the ire of the latter was largely due to the action of "Indians whom the fatal folly of the Government employed." The supposition that Britain was the first or only one which sought Indian allies is so general that I beg leave to correct it. In his "Life of Washington,"

Jared Sparks writes: "But although the British profited most by the employment of Indians, they are not alone to blame for using them." Stone says: "So far as principle and interest are concerned, the Americans are equitably entitled to a due share of censure."

When a contest became evident, the New Englanders appreciated the advantage of Indian allies, and sent agents among them. The adhesion of the Stockbridge Indians was soon secured. Before the affairs of Lexington and Concord, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, April 14, 1775, addressed the missionary working among the Six Nations in these words: "You will use your influence with them to join us; but if you cannot prevail with them to take an active part in this glorious cause, at least you will engage them to stand neuter."

On May 25, 1776, Congress resolved "that it was highly expedient to engage the Indians in the service of the United Colonies, and that the Commander-in-Chief employ 2,000, offering a reward of \$100 for the capture of every officer, and of \$30 for every private, of the King's troops: also, to employ the Indians of Penobscot, St. John's, and Nova Scotia: to have the same pay as Congressional soldiers."

Much has been written of Indian atrocities; but they were provoked. The massacre of the Moravian Indians on the Muskingum, March 7, 1782, exceeds that of Glencoe in treachery, ferocity, and numbers. Sixty-two grown people (one-third women and thirty-four young people) were butchered—Indians who had sworn war and had no arms. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1782, bragged of the exploit performed March 7, without the loss of a man; and of the bringing off of eighty horses loaded with booty, mostly furs.

And the soreness of the original settlers in these Provinces has been kept alive by continuous outrages since. So that only cravens, or those so mean or mercenary as to submit to any wrong or insult if they might make gain, would tolerate Annexation. Our neighbours have kept watch over us only to inflict wrong, insult, and injury; ever returning evil for good. In the fall of 1837, Sir E. B. Head ordered the rendition of a fugitive on the charge of horse-stealing; he had ridden as far to freedom as the beast could carry him. Presently after, a Dr. Holmes in Lower Canada murdered a man whose wife he had seduced, carrying the body a long way in his cutter to sink it in the river. He escaped to Vermont. Lord Gosford applied to Governor Van Ness; this man referred the Governor of Lower Canada to President Van Buren; and this Van back to the Green Mountain Van; and so there went on a shuffling of responsibility from Montpelier to Washington, and *vice versa*. And so one who had committed two of the greatest crimes against humanity got clear, in return for the rendition of an escaped slave.

Before the close of the Confederate War, the Federal rolls showed the enlistment of 35,000 Canadians. The response was that all railways converging on the Niagara frontier hurried on the Fenians. And when the Crimean War was imminent the British Minister was dismissed from Washington, though the incipient movements had been stopped. All right that U. S. agents should work here for recruits; but not that facilities should be possible for sympathizers with Britain.

Again, the armed revenue steamers on the lakes had, without demur, been allowed to descend the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals; added to these was the iron steamer *Passport*, purchased from Canadian forwarders. And no scrutiny was made as to the freight carried over the Great Western between Detroit and Buffalo. The reverse was the case when resistance was made at Fort Garry to our Federal authority and the lock at Sault Ste. Marie might be useful in military transport: orders were hurried from State authorities at Lansing, and Federal ones at Washington, that no such use should be allowed. Quite lately orders were issued to stop the transit of produce from Duluth through Canadian Pacific Railroad facilities. If ever Annexation becomes a more general question, instances will be produced to stagger its advocates.

As to Reciprocity, I know all about its origin, and rendered service in bringing it about, while it was resisted by Hincks in Parliament, by Brown of the Liberal press in the *Globe*, by Sampson Smiley in the *Macnab Tory Hamilton Spectator*.

In January, 1842, Mr. Merritt sailed for England, and by his representations there induced the passage of the "Canada Corn Act," by which "wheat from the States was admitted free to Canada, and Canadian flour was reduced to 2s. duty only in England. So that the balance saved to this country was about \$4,000,000 per annum, and continued with increasing prosperity to Canada for nearly five years, until England opened her markets direct to the United States."

In May, 1846, in view of British Free Trade, Mr. Merritt moved in the Provincial Legislature several resolutions, of which No. 7 was: "That Her Majesty may be pleased to open a negotiation with the Government of the United States for the purpose of obtaining access for the products of Canada into the markets of that country on the same terms that American products are to be admitted into the markets of Britain and Canada." Such negotiations were opened; but they were fruitless, as the Imperial Government declined to make free imports from the States conditional upon free imports from Canada. Mr. Merritt then devised a plan of Reciprocity, and applied a great part of his time to its accomplishment, which occurred in May, 1854.

It was the best measure that could be, under the circumstances, imposed upon us by the Corn Law Bill of 1846; but I was pleased at the notice of termination being given by the States, and that every effort since to resuscitate it has failed.

The "Fair Trade" cry growing in England is a return to the principles underlying the Act of 1842 referred to, and essential to the existence of the "United Empire" principles of the old Loyalists. T. H.

The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptionable in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.

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. H. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

It is an indication of the curious state of society that when a man in any public position does his duty his intimates and *confrères*, not content with expressing their own surprised admiration at the feat, must also call upon all the world to admire. There can, of course, be no objection to their celebrating the virtues of their hero in any manner they please, provided it be done without too much noise and self-obtrusion; but it is rather an exaction to expect every other person in what may in any way be called a public position to join in the apotheosis. Such persons may entertain a genuine and warm regard for the memory of a dead hero, and yet be totally averse to this loud mode of showing it. Men are dying all around them daily, after leading often heroic, though humble and unblazoned, lives—stricken down on every hand while fighting manfully to the best of their ability the great battle of life; but being in a private walk, which is at any rate as respectable as a public one, no one dreams of raising memorials to them; and there is no more reason why it should be done in the case of any more famous person that may happen to meet his fate while engaged in the active duties of life. If every one that dies while going about his business deserves a memorial, let us be consistent and treat all alike. The organization of a Mutual Testimonial and Memorial Association would be the thing to serve this purpose. If founded on the broad and liberal basis of providing every member able to keep out of jail with an occasional testimonial, and of raising a memorial to every one deceased that escaped hanging, it will afford a consistent means of offering to each a mark of esteem and respect worthy of his merit as a man—and a tailor or soldier, a statesman or a butcher, as the case may be. The plan, too, would be comparatively inexpensive: instead of a perpetual and irregular tax, you pay your subscription, and you know your turn will come sooner or later, though you may be so unlucky as to die first; and if you don't choose to join the Association it will be clearly seen that you don't care for either *ante* or *post mortem* testimonials—a fact which, though it doubtless is often the case, cannot be known now.

It is perhaps hardly worth while at present to discuss the details of the Morrison Tariff Bill now before Congress; for the chances are that— if it pass at all, which is extremely doubtful—it will be so transformed from the one now about to undergo discussion at the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means as to be unrecognizable. As it now stands it is a conservative measure, representing probably as much tariff reform as the reformers deem it prudent just now to ask for. It places a number of articles on the free list, involving a loss of revenue of over five millions; nearly five millions more are lost by an adjustment of duties on other articles, and ten millions go with a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the sugar tariff. This is the most important change of all, and was proposed apparently because it was found difficult otherwise to cut down the revenue to a sufficient extent without too much enlarging the free list—a thing to be avoided. But it is precisely this great reduction in the revenue on one article that will not pass; the tax is not felt as a burdensome one; the House of Representatives is clamorous for appropriations; and it is felt by disinterested public men that the sugar duty, as a fair and pretty sure source of revenue, upon which the Treasury is largely dependent, should be left untouched. And if left untouched, the only alternative being an enlargement of the free list, the Bill will probably fall.

THE Morrison Tariff will not receive the approval of the new school of American Protectionists; for it removes the taxes from a number of articles of raw material, instead of increasing them. "Protection to native industry" is now the dogma—a dogma that has lately received scientific statement in a lecture delivered by Prof. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, to the students of Yale College; and which is summed up in the formula, "The Tariff is not for manufactures, but for industrial independence: we should increase the articles of raw material on the tariff list, instead of decreasing them." Protection to home manufactures and to home industry were once synonymous terms; but Labour has come to the conclusion that digging coal or iron ore is just as much industry as manufacturing by machinery, and it has been told so often that Protection is for

its benefit, and not for the benefit of Capital, that it has determined to get the whole of it, whether as to the production of raw materials or of finished products.

THE fact that in some respects the Morrison Tariff might benefit Canada will not help its passage just now: the chief reason assignable for the rejection of the President's Fisheries Recommendation appears to be because Canada has always profited most by past treaties. The placing of corn on the free list, if followed by a similar change in the Canadian tariff, would no doubt enable Canadian growers of pease to sell them abroad and for feeding purposes replace this pulse by American corn; the removal of the coal duties on each side would at once open, on the one hand, the New England States and California to the coal supply of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and, on the other hand, Ontario and Quebec to Pennsylvania. But would Canada, with the new ideas of her statesmen as to what is legitimate Protection, follow suit in abolishing duties? Upon the coal duties depends the flour duty, upon this the duty on grain, and upon this the submission of Ontario farmers to the duty on cotton, woollen goods, and agricultural implements. The removal of the duties on salt and iron ore would distinctly increase the trade of Canada; and so with lumber and wood in the rough. The reservation excluding from the free list these last-named, when coming from countries that impose an export duty on them, need not be a permanent drawback to Canadian trade, because the export duty could be abolished without almost any loss of revenue, and it is said to be the most difficult of all duties to collect. But whether this freedom of lumber is at all intended for the benefit of Canada may reasonably be questioned. The Buffalo *Courier*, in jibing the other day at the Philadelphia *Press's* opposition to the Morrison Bill, makes a naive admission when it says: "The *Press's* idea of lofty statesmanship is doubtless expressed in the present plan of keeping foreign lumber out of the country by means of a high tariff, and at the same time bewailing the destruction of our forests and offering bounties to persons who will cultivate new ones." It is the preservation of the American forests at the expense of the Canadian that is aimed at in this provision for free lumber.

MR. JUSTICE BUTT, the judge who tried the Dilke case, seems to be as deficient in taste as he is in judgment. In a case heard before him, in the Probate and Divorce Court, a week or two earlier, on the question of costs counsel stated that "all who had appeared and were represented by counsel could have their costs, there being 'plenty of money'" [the case involved property to the amount of £100,000]. Whereupon Mr. Justice Butt had the ill-taste to say that there was "nothing like having a good *corpus*"—a levity as little calculated to maintain respect for the Bench as his subsequent judgment in the Dilke case. That judgment may well puzzle and divide laymen and lawyers alike. "To say," he himself began by remarking, "that Mrs. Crawford has been guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke, and at the same time dismiss the case as against him, is to state things which, at first sight, do not look quite reasonable. But, when it comes to be considered, there is nothing unsound in it." And he then proceeded: "I see no reason at all for doubting the truth of Mr. Crawford's evidence. That being so, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that the adultery was committed, and to grant the decree for relief which he craves. With regard to Sir Charles Dilke, my decision is that there is no evidence worthy of the name as against him. It would be unjust if any gentleman in the position in which he finds himself in this court should be assailed and condemned on charges of this nature, on the statement of a person, not upon oath, and the truth of whose story he has no opportunity of testing by cross-examination. In common fairness these admissions, as they stand, ought not for one moment to be weighed against Sir Charles Dilke." To a plain man, with a mind moderately free from cobwebs, it would seem that if Mrs. Crawford was guilty of misconduct with Sir Charles Dilke, as the Judge says she was, Sir Charles must have been guilty of misconduct with her. But this the Judge says he was not; and though a strong suspicion must obtain that the judgment was the outcome of some special arrangement, no good Liberal can connect such a judicial scandal with the name of a nominee of a Gladstone Government, as Mr. Justice Butt is. Accordingly the Chelsea Three-Hundred have met, and 294 of them have expressed undiminished confidence in Sir Charles Dilke. So all the world, save such as have not yet reached the moral level of the Chelsea Liberals, are expected to rest satisfied.

THE Boston *Globe*, after reciting that Great Britain paid twenty millions sterling for emancipating the West India slaves, forty-one millions for the Crimean War, four millions for its stock in the Suez Canal, six millions in 1878 for the purpose of propping Turkey, and eleven millions in 1885 for

the purpose of threatening Russia, makes the American-Irish calculation that seven millions sterling would buy out the landlords in Ireland, and transfer the soil on easy terms to the tenants who till it; and it then points its moral with the remark that "if the money, or twice as much, were needed to shoot down mutineers in India, or to back up the odious rule of the tottering Turk, it would be voted without a word of objection," and demands why the money should not be voted to give peace and prosperity to long-suffering Ireland. Ah, why indeed! save for the very sufficient reason that peace and prosperity obtained in this way are not at all what the Parnellites want. If twenty times the sum were voted—and this, according to Mr. Giffen, is nearer what would be required—peace and prosperity would be just as far from the Irish people as both are to-day,—unless with it the hatred of the American Irish towards England were gratified by the concession of Home Rule. The most recent declaration of the Irish leaders in Parliament that a land bill without Home Rule will not be accepted shows clearly enough that the demands of the Irish people for land are subordinate to the demands of the American Irish for political revolution.

MR. GLADSTONE is not happy in foreign affairs. Scarcely is the new Government seated in office when the aggression of foreigners recommences.

M. de Freycinet has informed the Earl of Rosebery that he has instructed the French Minister at Cairo to support the demands of Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner to Egypt, that the English evacuate Egypt, and that the British force there be replaced by a Turco-Egyptian army.

This action of M. de Freycinet, it must be admitted, is quite consistent with his policy when before in office. If he had had his way then, the French would have co-operated from the beginning with England in Egypt; but none the less it is instructive of the unhappy effect of Mr. Gladstone's personality on the fortunes of the Empire in this department to compare the tone of the French Government towards him with their meek acquiescence in the message of Lord Salisbury a few weeks earlier to the effect that French interference in Burmah would not be tolerated.

MR. CHILDERS, the Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Government, is a man of considerable ability, Parliamentary and Administrative; but he is a mere office-holder, with no reputation for high principle or force of character. The Under Secretary, Mr. Broadhurst, is a "labour" representative, put in, not for his fitness, but as a sop to the very class in which disturbances arise. These men, confronted by rampant disorder, are falling back upon the usual resorts of weakness, a Committee of Inquiry and a scapegoat. The scapegoat is Colonel Henderson, the chief of the police. Colonel Henderson may not have shown all the vigour that was desirable; but what subordinate ever shows vigour with such chiefs behind him? The only wonder is that the police and the military do not entirely give way. Mr. Gladstone, in his thirst for popularity, has fatally weakened the authority of Government, and is leading the nation as fast as he can to anarchy. In Ireland he has absolutely renounced the first duty of a ruler, and formally given up the country to the dominion of a terrorist league, of the head of which he is fain to purchase a temporary suspension of the extreme forces of outrage, by an undertaking in the course of a few months to sacrifice the unity of the nation. When a Government is not only always going out upon the balcony to parley with sedition, but stoops for the sake of holding office to expose itself and the nation to the last contumely at the hands of insolent conspirators, how can subordinates possibly be expected to act as they would if the power of the Executive were in firm and honourable hands? To Irish Loyalists the present Government is literally worse than no Government at all. Without it they might defend themselves, and it is by no means certain that, outnumbered as they are by the rebels, they could not on this, as on former occasions, defend themselves with success. The Chief Secretary whom Mr. Gladstone has sent to represent him at Dublin has arrived, it seems, at the conclusion that it is the best policy to leave Ireland to her own anarchic forces. But what this means is tying the hands of the Loyalists behind their backs, while the Leaguers cut their throats.

LORD SALISBURY has been receiving compliments not only from friends but from candid opponents on his management of affairs during his brief administration. In the department of diplomacy his dexterity certainly presented a strong contrast to what had gone before; and the only drawback was that, in supporting the Union of Roumelia with Bulgaria, he was completely reversing the policy with which he had signally identified himself as Foreign Minister under Lord Beaconsfield. The working programme which he presented to the Conservative Party was also, in the opinion of the best judges, skilfully framed, though it contained partial

concessions to State Socialism, which are likely to prove embarrassing to the party, while they will be futile as attempts to outbid or vie with the State Socialists in their own line. But nobody doubts Lord Salisbury's ability. The doubt is as to his strength, the quality most needed in this time of peril. Instead of strength he has once more shown fatal weakness. All the Conservatives now see that to come into office by an intrigue with the Parnellites was a most ruinous blunder, as well as a crime against political honour; and it appears that in their meeting at the Carlton the other day they gave clamorous utterance to their anguish. But some of them saw the truth at the time, and among that number must have been their sagacious chief; yet he allowed his judgment and his sense of honour to be overborne by the impudent and profligate vanity of Lord Randolph Churchill, an intriguer whose appearance on the scene is no small addition to the many disasters of the nation. Again, it must have been evident to Lord Salisbury that in meeting the new Parliament a firm stand on the Irish question was the dictate of good strategy as well as of high principle; yet he suffered himself again to be overruled by the same shallow and knavish counsels, once more to his disgrace and ruin. It seems that his health is now giving way, as the health of all our public men will soon give way if they are to be loaded, in addition to their Parliamentary and official work, with the cruel requirements of the Stump. Lord Hartington is nothing like so good a debater as Lord Salisbury, nor does he approach him in general talent; but he is a man whom nothing will ever persuade to do that which he thinks wrong. If the leadership of Union and Order should pass into his hands, the country will be the gainer by the change.

ONLY a few months ago Lord Randolph Churchill was carrying on an infamous intrigue with the Parnellites. His machinations in that quarter having led, as it was certain that they would, to nothing but ruin, he has now turned suddenly round and is making a frantic appeal to the sympathies of the Orangemen, whom but the other day he described as obstacles to the operations of his party. To-morrow, if the chances of the game should seem to change, he will turn round again and be once more devising "a policy which shall be attractive to the Celts," and repeating the rubbish about Charles I. and the Catholics which he has borrowed from Lord Beaconsfield. This political mountebank has already done irreparable mischief, as every man of sense and honour in his party too clearly sees. There is no small danger of his doing more mischief still. On the firmness and constancy of the Orangemen and of the Irish Loyalists generally the issue of the battle now turns, and it is of the most vital importance that no false step should be taken in that quarter. Anything like a premature resort to violence would be a fatal error. Nothing would please Mr. John Morley and his Irish confederates in Disunionism better than an excuse for treating the Loyalists as rebels, and using the Queen's troops against them. Then would follow a reaction in England against what would be represented as an Orange rebellion. Irish loyalty would be discredited, and Dismemberment would triumph. Have the Loyalists no wise friend at hand to warn them against becoming the playthings of vanity and folly? Lord Salisbury must know perfectly well what Lord Randolph Churchill is and what he is doing. Why does he not, as head of the party, restrain him? The answer has been given already. Lord Salisbury, though a talented, is not a strong, man.

RATIONAL Christians have by this time generally acquiesced in the belief that the truths conveyed in the opening of Genesis are theological and moral, not scientific. It teaches the Unity of God, the creation of the universe by Him, the moral relation of man to his Maker; and on these points it is in perfect harmony with Science, which also proclaims the Unity of the Creator and Ruler in proclaiming the Universality of Law. Otherwise the language is only symbolical, as we plainly see when God is spoken of as walking in the garden, as taking a rib out of Adam's side, as making garments for Adam and Eve. A scientific revelation would have been wholly out of keeping with the intellectual state of primeval man, and at variance with that plan of gradual education, by progressive thought and effort, which is clearly ordained for the human race. Mr. Gladstone, however, has undertaken to prove that the revelation is scientific, and to base upon its anticipations of modern discovery a proof of its supernatural illumination. His fancy was caught apparently by a singular, but evidently accidental as well as imperfect, correspondence between the cosmogonical narrative of Genesis and the Nebular Hypothesis. With a courteous but crushing stroke of his critical sledge-hammer, Mr. Huxley reduced Mr. Gladstone's science, especially his geology, to a total wreck, and an attempt having been made by Mr. Gladstone to defend his essay, Mr. Huxley has repeated the death-blow. It is hoped, for the sake of religion, that there will be no more adventures in this direction. The language of Genesis, once more, is symbolical, and will only be exposed to confutation

and ridicule by attempting to treat it as literal and scientific. Mr. Gladstone is obliged to admit that the science of Genesis, though, as he conceives, supernaturally accurate in the main, is not accurate throughout; so that according to his hypothesis the Supreme Being, though deficient in information on certain points, and perhaps believing in the Ptolemaic system, has, considering the circumstances, made a highly-creditable approach to truth. Consequences not less strange arise from Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the doctrine of Evolution, and his willingness to admit a comparatively late date for the composition of Genesis. Can we believe that a scientific revelation, embracing the Nebular Hypothesis, was given to the first anthropoid that descended from his tree, and handed down from him by oral tradition to the time, possibly, of Solomon? Yet Mr. Gladstone's speculations on cosmogony are not cruder or more erroneous than, in the estimation of scholars, are his speculations on Homeric Mythology and the primeval history of Greece. In the one case, as in the other, he has been run away with by the merest fancies in dealing with a subject which he had not studied. In both cases alike he has exposed himself to criticism, if not to ridicule. This matter has its serious aspect when we consider that the writer of "The Dawn of Religious Worship" and "Homeric Studies" has the destinies of the Empire in his hands, and has won by his solemn persuasiveness the almost implicit confidence of the people. Men have their strong and weak points, it is true; but in no mind is there a partition wall; nor are mental habits put on and off in passing from one subject to another. Has Mr. Gladstone made a more thorough and conscientious study of the Irish question than he had of mythology and cosmogony when he rushed into print upon those subjects? The catastrophe of a baseless theory is of little importance compared with the wreck of a nation.

THE recent *rapprochement* between the Pope and Prince Bismarck seems to have been brought about by the astute Chancellor mainly for the purpose of neutralizing the opposition of a party in the Reichsrath that has for many years thwarted his domestic policy. By humouring His Holiness's desire to be recognized as an arbitrator in international disputes—a practical realization of his dream of a Church restored to supremacy among the nations—Prince Bismarck inclined the Pope towards himself, and now hopes to win him over entirely by formally repealing the Falk laws—laws which can be repealed in form without being repealed in substance, for their essential spirit is interwoven into the whole legal system of Germany. By this seeming concession the Clerical Opposition, which has always given Prince Bismarck so much trouble, is broken up, and Herr Windthorst, at the head of these Ultramontanes, not merely paralyzed for offence, but moreover converted into a supporter of the Government; thus leaving Prince Bismarck freer to pursue his plan of paternalizing the Government of Germany.

As Prussia expels her Poles, Austria welcomes them with open arms; and while the German Chancellor denounces them as the enemies of the Empire, the Saxon Minister at Vienna attends a Polish ball which is manifestly intended as a demonstration against him, the Crown Princess of Austria dances at it with a Polish nobleman, and Austrian Royalty wears the Polish colours. The House of Austria evidently of purpose embraces the opportunity to add to Austrian prestige among the non-Russian Slavs by showing favour to them: Austria desires above all to strengthen her Empire eastward by extending her power in the Slav countries of the Balkan Peninsula; and her espousal of the cause of the Poles is a good card to play. But Saxony?—the representative of a German Federal State "demonstrating" against the German Chancellor! Does this portend internal trouble? It is not impossible: a dangerous tension sometimes exists within the Reichsrath, and Bismarck must have had a powerful motive for humbling himself before the Pope in order to win over the Clericals to his side.

AFFAIRS in the Balkan Peninsula are steadily making towards the end THE WEEK has always maintained to be the best solution of the Eastern Question. The beginning of a confederation of the several states in the Peninsula has been now made by an alliance of Turkey with Bulgaria, and the project of a similar alliance with Serbia and Greece is reported to be afoot. Under the Bulgarian-Turkish agreement Prince Alexander becomes Prince of the two Bulgarias, with a country almost twice as large as Belgium, with three million of subjects, and with an army of 150,000 disciplined men. He is thus stronger than was Victor Emmanuel when he began his task of unifying Italy. This position he has purchased by accepting the rank of Field-Marshal in the Turkish Army, binding himself to hold his forces at the disposition of the Ottoman Empire. If a similar agreement be made with the Kings of Serbia and Greece, Serbia

being granted all that remains of Old Serbia and Greece Epirus, each receiving a Field-Marshal's bâton; if the same obligation to support the Sultan be accepted by them, and Macedonia and Albania be granted their autonomy with a similar obligation,—the throne of the Sultan and his Asiatic Empire will be guaranteed by five leaders of five armies, with an aggregate of 400,000 disciplined men, supported in war by the Asiatic troops of Turkey. The Balkan States would in fact form a strong military confederation under the Sultan, yet retaining to the full their autonomy and their exemption from Turkish interference. In the natural course of things, through the growth of these nationalities, it is likely that the Porte may in time retire to an Asiatic seat where the Sultan could hold sway undisturbed by encroaching neighbours; while the Balkan States, still under his suzerainty, might enlarge their military confederation into a commercial union. The beginning of the work as we see has been firmly set: it only remains to let it go on unhindered by enmity without or impatience within. The foundation of a strong bulwark against the Northern Powers has at length been laid, thanks, we believe, to Sir William White, England's temporary representative at Constantinople; and neither Greece nor Serbia ought to be permitted to rush to the destruction of their own future. Many obstacles and dangers are ahead: chief among which are the fury of Russia at being balked of her prospect of acquiring Constantinople by this conversion of Prince Alexander into the natural guardian of the Balkan Passes; and the jealousy of Austria at the growth of Bulgaria, which threatens to lose her the chance of Salonica. These Powers will, if they can, prevent a federation intended to withstand invasion; but their selfish motive will be so apparent that if they oppose it they stand convicted before the whole world.

THE flag on Government House has been half-masted for one who was deservedly the most popular of former mistresses of that mansion. In Lady Howland's time Government House was truly a social centre. Among the larger circle of her friends, and of those who had felt her kindness and beneficence, her memory will not be soon allowed to die.

As between local option and high license, says the *Washington Herald*, the latter is gaining sure ground in the cities. Prohibition—even in the disguise of local option—has failed to accomplish its objects. High license decreases the number of dives where poisonous doctored alcohol is vended on the sly, and furnishes an increased fund for the prevention and detection of crime.

THE *Moniteur de Rome*, which is supposed to be the official organ of the Vatican, in commenting on the recent address of Archbishop Walsh on the appointment of Mr. Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland, says the Archbishop, in making such an address, acted in direct opposition to the urgent counsels of the Pope. It regrets that the Pope has no power over the Irish clergy in matters affecting Ireland.

THE Radical motion to expel the Princes from France has signally failed, escaping rejection only by being tabled by its friends. The Count and Countess of Paris are receiving royal greetings in public from their adherents; and one of the leading French papers, which favours the Orleanist cause, predicts the speedy downfall of the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet unless it is promptly and radically reconstructed.

THE Rev. Frederick Burnside, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee which brings out the "Official Year-Book of the Church of England," sends to the English papers a statement that the *voluntary* expenditure of English Churchmen during the twenty-five years between 1860 and 1885 has been £81,573,237,—or, counting the people of England and Wales at 26,000,000, and giving the half of these to the Church, we may say, speaking in the rough, it amounts on an average to £25 a family in twenty-five years, or nearly £1 per annum per family during that period. Moreover, according to Mr. Burnside, these figures leave out various other sums which he has not been able to compute accurately.

THE *Whitehall Review* is responsible for a story which, if true, gives some indication of the magnitude of the task Mr. Gladstone has undertaken in trying to satisfy the demands of his Irish supporters. When, it seems, a certain Irish member of Parliament, who is also a lawyer, was settling down in his new house, he asked to have the methods of the gas-meter explained to him. This was accordingly done, the usual explanation being given that at the end of each quarter the hands on the clock working forward indicated the amount of gas that had been consumed. At the close of one quarter, when the inspector called, the gas-meter clock had gone back instead of forward, and, as the occupier of the house remarked, showed that the gas company was in his debt exactly six-and-eightpence.

RUINED CITIES.

WHEN in the paling of the western skies
The roseate hues are fitting far and near,
And restful sounds from all the earth arise
With soothing influence on each listening ear,
I view in sweet content the gathering night,
As o'er me steal the thoughts of life long past ;
Of hopes on hopes, which whirled in quickening flight
To sundown lands, and shadows only cast.

Cast shadows all, some bright, some Stygian dark ;
Some lingering long upon the youthful sky ;
Some pleased as doth the warbling of a lark,
And some there were begat the withering sigh.
I dwelt me then in Idumean lands,
And built strong cities from the rocks of Seir.
They quickly crumbled into wafting sands—
My Petra proved a waste of ruins drear.

Each city that I built in turn fell low
And crumbled to the earth beneath my eyes ;
Each marble hall was burst ; each brilliant glow
From gilded turret paled 'neath darkened skies.
I now recall a Thebes, Luxor grand,
And thickly populous Pompeian streets ;
An Athens, bright, by Ægean breezes fanned—
All, all decay which now my vision meets.

And childhood's cities, cities built in youth,
Yet dashed in ruin ere the adult years,
Still lie on yonder sands, in mounds uncouth,
And scorching sun their struggling verdure sears.
I would not bid them rise upon their dust,
Nor wear again the splendours which they wore :
Let them decay ; let swords and scabbards rust,
And battles which they fought be fought no more.

Toronto.

W. H. THURSTON.

TO MUSIC.

ETERNAL VOICE
Of Passion's dross divest,
That bids our souls rejoice
In language of the blest.

That softly soothes our sorrow,
Whilst Hope in brilliant key
Foretells the bright to-morrow,
When joy will ever be.

That shows our souls the way,
By happiness and mirth,
To burst the film of clay
That binds them to dull earth.

Then soaring earth above,
That bears us on its wings,
Into the realms of love,
To God : the King of kings.

LA CHAUMIERE.

(A sketch in Normandy.)

A DIP in the Channel, a few whiffs of the salt breeze, and the fatigue of a night journey from Paris was forgotten. We buckled on our knapsacks, and in a few minutes Granville, with its monotonous stone houses and sentinel fortress, was behind us. We intended, with all the independence afforded by the possession of our own means of locomotion, to tramp through Normandy in the direction of St. Malo, to live among the people, and thus to obtain a genuine picture of the country and its inhabitants, such as is only revealed to the lounging lover of the beautiful, and must ever escape the momentary glance of the railway tourist.

Normandy has been for ages the song and vision of French poets and painters ; and worthily deserves to continue to be. Along our route were always the magnificent hedges, grand masses of flowering shrubs, rising from grassy mounds, sending forth even in hot summer the sweetest perfume ; the ditches thick with hollyhocks, poppies, and marguerites. On a level, the hedges interposed a green wall to our view of the fields ; but coming soon to the brow of a hill we could look down over a smiling country. All the verdure is suffused with a fresh, deep green, such as with us is only seen in early summer. No one generation, I suppose, has done much to beautify the country, but each has done something ; and the accumulation through long centuries is therefore considerable. Trees

line every field. Here and there a little hut nestles in the midst of its clump of green. We see our road winding along, down into the valleys, up the hills, lost from sight for a while, then reappearing in the distance like a slender silver belt on the mantle of earth. To our right is one of those *petits chemins* which branch off every mile or so, little roads overhung and shaded with shrubs and trees, in the calm twilight of which there is always

A bower quiet for us, and a sle
Full of sweet dreams.

As we come to the foot of the hill, where a little stream meanders, we hear the sound of voices, and a turn in the road reveals a curious scene. A score of women were gathered together, with the sociability everywhere characteristic of the French, busily washing clothes on the banks. Some stand knee-deep in the water ; most, however, kneel beside the brook. As they pound the clothes with their wooden bats, the monotonous clap, clap, uniting with the melody of a simple Norman ballad, gives a singular effect to the scene.

A little further on the quiet aspect of a *chaumière* attracted us, and we determined to investigate the interior. From an artistic distance the Norman huts are most beautiful. The picturesque absence of architecture, the rough-hewn limestone walls, weather-worn and tinted, the rich colour of the thatch, with a harmony in rose-colour growing out of it, and all in a setting of delicious green, make up a charming landscape. But as one draws near, the poverty, ignorance, misery of the inhabitants throw a ghastly shadow on the picture.

Passing down a little lane we find ourselves in the courtyard. On two sides run the low, irregularly-built stone houses, pierced here and there with small windows, mostly without glass. To our right is an open shed with rude implements ; to our left a well with curious hood-shaped top of moss-covered stone. Before the huts is a pool of stagnant water. On account of it we know that one part of the building is a stable, but cannot by external evidence determine which. However, the appearance of a woman relieves our embarrassment. We consider the universal demand of something to eat our best excuse ; muster our best French ; make known our wants. Considerable hesitation ; deliberation inside the house : finally an invitation to enter. Over the door was a little crucifix set in the wall. On entering we could distinguish nothing except where the light was streaming through a narrow window, making a picture like the Rembrandts on the walls of the Louvre. But little by little the details of the scene come out. The floor is of beaten earth. A pool of water, here and there, tells of the leakiness of the thatch above. Some little chickens run about hunting for a stray morsel. Above us the rafters disappear in the darkness. There are three beds in the room, mountainous to ascend, crowned with V-shaped curtains. At one end of the room rises a huge chimney, which the little fire of twigs does nothing more than illuminate. On each side of the chimney is a low bench. A pan simmers on the fire, which a dog comes up now and again to sniff.

We had seated ourselves on a bench by a broken pine table. Our hostess produces some milk, a fortress loaf, and a clasp-knife, and seats herself by the fire. Her dress is the usual Norman dress of blue, with white muslin cap and wooden shoes. She talks to us in a language the echo of the tongue of our Canadian-French brothers. We gather from her remarks a conception of her narrow life, of the ceaseless struggle for existence, of the hopelessness of its condition, into which happy thoughts enter only like the light into the hut.

A groan attracts our attention to one of the beds. Peering down from the darkness is the face of a sick woman. Her head is bound up with a handkerchief ; her face has that horrible harshness that misery alone can produce. She is sitting up, bending eagerly to gaze on us, whose appearance and accent was so foreign, listening anxiously to the broken conversation we were carrying on. Finally she falls back with a groan of pain. We can bear it no longer. Our bill was five cents. We give more, and hurry into the open air.

The sun shines brightly, the fields are still smiling, and the delicious green of the hedges and pastures rejoices the eye. But there is a shadow over everything, the shadow of those Normandy huts, the abiding-place of poverty and misery in a country beautiful beyond compare.

F. H. SYKES.

AFTER Curran's elevation to the bench as Master of the Rolls, a gloom seems to have fallen upon his spirits. He disliked his position, for which he felt himself unqualified. As he said, "When the party with which I had acted so fairly had after long proscription come at last to their natural place, I did not expect to have been *stuck into a window*, a spectator of the procession."

SOME ASPECTS OF HOME RULE.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POWERS.

THE Federal power in Switzerland or in the United States is not an "Imperial" power towards the members of those confederations; the Legislatures of the States and Cantons are not mere "local" bodies; the powers which the States and Cantons hold are not "conceded" to them; in truth the "concession" is the other way; the federal authority has only such powers as the States have chosen to "concede" to it. But they "concede" without power of recall,* without power of secession; on the other hand, what they do not "concede" they hold, not as "concessions," but of inherent right. In a federal system, then, a written constitution is needed, and some such power as that vested in the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be vested somewhere, and it clearly cannot be vested in either of the bodies which are in fact parties to a bargain. But all this need not be where there is, as the writer in the *Times* supposes, an "Imperial" power "conceding" something to a "local" body. The amount of authority conceded to the local body needs to be defined in a charter or Act of Parliament; there is no need to define the authority of the Imperial power. That stays as it was before: if it was boundless before, it remains boundless. The Imperial power keeps the right of interpreting or even recalling its own Acts. When the greatest possible amount of local independence was "conceded" to Canada and Australia, there was no more need than before to define the power of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. For that Parliament stayed as it was; and, though the fact seems to be forgotten, it did not give up the power of legislating for Canada or Australia. It is true that the Imperial Parliament is not at all likely to legislate for Canada or Australia against their wills; but that is not to the purpose. The power of so doing has not been formally taken away.

ULSTER.

IN the sense in which we say that Ireland is no part of the United Kingdom, Protestant Ulster is no part of Ireland. In race, in religion, in feelings, in wishes, it differs as much from the rest of Ireland as the rest of Ireland differs from Great Britain. It is a kind of Granada or Crim Tartary—the more modern form of "Crimea" suggests other thoughts—where the remnant of a conquering people has kept hold on a corner of a land of which the rest has been won back from them. To a native Irishman the recovery of Ulster might seem very much what the recovery of Granada seemed to the Spaniard or the recovery of Crim Tartary to the Russian. And one who loved not either Irishmen or Spaniards might hint that some of the effects of making Mussulman Granada Spanish might serve as a warning against making Protestant Ulster Irish. If it came to fighting, the Protestants of Ulster could most likely defend themselves more successfully than the Moors of Granada or the Tartars of Crim; but it is surely the duty of Great Britain not to allow any such fighting. It may be that the Ulster colony ought never to have been planted, as it may be true that the English ought never to have settled in Britain; but the one settlement can no more be undone now than the other. The Protestant corner has as good a right to Home Rule as the rest of the island, and what is Home Rule for the rest of the island will not be Home Rule for the Protestant corner.—EDWARD A. FREEMAN, in the January *Contemporary Review*.

THE IMPERIAL VETO INEFFECTUAL.

AN Irish Parliament, returned in the main by the very men who support the Home Rulers, would assuredly pass laws which every man in England, and many men throughout Ireland, would hold to be unjust, and which, whether in themselves unjust or not, would certainly set aside Imperial legislation, which England is bound by every consideration of honour and justice to uphold. There is no need to demonstrate here what has been demonstrated by one writer after another, and, indeed, hardly needs proof, that at the present day an Irish Parliament would certainly deprive Irish landlords, and possibly deprive Irish Protestants, of rights which the Imperial Parliament would never take away, and which the Imperial Government is absolutely bound to protect. If the English Government were to be base enough to acquiesce in legislation which the Imperial Parliament would never itself have countenanced, then England would be dishonoured; if Bill after Bill passed by the Irish Legislature were prevented from becoming law by veto after veto, then English honour might be saved, but the self-government of Ireland would be at an end, nor would England gain much in credit. The English Ministry can, as long as the connection with a colony endures, arrest colonial legislation. But the home Government cannot for any effective purpose interfere with the administrative action of a colonial Executive. Given courts, an army, and a police controlled by the leaders of the Land League, and it is easy to see how rents might be abolished and landlords driven into exile without the passing by the Irish Parliament of a single Act which a Colonial Secretary could reasonably veto, or which even an English court can hold void under the provisions of the Colonial Laws Act. It is indeed probable that wild legislation at Dublin might provoke armed resistance in Ulster. But a movement which, were Ireland an independent nation, might ensure just government for all classes of Irishmen would, if Ireland were a colony, only add a new element of confusion to an already intolerable state of affairs. Imagine for a moment what would have been the position of England if Englishmen had been convinced that Riel, though technically a

* That is, without power of recall by their own several acts. The relations between the Union and the States can be at any time modified in favour either of the Union or of the States. But they can be modified only by a change in the Federal Constitution, made according to a process laid down in the Federal Constitution.

rebel, was in reality a patriot, resisting the intolerable oppression of the Dominion Parliament, and you may form some slight idea of the feeling of shame and disgrace with which Englishmen would see British soldiers employed to suppress the revolt of Ulster against a Government which, without English aid, would find it difficult to resist or punish the insurgents. The most painful and least creditable feature in the history of the United States is the apathy with which for thirty years the Northern States tolerated Southern lawlessness and indirectly supported Southern oppression.—PROF. A. V. DICEY, in the January *Contemporary Review*.

PROHIBITION AND ATHEISM.

IN a recently published sermon on "The First Miracle of Christ and Prohibition," preached on Sunday, January 17, by the Rev. Geo. J. Low, Rector of St. Peter's, Brockville, the author, in considering what escape can be found from the dilemma that "not only our Lord Jesus Christ, but the whole Word of God, from beginning to end, countenances and makes provision for the drinking of intoxicating liquor: therefore, either the consumption of such liquor is lawful and right, or the Word of God is wrong," says, after dealing with the effort to prove there are two kinds of "wine" and "strong drink" mentioned in the Bible, and the effort to show that Jesus Christ—the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever—"though He used and countenanced the use of alcoholic drinks when He was on earth, would, if He had lived now, have been wiser and better,"—after disposing of these ignorant or blasphemous arguments, the author says:

The third answer to this dilemma is that of the Infidel Prohibitionists; and their reply is: "It is true that the Bible allows the use of intoxicants; and so much the worse for the Bible." Well, this answer has the merit, at all events, of being straightforward and logical. But you see to what it leads. Perhaps you may be surprised to hear of Infidel Prohibitionists; yet there are very many of them in the United States. They have a very extensive literature of their own—newspapers, novels, etc.—all inculcating total abstinence and atheism. The late D. M. Bennett, in his lifetime the editor of an agnostic paper called the *Truth Seeker*, founded a town in the State of Missouri, called Liberal, on a prohibitionist and atheistic basis. And this town of Liberal was advertised in the various freethinking papers (such as *Man*, *This World*, etc.) in terms to this effect: that in the said town there were "no churches, no saloons, no preachers, no spirit-sellers, no alcohol, no devil, no Christ, no GOD!" What think you of that for Prohibition?

MUSIC.

TORONTO MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE ninth Monday Popular Concert, on Monday evening last, was chiefly remarkable for the appearance of Miss Juliette Corden, a young and promising soprano, of New York City, who has been engaged by Col. Mapleson for his autumn season of opera in London. The daily press truly describe her voice as of a lovely quality. The purity and veracity of her tones give greater carrying power to her voice than would be noticed by the careless listener. Miss Corden was heard at her best in English ballads, her style having scarcely matured enough to do full justice to the well-known *cavatina* from "Ernani," which she essayed during the evening. Miss Corden created genuine enthusiasm, and was encored three times. The Quartette Club played their selections most artistically, and Mr. Jacobsen gave Rode's "Air in G" in his most felicitous style, and would have been encored had he cared to respond to the invitation enthusiastically held out to him.

At the next concert, March 18, Miss Kitty Berger, solo zither player to the Queen, will appear. The greatest musical event of the year will be on the 29th of March—the eleventh concert—when Lilli Lehmann, the world-renowned *prima donna*, M. Ovide Musin, solo violinist, and Herr Franz Rummel, solo pianist, will be the attractions.—*Clef*.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

PROBABLY the most ambitious effort made by the Toronto Philharmonic Society was their performance of A. C. Mackenzie's sacred drama, "The Rose of Sharon," in the Pavilion Music Hall, on the 16th instant. This is one of the most important and scholarly works which have been produced by contemporary British musicians, and in point of interest is considered superior to the opera, "Columbia," by the same composer. Mr. Mackenzie is a believer in the creed of the advanced or Wagnerian school of music, and the "Rose of Sharon" is distinguished by most of the peculiarities which characterize the productions of that school. The absence of well-defined *aria*, the complexity of the instrumental parts, the extended use of the *leit-motif*, and the complete subordination of the solo vocal parts to the unity of the work all point to the adoption of the theories advanced by Wagner in his critical writings and exemplified in his compositions. The difficulties of the work are very great, and the fact that the oratorio received so excellent an interpretation speaks well for the *esprit de corps* and the musical enthusiasm which must have animated the members of the chorus to enable them to sustain the months of dry drudgery necessary before a public performance could be attempted. The audience was much larger than is usual at the Philharmonic Concerts, and

the increased attendance may be attributed to the public interest excited by the production of a new work. The Society did most admirable work, and in the full choruses sang with a power and volume of tone that completely filled the hall and fully satisfied the hearers.

The striking chain of choruses in the second section of the work, "Temptation," produced a fine effect, and elicited enthusiastic applause. One of the most beautiful numbers Mackenzie has written is the orchestral introduction, entitled "Sleep," to the third part. It is so much admired in England that it is played by itself at the leading orchestral concerts in London and the large provincial towns. The solo vocalists were Mrs. Gertrude Luther, soprano, of Buffalo; Mr. Whitney Mockridge, tenor, of New York; Mrs. McKelcan, alto, of Hamilton; and Messrs. Schuch, Blight, and Curran, basses, of Toronto. Mrs. Luther, who has an agreeable voice, and sings with care and judgment, made a very favourable impression, and in a work which would have given her opportunities for individual display might have won more of a triumph. Mr. Mockridge, although suffering from a cold, sang with his accustomed sweetness and finish. Mr. Blight had a part to sing which was very ungracious and unattractive, and it could not be expected that he could make much of music which neither in New York nor London has been received with favour. His effort, however, was a very creditable one, and he, at least, brought his part into prominence. Mrs. McKelcan was fortunate in being assigned one of the few melodious numbers in the oratorio, and in this she won one of the successes of the evening. Her voice is of a very musical quality, and she interpreted the music intelligently and effectively. Mr. Schuch sang the music of the tempting "Elder" *con amore*, and in good voice and finished style. The orchestra were at times somewhat overweighted by the difficulties of the instrumentation, but on the whole they played well. They still fail, however, to show what a true pianissimo is. While the work, owing to its character, did not create anything like general enthusiasm, it was listened to with interest, and created a desire to hear it again. Mr. Torrington conducted with great skill, and controlled the chorus and orchestra with exceptional ability.—*Clef*.

WE have to correct the notice in our issue of 11th inst. with reference to M. Musin and his concert company. We there, under misinformation, stated that this company would give only one performance in Toronto, on Monday, 1st March; but we now learn that, as previously announced, M. Musin and his company will appear also at one of the Monday Popular Concerts—that is on Monday, March 29.

CACOTHANASIA.

WHEN gallant André, doomed beyond appeal,
Went forth to meet the fate
To which the stern Virginian set his seal,
He stepped with steadfast gait;
His eye on his last sunrise, steeled to face
The levelled tubes of death;
But when it caught the engines of disgrace,
Hangman and noose, his breath
Shortened an instant: "Death doth not appal,"
Quoth he—"but death like this?"

Our England! If God wills that she must fall
And sink in the abyss,
Crowned with her centuries of peerless glory,
We bow. But not by tools
Like these! Nor thus ignobly end her story
Riven by Barabbas and the crew he fools!

MHNIN 'AELΔE.—*St. James's Gazette.*

It is not generally known that the famous cream-coloured horses which drew Her Majesty's state carriage on Thursday, Jan. 21, as they have drawn the carriage of her predecessors before her for the last century and a half, belong to her not as Queen of England, but as a Princess of the Royal House of Hanover. The home of the breed for a very long period has been at Herrenhausen, a country residence lying a couple of miles outside the Hanoverian capital. There may be seen to this day a stud of some twenty or thirty of these fine animals, kept by the Prussian Government on behalf of the exiled Duke of Cumberland out of the revenues of his confiscated estates. The breed has so long been carefully kept pure that it is rare (so say the attendants) for anything but a cream-coloured foal to be produced. In Hanover, on state occasions, the King's carriage was accustomed to be drawn by the creams, while the Queen sat behind a team of bays. If the account of the stable authorities may be believed, the footmen who walk at the head of each animal are not merely ornamental. Except on state occasions these horses never leave the stable; and they are kept in such gross condition that they need to be watched, lest they should suddenly give way to a desire for instant repose and thereby disturb the stately progress of the Queen's cortège.—*St. James's Gazette.*

At the fifty-third annual meeting of the British America Assurance Company, held on the 17th inst., what must have been a very satisfactory statement of the business of the Company for the past year was presented. Both the marine and fire departments showed a profit, and after paying all losses and providing for all liabilities, the assets have been increased by \$92,000, and the net surplus by \$45,000, both now amounting to a total of \$1,285,000.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have received the following publications:

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE. March. New York.
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. February 13, 20. Boston: Littell and Company.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. February. London and New York: Macmillan and Company.
LITERARY LIFE. February. Chicago and New York: Literary Life Company.
CONTEMPORARY REVIEW. February. Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.
FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW. February. Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.
WIDE AWAKE. March. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS and Mr. Laurence Hutton will be among the notable contributors to the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the former with one of his inimitable short stories entitled "Perchance to Dream," while Mr. Hutton will appear as the author of a carefully-written historical and critical essay on "The American Play."

THE new novel by H. F. Keenan, author of the much-advertised "Trajan," is to be brought out immediately by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., and will have for its title "The Aliens." From the same house we are to have Mr. George Ticknor Curtis' new volume, "Creation or Evolution," and Prof. F. V. N. Painter's "History of Education."

"THE Strength and Weakness of Socialism" is the title of a striking and timely article by Dr. Washington Gladden in the forthcoming (March) number of the *Century*. Dr. Gladden attempts to show what the Socialists think and want. Dr. Gladden also gives his own views on this pressing public question—the result of many years of observation and study.

MR. DAVID KER, who is the *New York Times'* special globe-ranger, and from whom we hear in letters dated from unheard-of places beyond the pale of civilization, has written a new book for boys, recording the adventures of a clever youth on the Upper Congo, with the title, "Lost Among White Africans." It will be illustrated and published by Cassell and Company.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD'S new novel, "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," will not be brought out by the Macmillans until the early part of next month. A good deal is expected of this latest production of the popular novelist, whose "Mr. Isaacs" seems still to prove the best selling of all his published works, over 10,000 copies having been sold in America alone.

EX-MINISTER S. G. W. BENJAMIN, who, since his return from Persia, has been contributing a series of articles to the *Century* and other periodicals descriptive of the country with which he so thoroughly acquainted himself during his diplomatic residence, has nearly finished a work on Persia, which, embellished with a number of beautiful illustrations, will be shortly published by Messrs. Ticknor and Company, of Boston.

EMILIO CASTELAR is probably the most brilliant orator now living. A full-page portrait of him will form the frontispiece of the March *Century*; with articles by William Jackson Armstrong and Alvey A. Adee, of the State Department, Washington. The latter was a member of the American Legation in Spain at the time of Castelar's political ascendancy. The present situation in Spain makes these papers especially timely.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON AND CO. will publish next week a companion novel to "Donovan" by the same author, Edna Lyall, under the title, "We Two." The story deals with English life and incidents, and combines delightful touches of humour with a vein of true pathos. The tale is a picture of what bigotry and persecution can produce, and appeals to a thoughtful class of fiction readers, who, in these days of light stories, are given but little attention.

"OUTING" for March will contain the first of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's papers on "Ranch Life and Game Shooting in the West." The article will be freely illustrated by R. Swain Gifford and two other artists of repute. Mr. E. S. Jaffray, another of the new proprietors of the magazine, will also be represented by an article on "Our Unknown Benefactors." Lieut. John Bigelow and Edith Evelyn Bigelow will represent in separate contributions the family literary talents of the new editor, Mr. Poultney Bigelow.

THE death of Mr. Randolph Caldecott will come as a shock to many thousands of readers, to whom his charming drawings have given pleasure. He was sent to this country by the *London Graphic* ostensibly to sketch for the paper, but in reality for the benefit of his health, which for some time had been rapidly failing. He had been here for a year, keeping himself in the greatest seclusion, and so successfully that few people knew that he was in America. He died in St. Augustine, Fla., from an affection of the lungs.

THE March *Wide Awake* opens with one of Lungren's best frontispieces, "Under the Electric Light," a brilliant night-scene. Sandham and Hassam also have striking full-page drawings in this number, both with strong fire-effects, but widely diverse; Hassam's illustrates Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' ballad, "The Tenement House Fire," while Sandham's accompanies Mrs. Huse's historical Seminole story, "The Light of Key Biscayne," and represents the burning lighthouse. There are some excellent short stories in the number. The serials are interesting. The "papers" are very bright and entertaining.

THE art, if such it may be termed, of guarding the secret of the authorship of anonymous works appears to be lost, since the authorship of "England as Seen by an American Banker," which has made some stir in literary circles, is given out as belonging to Mr. C. B. Patten, the cashier of a Boston bank. And in this connection it may be of interest to the number of critics who have unanimously attributed the authorship of the clever book, "How to be Happy, though Married," to an English lady, to learn that the distinction belongs to the Rev. E. J. Hardy, chaplain of Her Majesty's forces at Gosport, England.

THE *Forum* is the title given to a new monthly magazine shortly to be added to the long list of New York periodicals. The magazine is to be devoted to the discussion of timely and important questions from an independent attitude. The publishers of the new enterprise, which will have its headquarters at 97 Fifth Avenue, will start out with the co-operation of some of the most popular American essayists, and in form the publication will be modelled after the English reviews, with large type, wide margins and heavy paper. The encouraging assurance is given that the enterprise is "backed by abundant capital," certainly a very essential feature.

THE valuable collection of autographs and literary manuscripts collected by Mr. James R. Osgood, the publisher, now with the Harpers, has been catalogued and will shortly be offered for sale. Among the more important manuscripts which will attract attention are Dr. Holmes' famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Mr. Emerson's "Representative Men," a story in manuscript by Nathaniel Hawthorne, an unpublished

poem by Keats, and letters and verses in the handwritings of Dickens, Whittier, Bryant, Goldsmith, George Eliot, Tennyson, Owen Meredith, Goethe, Cowper, Macaulay, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Mme. de Staël, and a long list of other literary celebrities living and dead.

THE reported establishment of a new weekly literary journal by Mr. Julian Hawthorne and his brother-in-law, Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, has been, for the present at least, indefinitely postponed, the two authors having wisely concluded to devote their energies to the contribution of articles and poems for magazines other than of their own editorial management. "The report was entirely too premature," says Mr. Lathrop. "The whole idea had been merely casually considered by Mr. Hawthorne and myself, and a venture of such importance requires thorough consideration." The two *litterateurs* are engaged upon the completion of a dramatic composition which received a warm degree of praise from Mme. Modjeska, to whom it was read.

IN a few days the Scribners will publish "Letters to Dead Authors," a new book by Andrew Lang, the title of which, though it may sound irreverent, is evidently meant to be quite the reverse. Mr. Lang writes in an entirely respectful and pleasant spirit, each letter being a small essay on the dead author's work. He begins by addressing himself to William Makepeace Thackeray, and one finds no word of criticism, but the heartiest words of praise and veneration. Of Dickens he is less enthusiastic. Among the authors whom he addresses are Pierre de Rousard, whom he calls "Prince of Poets"; Herodotus, Pope, Chapelain, Mandeville, Dumas, Theocritus, Poe, Scott, and Shelley. The firm will publish it in a charmingly made little volume late in the month.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for February 13 and 20 contain The Country Banker, *Quarterly*; The Little Prophets of the Cevennes, and Life, Art, and Nature, in Bruges, *Contemporary*; Darwinism and Democracy, *Fortnightly*; Colonial Governors, and My Election Experiences, *National Review*; Jane Taylor, and Wild-boar Shooting near the Heathen Wall of the Vosges, *Blackwood*; Goethe as an Actor, *Gentleman's*; Two Evenings with Bismarck, *Chambers's*; Two Days with the Kachyens, In the Catacombs at Kiev, Thawing a Village, and the Crossbill, *St. James's Gazette*; London in the Snow, *All the Year Round*; Canvas-Backs, *Saturday Review*; Grasse, and the Manufacture of Scent, *Spectator*; with instalments of "The Grateful Ghosts," "A New Year's Gift, and "Miss Jollibert's Proposal," and poetry.

MR. FRANK R. STOCKTON is back again in New York, busily engaged in reading the proof of his first long novel, "The Late Mrs. Null." As may well be imagined, the author is extremely conscientious, and he gives every page of his book the most rigid scrutiny. Personally Mr. Stockton is little known in New York. He accepts few social invitations, and is thoroughly a home stayer. Mrs. Stockton is with him, and acts as his amanuensis, besides giving him the advantage of her acute literary judgment. "The Late Mrs. Null" is a story of life in Virginia, which in itself indicates the possibilities of local character drawing open to the author, in addition to his other types. Like most of the fiction Mr. Stockton writes, it is full of the element of unexpectedness, and its ending is as odd and unlooked-for as the finale of "The Lady or the Tiger?" or, in fact, any of his stories.

THE February number of the *Library Magazine* presents the following unusually attractive array of contents: Hinduism, by a Hindu; The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature, by T. H. Huxley; The New Star in Andromeda, *Cornhill Magazine*; Reason and Religion, by A. M. Fairbairn; Bulgaria and Servia, by Edward A. Freeman; Superfine English, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Story of the Báb, by Mary F. Wilson; Shakespeare's Love's Labours Lost, by Walter Pater; The Origin of the Alphabet, by A. H. Sayce; Insanity and Crime, by Baron Bramwell; Old Florence and Modern Tuscany, by Janet Ross; On Modern Chances for Chivalry, by Edward Garrett; The Elder Edda—the Bible of Germanic Paganism, by H. H. Boyesen; Suns and Meteors, by Richard A. Proctor; A Novelist's Favourite Theme, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Coming Contests of the World, *Fortnightly Review*; The Decay of the Central Park Obelisk, by Arnold Hague; Eskimo Building-Snow, by Frederick Schwatka.

THE life of the poet Longfellow, which the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Company, expect to issue on February 27, the poet's birthday, promises to be quite as important as readers have anticipated, if the advance proofs which lie before us may be taken as any indication. The full title page of the book reads as follows: "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, with extracts from his journals and correspondence, edited by Samuel Longfellow." There are two volumes, the pages being duodecimo in size. Several portraits of the poet are given, as also are fac-similes of some of his manuscripts and a few woodcuts. A charming little vignette drawing of Longfellow's birthplace is one of the most interesting of the illustrations. The material for compiling the book has been more than abundant, and Mr. Longfellow has had to exercise much self-restraint to keep its size within reasonable limits. Many people will be surprised to learn that the author had pronounced artistic proclivities, and several sketches made by his own hand are reproduced for these pages.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER have put in the hands of an engraver a photograph of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, taken by the author's friend, Sir Percy Shelley, a son of the poet. Mr. Stevenson, although he has so large a circle of readers in England and America, has somehow escaped the photographer until Sir Percy laid violent hands upon him, as it were. The picture shows a handsome dark face, large eyes, a prominent nose and a strong intellectual expression. The author is at present extremely ill at his home at Skerryvore, Bournemouth, in the South of England. He is, however, blessed with a strong vigorous vitality, which his friends hope will pull him through. Notwithstanding his illness, he has contrived to write a new book, "Kidnapped," which is said to be very stirring and striking, and will soon be published in England and America. The plot of "Dr. Jekyll" had a curious beginning; it was dreamed by the author ten years ago. When he told a friend of his vision he was laughed at, and it took ten years to get over his chagrin and the book was not written until last summer.

THE revival of the story concerning the alleged unfriendliness between the editor of the *Century* and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, growing out of reported omissions and corrections made in one of the authoress's serials, reveals the interesting information that scarcely an article or serial of importance accepted by the *Century* fails of receiving some such suggested alterations as were made in the case of Mrs. Burnett. That this extends even to the most popular of writers finds substantial evidence in the fact that no work from the pen of Mr. George W. Cable has been published that has not been once and often twice revised by the author, at the editor's suggestion, and in one or two cases have works been entirely rewritten by Mr. Cable. Even Mr. Stockton's inimitable stories have frequently been materially altered before final publication. In the case of Mrs. Burnett, the offer to choose between two endings of the story in question was politely refused by Mr. Gilder, that gentleman preferring that a decision of such importance should be made by the lady herself. And in proof of the continued friendship between the editor and his contributor, it can be authoritatively stated that in addition to a complete novel soon to be printed, the *Century* has also in hand three poems by Mrs. Burnett, recently submitted, one of which will be printed in an early issue of the magazine, with the two remaining in close succession.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Annual Report.

The Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held in the Company's Offices, Front Street, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the Governor, Mr. John Morison, in the chair. Among those present were the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. Kingshorn (Montreal), C. D. Warren, T. R. Wood, W. J. Macdonell, Henry Pellatt, W. A. Sims, Alex. Boyd, H. L. Hime, Robert Thompson, H. D. Gamble, C. C. Baines, A. Myers, John Turner, Rev. John Dansey, W. Adamson, Thomas Long, Dr. Hugh Robertson, John Sinclair, Alex. Wills, George Smith, R. L. Fraser, Thos. Lailey, Richard Dunbar, W. J. McColla, Fred. Stewart, Rev. James Gray, Edward Hobbes, M. W. Mills, W. J. Baines, Henry M. Pellatt, and Geo. Musson.

The Secretary, Mr. Silas P. Wood, read the following Annual Report, 1885:—
The Directors have the honour to submit their annual statement, giving the result of the business for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

They take pleasure to inform the Shareholders that the business done in marine shows a very handsome profit: and to state that the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Directors four years ago is thus manifestly proved.

They have also the satisfaction to state that the fire business, both in the United States and Canada, shows a profit, although a small loss has occurred from our European business. It is gratifying to know that the Company is now entirely free from further claims under the arrangements made some years ago, a settlement having been effected and the foreign business finally closed.

After paying all losses due and providing for all liabilities, the assets have been increased from \$1,041,319.95 to \$1,133,666.52: and the net surplus from \$106,646.62 to \$151,329.29. With the results these Directors believe the Shareholders will be satisfied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

J. MORISON, Governor.

Statement of assets and liabilities at the 31st December, 1885:—

ASSETS.	
United States bonds	\$532,618 75
Bank and other dividend paying investments	327,284 40
Cash in hand and in banks	88,389 26
Real estate—Company's building	90,000 00
Mortgage on real estate	1,350 00
Bills receivable	20,658 76
Office furniture	15,955 40
Agents' balances	57,409 95
	\$1,133,666 52
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$500,000 00
Losses under adjustment	92,217 29
Dividend No. 83 (balance)	2,914 33
Dividend No. 84	20,000 00
Balance	518,534 90
	\$1,133,666 52
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Fire losses, paid	\$405 145 08
unsettled	90,225 49
Marine losses, paid	\$495,370 57
unsettled	\$50,045 45
Commissions and all other charges	1,991 80
Government and local taxes	52,037 25
Rent account	236,328 11
Rent account (including taxes)	15,902 80
Balance	4,072 05
	121,542 29
Fire premiums	\$925,253 07
less re-insurance	\$823,908 55
Marine premiums	53 846 12
less re-insurance	\$101,937 74
Interest	3,364 65
Rent account	98,573 09
Increase in value of securities	34,501 30
	6,945 00
	15,771 25
Dividend No. 83	\$925,253 07
No. 84	\$15,000 00
Balance	20,000 00
	518,534 90
Balance from last statement	\$553,534 90
Profit and loss	\$431,992 61
	121,542 29
	\$553,534 90
RE-INSURANCE LIABILITY.	
Balance at credit of Surplus Fund	\$518,534 90
Reserve to re-insure outstanding risks	367,205 61
Net surplus over all liabilities	\$151,329 29

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Governor and Directors of the British America Assurance Company:—

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to report that we have carefully audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Company, up to the 31st December, 1885, and find the same to be correct. We have also examined the several securities and find the same to be in their possession as set forth in the statement and balance sheet hereto annexed.

ROBERT C. CATHRON,
HENRY MILL PELLATT, } Auditors.

On motion of Mr. MORISON, seconded by Mr. NORTHROP, the report was adopted.

It was moved by Alderman TURNER, seconded by THOS. LONG:—"That the thanks of the Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company for the past year." Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. Y. REID, seconded by GEORGE BOYD:—"That Messrs H. L. Hime, Henry Pellatt, and W. J. Macdonell be appointed scrutineers for taking the ballot for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and that the poll be closed as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being taken." Carried.

The vote resulted in the following gentlemen being elected Directors:—John Morison, John Leys, Hon. Wm. Cayley, Geo. Boyd, J. Y. Reid, C. D. Warren, G. M. Kingshorn, (Montreal) Henry Taylor (London), and Geo. H. Smith (New York).

The meeting then adjourned.

At a special meeting of the board, held immediately after, Mr. John Morison was unanimously elected Governor, and Mr. John Leys, Deputy-Governor.



Received the Highest Awards for Purity and Excellence at Philadelphia, 1876; Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877, and Paris, 1878.

Prof. H. H. Croft, Public Analyst, Toronto, says: "I find it to be perfectly sound, containing no impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure and a very superior malt liquor." John B. Edwards, Professor of Chemistry, Montreal, says: "I find them to be remarkably sound ales, brewed from pure malt and hops."

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, Ont.

PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS.

We are the sole manufacturers of

BLACKHALL'S LIQUID AND ELASTIC PAD GUM.

For Office Stationery and all Printed Forms. No bindery is complete without our gum, which is the cheapest and best manufactured in Canada. Put up in 2-lb. and 5-lb. tins, and in bulk. Send \$1 for a 2-lb. trial tin.

J. H. GRAHAM & CO., 15/52

10 KING STREET EAST, - - - TORONTO.

The Cosgrave

Brewing and

Malting Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PALE ALES

AND 15/52

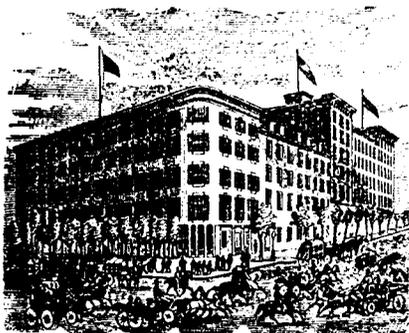
EXTRA STOUTS.

AWARDED MEDALS AT

PHILADELPHIA, - 1876.

PARIS, - - - - - 1878.

ANTWERP, - - - 1885.



WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C. 19/26

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

THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY.

(INCORPORATED.)

CHICAGO, - - - ILL.

FACULTY.

David Forrester Call, A.M., State University of Iowa. Alfred Hennequin, Ph.D., Univ. of Michigan. Rasmus B. Anderson, A.M., University of Wisconsin. Carl F. Kolbe, A.M., Buchtel College. Henry F. Burton, A.M., Univ. of Rochester. L. S. Thompson, A.M., Purdue University. Wooster W. Bennett, A.M., Univ. of Michigan. Moses True Brown, A.M., Tuft's College. John O'Brien, A.M., Washington, D.C. Frederick L. Anderson, M. C., Univ. of Chicago. Geo. G. Groff, B.S., M.A., M.D., University of Lewisburg. Galusha Anderson, S.T.D., M.A., LL.D., University of Chicago. William R. Lazenby, M.A.G., Univ. of Ohio. E. N. L. Bailey, Ph.D., University of Kansas. W. F. C. Hasson, University of Colorado. Susan Fenimore Smith, A.M., Iowa State University. Sylvester N. Williams, C.E., Cornell College. H. A. Howe, M.A., S.D., University of Denver. Paul H. Hanns, B.S., University of Colorado. William E. Arnold, Wesleyan College. Mrs. Eudora Hulman, La Porte, Indiana. Charles E. Bessey, Ph.D., University of Nebraska. David Starr Jordan, M.D., Ph.D., University of Indiana. Edward Hitchcock, A.M., M.D., Amherst Coll. N. H. Winchell, M.S., Univ. of Minnesota. H. A. Wheeler, E.M., Washington University. William J. Boul, A.M., M.S., Ph.D., Michigan Agricultural College. Isaac P. Roberts, M.A.G., Cornell University. William C. Esty, A.M., Amherst College. William R. Dudley, M.S., Cornell University. William Trelease, B.S., Univ. of Wisconsin. Liberty H. Bailey, Jr., B.S., Harvard Univ. Edwin C. Cleaves, B.S., Cornell University.

John P. Davis, Woman's Art School, Cooper Union. J. Howard Gore, B.S., Columbian University. James Brattle, B.S., Cornell Univ. 3d U. S. Artillery and U.S. Army. Max Prutti, U.S. Army. Charles Sedgwick Minot, S.B., S.D., Harvard University. J. Henry Comstock, B.S., Cornell University. Simon Henry Gage, B.S., Cornell University. George Chase, A.B., LL.B., Columbia College. Francis A. March, Jr., A.B., Lafayette College. Fern Ferdinand and Peters, Buchheim, Germany. William Hyde Appelton, A.M., LL.B., Swarthmore College. Horatio S. White, A.B., Cornell University. Rev. A. Jaeger, D.D., Episcopal Theological Seminary, O. William C. Russell, A.M., LL.D., formerly Brown University. William F. Allen, A.M., Univ. of Wisconsin. Oscar H. Mitchell, Ph.D., Marietta College. Charles A. Van Velsor, B.S., University of Wisconsin. Lewis B. Corll, A.M., New York City. George Ballard Matthews, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, England. Isaac Flagg, Ph.D., Cornell University. William O. Sproull, A.M., Ph.D., University of Cincinnati. Albert G. Harkness, A.B., Madison University. Benjamin Williamson, M.A., F.R.S.E., Examiner in the University of London. Thomas Muir, M.A., F.R.S.E., Examiner in the University of Glasgow. Henry T. Eddy, M.A., C.E., Ph.D., University of Cincinnati. Fabian Franklin, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins Univ. George William Jones, A.M., Cornell Univ. Lucian A. Wait, A.B., Cornell University. Edward C. Hyde, C.E., Univ. of Cincinnati.

CROMPTON CORSET CO'S CELEBRATED CORALINE CORSETS. Includes an illustration of a woman's profile and a corset with an angel figure. Text: 'Mary Anderson writes: I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.'

FLEXIBLE HIP HEALTH *NURSING* LILY *MOJESKA* ABDOMINAL *CORALINE* MISSES*

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass. Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by CROMPTON CORSET CO. The genuine Coraline is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction. Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price. For sale by all leading merchants. Price from \$1.00 up.

CROMPTON CORSET COMPANY, 78 YORK STREET, TORONTO. 43/52

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE. EVERY THURSDAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMMENT UPON MATTERS OF USE AND INTEREST TO THOSE CONCERNED IN CANADA. CANADIAN EMIGRATION AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS. EDITED BY THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year Book," "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks," etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 18s. PER ANNUM.

LONDON, ENGLAND: 1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E. C. Or MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.

TAYLOR & BATE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT., BREWERS!

ALES, PORTER, AND 12/26 LAGER BEER!

Equal to any on the Market. Purity guaranteed.

WM. DOW & CO., BREWERS, MONTREAL,

Beg to notify their friends in Ontario, that their INDIA PALE ALE AND EXTRA DOUBLE STOUT IN BOTTLE

- May be obtained from the following Dealers: IN SARNIA... T. R. Barton. WOODSTOCK... Nesbitt Bros. STRATFORD... James Kennedy. HAMILTON... Sewell Bros. TORONTO... Fulton, Michie & Co. BELLEVILLE... Caldwell & Hodgins. PETERBOROUGH... H. Rush. PICTON... H. M. Bunbury. NAPANEE... M. W. Prunn & Son. KINGSTON... J. S. Henderson. OTTAWA... Bate & Co. BROCKVILLE... Fitzsimmons Bros. PRESCOTT... John P. Hayden.

OUR NEW 120 PAGE

CATALOGUE FOR 1886 IS NOW READY,

Illustrating nearly a thousand different styles and patterns of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamonds, Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, and Sporting Goods, and at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. If you want to save money send P. O. address for our LARGE FREE CATALOGUE.

We have a large variety in new and elegant designs, set with DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, and other precious stones, in

OUR OWN MAKE And Manufactured in our establishment.

Shall be pleased to give estimates for any description or style of Jewellery to be made to order. All our goods are fully guaranteed to be the quality of gold stamped and marked with our initials thus, "C. S., 18 Kt." IN SILVERWARE we have to-day the largest and most complete stock in the Dominion, all the latest designs and best quality made. Manufacturer, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

CHAS. STARK, 52 CHURCH ST., TORONTO,

(Four doors north of King St.) P.S.—When you send for goods or catalogue mention this paper.

BOOKBINDING In Every Style of the Art.

Magazines, Reviews, Illustrated Papers, Bibles, Illustrated and Picturesque Works, Law Books, Music, etc., bound in appropriate styles. Quality of work and moderation of charges sure to give satisfaction. Price List on Application. Established 30 years.

BROWN BROS. 66 & 68 King St. E., Toronto.



THE NEWEST AND BEST
DISINFECTANT AND ANTISEPTIC
 KNOWN.
 Read Certificates Every Week.

TORONTO, Sept. 5th, 1885.
 GENTLEMEN,—I have carefully examined the sample of Permanganate-Phenylene sent me, and have no hesitation whatever in saying it is something the public have been greatly in need of for a long time, as without doubt it will fill all the requirements mentioned on the label.

S. B. POLLARD, M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.
 For sale by all druggists. 25cts., 50cts., and \$1.25 per bottle.

Permanganate-Phenylene Comp'y,
 Manufacturers and Proprietors,
 157 King St. West, Toronto.

BINDING

Having recently refitted and enlarged our Bindery premises, and added machinery of the latest patterns, we are now prepared to execute this important work more promptly than ever.

A 13/13
 CASUAL EXAMINATION OF OUR

BINDINGS OF BOOKS, MUSIC, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Will convince any one that they are unsurpassed. We make a

SPECIALTY

OF BINDING. OUR MOTTO IS:

DURABILITY, NEATNESS, PROMPTNESS.

CARSWELL & CO.,
 26 & 28 Adelaide Street East,
 TORONTO.

J. BLIZARD & CO.
 (Successors to Robert Marshall).

TOYS, GAMES, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, ETC.

49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES: 21/52

Toy Furniture, High Class Dolls, Skin Horses, Miniature Pool and Billiard Tables, and all the latest novelties in imported toys.

READ

THE CANADIAN DRAMA
TECUMSEH!

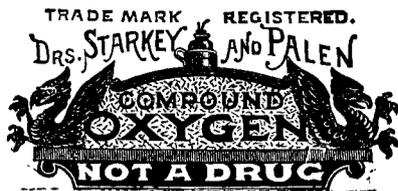
BY CHARLES MAIR, 24/26

See long and favourable reviews in both "Globe" and "Mail" of last Saturday.

One Handsome Cr. 8vo. Cloth Volume, 205 pp., \$1.50.

FREE BY MAIL.

WILLIAMSON and CO.
 Publishers & Booksellers,
TORONTO.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
 DR. STARKEY & PALEN
 COMPOUND OXYGEN
 NOT A DRUG
 1529 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 CANADA DEPOSITORY:
 E. W. D. KING, 58 Church St., TORONTO.

A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

When Compound Oxygen is inhaled the heart has imparted to it increased vitality. That organ sends forth the blood with more force and less wear to itself; the vital currents leave on their circuit new deposits of vital force in every cell of tissue over which they pass, and return again to the lungs for a new supply. This simple story is the rational explanation of the greatest advance that medicinal science has yet made.

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment" which Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last sixteen years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is carried by express to every portion of the country—indeed, it is sent all over the world.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer (in proof of their standing as physicians) to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment:—Hon. William D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia; Rev. Charles W. Cushing, Editor American Reformer, New York; Hon. William Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Joseph H. Flanders, Temple Court, New York; Mrs. Mary A. Cantor, Widow of the late Dr. Harvey Cantor, Camden, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary A. Doughty, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Massachusetts; Judge R. S. Voorhees, New York City; Mr. George W. Edwards, Proprietor St. George's Hotel, Philadelphia; Mr. Frank Siddall, a well-known merchant, Philadelphia; Mr. William H. Whitely, Silk Manufacturer, Darby, Philadelphia, Pa.; and many others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a volume of nearly two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and large record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
 No. 1529 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Treatise on Compound Oxygen free on application to E. W. D. King, 58 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD.

HEAD OFFICE: 18/52
 20 KING STREET WEST.

BRANCH OFFICES:
 413 Yonge Street. 769 Yonge Street.
 552 Queen Street West.

YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES:
 Esplanade East, near Berkeley St.; Esplanade, foot of Princess St.; Bathurst St., nearly opposite Front St.

JUST ISSUED

PRICE 10 Cents.

TEMPERANCE
 VERSUS
PROHIBITION.

An Address on the Scott Act,
 By GOLDWIN SMITH,
 President of the Liberal Temperance Union

WITH
AN APPENDIX ON ALCOHOL,
 By C. GORDON RICHARDSON.

At all Bookstores and Newsdealers.

Standard Works on Teaching.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

FITCH'S
Lectures on Teaching!

LECTURES ON TEACHING. Delivered in the University of Cambridge. By J. G. FITCH, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. New edition, with a Preface by an American Normal teacher. 16mo. Cloth, \$1.

"This is eminently the work of a man of wisdom and experience. He takes a broad and comprehensive view of the work of the teacher, and his suggestions on all topics are worthy of the most careful consideration."—N. E. Journal of Education.

Mr. R. H. Quick says in *The Academy*:—"Young teachers (and old ones too) may learn much from this volume, but they may gain from it a still greater good—they may get a notion how much there is to learn." "The book is especially valuable to school superintendents, as it was addressed to a class of public masters."—*Illinois School Journal.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

FITCH'S
Lectures on Teaching.

"The lectures will be found most interesting, and deserve to be carefully studied, not only by persons directly concerned with instruction, but by parents who wish to be able to exercise an intelligent judgment in the choice of schools for their children. For ourselves we could almost wish to be of school age again to learn history and geography from some one who could teach them after the fashion set by Mr. Fitch to his audience."—*Saturday Review.*

"It comprises fifteen lectures, dealing with such subjects as organization, discipline, examining, language, fact, knowledge, science and methods of instruction; and though the lectures make no pretension to systematic or exhaustive treatment, yet they leave very little of the ground uncovered, and they combine in an admirable way the exposition of sound principles with practical suggestions and illustrations."—*Scotsman.*

ON TEACHING:
 ITS ENDS AND MEANS.

BY HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

16mo. 50 Cents. 4/4

"For young teachers this work is of the highest value. . . . It is a book every teacher will find helpful in their responsible work."—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Theory and Practice of Teaching.

By the REV. EDWARD THRING, M.A. 12mo. New edition. 16mo. \$1.

"We hope we have said enough to induce teachers in America to read Mr. Thring's book. They will find it a mine in which they will never dig without some substantial return, either in high inspiration or sound practical advice. Many of the hints and illustrations given are of the greatest value for the ordinary routine work of the class-room. Still more helpful will the book be found in the weapons which it furnishes to the schoolmaster wherewith to guard against his greatest danger, slavery to routine."—*Nation.*

MACMILLAN & Co.,
 NEW YORK,

112 FOURTH AVENUE.

MUSIC!

Gilbert & Sullivan's Opera.

THE MIKADO:

Or, the Town of Titipu.

VOCAL SCORE \$1 00
 PIANOFORTE SCORE 0 75
 FANTASIA BY W. KUHE 0 75
 LIBRETTO 0 25

DANCE MUSIC. 20/26

WALTZ..... P. Bucalossi, \$0 60
 LANCERS..... P. Bucalossi, 0 60
 QUADRILLE..... P. Bucalossi, 0 50
 POLKA..... P. Bucalossi, 0 50

May be obtained of all music dealers, or mailed free on receipt of marked price by the

Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers Association (Limited),
 38 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Catalogue (32 pages) of music mailed free on application.

TODD & CO., Successors to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

& CO.

PORTS, 12/13

SHERRIES,

CHAMPAGNES,

Brandies,

Whiskies,

Liqueurs.

XMAS HAMPERS.

Orders by Letter or Telephone promptly attended to.

16 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

DOMINION BREWERY,

ROBERT DAVIES,
 BREWER AND MALTSTER, 23/26
 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO,

Celebrated for the Finest Ale, Porter and Lager Beer in the Dominion.

The large and increasing demand for my Ales, Porter and Lager Beer compelled me to increase my manufacturing capacity to double, and now I can

BREW DAILY 12,000 GALLONS.

The fact that the Dominion Brewery is only seven years in operation, and that it has far outstripped all the old establishments and is now the leading brewery in the Dominion, speaks for the quality of the Ales, Porter and Lager Beer produced, and which is made from the

Choicest Malt, English, Bavarian, American, Californian and Canadian Hops.

No substitutes or deleterious substances ever used, and

CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON AS PURE.
 My India Pale Ale and XXX Porter in Bottle surpasses anything made here, and equal to any imported.

One trial is all that is necessary to enroll you amongst my numerous customers.
 Be sure you get the Dominion Brands.