

THE WEEK

Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts

Vol. 2, No. 18

TO

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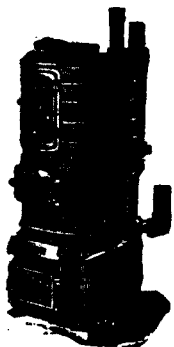
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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

Was the promise of "active aid" to the opponents of Home Rule in Ireland, made by Mr. Clarke Wallace on behalf of the Orangemen of Canada, meant to indicate physical force, or merely moral influence? The answer to this question determines whether Mr. Wallace's speech was or was not censurable. It was noteworthy that while several of Mr. Wallace's defenders on the floors of Parliament were very sure that the latter only was meant, Mr. Wallace himself very carefully abstained from giving any such assurance, though he might no doubt have put a stop to the discussion and relieved the Government from a very embarrassing position by a word to that effect. It is pretty certain, therefore, that he meant just what his words on their face, taken in connection with the undoubted and open threats of violent resistance freely made in Ulster, appear to mean. That being the case it appears to us that many of

the speakers lost sight of a very obvious distinction in their zeal to defend Mr. Wallace from the threatened censure of the House, the distinction, viz., between resistance to an act or policy deemed unjust and oppressive, and resistance to the views and will of the majority as expressed in an Act of Parliament. The rule of the majority is very far from being a guarantee of ideal wisdom or justice in legislation, but it is the best system human brains have yet been able to devise for the government of a free, self-ruling people. It is quite conceivable that under the sanction of the majority, an Administration may be guilty of acts of oppression and tyranny against the minority. In that case, when constitutional means have failed, there remains only the sacred right of rebellion, and brave men will not long hesitate to resort to it rather than submit to continued oppression.

To take an illustration. Reference was more than once had in the course of the debate to the last Riel rebellion. If, as was believed by many, the Half-breeds had a real grievance, if they were being unjustly and harshly treated, or if their just claims were being continuously disregarded by the Administration, and if constitutional means of obtaining redress had been faithfully tried and had failed, they were justified on the principle in question, however foolish the course may have been, in seeking redress by force of arms. It may even be pleaded, seeing that the points for which they contended were conceded by the Government immediately after the rising, that the rebellion was successful. But for a minority to rise in rebellion against a change in the system of administration in a certain locality; a change, too, which, if it takes place, will have been made only after long discussion and as the result of a Parliamentary election, is clearly a very different matter. In order to justify it, one must admit either that not the majority but the minority shall have the right to legislate in the given case, or that the majority, having fully decided in regard to a given course, shall retreat from their position and be guilty of bad faith to the constituencies which have elected them, at the dictation and threat of a minority who do not approve of their measures and who contemptuously refuse to give the scheme of the majority a trial and wait to see whether the special guarantees given them against the wrongs they fear, prove effectual. Surely the Canadian who, occupying a position of influence and responsibility whether just within or just without the sacred Government cir-

cle, promises to take part in such a rebellion as that against the Crown and Parliament of the Mother Country, should never again make boast of his loyalty, and should be repudiated by his loyal associates in the Dominion Parliament.

The Minister of Finance has been peculiarly unfortunate in his temporary leadership, since the departure of the Premier. Two worse tactical blunders than those which have been made in connection with the vote of censure moved in reference to Mr. Clarke Wallace's utterance and the French Treaty affair, are not easily imagined. In the former case his tardy and ambiguous declaration that those who voted for the motion of censure would be no friends of the Government, had the effect of compelling two of his own colleagues and several members who are usually supporters of the Administration, to put themselves in that category. What is to be done with such insubordinates remains to be seen, though it is natural that their official head must be of the kind called "strained," for some time to come at least. Mr. Foster's remarks touching the French Treaty have left him in a still worse dilemma, involving, so far as can be seen, either a rather humiliating retreat on his own part, or the withdrawal of Sir Charles Tupper from the office of High Commissioner, which was thought by many to have been created mainly for his benefit. It is possible that in both these cases Mr. Foster may have been simply carrying out the decisions of his colleagues, but if so he is peculiarly unfortunate in being compelled to act as mouthpiece under the circumstances.

The slow progress that has been made with Dr. Weldon's Bill for the disfranchisement of electors guilty of accepting bribes is adapted to create unpleasant doubts in regard to the intense anxiety of the average member of Parliament to put a complete stop to the purchasing of votes. It is astonishing how many difficulties there are found to be in details when almost every one approves of the principles of the Bill. One would suppose that it would be comparatively easy for the combined wisdom and skill of the experienced legislators in the House to improve and amend until the objectionable and unworkable features were eliminated. It is idle to oppose the Bill, as some do, on the ground that it makes no provision for the punishment of the purchaser of votes, for the promoter has expressed his willingness to extend its provisions

in that direction, if thought advisable, and if it be deemed inadvisable to include the two classes of offenders in the one bill, all that is necessary is that some member should introduce an equally stringent measure for the punishment of the bribe-givers. If the session closes without Dr. Weldon's Bill having become law, there will be only too much ground for the cynic's sneer at the fervent aspirations for purity of elections which so often ascend from honourable members on both sides of the House.

Apropos to the foregoing is a remark ascribed in the Globe's report to Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, which we have hoped to see repudiated. He is reported as having said that "he thought no one of them who had gone through elections and been long in political life could say he had not committed acts in contravention of the Elections Act". Did Mr. McCarthy really make that damaging admission? And did no one member in all that "honourable" body spring to his feet to repudiate the soft impeachment? Shall the public be left to infer that every member of that august assembly was in the same predicament as the individuals in a certain virtuous and indignant crowd who, on a certain memorable occasion, were requested to wait for the one without sin to cast the first stone at the convicted culprit? Are we to understand that our law-makers are without exception law-breakers? It seemed bad enough when Mr. Jeannotte was reported as having declared in effect that every member bought votes, that he himself had done so, but we consoled ourselves with the reflection that the standard of political morality in certain districts of French Canada was not yet up to the normal level, and found an additional argument in favour of the Bill in the fact that it was needed to educate the consciences of the electors and representatives of such districts. Mr. Jeannotte had, however, the grace to deny having used the expression, though Hansard seems to be against him. But now a member whose reputation for honour and integrity is among the very highest in the House makes practically the same admission and no notice is taken of it. Surely there must be many members in the Commons who can indignantly refuse to be included in a statement so significant and sweeping. Can it be that they are lacking in the moral courage necessary to resent and repudiate such a charge and to face the sneers with which their repudiation would be sure to be met by a certain class of moral sceptics who unhappily abound in all such assemblies.

"The unspeakable Turk" has apparently once more broken loose from the leash in which he is held by the fear of more civilized nations, and is perpetrating outrages of various kinds upon Armenian and other Christians within the boundaries of his misrule. Two or three weeks since we had

accounts of outrages inflicted upon Christians by Turkish officials. Then came news that Cesarea was in the hands of Moslem fanatics, who were robbing and killing hundreds of Armenian citizens in the churches and on the streets, and had established such a reign of terror that business was suspended and most of the prominent Armenians in the city thrown into prison, a few only having escaped by the payment of large ransoms. Later despatches tell of indignities perpetrated upon American citizens, not only missionaries but United States officials, whose mails and telegrams are said to have been interfered with. Representations are being made at Washington and it is likely that the truth of the matter will be rigorously enquired into. The Turk has long been in Europe on sufferance and is tolerated there only as the less of two evils. But even the dread of Russia taking his place may not long save him if he tries the patience of other nations too often or too far.

In his appointments to office, both at home and abroad, President Cleveland is maintaining and even surpassing his former record for independence in judgment and action. He sends, for instance, as Minister to France, in the person of ex-Senator Eustis, a man who is not only without political backing of the kind which has hitherto been supposed indispensable, but who some years ago made a strong and outspoken attack upon the President himself. Of Mr. Runyon, who goes to Germany, and Mr. Risley, who goes to Denmark, it may be said that neither was in a position to bring to bear any powerful political influence, or to claim the reward of distinguished party service. In regard to the home civil service he has disgusted many by his strange innovations, such as refusing to appoint his own nephew to a position for which he was influentially recommended, causing to be published the names of all applicants for office, intimating that none of those who held office during his former term need apply for re-appointment, etc. It is not to be supposed that all his appointments are equally wise, though most of those whom he has chosen for important positions are generally admitted to be men of high character and ability, but his firmness in refusing to reward the party "heelers," and in discountenancing the "machine" politicians is worthy of all praise, and will, in connection with the reforms made by himself during his previous term, and those inaugurated by President Harrison, go far towards completing the emancipation of the Republic from the disgraceful thralldom to its most selfish and unprincipled classes in which it was so long held as outcome of the political motto, "To the victor the spoils."

The policy of obstruction so ruthlessly pursued by the Opposition in the British Commons has been for the time being successful. Whether the delay in the second

reading of the Home-Rule Bill which has resulted will increase or diminish the difficulties with which the Government has to contend in getting the Bill through the lower House remains to be seen. It certainly gives the opponents of the Bill the valuable gain of some additional time in which to marshal the various feelings and interests, not to say prejudices and passions, which can be called on to strengthen their hands, though the value of this advantage has been considerably reduced by the brevity of the Easter holidays. On the other hand, the delay will not be without some compensating advantages to the Government. Even had it been in its power to do so, there would have been considerable danger of creating some revulsion of feeling had the slender majority been too often called on and the cloture too vigorously applied in pushing the Bill through the House with what might have seemed to many, undue and undignified haste. More important still, the delay has enabled the Government to bring to their aid a most powerful ally in the shape of the Parish Councils Bill, with its surprisingly advanced provisions. It is not unlikely that the effect of this measure upon the popular mind, reinforcing that produced by the resolution adopted in favour of payment of the members of the House, will more than offset any unfavourable impression that may be made even by the intensely earnest crusade of the Opposition against the Home-Rule. A remarkable evidence of the great change wrought in the tone of British politics by the successive extensions of the franchise is seen in the fact that even the Conservative leaders are not prepared to take up arms against such startling innovations as those proposed in the Parish Councils Bill, which seems meant to reduce the influence of both Squire and Vestry in local politics to the level of that of ordinary citizens.

Does anyone believe that Sir Adolphe Caron would have received the \$25,000 from Mr. Ross for the Election Fund but for the subsidies received and in prospect from the Government of which Sir Adolphe Caron was a member? Can anyone doubt that Sir Adolphe Caron, at the time of soliciting and receiving the subscription, — subscriptions, if, as Mr. McCarthy suspects, — not without a good deal of reason, there was a second \$25,000 from Mr. Beemer himself — was not fully cognizant of the business relations between Messrs. Ross and Beemer? These queries seem to us to put the question of Sir Adolphe Caron's fitness or unfitness to be a member of the Dominion Cabinet in a nutshell. We say nothing of the more doubtful point as to whether the Minister was or was not personally interested in securing the subsidies for the Company. We do not believe that there is a single intelligent member of the House, or reader of the evidence, who doubts that there was a real

and direct though very likely unexpressed casual relation between the large contribution or contributions for the "G. E. F." and the conviction in the mind of the donor or donors of the value of Sir Adolphe Caron's influence in the procuring of the subsidy, or that Sir Adolphe did not fully understand this connection and turn it to account for the party. The evil, or a serious feature of it, is that so many politicians seem to think it a less heinous offence to betray a solemn public trust and trade in ministerial or Parliamentary influence for personal gain. Probably there were many members who, with the above conviction, voted that Sir Adolphe Caron had done nothing dishonourable or unworthy of a Minister of the Crown, who would have renounced their party allegiance rather than have voted to that effect had they believed him guilty of trading in his official influence for personal ends. And yet why it should be deemed less disgraceful to do wrong for a political party than for personal gain it is hard to conceive.

THE CITY'S DANGER.

The arbitrary deed against which we, in common with so many of our city contemporaries and justice-loving citizens, protested, was consummated and we have a new and as yet untried man in charge of the sanitary arrangements of the City. Every one must hope that the new health officer will prove equal to the emergency. But that the occasion is no ordinary one, that it requires vigorous, not to say heroic, action is but too clear to all thoughtful citizens. The privy-pits, cess-pools, filthy lanes, and other disease-breeding abominations still abound. The bay whose liquid contents lave the City front and separate the citizens from their chief summer resort, is a sink of pollution, rendered constantly more foul and noxious by the rivers of sewage which pour into it by day and by night. But worse than all, our only source of water supply lies beyond this land-locked cess-pool, and all the water for drinking and household purposes has to be brought through one large pipe running directly through this mass of fluid foulness. True, we breathe a little easier for the moment since we have received the assurance that this broken pipe has been patched and caulked so as to exclude for the time being most of the surrounding impurities which it has for months past been freely pouring into our homes. But how can we be sure that this will continue from one day to another? As Dr. Canniff has said in a recent letter to City papers, the fact remains that a fresh break may occur at any moment, and so long as the water supply has to be brought across the Bay, so long there will exist a grave danger to the public health.

What is to be done? How long a time is to be permitted to elapse before some definite, comprehensive and satisfactory

scheme will be decided upon and set about? "It is amusing," says Dr. Canniff; let us say rather it is amazing, "how quietly we take all this". The "Queen City" of Ontario has been supposed to have some well-deserved reputation for enterprise and business sagacity. But if her citizens sit down and fold their hands in the face of an ever-present danger such as this; if they await the visitation of some terrible calamity to goad them into action, when it is all too late to ward off the evil which may come at any time as the result of causes which it was and is quite within their power to remove; if, which is practically the same thing, they are content to throw the responsibility upon a Mayor and Council which have not hitherto risen to the demands of the occasion, let them at once renounce all claim to intelligence or energy befitting the time and the country.

The problem seems simple enough, viewed apart from the abortive attempts which have been made to solve it. Here is the City with its many tens of thousands of well-to-do inhabitants. There is Lake Ontario almost at its doors, with a sufficiency of pure water to supply half a-dozen worlds like this, to be had for the taking. But, forsooth, those waters are separated from us by a narrow branch or harbour which the City has deliberately defiled with its sewage. How to get the pure water from beyond the bay, and how to restore the bay to its original purity? These are the two things to be done. The latter seems simple enough, though undoubtedly expensive. We must stop pouring the sewage into the bay, and in order to do this must provide for disposing of it otherwise. The long-talked of trunk sewer is admittedly the solution of this branch of the problem. If this be so, it becomes a matter of absolute necessity and in such a case the question of cost should not deter. That is to say, the work should be planned and begun with the least possible delay and pushed to completion just as fast as the money can be found for saving the City from danger, disgrace and positive sin against nature and science.

But evidently the citizens cannot wait for pure water until the great sewer has been built and the bay has had time to do its work of self-purification, with the help of the powerful dredges which should be set to work as soon as the ice disappears. It is not for us to say what plan should be adopted in the meantime for bringing the pure water into the city, otherwise than through the bay. Many are of opinion that the scheme mentioned by Dr. Canniff is the most feasible, that, viz., of transferring the intake to a point off Scarboro Heights, where the water is said to be at its purest. The City engineer could no doubt soon perfect a plan for bringing it from a reservoir on the heights into the City, and estimate the cost. Some object that as the outlet of the trunk sewer, when built, must be some

where in that direction, that source of supply would be, in its turn, befouled. A transfer back to the old spot would then be in order. Or there may be some better method. That is the matter for the engineers and sanitarians. Whatever mode is adopted, it is certain to be expensive. But, as the ancient dramatist taught, "Nothing is stronger than necessity." And necessity knows nothing of economy. Rather her law is the truest economy, if intelligently and voluntarily observed.

What is just now needed is that the public opinion of the city should be thoroughly aroused to see and face the danger. Now, when Spring is at the door, is the time to move. Could not an assemblage of citizens be got together, intelligent and earnest and powerful enough to compel the Council to move, and to give not only momentum, but to a certain extent, direction to its movement?

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

At this time when considerable discussion is going on regarding the fiscal policy of Canada, and in comparing it with the fiscal policy of Great Britain, it is well to go back to the time when Great Britain adopted a free trade policy, and to consider the circumstances under which she renounced protective principles, and the teaching of the apostles of Free Trade; and how the trade of Great Britain is now affected by her fiscal policy.

During the time of the agitation for Free Trade by Cobden, Bright and others, one of their stock arguments was that all the world would soon be converted to Free Trade by seeing the advantages and benefits conferred upon the people of Great Britain by the operation of that system of political economy. But the civilized nations have not adopted Free Trade and the more they are civilized the higher is the tariff. And, in spite of all the literature and arguments of the Cobden Club and the teachings of professors of political economy, protection is continually extending its influence. Although much has been said and written, especially of late, on both sides of the subject yet no one appears to have attempted to show why other nations did not accept the teachings of Cobden and Bright, and following the example of Britain throw open their markets to the world and derive all the advantages of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

In order to understand this subject properly, and mark the development and evolution of trade we must go back about 50 years to when the first railway was started. All trade and commerce before that time had been restricted to water carriage, the trade of all countries was mostly limited to rivers, canals, and the coast line; the land carriage—all products being by horses and waggons in most civilized countries with good roads—was very expensive. Consequently the interior trade of all countries was very limited and their resources remained undeveloped; the people were contented with few manufactured goods and those were home made by manual labour. The domestic trade was much greater in Britain in propor-

tion to other European countries from her greater coast line in proportion to her area, and from the start her manufacturers got during the great Continental wars together with the system of protection which nursed her manufacturers in their infancy. The development of steam power placed the manufacturers of Great Britain at a great advantage as they were more fully established than any others. So that when railway building began about 1840, the iron masters of Great Britain had the command of the trade. And thus Britain was enabled to extend her interests all over the world by building railways not only in Europe, but also in America, Australia and the East Indies; and the development and the opening of the interior of those countries, together with the cheapening of navigation by improvements of marine engines, enabled Britain to find a market and purchase products from places which were before inaccessible. All of which largely increased the trade of Britain independent of her Free Trade policy which was adopted 1842.

In Fraser's Magazine, Jan'y number, 1878, there is an article on the Commercial Policy of Great Britain in which the following statements are made: "We had not long ago two great speeches on Free Trade, one from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the other from Prof. Fawcett. Both speakers admit that the great expectations held forth as to the conversion of other nations to Free Trade principles have been falsified.

Mr. Fawcett says we are much too prone to overestimate the advantages of Free Trade. We are told triumphantly that our imports and exports have increased so greatly since that time. The immense development of railways and of steam power is forgotten, although they have a great deal to say as to what is usually put down to Free Trade. Another thing lost sight of or kept carefully in the background, is that when we first commenced our attempts at Free Trade we were in a totally different position to that we now hold. We were then undisputed masters of the world of Commerce, our machinery was far superior to that possessed by other nations, our workmen were more skilled, and we had apparently inexhaustible mineral resources. We threw open our markets to the world and got all the advantages that a first start confers on any enterprise.

We here find that when Britain exploited railways all over the world, she, about the same time, adopted Free Trade. The opening up and development of the interior of the several countries gave a market for a greatly increased amount of manufactured goods, thus rendering profitable the extension of whatever factories had been established in the various countries, and encouraged the starting of new industries, provided the Government of these countries shut out imported goods by protective tariffs.

The various governments established protective tariffs giving their own people the benefit of the development of the interior by railways, recognizing the fact that Agriculture without manufacturers cannot furnish wealth for a large portion of the people, but with diversity of employment there are more opportunities, and that the nations that use machinery largely can only enjoy luxury, as the pro-

ductive power that works with hands only is so small that only a few can enjoy the comforts of life. Manufacturers, therefore, bought their machinery in England, and employed Englishmen to teach their employees to work it. Great Britain in 1851 held a great exhibition to show the world her manufactures, her machinery, and how she produced her goods. Foreign manufacturers accepted the lesson, now they make their own machinery, employ their own skilled mechanics, and export their products to Britain which she imports free, such as iron from Belgium, silks, glass, paper and even cloth from France, manufactured cottons, hardware and other articles from the States.

From this we see that the protective tariff is a trade evolution brought about by improved transportation facilities.

British people say cultivate and develop the natural resources of your country and we will manufacture for you, but the Colonial and the foreigner say we will do what pays us best, we may make a dollar a day cultivating our natural resources but it pays us better to make a dollar and a half a day manufacturing, even if we have to pay 25 per cent. more for goods now, as if every country adopted Free Trade, Britain with her immense wealth and large manufacturers would dictate prices of goods and the greater the demand for goods the higher they would cost, therefore it does pay the Colonial and foreigner to manufacture as is shown by its almost universal acceptance.

The British Free Trader considers that any country adopting a protective tariff is crippling itself, enhancing the price of what it has to consume and impoverishing the people. If such were the effects, why do Statesmen all the world over continue this policy? The destructive effects would soon be both seen and felt, and would soon have led to a change.

Protection stimulates production, capital being encouraged to invest in manufactures. Increased production causes competition. To dispose of the goods inventive genius is awakened to produce cheaper than before, and the consumer gets the benefit. A notable instance of this effect is steel rails. In June, 1870, when a bill was introduced into the American Congress, increasing the duty on steel rails, it was opposed on the ground that the increased price on account of the duty would be a tax on the whole community by increasing the cost of transportation and would bear especially hard on the western farmer, by increasing the freight on his produce so that he would get less for his labour. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, says: "The present duty on rails is 45 per cent. the bill before us, instead of reducing or abolishing this duty actually proposes to increase it to \$33.60 in gold per ton, increasing the cost thereof to that amount—a robbery, Mr. Speaker, of such gigantic proportions that it is astonishing that anyone should dare to champion it." How were Mr. Marshall's predictions fulfilled. In 1864, just before the completion of the first Bessemer steel works in the States, the price of English steel rails in New York was \$162.00 gold, in 1865 two works were in operation and foreign rails were lowered to \$120.00. In 1867 a third work was started and rails fell to \$110.00. In 1869 foreign rails were put down to \$80 gold per ton, and have continued to fall in price ever since until the States under

protection lead the nations of the world as a producer and manufacturer of iron and steel, and competes against Britain in foreign markets. In 1890-1 Canada imported from the States steel rails to the value of \$429,812 although Britain has the advantage of water freight rates which alone keeps Canada from purchasing much more heavily of iron products from the States. Then as to the rate of freight which was to be so much increased by the duty on iron.

In 1865 the average charge on the seven main railways in the States was 2.9 cents per ton per mile. The average on all American roads was nearly four cents. In 1890 this was reduced to less than one cent, exactly 9.03 mills. This unparalleled reduction in freight rates did not commence until the protective policy of the States began to operate and there was no reduction in freight charges between 1850 and 1865. In England, on the contrary, where free trade was adopted forty years ago, there has been no material reduction in freight rates for thirty years. No English authority puts it at less than one and one-eighth pence, the evidence puts it at one and one-fourth pence or two and a half cents per ton per mile. In a pamphlet published by the Cobden Club entitled the Western Farmer of America, Mr. Mouge-dien says iron and steel pay a duty of 45 to 50 per cent. American farmers have to pay so much more for transportation of their products on account of the high duty on steel rails. Yet the facts are that steel rails with a protective tariff are sold as cheaply in the States as in England, and the western farmer does not pay half the rate per ton per mile that the British farmer does in free trade England. Thus Free Trade theories are being overthrown every day by practical experience.

Again Free Traders tell us that a country under a protective tariff can never compete with a Free Trade country. Yet one half of the goods imported into Canada comes from the States. American exports to Brazil increased \$1,000,000 in the past year; the proportion of imports into Brazil from Britain was 71 per cent. in 1890, in 1891 59 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain held in London, March 7th, 1892, the president Col. Hill, reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin-American countries had decreased \$23,750,000 during the past year. He said that there was a decrease in almost every item of merchandise furnished by the United Kingdom to the South American Republics, and to the Colonies, which was not due to any spasmodic or temporary circumstances but to the fact that the merchants of those countries were beginning to go to the States to buy their goods. This is not only another Free Trade fallacy exploded, but also an example of the most gross commercial stupidity. Britain cannot import the raw sugar from those sugar producers because she admits French and German sugar free. South American countries and British West Indian Colonies cannot buy their sugar because Britain will not buy their sugar. But the States will take their products and sell them their goods.

Thus Britain shuts up her refineries in Bristol and Glasgow destroying millions of her capital and throwing away her South American trade, in order to employ French and German capital and labour, to which

quantities and at small profits on account of their tariffs, because their sugar is a fraction cheaper. This pennywise, pound foolish policy is making the manufacturers and working people pay very dear for their sugar. True, British merchants are endeavoring to get all the benefit they can out of their cheap sugar by buying Continental fruit and starting large preserve works, but they will very soon find that their exports of jellies and jams will be met by such protective tariffs as will close those factories up in the same manner as their sugar works. Another Free Trade fallacy is, that the amount of the duty makes the price of the article upon which the duty is placed, although the article is home-made and not imported. It has already been shown that in the States when the duty on steel rails was increased to \$33.60 per ton it did not increase the price but lowered it until they are now selling at \$25.00 per ton.

A great amount of sympathy is now expressed for the Canadian farmer because there is a duty of 35 per cent. on self-binders, and we are told that the farmer is being robbed by the implement men, and that the farmer can never prosper with this iniquitous duty grinding him down to the lowest depths of poverty. Let us examine into this and see what truth there is in it. The manufacturers' wholesale price in the States for self-binders is \$100; freight to Winnipeg \$10; duty \$35; for handling, setting up, and starting \$10 is no more than a fair allowance, — total \$155; a dealer's reasonable profit would be 20 per cent.—\$31. Cost to the farmer of an American binder \$186 cash. The actual selling price in Winnipeg is \$190. Now as the duty makes the price of the binder, therefore the price of the Canadian binder must be at least \$185 cash. But the Massey-Harris Co. sell their binder for \$140 cash; then how can the Canadian farmer be paying the enhanced price on account of the duty. It may be said that the American binder is a better article than the Canadian. That may have been the case some years ago, but if it were so now, how do the Canadian implement men compete and sell their machines in foreign markets against the Americans and at the same prices. Thus we see that the duty does not make the price of the home-made article, and that the Canadian self-binders are sold as cheaply as if there was no duty. Actual facts and free trade theories are here again in conflict.

A pamphlet has been published by Earl Grey advising Canada to meet the McKinnon bill by the adoption of Free Trade. Let us examine the proposition and see how it will work out. Canadian products are met at the American border by a high tariff; the adoption of Free Trade would not do away with that tariff, because the States tell us we must discriminate against British goods and adopt their tariff before we can get unrestricted reciprocity, — therefore Free Trade will not give us an entrance into the American market and we would still receive the American price less the American duty, the same as we now do. We would get no better market in Britain as that is free to the world. But the Americans would get all the benefit of our market without cost. Possibly Earl Grey thinks that Britain would sell us more goods if we were free traders, if so, then he labours under a wrong impression. The only increase in trade with

Britain would be in woollen goods which would displace the woollens made in Canada, as the Americans do not raise enough of wool for their own necessities and as they put a duty on wool, they cannot compete against British manufacturers, as their style of goods is more adapted to the wants of the country. The class of goods now manufactured in Canada, with the exception of woollen goods, are just such as the States manufacture and can sell to us to the best advantage while at the same time they are as good value. This is clearly shown as at the present time the greater half of our importations are from the States. In 1892 imports from the States were 53,137,572; from Great Britain 41,348,435. Now what would be the effect on Canada. As we have only a population of five millions against sixty millions in the States; and as the Canadian manufacturers are unable to ship their products into the States, while the American manufacturers could sacrifice their surplus stocks here, and by curtailing the market for Canadian made goods, every factory would be forced to shut up, the employees would have to go to the States in order to find the employment to which they have been accustomed, the capital representing machinery and buildings would be destroyed, and Canada would become only a producer of lumber and agricultural products, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the States who refuse us any benefit that their market may confer. Then where would be our revenue to pay the interest on our debt. Direct taxation must follow, which with a lessened population would be the harder to bear.

Canadians have not forgotten the hard times under the McKenzie regime; when with a low tariff gold was drained off to pay for goods brought from the States; when every year the Dominion finances showed a deficit; and when soup kitchens were opened in the cities for the unemployed artisans while the Canadian market was flooded with the products of American labour. The fiscal policy of the Government and the effect of the low tariff was such that Canada at the earliest opportunity threw them overboard and adopted the more rational policy of incidental protection to home industries, which has been repeatedly endorsed by the people since its inception. If the effects of a seventeen and one-half per cent. tariff were so direful what would be the effect of a free trade tariff?

Far better Commercial Union, Annexation or any other kind of an arrangement with the States, then we would be on an equality with them instead of being their serfs. I am aware that the second hand ideas of Earl Grey and other old country doctrinaires who have their heads so filled with Free Trade that they cannot understand anything else; and who imbibed the teachings of a past generation, have been picked up by some declamatory individuals who proclaim that Canada is going backward, her population not increasing, and her fiscal policy is a failure. I would ask that such persons compare the position of Canada in 1877 under the McKenzie government with the Canada of 1890.

From the above figures we see that our imports and exports have largely increased, our merchants have done a larger business as shown by bank deposits and discounts. Our working people must be much better off, as their bank—the Dominion

Savings Dept.— shows a total increase in their savings of nearly 19 millions and an annual increase of about a million and three quarters. Our insurable property has increased fifty per cent. while life insurance is more than three times as much now as it was in 1877. The increase of population in the States has been contrasted with the increase of population in Canada, but if we examine the United States' statistics we find that the increase is not in the rural population but in mechanics, mill operatives, and in industries nursed by their tariff. The proportion in fifty principal cities in 1880 of foreign born population in occupations was 40.07; in professional and personal services 44.28; in trade and transportation 34.33; in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries 41.38, while the proportion of foreign born population was only 13.32. Agricultural labourers only show 04.85; farmers and planters 14.69; but boot and shoe makers 35.75; iron and steel workers 37.19; miners 53.88; brewers and maltsters 75.08; leather workers and tanners 45.30; silk mill operatives 36.93 and woollen mill operatives 39.05 of foreign born population.

From this we see that the States has not increased her rural population in any greater proportion than Canada while the great immigration has been of a class which Canada does not need, and is better without. In fact the States are now beginning to think that it is more of a curse than a blessing, as although the foreign born in population to the native population is one to eight yet there is one foreign born pauper to two native born, and among criminals there is one foreign born to three and three-fourths of the native; the great question of how to stop this undesirable immigration is the problem now being studied by the public men in the States. If our population is no greater than in 1877 then it must be much more wealthy than it was at that time, and the National policy must have been much more successful than the low tariff which existed up to 1878.

If we have not increased in population we must not ascribe it to the fiscal policy but to the sociological causes which have been operating all over the civilized world, the drifting of people from rural communities to the cities. Canada we may say has only two cities, Montreal and Toronto, but as all who would could not find employment there, many Canadians no doubt to the disadvantage of some of them, went to the States. Would Free Trade have stopped it? No, but it would have greatly increased it. Canada has seen that Great Britain with Free Trade has lost her sugar; her paper; her plush; her glass-ware and is now losing her cotton trade. Her markets are filled with goods of foreign manufacture, while her unemployed are constantly increasing and her manufacturers are cutting down wages.

If Great Britain with all her shipping and banking facilities, her enormous wealth, labour and business arrangements is unable to sell her manufactures at a profit, and with all her advantages is unable to stand against the drift of commercial evolution, it would be utter madness for Canada to attempt it.

WM. BATHGATE.

There is a dwarf in Switzerland who is said to be 110 years old, and can still climb the highest tree in the neighbourhood.

PARIS LETTER.

M. Taine was never in touch with the masses; he had not Renan's gift of style, so captivating as almost to atone for his heresies; Renan's temperament was jovial and sunny, Taine's crabbed and bitter. All the money Renan earned by his writings, he expended in the society of his sympathizers and left his family penniless. Taine saved with the narrowness of a peasant, so was able to purchase a handsome property on the shores of Lake Annecy, and leave his widow and two grown up children comfortable. Yet both eminent men, illustrious in their own spheres, sprang from poverty. Renan admitted that everybody might be right, and every doctrine not wrong. Taine considered only his system to be a syllabus, and his ideas the expression of scientific truth. Yet his system and doctrine were dead before his own demise, and he has left no style that will live, no phrases that posterity will appropriate.

Taine was richly endowed by nature with intellectual gifts; he had an encyclopaedic thirst for knowledge; but with all his schools of philosophy, with all his sittings at the Gamaliel feet of Kant and Spinoza, that mass of learning remained unassimilated; he did not promenade enough among the busy haunts of men to work off his intellectual indigestion. It was from voyages rather around his own chamber, and from books, that he made his microscopic studies of human nature. In a picture, for like all French people he loved art, he would count the number of hairs in a lady's chignon; when a medical student, for he studied anatomy to grasp the human soul, he would tot up the aggregate of the sinuosities of a brain and compute the sum of muscles in an organ. There was no broad Churchism in his creed. His philosophy did not catch on—it attracted and pleased as well as repelled. Opinion was not ripe for the doctrine that vice and virtue were products like vitriol and sugar; that man is a wicked animal of the gorilla type, at once ferocious and lascivious; not a few demurred to the proposition that the Reformation was due to the use of beer. Taine was a mixture of halting positivism and inconclusive materialism, and he was a foe to those altar-stairs "that slope through darkness up to God."

It is gratifying to know he died a Christian; his last visitor was Moneigneur d'Hulst, the Rector of the Catholic University; and the Reformed Church, of which he professed membership, celebrated his obsequies. Taine was born in the Ardennes, at Vouziers, the rugged home for robust peasants; his father was humble; a returned uncle from America taught him English, and to that accident he owes his best work, the "History of English Literature," despite some anti-Britannic blemishes. The subject was really new to the French, and was well-presented to them because the author was familiar with his task. The volume "Intelligence," had all the pros and cons of a metaphysical production, its school has no more disciples. His political writings are of no importance, his diatribe against "Universal Suffrage," lived its short day, but its spirit has survived in Taine's "Origin of Contemporary France," a work on which he was engaged for a quarter of

a century, the concluding volume remains unachieved; diabetes and phthisis only allowed him to arrange during the last three months, his Dryadust Memoranda. This book deals with the Revolution, and the verdict is unanimous, that he has failed to grasp the spirit and the aim of that contemporary event. His plan, called the "Scientific," of writing that history, consists in tabulating documents to support his recitals, leaving the reader to perform his own summing up. Only, he has stated the case for the prosecution, and every "honest Griffith," should not omit chronicling also for the defence. All that was heroic, eye sublime, in that national federation of indignation and shame against ten centuries of people oppression and class privileges, he ignores, but collects like an entomologist, all its frenzies and lex tallonis revenges. It is the Chamber of Horrors of the Revolution by a literary Tussaud.

Like a badly sunk corps, Panamaism keeps bobbing up. The big trial, before a jury, of the corrupted and corrupters, commences to assume importance as the day for hearing the case draws nigh. It is not exactly to measure the wrongs alongside the Decalogue that interest is displayed, but—for the whole affair is now political—to view several political chiefs under the scalpel of cross examination, and who have been whisked into the engrenage of the scandal. The ex-prefect de police Andrieux, who is belling the cat in the whole of this affair, announces, that he will suspend publishing further evidence of the bribery and the bribed, till the eve of the general elections, when he promises a thunder clap for the nation. The grave and respectable Debats is of opinion, that Dr. Hertz holds a redoubtable weapon in the back ground. All is mystery and surprise in Panamaism. Hitherto the press published morning and evening telegram bulletins respecting the health of Dr. Hertz. Suddenly these have ceased.

Athletic sports continue to be the rage. The latest idea has been a saccharine contest between pedestrians; the competitors had to carry on their shoulders, each a sack of sugar, weighing 220 lbs. from Paris to Corbell a distance of 24 miles, to rest as they pleased, but never to set down the sack; the first arrival would win, and all would be paid the usual cost for the transport of that commodity, as if by the ordinary facilities. The racers on arriving at the boundaries of Paris were stopped, to explain from where they obtained the sugar, to deposit the sacks in order to have it weighed, and to control the sugar draw-back. Then as they arrived in a new commune, a fresh control by the excise, and a signing of declarations that they did not intend to introduce the sugar surreptitiously, or destined it for local sale. The experience will never be resumed, so the railways need not be frightened for their high tariffs.

A pleasant meeting last week. Through Cyclists will soon supersede racing horses, and the "Gagnants de Robert Milton"—his losses are never announced—will cease to be the most important news in the Figaro. The late bicycle contest in the Machinery Hall of the Champ de Mars, between Terront and Corre is to come off again, under several conditions, as if wheeling 42 consecutive hours at a rate

of fifteen miles an hour, with no "ten minutes allowed for refreshments," over that terrible arena distance of 630 miles was not truly a sufficient test for human endurance. The 40,000 spectators felt, that although Terront, the old roadster, won, Corre had more staying power, but that his defeat was due to loading his stomach with solid food before starting, as if he was undertaking an expedition to the North Pole, or a wheel through the Aru-whimi. The ensuing match will inaugurate an apparatus, wedge like in shape, and butterfly in point of weight—14 oz., by which the resistance of the air will be reduced; the apparatus will be placed over the governing wheel. Vive the bicycle! Plaudite, cives!

The French—not the Chinese—claim to have invented the bicycle; they added the pedal to the velocipede, it is claimed, and so converted our tibia into driving wheels and cranks. It is thus in August next that the town of Bar-le-Duc famous for its "jambes," will inaugurate the statue to the locksmith Michaux senior, who died in a lunatic asylum after a training in starvation—the too common fate of genius. A protest has been lodged in favour of Michaux, junior, as the true inventor, and whose father, to whom posterity honors is attributed, held the machine in horror. To complicate the situation, Baron de Drais starts his claim as the true inventor. Bar-le-Duc will witness a collection of thousands of mounted wheelers in August; if they blew their bellows trumpets and formed into sea-serpent order—they would recall the famous procession of locomotives in the States. And as they will be close to the German frontier, they might make an incursion into Vaterland and so aid General de Caprivi to pass his army bill rapidly and draw forth a "Mein Gott!" from Bismark, to prove he is still living. Z.

"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING."

I.

"For the love of me!" she murmured with a breath of perfumed fire,
Curved arm about columnar throat, hot heart
on hot heart crushed.
"What are legions, gods, or peoples, in the strength of my desire?"
(While to hear her Nile flowed softly, and the desert wind was hushed.)
"Prove me love above all living! let my whisper drown war's thunder—
Weigh mine eyes against thy corselet's shine,
my finger 'gainst thy sword!"
Reason reeled—the conqueror yielded and a world stood mute with wonder
As fell a fame to deathless shame at history's dark award.

"For the love of Freedom!"—So they sang at every flashing stroke
Of the knife that drank the blood of bravest,
purest and most fair;
When a nation groaned and struggled 'neath her own self-carven yoke,
When Iscariot kissed Barabbas, and when hatred twinned despair.
When the spy was on the hearth stone—when age and bloom of maiden
Were shieldless 'gainst the tyrant's power to work unspoken things;
When "Liberty, thy name's blasphemed!" she sighed whose voice low-laden
With a million captives' anguish still through Time's deep arches rings.

"For the love of God!" they muttered, as with sentence slowly passed

THE CRITIC.

Probably it is only the Goethes who are able to call up at will the imagination necessary for the production of poems which are not merely verses. He himself tells us that, to decide a wager between two friends, when quite a youth, being given a subject, he retired with paper and pencil for a few minutes and returned with a lyric. But no doubt the secret of this facility of production was a full mind. The Goethes always possess full minds. Was there a great man yet who did not write with a full mind? It is the essence of greatness that it gives you of its best unforced. This is the first attribute that strikes one in taking up, for example, say such a man as Carlyle. The sentences are loaded with thought—often perhaps overloaded; and yet one feels that exhaustion is the very last thing possible with such a writer, that in fact these thoughts, multitudinous as they are, are but the surplusage, the overflow, the effervescence of a still greater multitude beneath, of which they are but the abstraction and the artistically generalized essence. With Bacon too one feels the same thing. Those essays simple and easy as is their style, assuredly were the outcome of much chewing and digesting. In fact it would hardly be rash to take this fulness of mind as a certain measure of greatness. Thus, Macaulay gives evidence of an enormous store of knowledge; but, compared with his contemporary Carlyle, is not that store just a little too evident? Macaulay heaps fact upon fact in brilliant antitheses till one is dazzled though never bewildered. Carlyle has all the facts equally at his fingers' ends, but he gives you only the necessary conclusions; he makes no parade of his facts: in the one the methods are discernible, in the other only the achievement. This latter surely comes nearer the art that conceals the art. And certainly no one has better succeeded in concealing his art than Bacon. Even by this one criterion, then, a standard can be obtained for measuring three such eminent historians and essayists as Bacon, Carlyle and Macaulay.

There is a lesson to young writers in this and an important one. To write with a mind not full of its subject is to transgress the first law of art, is to give one's readers not the best that one has—which is unpardonable, and is to give countenance to a practice pernicious in itself and destructive of higher methods and higher aims. Nor is it a lesson always easy to learn. Young writers often enough are called upon to write at short notice and on topics with which they are but ill acquainted, and the temptation to make up for thoroughness of knowledge by brilliancy of statement is sometimes trying. Occasionally of course it must happen that no alternative is possible; but for anything which aims at excellence a full mind is an absolute and primary necessity—and Goethe has said that unless a thing is excellent it ought not to exist.

It would be difficult to enforce this maxim too strongly in these days of hasty and crude literary over-production. The magazines to-day are to be numbered by the thousand, every year adds scores to the already swollen lists. These magazines have to be filled with a certain amount of reading matter every month, and writers of mark or of no mark are called upon to

fill them, with the result that by far the greater mass of the stuff printed yearly dies with that year or before it. Let those who are satisfied to make a living by thus catering for the palate of a public which prefers something tasty to something nutritive continue to supply such reading matter; but for those who in any way aim higher, to whom art is a thing really sacred, who believe that beauty is truth, truth beauty, and know that nothing will exonerate them for giving what is not the very best they can give, this maxim of the necessity of writing from a full mind is of very vital importance. To sin against it is to sin against themselves, for not only does the practice militate against the formation of habits of thoroughness in production, but in the end must confute itself, for surely only that work will last which is the best of its kind—and to produce the best of its kind in these days when everybody writes and every second person has a style and every third person is an authority is not so easy a matter.

If anything were necessary to prove the importance of this maxim it might without much difficulty be shown that the literary works that last are those that have been produced in this frame of mind. Such works may on the surface, seem to be the lightest of the light, but at bottom they are based on a large and solid foundation. Lamb's airiest essay will last forever, but Lamb's reading was enormous; perhaps but one reader in several hundreds could point out all the allusions contained in a few consecutive pages. Of Dickens's slightest story the substance was part of his very life. Thackeray's flimsiest paper was the result of the most intimate personal knowledge. What need to multiply instances? It seems almost an impertinence to insist on that the mind should be full of its subject before it attempts to express itself upon it. Unfortunately it is to-day only too needful.

SICUT PATRIBUS, SIC DEUS NOBIS.

My fathers' God, Thou still art mine;
'Mid changing creeds and names forgot
The Eternal Goodness alters not,
The voice I hear, they heard, is Thine.

Thou art the same through ceaseless time,
Immutable while ages roll;
'Tis but the imperfect human soul
Whose aspect shifts with date and clime.

Creeds have their day, they come and go,
Their prophets rise, their martyrs fall,
But God, who lives through one and all,
Is arbiter, not men below.

And they have each of wisdom's seeds
Some portion of the true and good,
The inharmonious multitude
Of jarring sects and warring creeds.

Above the tumult and the din
We hear the "still small voice" of right,
And with each slowly lifting night
We count some triumph over sin.

Truth's mountain heights so dimly blue
Are lost to sight mid gloom and doubt,
But when the sun of faith shines out
Peak after peak breaks boldly through.

The creeds of sage and savage tell
Of strivings towards a far-off goal,
Of life devoid of care and dole,
That rises with the passing-bell.

No matter at what shrine he kneels,
No matter to w

March 31st, 1893.]
softly moulded phrase they sent the doubter
to his doom;
When the mangled martyr languished in his
darkness dungeon-cast,
Or the prison gate but opened on a passage to
the tomb.
When the forecast of God's anger was the
"question" and the stake,
And the token of God's mercy was the gentle
strangling cord—
When the flowing sea-tide choked the witch's
breath for Christ's sweet sake,
And the weapons of His warfare were anath-
emas and sword.

II.
"We have changed all that." Ay? Have we!
Is there never peoples' leader
Sells their cause with base betrayal for a
woman's kiss today?
Is there never from the close-knit ranks of
honour a seceder
While a woman smiles triumphant as he falls
beneath her sway?
Search the courts, where vice is stripped—the
fanies where pastor's voice uplifted
Calls in vain to upland pastures from the reek-
ing marsh below;
Ye have chained the bolts of heaven, fixed the
sounds by soft winds drifted—
Blind ye now the tides of passion from their
fierce and whelming flow!

"Down with wealth! away with rulers!"
(says our demagogic teaching.)
"And the People's holy cause is gained—
oppression's sands are run!"
When the striker's child lies dying—starved—
with work for hand's out-stretching,
Does the father find a thousand lords more
merciful than one?
When the shrinking wretch is haled to sudden
doom untried, unshriven,
Does his cry invoke mob justice or the sacred
name of Law?
When the patriot's(?) tools are knife and bomb
can we take as patriot leaven
The creed which stirs to darker crimes than
slavery ever saw?

"But Faith at least?"—Well—yes; the sun
has set on axe and cord,
And Law has laid her finger on the flood and
on the flame.
But while feud and strife are kindled on the
meaning of a word,
And our spirit's rancour blossoms for a vesture
or a name
While the arm of force is needed to restrain
from active wrong,
Can we claim that altogether we have probed
the Christian heart?
Or that ashes of spent fires do not smoulder
fierce and strong
While our young con differing gospels, and
our dead must lie apart?

III.
Freedom handcuffed, truth in shackles, license
running wild and riot—
Such the record of the bye-gone, turn the
pages where we will;
Dare we boast—our fingers ruffling our own
history's leaves unquiet—
That no whisper from the olden throws its
echo round us still?
Oh ye peoples! take the lesson of the ages in
their passage—
Not by worship of man's idols can the world's
salvation come;
Break the image—raze the temples—give your
ears to truer message,
Lest your prophets cease to warm you, and
your preachers' voice be dumb!

Kingston.
ANNIE ROTHWELL.
Within a six-mile radius of Charing
Cross, London, there are 270 miles of rail-
way and 255 stations, and within a twelve-
mile radius over 400 miles of line and 301
stations. The average number of pas-
sengers carried on a week day by the pub-
lic conveyances of London, including om-
nibuses, is 2,500,000. The total for last
year was 777,000,000.

For lease of life or length of days,
Each man an inspiration feels,

The hardest paths are lightly trod,
Griefs overcome and sorrows stilled
When faith his fainting heart has filled
With trust in an eternal God.

Safe in His hands the world may rest,
Whose tender love is over all,
We know, whatever fortune fall,
That all is ordered for the best.

And though in by-gone ages they
At other altars may have knelt,
The God that with our fathers dwelt
Remains the same with us to-day.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—I observe that in your criticism of my letter of 4th Inst. on the subject of Irish Home Rule you make no attempt to answer my arguments as to the iniquity of placing the Protestants of Ulster and elsewhere under the rule of a Parliament elected by Roman Catholic priests and dominated by the men who were the authors of the no-rent manifesto; of the wicked Plan of Campaign, and who were the institutors of the cruelties of boycotting, and responsible for all the hideous agrarian outrages and murders which stained and disgraced Ireland until the law, in the hands of Mr. Balfour, proved too strong for them. And moreover, they are the men who invited and obtained assistance from the Physical Force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and abstained in order to procure that assistance from condemning or repudiating the action of that party. And still further they are the men who a few weeks ago in the Imperial Parliament voted for the release of the dynamite miscreants—which was refused by the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, on the ground that their crimes were so atrocious as to place them beyond the pale of pardon.

The foregoing shows fairly enough what governing Ireland according to Irish ideas would mean, and because I protest against allowing Ireland to be governed in such fashion, you seem to consider me almost guilty of a crime. Surely it is not unreasonable to suppose that when we have seen the Irish Nationalists act contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the security of life and property rests, in the face of considerable risk, they will hardly abstain from such practice when they will no longer have any dread of the law being set in motion against them.

Like Mr. Gladstone, you find it convenient to shut your eyes to the claims of Ulster, which has always been loyal and lawabiding, and to consider that the only voice which must be listened to is that of the ignorant and disaffected majority who have shown their bitter hatred of England in hundreds of different ways.

I deny that the responsibility of all this can justly be laid at the door of England. That England has misgoverned Ireland in days gone by no one will attempt to deny, but it must also be remembered that for at least thirty years English statesmen have been passing for Ireland legislation of so generous and unexampled a character as would not be thought of in any other Parliament under the sun. And passed too, oftentimes in spite of the opposition and obstruction of Irish members, who do not desire to see grievances removed but prefer they should remain, so that their stock in trade might not be taken from them. Where will you find any class of people to-day who enjoy the same privileges as the Irish tenant farmer?

The curse of Ireland has been the professional agitator who always has his own ends to serve. It is the spirit of unrest and the lawlessness which he engenders in the minds of the people by ranting about ancient wrongs and leading them to believe

that Home Rule will mean free land which has so much to do with the condition of Ireland to-day. And we know also that the church of the majority has a large measure of responsibility to bear in this matter.

The mass of the people are backward and unprogressive and you will see the same thing in most Roman Catholic communities, you will see it in the Province of Quebec, you will see it in Spain, and in Protestant communities as a general thing you will see the reverse.

If you wish to see what English rule has done for Ireland since the Union you must look to the North where the people are unfettered, where capital and energy have had fair play, and where industry, and not agitation, is the keynote of life. At the beginning of the century Belfast had only 19,000 inhabitants; now it has over 260,000. Then only 53,000 tons of shipping came into port, now there comes nearly 2,500,000. Then the customs duties collected amounted to £100,000; to-day they amounted to over £2,000,000, almost as much as the whole of Ireland would contribute to Imperial purposes under the Home Rule bill, and more than is collected at any other city in the United Kingdom, London and Liverpool alone excepted.

I do not know what my views towards England might be if I were by birth and training an Irish Catholic; but I hope I would have common sense enough to share the views of many loyal Roman Catholics in Ireland who have capital invested in the country and are as strongly opposed to Home Rule as any Protestant could be.

In reply to my assertion that Protestant ascendancy in Ireland no longer exists you ask who makes the laws and who administers them. I reply, the Imperial Parliament makes the laws in which Ireland is over represented by fully one-third and especially is this true of Catholic Ireland. Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Newry and Kilkenny, with less than 25,000 electors, have seven members. Belfast and Londonderry have between them over 41,000 electors and only five members. While the town of Birmingham with 77,000 electors has but seven members in the Imperial Parliament. In administering the law and in positions of trust and responsibility I frankly admit the Catholics have not their full share on the basis of population, and for obvious reasons. When two electors out of every nine are illiterate it would be unreasonable to expect that the Catholic population should be fully represented. And again the whole attitude of their representatives in Parliament and in Ireland has been such as to render it impossible for the Government to give them as great a share as would otherwise be theirs.

Again you ask how I, from the standpoint of the Irish Catholics, would like to depend for justice upon a Parliament dominated by my conquerors. As an Irishman it is my privilege to answer your question by asking another. If you were one of the Protestant minority how would you like to be legislated for by an Irish House of Commons chiefly elected by Catholics, in which Ulster would always be outvoted and at the mercy of their hereditary foes?

If Ireland were a homogeneous people the question of granting Home Rule would be shorn of many of its difficulties. But we know that in Ireland there are practically two nations separated from each other by the gulf of race and creed, and the memories of many a bitter struggle and controversy. Peace is preserved in Ireland only by the sheer weight of Imperial authority. Take away that authority and the two Irelands will at the first provocation be at each others' throats. In Ireland civil war was of constant occurrence until the Act of Union was passed, and since then over ninety years have passed without one. And more than that, every grievance under which Ireland laboured at the time of the Union has been redressed by the Imperial Parliament. Faith may well remove mountains when any one acquainted with Irish history can believe that a Home Rule bill will reverse the history of centuries and sweep away the barriers which at present hopelessly divide Protestant and Catholic Ireland. I

am free to confess that I do not think an Ulster Parliament could be trusted to legislate for the rest of Ireland with absolute justice. The Imperial Parliament at Westminster alone can be trusted to do justice to do justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

What Ireland requires is a complete rest from agitation and a firm administration of the law. The Irish peasant has been taught that Home Rule means plunder and he is looking forward to what will be practically a confiscation of the land. He must be made to understand the futility of such hopes and the wisdom of becoming the owner of his farm under the generous provisions of the Ashbourne Act. And above all let the mission of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland be to educate and elevate the matter instead of taking a part in the agitation for what would only cause bloodshed in Ireland, and drive away the capital from the North, and which could not be of any possible benefit to Ireland unless it is intended as a step towards independence and even then how could independence benefit a poor country like Ireland?

I regret that I am unable to view Mr. Gladstone's rapid changes of opinion as charitably as perhaps I ought. I cannot forget that up to the time he was 77 years of age he was one of the most uncompromising opponents of Home Rule that England ever produced. When asked what were the inequalities between England and Ireland he declared that he knew of none "except that there are certain taxes levied on Englishmen and Scotchmen, but not on Ireland." And it was not until he discovered that the Liberal party was not in a commanding majority and that Mr. Parnell was in a position to add 86 votes to it that he turned his back upon opinions of 53 years of public life and fell into the arms of Mr. Parnell.

ULSTER.

* THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

The campaign of Waterloo is one of the most interesting and dramatic in history. It lasted only four days, during which time three hotly contested battles were fought. The last of these, which was of the most decisive character, was the final struggle, after nearly twenty years of war, of the greatest military genius of any age, who then for the first time met the most successful of his foes.

It is no wonder that such a campaign, with all its rapidly changing features and its tremendous result, should have been the theme of controversy, and the constant study of military critics. Scores of volumes have been written on it, and papers and lectures and articles without number have dealt with it. Some of these have been fair and impartial but the majority more or less in their character partisan. This new work by Mr. Codman Ropes, is a most valuable contribution to the subject, for it is eminently judicial and impartial in its tone. It is difficult to see how a writer could treat a subject in a fairer spirit. Mr. Ropes has evidently studied the campaign with the greatest care and has consulted every authority that could be found at all relating to the events described. The author modestly calls the book a military history, it is more than that, it is a careful, critical study of the campaign, especially in its strategical features; and one which while interesting to the general reader, instructive to the scientific soldier.

On the night of the 14th June, Wellington's army lay scattered in cantonments from near Charleroi westwards through

* The Campaign of Waterloo—a military history—also an Atlas of the Campaign of Waterloo.—By John Codman Ropes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

Mons and Ath to Oudenarde, an extent of some 50 miles, with headquarters at Brussels. Blücher's army lay eastward from Charleroi towards Namur, Ciney, and Liège, covering about the same distance but being much closer to the frontier. The lines of communication of the two allied armies ran in opposite directions.

Napoleon by skilfully planned, and well executed marches, had secretly, and rapidly concentrated his whole army, without the knowledge of the enemy, close to Charleroi, where the two allied armies joined each other, and was ready at day-break on the 15th to fall suddenly on the enemy's lines. He seems to have judged the character of his two opponents with great accuracy, for he evidently calculated upon Wellington's cautious delay, and on Blücher's impetuous willingness to fight. Consequently he laid his plans to attack Blücher at once, as his army would certainly be concentrated first. In order to guard his left flank from possible attack and to hold Wellington in check, Ney was detached to move in the direction of Quatre Bras and after driving back any troops Wellington might collect there, to send down a large detachment on the Namur road, to take the Prussian right wing in flank and rear, and so make the victory at Ligny decisive and crushing in its effect. Napoleon's portion of this plan was carried out with great skill, he pressed on to Fleurus on the night of the 15th, but apparently refrained purposely from seizing Sombrefe, for the express purpose of encouraging Blücher to fight in front of Sombrefe to protect his communications with Wellington. While he had no distinct promise of help from Wellington, Blücher evidently expected he would get it.

Ney who commanded the left wing did not act with his old time energy and ability. He had only joined his corps on the 15th and had not a proper staff, or the machinery with which alone a corps could be properly handled; this, and a certain doubt he seems to have had as to the wisdom of the Emperor's plans, caused his movements to be very slow.

D'Erlon who commanded the 1st corps was also most dilatory, at a time when all depended on rapidity of movement.

This delay, and the confusion of orders by a staff officer taking upon himself to direct D'Erlon towards Ligny, which resulted in 20,000 men wandering uselessly between the battle fields of Quatre Bras and Ligny, at either of which places their presence would have overwhelmingly influenced the result. This incident, caused by defective staff work and by chance, has led to much controversy and is discussed most fully by Mr. Ropes.

Ney seems to have shown distrust of the Emperor's judgment; unwillingness to take the most obvious steps; and even disobedience of orders. Had he kept the powerful body of troops under his command well in hand, and acted with the energy and boldness he displayed at Elchingen he could not have failed to have achieved a striking success. For Wellington's measures to concentrate his army had been slow and faulty, and his calculations were far from being worthy of his reputation.

On the evening of the 16th the general result had been favorable to Napoleon although the accidents of war had been against him. His forecast of what would happen had been signally verified. Blücher

had been concentrated first; had fought, and had been badly beaten; while Wellington had been slow to move, and consequently unable to assist Blücher.

On the morning of the 17th we find Napoleon turning to the left to deal with Wellington's army, and uniting the main body with Ney's command, he followed the retreating Anglo-Dutch army to Waterloo, leaving Grouchy with the 3rd and 4th corps to follow and deal with the defeated Prussians. Here we see the difference of Napoleon's skill when compared with that of Grouchy, who for the time was in command of the detached right wing. Both left the battle field about the same time. Napoleon pressed on after Wellington and that night had nearly all his army on the field of Waterloo, or close to it, while Grouchy had only moved about six miles.

A striking account of Napoleon's energy on this march is quoted from a work entitled "Napoleon a Waterloo" written by an officer of the artillery of the Guard, who was near the Emperor throughout the campaign: "One must needs have been a witness of the rapid march of this army on the day of the 17th,—a march which resembled a steep chase rather than the pursuit of an enemy in retreat—to get an idea of the activity, which Napoleon knew how to impress upon his troops when placed under his immediate command. Six pieces of the horse artillery of the Guard, supported by the head quarters' squadrons marched in the first line, and vomited forth grape upon the masses of the enemy's cavalry, as often as, profiting by some accident of ground, they endeavoured to halt, to take position, and retard our pursuit. The Emperor mounted on a small and very active Arab horse, galloped at the head of the column; he was constantly near the pieces, exciting the gunners by his presence, and by his words, and more than once in the midst of the shells and bullets which the enemy's artillery showered upon us."

The whole movements of Grouchy's column are described with close detail and great accuracy, and his conduct is criticized and considered fairly and impartially and yet severely for there can be no doubt that Grouchy's conduct was most unskilful while his concealment of what is called the Bertrand order was dishonest, and very unfair to the reputation of Napoleon.

Either Napoleon or his staff were guilty of inexcusable negligence in not pressing forward all the fresh cavalry in every direction as soon as it was daylight in order to discover with absolute certainty the direction the Prussians had taken. In an open rolling country like Belgium, cavalry patrols could easily gain positions where they could see the march of troops at the distance of two or three miles. The country north of Ligny for ten miles in every direction should have been thoroughly reconnoitered within two or three hours after daybreak, then when the army moved about midday, it would have moved with full knowledge of the real direction of the Prussian march, and of the importance of the most rapid pursuit. Considering that Napoleon had 23,600 excellent cavalry and the Prussians less than 12,000, it seems strange that he did not gain accurate information. The peasants along the roads could have told where great masses of the army had marched. All Grouchy's mistakes

were attributed to this want of information. Napoleon himself is also responsible for he should have seen that information was obtained. For twenty years Berthier had been his chief of staff and had no doubt thoroughly looked after all these details, while Soult who had taken Berthier's place had for years been depending on his own chief of staff, and consequently was not so accustomed to the laborious attention to detail which is the duty of this important staff officer.

On the evening of the 17th we find Napoleon close to Waterloo, ready to commence the attack the next day. He expected Grouchy to hold the Prussians in check as Ney had held the English the day before, and so enable him to fight it out with Wellington. He had the more reason to expect this as the Prussians had been badly beaten the night before and had lost one way or another about 30,000 men. Had Grouchy done his duty there is no reasonable doubt but that Napoleon would have succeeded at Waterloo.

In considering the conduct of Wellington and Blücher as shown in Mr. Ropes' work the impression conveyed is strongly favourable to Marshal Blücher. He was evidently a fighting general. He determined to concentrate on the first alarm, and as near to Wellington as he could get, and fight a battle, hoping that Wellington would be equally anxious to hurry down in full force to his assistance. He fought the Battle of Ligny with his usual fiery energy, and even took part himself in a charge of cavalry in which he was wounded, and when beaten and wounded, he abandoned his direct line of communications, and fell back upon Wavre in the hope of still being able to give aid to his allies, who had failed to come to his support. The retreat to Wavre after a serious defeat, and the victorious march of his army on the flank and right rear of Napoleon at Waterloo was good strategy and certainly the cause of the sudden and decisive termination of the war.

The laurels of the campaign should certainly be awarded to the gallant old Marshal "Vorwärts."

The contrast between Wellington and Blücher was very marked. Wellington for a long time does not seem to have penetrated Napoleons designs. Instead of pushing at once to the decisive point, he seems to have been more alarmed about an imaginary expected attack on his communications, and ordered his concentration at Nivelles instead of at Quatre Bras; but for this a great deal may be said as Quatre Bras was very close to the enemy. The Duke of Wellington did not give his final orders for concentrating his army till sometime in the forenoon of the 16th. At this time Blücher had his whole army concentration with the exception of the 4th corps under General Bulow. Quatre Bras was occupied by Saxe Weimar and Perponcher without orders from Wellington. At Quatre Bras Wellington fought his troops with great skill and tenacity—as he did at Waterloo—but even at that late period of the campaign he had apparently not thoroughly appreciated Napoleon's plan for he held uselessly at Hal and Tubize a reserve of some 18,000 troops, which should have been within touch of his main body, when the decisive action of the campaign was fought.

A characteristic story is quoted from Captain Bowles in Lord Malmesbury's letters, showing Wellington's remarkable

coolness and self possession: "On the morning of the 17th my company being nearly in front of the farm house at Quatre Bras soon after daybreak the Duke of Wellington came to me, and being personally known to him we remained in conversation for an hour or more, during which time he repeatedly said he was surprised to have heard nothing of Blucher. At length a staff officer arrived, his horse covered with foam, and whispered to the Duke, who without the least change of countenance, gave him some orders and dismissed him. He then turned round to me, and said "Old Blucher has had a d—d good licking, and gone back to Wavre eighteen miles. As he has gone back we must go too. I suppose in England they will say we have been licked. I can't help it, as they are gone back, we must go too. He made all the arrangements for retiring without moving from the spot on which he was standing, and it certainly did not occupy him five minutes." The above remark does not look as if the relations between Wellington and Blucher were as cordial as they might have been. Mr. Ropes says that Gneisenau (Blucher's chief of staff) had been greatly disappointed in not being supported by the English at Ligny. He never had had, so we learn from Muffling, entire confidence in the Duke's trustworthiness. A letter received on the morning of the battle which was far from accurate, and the confident statements made by the Duke at Brye early in the afternoon which had turned out unreliable, had shaken Gneisenau's belief in Wellington. This is shown by the fact that Gneisenau evidently held back the Prussians for a time on the morning of the 18th until he had written to Muffling to find out definitely whether the Duke had a fixed determination to fight as "it is of the highest importance to be thoroughly assured of what the Duke is going to do, in order to determine our course of action." Shortly after this letter was sent the sound of the cannon of Waterloo answered the question and the Prussian army pressed on with the utmost energy to the assistance of their allies.

The author shows somewhat clearly that the common impression that the Imperial Guard attacked in two columns at Waterloo is an error and that the attack was made in an echelon of columns at the same time. The tactics of the French commanders, Ney and the others, at Waterloo, are severely condemned and it seems justly.

Marbot's memoirs are quoted with show that Napoleon did not neglect using his cavalry for obtaining information during the fight at Waterloo, for Marbot with his regiment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, pushed his parties and patrols as far as St. Lambert, Moustiers and Ottignies where Napoleon expected to find Grouchy approaching. Marbot sent Napoleon timely notice of the approach of the Prussians, but Napoleon was so convinced that Grouchy would do what he ought to have done, that at first he would not believe it was the main Prussian army and sent Marbot word to push on boldly, that they could only be stragglers driven in before Grouchy's approach.

The work is well arranged with copious notes at the end of each chapter, and the arguments on both sides of each question are put with great clearness and fairness. There is an excellent table of contents, so complete that it is more a sum-

mary of the campaign than an ordinary table of contents. There is a long list of works consulted and a good index. The volume contains two maps, one of the country, and one of Waterloo. An atlas has been prepared by the author which is sold separately containing fourteen excellent maps and plans, showing the positions of the armies at different hours of each day. No one reading the work should be without the atlas. Anyone desiring to understand thoroughly the Campaign of Waterloo, as known from all the latest authorities, cannot do better than read Mr. Ropes' history.

GEORGE T. DENISON.

AT THE CROSS.

What can I proffer thee,
Saviour Divine?
What can I offer thee,
Gems from the mine?

Thou who the starry way
Hast for thy throne,
Thou whom the heavens obey,
All things dost own.

Out of my poverty,
What can I give?
Thou hast all given to me
Whereby I live.

Thou to the Cross for me,
Thorn-crowned wast led,
There on the cross for me,
Life-blood didst shed.

What were return for all
Blessings we reap?
Lord, at thy feet I fall,
There let me weep.

All earthworn and branded,
Lost in sin's drift
I come, empty-handed—
I—my sole gift.

CHARLOTTE JARVIS,
(A. T. C. M.)

ART NOTES.

Among the pictures bought recently for the Royal Canadian Academy, and of which mention was omitted by us, is Mr. W. A. Sherwood's "Negotiation." It is now on exhibition in Montreal before being taken to the gallery, Ottawa.

The Palette Club intends to give another exhibition early in the spring. This will be looked forward to with interest, as much is expected from so well known a group of artists. The annual exhibition of the O. S. A. will open on 22nd of April. Pictures must be delivered by 15th.

A collection of "Proof" etchings and engravings gathered by the late Samuel E. Roberts will be sold on Wednesday next (5th April) at Oliver, Coate & Co's. without reserve. Mr. Roberts was an experienced collector. The public will have an opportunity of getting some good things at their own price.

Mr. Herbert has finished his clay model for the statue of Maisonneuve to be erected in Montreal, and it is now in the hands of Thibaut, the great Parisian founder, and will be cast and ready for shipment to Canada in a few weeks. Some alterations have been made that make it differ from the model. The features are more rugged, a pistol has been stuck in the belt, and the flag is not unfurled, owing to difficulty in casting it thus.

With reference to Dr. Sandford Fleming's proposal for the formation of a series of national historical pictures commemorative of notable events in Canadian history, and suggestion that ten such pictures be produced in the same number of years, at the rate of one a year, and that

the Canadian Institute take the initial steps in raising funds and securing sketches from our most competent artists, it may be said that the National gallery has a collection that increases yearly, and has some examples of the best work of our best artists, along with a few by celebrated foreigners. The collection of portraits in the Parliament building contains many that, as works of art, certainly do not rank high, but one of its chief faults is what it does not contain, many of our chief statesmen being unrepresented. This also may be remedied in the near future.

A far worse danger than impressionism threatens our modern art. It is that morbid craving for sensationalism which is the taint of the French spirit. It has crept into the Salon during the last two years into pictures of Christ brought down to modern times. Christ figuring in scenes where the other actors are ladies and gentlemen in evening toilets of this fin de siècle period. Christ crucified on the hill of Montmartre, on the outskirts of Paris, his followers Socialists and Anarchists of the present day. This sort of thing had the effect intended. It attracted notice. It created talk. Similar in character is the vogue which the young Belgian painter, Henri de Groux, now enjoys. One of his paintings, an enormous canvas, about ten feet by eight, "Le Christ Aux Outrages," representing Christ outraged and defiled by a raving, howling mob, depends for its effect upon neither colour, drawing nor composition—in all of which it is unblushingly bad—but relies entirely upon startling and horrifying the beholders, an object which it has apparently achieved. The London Truth not inaptly terms this presumptuous young artist "An Artistic Ravachol."—Washington Post.

The lecture given by Mr. Wells Champney, M. A., of New York in St. George's College, was both thoughtful and interesting. The hall was well filled, and, after an introduction by Mr. L. R. O'Brien, the lecturer's easy manner and quiet humor held the attention of the audience throughout, the appreciation being audibly expressed. After the gas was lowered and the paper light cast full on speaker and the paper on which the illustrations were to be made, Mr. Champney began to give the "recapitulation," as he called them, for various subjects. Beginning with the child's face, with its soft upward curves, he next drew the head of a young person, which with a few changes of dress and hair answered for one of either sex. The accentuation of different features, which age brings, was explained and illustrated, the deepening of certain lines, a slight depression on the side of the cheek, and finally the mouth having fallen in at last developed the face of an old man which with the addition of front hair and cap became an old woman. The face of the youth was again carried through the various stages of middle age, until a bearded, bald headed man was the result. Taking a strongly marked intellectual head, the lecturer, by lowering the forehead and widening the mouth, turned it into a coarse sensual one. "The more refinement and intellectuality a face expresses, the more difficult it becomes to represent that face" was a remark worth remembering. Any striking points, as the long upper lip generally given to Irishmen or the pronounced nasal organ supposed to belong to the Israelite, were points easily seized upon. Towards the close several very effective landscapes were rapidly sketched with no perceptible lessening of the easy conversational address. Mr. Champney explained that drawing was the most easily done thing in the world—only the matter of a few strokes and some dirt rubbed on in a certain way. A very pretty female head, somewhat more finished than the others and called "Peace" was, the speaker said, "his last piece."

One need not be very old to remember the time when the facilities for art study in Toronto were few, and the drawbacks and hindrances were many. That this

state of things is very much changed and continues to change is one of the signs of our growth in art, a very slow growth time. One of the latest evidences of this is the opening of Galbraith's Academy, which is modelled on the plan of Julien's in Paris. The Academy (which occupies a flat of the Women's Christian Guild Buildings, McGill st.) has airy, well lighted rooms, the latter a condition not easily obtained in a way necessary for art work, especially drawing from the model. There is a good collection of casts, material for study both for beginners and those more advanced. The Academy is open all day from nine to six, and all the year round from January to December, so no time is lost for those wishing to make the most of their opportunities. The life class meets three afternoons in the week with criticisms from Mr. G. A. Reid and Mr. J. W. L. Forester, who also oversees the still life work. A collection of stone jars with their dull greys, yellows, browns and blues stands ready for grouping at the hands of the young artists. One of the advantages of this school is the year's study abroad at the studio of Julien, which is a prize winner; this includes the choice of the Doucet—a splendid chance for some students. The work is all of a good solid kind nothing is done for show, no exhibition of results that might be pleasing could or would be given—as foundation work in any profession or art must necessarily be somewhat uninteresting to the general public. However the public, or a certain proportion of it, will have an opportunity to learn more of the Academy and its work and workings at the At Home which is to be given on Thursday, April 5th, and for which every arrangement for the enjoyment of the guests has been provided. Among the patronesses are Lady Stanley, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Lady Galt and Mrs. Jarvis, most of whom will be present on that occasion.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Music pupils in Germany are now required to pay a tax amounting in some instances to \$20 a year.

A couple of weeks ago Mascagni conducted a performance of his "Cavallera Rusticana" in Berlin. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm when he walked to his desk, and at the end of the performance was recalled six times, and summoned to the Royal box.

Prof. Otis T. Mason has been surprised, in examining a large collection of American aboriginal instruments, to find that not one was peculiar to women, and that those of the men were never played on by the women. He is seeking fuller information on the subject.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Musical Courier says that Paderecki played in Cleveland recently, and that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company ran special trains for the benefit of outside people who wished to hear him. This is certainly remarkable and unprecedented in the history of piano playing.

We are glad to be able to say that the work in preparation by the Orpheus Society—Rossini's opera "William Tell" is to be produced on the 18th of May. The scholarly musician and conductor Mr. F. D'Arma, has a splendid chorus, and much enthusiasm is manifested in the music and its production, and it is to be hoped that the music lovers, of the City will give their heartiest support to the enterprise.

Miss Emma Juch the distinguished American soprano, calls shortly for England and the Continent, where she will be heard both in concert and opera. Miss Juch is now at her zenith, and has a most ex-

tensive repertoire of both songs and operatic roles, which she sings superbly. She will doubtless leap at once into fame and popularity, for nature has abundantly endowed her with great talent and ambition; great personal charms; high artistic aims and a voice phenomenal in its range and sympathetic character.

The united choirs of the Catholic churches in Hamilton are preparing the Creation to be given the latter part of April or beginning of May. An efficient orchestra will be secured, and the work will no doubt have a careful introduction. Mr. D. O'Brien the talented organist of St. Mary's Cathedral will conduct the performance. Mrs. Martin Murphy, and Mr. Jenkins of Cleveland will be among the soloists, and Mr. Cherrier, deputy organist of St. Mary's Cathedral, will be the organist.

Rubinstein is again playing the piano throughout Germany. He recently gave a recital in Bonn (Beethoven's birthplace) for the benefit of the Beethoven Society, to an audience which crowded the building to its utmost. 9,000 marks (\$2,025) were realized by the concert. Rubinstein's programme was entirely made up from Beethoven's works, and included the sonatas in C minor op. 27, F minor op. 57, E minor op. 90, and C minor op. 111; and for an encore number the one in D minor.

We are glad to hear that Mr. W. Elliott Haslam, the voice specialist of New York and late of Toronto, is meeting with success. He is a splendid teacher, and a man with high art aims, who works with and for his pupils, to further their advancement in every possible way. Toronto can ill afford to lose musicians of Mr. Haslam's ability, and it is to be regretted that he took his departure from us; in more ways than one he will be missed. He gave us examples of unaccompanied part singing with his society which have never been surpassed in this city, if equalled, and awakened an interest in artistic and refined singing, where quality and finish was the end sought for and in most cases was attained and that too in a high degree.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

We are to have a feast of good music in the near future. On the 4th of April, Anton Seidl and his magnificent orchestra, a large chorus and some fifteen soloists, are to give a concert in the Pavilion composed entirely of excerpts from Wagner's different operas. On the 7th, Nordica Fischer and Franz Rummel (pianist), give a concert in the same place. On the 11th, Miss Neally Stevens the beautiful American pianist, gives a recital in St. George's Hall, and to night and to-morrow evening Laura Schirmer-Mapleson, and a fine company appear at the Academy, to perform miscellaneous programmes, closing with an act from "Faust" and an act from Flotou's "Martha."

THE GRAND.

Hanlon's "Fantasma" has been welcomed by well-filled houses this week. Though "Fantasma" is not strange to Toronto it is appearing with new and attractive features: such as the "Patent Decapitation" which is an illusion of startling effect; the whistling obligatos of Mr. Borrough's to Fantasma's song; and many new tableaux vivants. This dashing pantomime with gorgeous and varied scenery, its good folk, bad folk and illusive effects, is never wearisome, always attractive especially to the little people. It is a triumph of artistic skill, mechanical ingenuity and clever presentation.

Next week the Harmony Club, will present in Opera, the Falka, at the Grand.

ETHEL ARMSTRONG CONCERT.

A concert given by the Ethel Armstrong Concert Company under the personal direction of Mr. O. F. Telgmann, in Association Hall on Friday evening last, March 24th, was very well attended by an audience which seemed pleased with the entertainment provided. The company consisted of Mr. O. F. Telgmann, pianist; Miss Mabel De Geer, soprano; Miss

Alida V. Jackson, dramatic reader, and Ethel Armstrong, "the star" violiniste. Ethel Armstrong is a most talented child, having exceptional abilities for the violin, which she plays remarkably well for her years. She, however, is not sufficiently mature to do much public playing, for although she plays with a dash and fervor not easily accounted for in one so young, her bowing is stiff and awkward and her intonation not always to be admired, to say nothing of her uncertain harmonics. Her numbers were a Fantasia, by —; "Souvenir de Haydn," Leonard; Berceuse "Hoffman;" and Musin's "Mazurke de Concert." To these several numbers she was obliged to play encore pieces, so well were her efforts appreciated. Miss De Geer has a voice of good quality, but will not stand forcing. She, however, was successful in pleasing her hearers, which is one of the chief requisites of a singer's popularity. Miss Jackson is an elocutionist of considerable ability, having a pleasing manner, a graceful appearance and a voice of good carrying quality. Her numbers were "Hearts Ease," "The Welsh Classic," by Ballard; scene from "Pickwick Papers," Dickens, an 1 scene from "Leah the Forsaken," by Mosenthal. For all of these she received well merited applause, and was obliged to recite encore numbers. Mr. Telgmann acted as accompanist, piano soloist, and director. He played an "Overture" by Namglet, a Mazurka by Leonhardi, and also appeared in a duet for two violins with Ethel Armstrong entitled "The Angel's Lullaby." In his solos he displayed considerable execution of a rather stiff kind; and his accompaniments were at fault by being played too loud and with a hard, unyielding touch. He, however, deserves credit for having a good Canadian concert company and for the success of his pupil, Miss Armstrong, who shows the care and painstaking labour bestowed on her by her teacher.

LIBRARY TABLE.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR; and DREAM LIFE: By Ik Marvell: New Edgewood Edition: New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1893.

We well remember years ago a staid and matter of fact friend of ours having told us that his reading "Reveries of a Bachelor" had led him to get married. It is one of those delightful books which have an atmosphere and character all their own, and which exhilarate, brace and charm an infinite variety of readers. The companion volume "Dream Life," as the author says, "grew out of the Reveries" and is very much akin to it. Now-a-days no-one likes to confess that he has not read the "Reveries of a Bachelor" so deservedly popular has the book become. This chaste and beautiful little edition of these altogether charming works leaves no excuse to the most churlish and unwilling person be he benedict or bachelor, who as yet has not revelled in their pages.

DEBRETT'S HOUSE OF COMMONS, and THE JUDICIAL BENCH, 1893. London: Dean & Son.

In the present edition of this valuable compendium of useful and interesting information relating to the British House of Commons, and the Judicial Bench of the Empire, the date is brought down to the 13th of January of the present year. Changes since the general election of 1892 are duly noted. It will be observed that there are no less than 220 new biographies included in the section dealing with the House of Commons. The accuracy of the information in this department is guaranteed by the revision of M. P.'s, Returning Officers and Judges. The reader will find the result of every election since July, 1886 included in the volume. At page 226 under South Longford, we find the name, well known to Canadians, of Edward Blake as representative. In a former notice we have referred to the valuable tables and detailed information which are included in this work. We commend this the 27th annual issue to all who may be interested in its subject matter.

THE NEGRO IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By Edward Ingle, A. B., Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

This treatise appears in the university studies in Historical and Political Science, and deals with the efforts made by the U. S. Government towards the education and moral advancement of the negro race particularly in the District of Columbia and especially condemns the experiment tried in negro suffrage in 1874 as untimely and expensive. The writer comes to the conclusion that in all their struggles the negroes have been strengthened by pride of race, which is strictly maintained to-day, and that they may be prevented from enjoying "the full fruits of the strivings of forty years or more by the fact that their Moses" essays to apply "past methods of leadership to present conditions." The work is very thoughtful and conscientious in every way. Especially noteworthy is the admission freely conceded, that "of no other race can it be so truly said that the hand of every other people is raised against it, and its own hand is raised against itself." There are abundant statistics and governmental reports used in the treatment of this subject, which make the work valuable from a historical as well as an ethnical standpoint, and it is pleasant to feel that the author has no prejudice against a race which has not, candidly speaking, been treated always with civility.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JAMES P. BECKWOURTH. Edited by Chas. G. Leland. London: T. Fisher Unwin. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Williamson Book Co.

Mr. T. D. Bonner was the transcriber of this bulky volume of 440 pages which contains the story of Beckwourth's wild and adventurous life as told by him to Mr. Bonner. This book is included in the adventure series which is being issued by the same publishers. Beckwourth was one of that hardy race of men—call them by what name you will—mountaineers, scouts, trappers or frontier-men who figured so largely in the early days of exploration and adventure on the mountains and prairies of Western America. During the period over which the narrative extends the prairie was the feeding ground of countless herds of buffalo, and the home and battle field of various Indian tribes—who waged continual war with one another, or with the American settler. For years Beckwourth lived with the Crow Indians as one of their tribe. His story gives the reader a vivid and graphic description of Indian life and habits, and the varied and checkered fortunes of the Western frontiersman in early days. Beckwourth's record from his own showing was not a savoury one and he seems to have been as noted for strained stories, as he was for undoubted courage. Bloodthirsty tales of Indian thieving and savagery abound in these pages, as also of the brutality of white desperadoes; it may be, however, in the main a tolerable accurate picture of the time and conditions of life with which it deals.

UNDER PRESSURE. By The Marchesa Theodoli. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Williamson Book Company.

This is an interesting tale of Roman life. It is a series of studies of Italian character woven into a story by no means devoid of charm. Like Marion Crawford the author of "Under Pressure" shows us the old-time prejudices of the Roman aristocracy lingering on side by side with the more democratic sentiments of the younger generation. Don Uberto Casale, a representative of the latter, is well sketched, while the Princess Astalli, an excellent woman at heart but a slave to form, is the very embodiment of Roman prejudice. It is in the two sisters Bianca and Lavinia, however, that the interest of the story is centered. One becomes the happy wife of Don Casale, the other is claimed by the Church of Rome. "You won a prize in the lottery of life—I might have lost and I had not

the courage to stake my happiness on blind chance," says Bianca to her sister. There is no medium, and Bianca remains tranquilly in the convent. The contrast between the happy wife and the placid nun is a strange one, but each of them was "well satisfied to have sought, and to have won each the part she had chosen." It is the choice between happiness and painlessness, usually the latter is sought only after the former has been lost; in this case, however, there is nothing to regret, and we feel that the nun will always remain a true woman.

THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WATSON. Price \$1.25: New York and London: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson Book Company. 1893.

It is with much satisfaction that we receive this volume just as we hear that the author is recovering from his very serious illness. We have a good many poems of more or less power at present; but we can ill afford to lose Mr. Watson and we are glad to think that there is now little prospect of our losing him. He has perhaps more of the spirit of Tennyson than any living poet. He may yet do far greater work than he has yet accomplished.

The present volume of "Poems" has within its compass the contents of two previously published, the former a year or two ago under the title "Wordsworth's Grave and Other Poems," the latter as "Lachrymae Musarum," the first poem, which gave its name to the volume, being an elegy on the late Poet Laureate.

There are numbers of charming poems in this volume and in both parts of it. Here is one on Shelley and Harriet Westbrook:

"A star looked down from heaven and loved a flower
Grown in earth's garden—loved it for an hour:

Let eyes that trace his orbit in the spheres
Refuse not, to a ruined rosebud tears."

Here is another in which the sentiment indeed is not quite new, and Mr. Watson himself repeats it, yet the expression of it is charming:

A MAIDEN'S EPITAPH.

"She dwelt among us till the flowers, 'tis said,
Grew jealous of her: with precipitate feet,

As loth to wrong them unawares, she fled.
Earth is less fragrant now, and heaven more sweet."

"Wordsworth's Grave" is a noble poem, not unworthy of its theme, but the quotation of a few lines would do it injustice. Although the beginning of "Lachrymae Musarum" has been quoted often we venture to give a few lines of it, and we feel sure that our readers will want to see the rest of it:

"Low, like another's, lies the laurelled head:
The life that seemed a perfect song is o'er;
Carry the last great bard to his last bed.
Land that he loved, that loved him! never more

Meadow of thyme, smooth lawn, or wild sea-shore,
Gardens of odorous bloom and tremulous fruit,
Of woodlands old, like Druid couches spread,
The Master's feet shall tread.

Death's little rift hath rent the faultless lute:
The singer of undying song is dead."

STORIES FROM THE GREEK COMEDIANS. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M. A. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Williamson Book Co.

The author of these "Stories" has confined himself strictly to Greek comedy relating to politics and the more modern comedy relating to manners. The great representative of the first is of course Aristophanes; the second has been handed down to us in the form of translations or adaptations by Plautus and Terence. Mr.

Church commences his illustrations of the Old Comedy with a scene from The Acharnians, and continues the series in chronological order up to the Plutus. "I have dealt very freely," he tells us in the preface, "with my originals, not indeed adding anything, but leaving out much, translating sometimes, and sometimes paraphrasing." This is certainly, in a work of this kind, the best method. The most casual reader will follow the harangues of Mr. "Honesty" with interest and with Socrates swinging in his basket if not with laughter at least with wonder. "Some miserable joke of Aristophanes, carefully elaborated with the aid of a Liddel and Scott" is altogether another thing from the following flowing dialogue taken from the Nubes:

Strep.—There you are with your Zeus—how silly!

Phel.—And you believe these lunatics? Strep.—Your talking about Zeus; there is no Zeus.

Phel.—Who told you this nonsense? Strep.—Socrates.

Phel.—And you believe these lunatics?

Ours is not "the Homeric laughter of an Athenian conclave, every man of them with something of Aristophanes in him," to quote a brilliant phrase of Mr. Steadman, but the dullest of us will catch in this volume something of the biting satire of the Old Greek Comedy. The "Stories from the New Comedy" include an admirable selection from the "Adelphi" of Terence. In short we can heartily recommend this volume not only to classical scholars but to general readers as well.

PARLIAMENT GOVERNMENT IN CANADA—A CONSTITUTIONAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY. By J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L. Washington: Government Printing Office.

In the pamphlet before us Dr. Bourinot, our learned and leading writer and authority on Institutions, has within the compass of 98 pages compressed a surprising amount of valuable information on the evolution and characteristics of Parliamentary Government in Canada. The subject is treated from a constitutional and historical standpoint. The origin and development of responsible government in Canada is traced to its source, and a point that has escaped some eminent English publicists is here emphasized, namely that "In Canada that great body of unwritten conventions, usages, and understandings which have in the course of time grown up in the practical working of the British Constitution form as important a part of the political system of Canada as the fundamental law itself which governs the federation." The constitutional principles and methods of responsible government in Canada are then clearly and concisely indicated. We are here shown "how largely the precedents and conventions of the political constitution of England mould and direct the parliamentary government of Canada—as Dr. Bourinot says:—"The written or fundamental law lays down only a few distinct rules with reference to the executive and legislative authority in the Dominion and the provinces, and leaves sufficient opportunity for the play and operation of those flexible principles which have made the parliamentary government of England and her dependencies so admirably suited to the development of the best energies and abilities of a people." But perhaps the portion of the treatise which will attract the widest notice is the latter part where our parliamentary government is contrasted with the Congressional government of the United States. It is here Dr. Bourinot is seen at his best—he is dealing with a vital and engrossing subject, and to its consideration he brings that thoroughness of knowledge, that breadth of view and judicial fairness of treatment, without which, no writer however learned or acute, can ever hope to attain high rank as a constitutionalist. How concise—yet how comprehensive is this comparison! "Parliamentary government, in a few words, is a sys-

tem of responsibility to the Crown or its representative, and to the legislature, which is practically supreme during its legal existence, only controlled by the prerogative right of the Crown to dismiss its advisers and dissolve the parliament on occasions of grave public necessity. Congressional government is a system under which congress controls legislation, and the work of administration in all essential respects, by means of its numerous committees. Without the enormous advantage of having advisers of the executive present to direct legislation and otherwise control the practical operation of government." We cannot here, though we are tempted, give lengthened extracts from the admirable monograph; we must refer our readers to its pages. It has in our estimate, enhanced the growing reputation of its distinguished author.

PERIODICALS.

A sketch entitled "Taylor of Baronsate" opens this month's number of Macmillan's Magazine, and the portraits of both the squire and the parson discussing theological differences are of quite an uncommon order, but nevertheless skillfully and artistically drawn. Henry James on Gustave Flaubert makes us wish that he would devote his attention a little more to critical and biographical work, not necessarily psychological. The pleasant, very readable story "Miss Stuart's Legacy," by Mrs. Steel, proceeds on its course and loses none of its interest. Among the other contributions are "The Future of Field Sports," by Gilfrid W. Hartley, who, with true love for sport, looks with dismay at the time when the sportsman will have to turn his face from home, and it will become "a felony" to ride over another man's fields; "A Jacobite Laureate," interesting as giving us a glimpse of the literateurs and gentlemen of that period; a new novel "The Apostasy of Julian Fulke" by Alan Adair; and a strong and thoughtful paper on "The Limbo of Progress" by Frederick Greenwood.

True to its reputation, the March number of Blackwood's Magazine is full of excellent matter. The opening sketch of Renaissance Florentines by so able an authority as Dr. Guido Biagi forms an admirable addition to contemporaneous literature, and it goes without saying, is treated in a true conservative spirit. Some fine, subtle touches adorn the pages of "Earlscourt," which more and more attracts the reader. Sir Theodore Martin translates Schiller's "The Gods of Greece," of the well-known "lament for the decay of the old pagan faith" in masterly fashion. As a study of natural history and for its fine descriptive work "When March Winds Blow" is decidedly clever. Among the others we should not forget Sir Herbert Maxwell's extremely interesting paper descriptive of "Mid-winter in Thesawinters at Bakmawhapple" which is full of suggestive humour and life-like pictures, reminding us somewhat of Hardy's careful but always natural work; "Aberdeen and Aberdeen doctors" which, by the bye, is unsigned; A true story "The Search after Culture;" "Two Years of Moorish Politics" by Walter B. Harris; vigorous and trenchant onslaught on the Home Rule Bill; and a short biography of the late Lord Brabourne, better known as Edward Knatchbull Hugessen, "the ideal cross-bench legislator."

We confess to not being in a metaphysical frame of mind as the March number of the International Journal of Ethics came before us for review; hence two rather practical articles gained our attention. The first a brief notice on moral distinction in which Mr. Muirhead's Elements of Ethics is controverted in asserting that "An artisan or an artist, or a writer who does not do his best is not only an inferior workman, but a bad man." The mutualities of duties is urged, a special obligation rests where one knows that

others are observing a rule towards him on the understanding that he does the like towards them. There is still enough traditionalism in us to support Mr. Muirhead's statement, backed as it is by the Ethics of the Sermon on the Mount, which exhorts—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Simple faith may yet find the way we miss by chart of (creeds) philosophy. The other article that in our moralizing mood struck us was Mr. Saiter's "Reform within the limits of existing law," in which the writer referring to existing social problems indicates that the philanthropic or wealthy landowner need not wait for changes in law whereby his workmen may obtain their due share of profit, or for the naturalization of land that the unearned increment should be gathered into the public treasury. Men can, and some do, as things are, manifest their stewardship rather than ownership by sharing profits and endowing public institutions, in which direction there is yet abundant opportunity for advancement.

The Panama Scandal gives unusual importance to Frederick V. Fisher's paper on Republicanism in France in the March number of Westminster Review. "The Moloch in England" is the title of a very grave and serious article, which treats of baby-farming and the condition of the street gamin, and in which the writer who, we may see, is supplied with evidence from the reports of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, asks very pertinently, "If it is felony to obtain money under false pretenses, why should it not also be felony to obtain a baby under false pretenses?" A descriptive paper on Patagonia under the heading "Memories of a Great Lone Land" by Lady Florence Dixie appeals specially to the imagination of those yearning for "unknown and untrodden regions," which will be found to yield 'milk and honey' in abundance. The Disestablishment cry is discussed by Rev. A. Graham-Barton, who seems to consider that it is high time the Episcopal Church recognizes the fact that the great Nonconformist bodies are getting heartily sick of spiritual supremacy in the State that has neither the support of Scripture nor of common sense. "British Guarantees and Engagements" is ably treated by Charles E. Callwell, and the future of women is earnestly considered from a woman's standpoint, the ideal culture of the sex being especially upheld, while ignorance of the world and of human nature is put down as the cause of the deplorable increase in feminine frailty. Similar in its scope and treatment is another clever article "Maltreatment of Wives" by M. S. Crawford. "Thorough Free Trade" by Robert Ewen and "Contemporary Literature" by the Editor bring to a close a very readable number.

The Fortnightly Review for March opens up with an exceptionally important treatise on the "Present Depression of Trade," in which we are told that the appreciation of gold is injuring our manufactures, our trade, and our commerce, and that almost all the teachers of economics in Great Britain to-day are bi-metallists. Dr. Haffkine, of the Pasteur Institute writes on Cholera Vaccination on the basis of "Exalted" virus and discusses the results of some strangely interesting experiments he has made in conjunction with M. Pasteur. A paper on "Dutch Society in Java" by W. Basil Worsfold treats of Mr. Bentley's visit to that island, and will be read with very much the same interest as was Howell's Venetian Life. T. W. Russell, M. P., draws lessons of experience from the experiments tried in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, in the process of their conversion into self governing colonies as the basis of a rather severe, but trenchant treatment of the Home Rule question. "The Dream as a Revelation" by James Sully, is an optimistic view of the benefits of resorting to the nocturnal phantasmagoria to repair the pessimistic tendency of "scientific disillusion." Frederic Carrel writes an able article on "The College of France;" the Bishop of Bedford is thankfully and un-

hesitatingly able to say that religion among the poor is making great headway, and that the people even in the East End of London are physically, morally, and religiously better than they were; the advantages which California affords for wine-growing are discussed very carefully by William Roberts; Mrs. Garrett Anderson writes the history of the movement in favour of higher education for women; and the number closes with a very fine and critical account of the aetiology of the Renaissance by J. Addington Symonds under the title of "The New Spirit."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"The Eloping Angels" is the title of a new poem by William Watson, which Macmillan & Co. will publish.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Federation league, in Montreal, Lt. Col. G. T. Dennison, was elected president.

Attorney-general Longley, of Nova Scotia, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of London, England.

Mr. Gladstone will write an introduction by 'Kypros, the Bible and Homer,' by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, announced last week as forthcoming.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson, of Montreal, has presented the sum of \$70,000 to the medical faculty of McGill university. Such wise generosity is highly commendable.

The leading feature of the April St. Nicholas, The Century Co.'s magazine for boys and girls, will be an article on New York, by the poet-critic Edmund Clarence Stedman, splendidly illustrated with views of the principal streets and buildings of the great metropolis.

The fiction in Harper's Magazine for April will include short stories by Rebecca Harding Davis, Howard Pyle, and Thomas Nelson Page and the continuation of the two powerful serials, "The Refugees," by A. Conan Doyle, and "Horace Chase," by Constance Fenimore Woolson.

Mr. W. E. Henley, poet, dramatist, and journalist; Mr. Samuel Laing, author of 'Modern Science and Modern Thought,'; and Mr. Thomas Wemyss Reid, editor of The Speaker, are among those upon whom the senate of the University of St. Andrews has resolved to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the famous Antiquarian, refers in these complimentary terms, in one of his widely distributed publications, to Dr. Bourinot's handsome work on "Cape Breton and its Memorials." "The story of the discovery and foundation of New France, the course of the long struggle by which England became mistress of the Canadian Dominion, is told with great literary power in this book, which combines the fidelity of a chronicle with the charm of a romance."

When Macaulay was but seven years of age he decided to write a compendium of universal history, and thereupon filled about a quire of paper, which really contained a tolerably connected view of the leading historical events of the creation up to that time. When about thirteen years of age he happened to take up "a country newspaper containing two specimens of provincial poetry; reading them over once, he threw the paper aside, and gave them no thought for forty years. At the end of that time he repeated them both without missing, or as far as he knew, changing a single word."

The New York World says that Gilbert Parker has achieved a distinct literary success in the part of the world familiarly referred to as "the other side." Now that Mr Parker has negotiated with an American publishing-house, it is altogether likely that he will share the popularity obtained by other English writers, who have been properly pushed and advertised. It would be useless to dispute Mr. Parker's

ability, even if the disposition were not wanting. He is a story writer of exceptional qualities, and will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Stevenson, whom in many important respects he resembles. Superficiality, sometimes a charm, is not a part of Mr. Parker's methods. He gets into close communion with his characters, analyses them thoroughly and omits no detail that may present them in the clearest light. In fact, take away the connecting thread of the story and the reader still has a memory of character painting that cannot have failed to be interesting.

Mr. Walford's predecessor as London correspondent of *The Critic* was Mr. W. E. Henley, who wrote over the signature, H. B.; her successor is Mr. Arthur Waugh, author of "Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Study of His Life and Work," the latest and largest book on the Laureate, which attracted general attention in England, and, republished in this country by the United States Book Co., three months ago, has already passed into a second edition. Mr. Waugh is a rising young writer, an Oxford man—a scholar and graduate of New College—twenty-six years of age. His first letter will appear next week.

Mr. Ainger has been lecturing at the Royal Institution on Tennyson, says the *Speaker*, and has told once more the story of the inception of "Maud." The full story appeared first in the "Life of Lord Houghton," and in re-telling it Mr. Ainger has made a slight slip. It was not Richard Trench, but Richard Milnes, who imported the young poet for a contribution to the Marquis of Northampton's "Keepsake;" and the immediate result of his importation was to draw from Tennyson the vigorous letter in which he declared that "to write for persons with prefixes to their names was as unprofitable as to milk he-goats."

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin and Co. announce the following books: "Tools and the Man." Property and Industry under the Christian Law. By Washington Gladden, 168 mo., \$1.25. "Socialism and the American Spirit." By Nicholas Paine Gillman. 1 vol. Crown 8vo., \$1.50. "The Gospel of Paul." By Charles Carroll Everett, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School. Crown 8vo., gilt top, \$1.50; "The Story of Malta." By Matthew M. Ballou. Crown 8vo., \$1.50; "A Satchel Guide." For the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Edition for 1893 revised to date; and "A Foregone Conclusion." A novel by W. D. Howells. Riverside Paper Series. 50 cents.

The London Literary World has notices of the late Professor Minto and M. Taine from which we have taken the following extracts respectively:

"It is, however, for his contributions to Literature that Professor Minto will be chiefly remembered. These were at once varied and valuable. In 1872 came 'A Manual of Prose Literature,' and this was followed two years later by a volume on the 'Characteristics of the English Poets, both works showing the author to be a skilful and well-informed critic. His monograph on 'Daniel Defoe' is among the best in Mr. Morley's 'English Men of Letters Series,' and his notices of literary leaders, some twenty in number, furnished for the last edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' are a notable feature of that work. He was one of the contributors to Mr. Humphry Ward's 'English Poets,' and besides editing 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' and 'The Lady of the Lake,' for the Clarendon Press, he supervised an edition of Scott's Poetical Works, published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. His recent 'Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott' proved him to be a fascinating biographer, notwithstanding the ire of Mr. Swinburne. As a novelist he appeared in 1886 with 'The Crack of Doom' which had run through Blackwood anonymously; and this was succeeded in 1888 by 'The Meditation of Ralph Harde-lott.

M. Taine was born at Vouzier, in the Ardennes, on April 21, 1828, and as a boy he had a distinguished career at the College Bourbon, and afterwards at Ecole

Normale. He took the degree of Docteur-en-Lettres in 1853 with marked success, and devoted himself thenceforth to literature. His first noted work, published in 1854 was the 'Essai sur Tite Live,' deservedly crowned by the French Academy. Two years later he commenced the serious study of English literature, and in 1864 appeared his 'History of English Literature' in four volumes. As a Professor of the History at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts he prepared and published many valuable lectures on the philosophy of art, and his 'De l'Intelligence' (1870) must also be mentioned. In 1871 he gave a course of lectures on French literature at Oxford, and received the D. C. L. degree. In 1874 he first presented himself for election to the French Academy; he was rejected, however, and then commenced the publication of his monumental work on the French Revolution, which practically won him the election at his second attempt in 1878.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Bourget, Paul. *Cosmopolis*, \$1 50. New York: Tait, Sons & Co.; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Weaver, Emily P. *Soldiers of Liberty*, 50c. Montreal: C. W. Coates; Halifax: S. W. Huestis; Toronto: A. G. Virtue.
Famous Composers and Their Works, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4. Boston: J. B. Millet & Co.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

Dr. Baumann, a German traveller, in his last report received at Berlin, claims to have settled two moot points in the story of African discovery. He says that the real Mountains of the Moon are in Urundi, which lies within the German sphere. In this range of hills he traced the source of the river Kagera, and he argues that as this river is the chief feeder of the Victoria Nyanza it must form the head waters of the Nile. We can now afford to leave the worthy doctor in the enjoyment of his opinion on this point, much of the interest in the question having died out since the connection of the Nile with the inland lakes was established. With regard to the ancient legend of the mountains, Dr. Baumann tells a curious story of the welcome given him by the natives of Urundi under the impression that he was a re-embodiment of their last king, and had come back from the moon. The simple natives say their former kings were lineal descendants of the moon, and in this respect exhibit an extraordinary parallel with the belief of the Incas of Peru.—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE EFFECT OF COLD ON REPTILES.

The capacity of batrachian and allied types to withstand intense cold has recently been made the subject of investigation by Knauth, who conducted his experiments with affirmative results. The animals, however, showed no signs of life until a few minutes after the frost, which extended to the vitals, had been thoroughly thawed out, and they died almost immediately after awaking. This confirms the assertion made by many observers in localities in which frogs are exceptionally plentiful, that an immense destruction of frog-life ensues whenever permanently warm weather in March thaws out the animals, only to subject them to another spell of sharp frost. It has long been known that frogs' eggs are protected from cold by a slimy envelope, and Bratuschek, who has been devoting his attention to this phenomenon, now tells us that this envelope permits the entrance of warm rays, but hinders the radiation of warmth. These eggs are sometimes found undigested in the excrement of birds, which have eaten female frogs in autumn, and Bratuschek has recently found them in the droppings of buzzards.—*Deutsche Revue*.

THE ILL EFFECTS OF TIGHT LACING.

It would still be premature to conclude that we had done with the practice of the ill effects of tight lacing. Were we disposed to doubt the prevalence of this custom: the medical records of every day could prove its continuance, nor can we see how it should be otherwise as long as the stiff corset retains its place as an article of dress. Now and then some fatal mischance is found to be traceable to its abuse, while instances in which ill-health has been the penalty are far from uncommon. Every practitioner is familiar with cases of this kind, and it needs no searching examination to convince him that among the pallid complexions and palpitating hearts which require his attention some are directly traceable to the pinching vanity of the corset. Why this effect should follow such a cause we need hardly explain to medical readers. They can well appreciate the vicious influence of cramping pressure exercised upon the trunk and its viscera without cessation for the greater part of every day. Let us nevertheless discuss briefly the effect of such pressure upon the different organs exposed to it. Naturally the kidneys, being deeply placed, may be expected to escape entirely from its direct action, and they constitute the sole example of such immunity. The lungs and heart suffer almost if not in equal degree, and the evil consequences are visible in impaired respiration, defective nutrition of the blood with consequent impoverishment of every organ and its tissue, and a weakened, and excited or languid cardiac action, culminating, it may even happen, as in an instance lately reported, in fatal syncope. The effect upon digestion is noteworthy. There being but little space for the normal expansion of the stomach after eating, less and less food is taken until the foolish sufferer is virtually half-starved. Constipation is a necessary sequel, and flatulent distension adds another impediment to the course of a labouring circulation and overpressed respiratory organs. Naturally this viscera will lie low in the pelvis likewise feel the strain, so that almost every function required for healthy existence is deprived of its normal exercise. What then of health itself? And need we feel surprised if now and then the thoughtless vanity which thus exchanges every physical comfort for mere appearance leads to forfeit of life also? If experience be credited it is so.—*Lancet*.
Morrissey.

AWAKENED.

The reciter had produced a deeper effect than he intended. One minute the old man sat there silent after Gillingham had finished, looking round him defiantly with his bloated face upon those now sobered boys: then, with an unwonted burst of energy and fire, he cried aloud in a tone of suppressed passion:

'Lads, lads, he says the truth! He says the truth! Every word of it. Do you know who wrote that magnificent passage of English rhetoric he has just repeated to you? Do you know who wrote it? It was me, me, me, the last of the Plantagenets! And he knows it. He's been reciting it now to shame and disgrace me in my blighted old age. But, still—he has done wisely. He thought I was past shaming. Lads, lads, I'm not past it. I remember well when I wrote that passage—and many another as fine, or finer. But that's all gone now, and what am I to-day? A miserable drunken old country dancing-master, that a pack of irreverent Oxford boys ask up to their rooms to make fun of him by getting him to drink himself silly. But when I wrote that passage I was young, and a gentleman. Yes, boys, a gentleman. I knew all the best men and women of my time, and they thought well of me, and prophesied fair things for me not a few. Ah, yes, you may smile, but I remember to-night how Samuel Taylor Coleridge himself took me once by the hand in those days, and laid his honoured palms on my head, and gave me his blessing. And finely it has been fulfilled!' he added bitterly. 'And finely it's been fulfilled—as you see this evening!'

He rose, steady now and straight as an arrow, shaking his long grey hair fiercely off his forehead, and glaring with angry eyes at Trevor Gillingham.

"Come, come," he said; "you've had your fun out, boys; you've seen the humiliation of a ruined old man. You've gloated over the end of somebody better to begin with than any one of you is or ever will be, if you live to be twice as old as Methuselah; and now you may go to your own rooms, and sleep your own silly debauch off at your leisure. I will go, too. I have learned that Edward Plantagenet's spirit isn't wholly dead or as broken as you thought it, and as he thought it, and I'm glad for my own sake Mr. Gillingham, to have learned it. Good-night, and good-bye to you all, young gentlemen. You won't have the chance to mock an old man's shame again, if I can help it. But go on as you've begun—go on as you've begun, my fine fellows, and your end will be ten thousand times worse than what mine is. Why, with a burst of withering indignation, when I was your age, you soulless, senseless, tipsy young reprobates, I'd have had too much sense of shame to get any passing amusement out of the pitiable degradation of a man who might fairly have been my grandfather!"

He walked to the door, upright, without flinching, and turned the handle, as sober for the minute as if he hadn't tasted a single glass of sherry.—From *Blood Royal*. By Grant Allen.

PET COONS.

Did you ever bring up a coon, or rather, two coons? If not you have lost no end of fun and saved yourself some trouble. Tip and Zip took kindly to civilization. Instead of sulking they greedily drank the sweet milk I gave them, and from that moment became my devoted friends. I never had a rival in their affections. Other members of the family who cared for them in my absence they treated in a friendly manner, but for me was reserved their warmest greetings. On the approach of strangers, they would scramble up my legs and body and perch one on each shoulder, chattering in my ears noisy protests at the intruders. Everywhere they followed me like dogs, not forgetting to scold if I walked too fast for them; and if the way was too long it generally ended in my having to carry them home.

They never from the first showed any desire to leave me. Within a few days after finding them I took them into the woods where I was cutting firewood. For hours they played like two kittens, chasing each other among the leaves, along logs, and climbing trees. I stole from them unobserved and waited in the road some distance away. First I heard a chatter and then a whimpering, which grew louder and louder, a floundering in the leaves, and Tip and Zip tumbled into the road, out of breath. After that they watched me closely.

It was the next day, I think, that they had their encounter with a drove of cattle. They were following me as usual when we met the cattle in a narrow roadway. I had passed by them a short distance, when I became aware that there was trouble behind me. The right of way was in dispute. Most of the cattle (cows and young ones) had given way, but one or two big oxen, with lowered heads, were making a stand. I hurried back to save my little friends, but they did not need my aid. With bristling hair and growls that would have done credit to small bulldogs I started for the oxen. I saw the big coons had won the battle. Indeed Tip was inclined to follow the retreating enemy, but I called him off, and put him in my pocket until he became quiet.

The great joy of my coons was to go fishing with me. They lacked the sportsman's delicate sense of honour, I suppose, for they would eat all the small trout I gave them and tease me for more. In fact, I was never able to satisfy them, although trout were plentiful then. I concluded their capacity for eating was inexhaustible and gave it up.

I have hinted that my pets were sometimes troublesome. Well, if you were to let loose a dozen or two children in your house with permission for an hour to overhaul, hide, carry off, and generally demoralize everything it contained, I think they might possibly accomplish as much as Tip and Zip would in half the time. I say possibly, for to me it will always remain an open question. If caught in mischief by anyone else they would always come to me for protection, and, while I was pacifying the enraged party, they would probably steal every tool or portable thing I had been using. By all means, if you want to enliven your household, get two young coons. You will never know another dull moment.—*Forest and Stream*.

TENNYSON AND BROWNING.

There is a good fortune which has not infrequently befallen England. It is to have within her, living at the same time and growing together from youth to age, two great poets of such distinct powers, and of such different fashions of writing, that they illustrate even to the most unseeing eyes, something of the infinite range of the art of poetry. The immensity of the art they practice reveals itself in their variety; and this is the impression made on us when we look back on the lives of Tennyson and Browning, and remember that they began in 1830-33, and that their last books were published in 1890. They sang for sixty years together, each on his own peak of Parnassus, looking across the Muses' Valley with friendly eyes on each other. The god breathed his spirit into both, but they played on divers instruments, and sang so different a song, that each charmed the other and the world into wonder. However different they were in development, their poetry arose out of the same national excitement on political, social and religious subjects. The date of 1832 is as important in the history of English poetry, and as clearly the beginning of a new poetical wave as the date of 1789. The poetical excitement of 1832 is unrepresented, or only slightly represented, in the poetry of these two men, but the excitement itself kindled and increased the emotion with which they treated their own subjects. The social questions which then grew into clearer form, and were more widely taken up than in the previous years—the improvement of the condition of the poor, the position of women, education and labour—were not touched directly by these two poets; but the question how man may best live his life, do his work or practice his arts, so as to better humanity—the question of individual development for the sake of the whole—was wrought out by them at sundry times and in divers manners. It is the ground excitement of "Paracelsus," of "Sordello," of Browning's dramas from "Pippa Passes" onward, of a host of his later poems; of "Maud," of "The Princess," of the "Idyls of the King," and—to mention one of the latest of a number of Tennyson's minor poems—of "Locksley Hall, or Sixty Years After." The religious questions, both theological and metaphysical, which took in 1832 a double turn in the high-church and broad-church movements were vital elements in Tennyson and Browning. No poets have ever been more theological, not even Byron and Shelley. What original sin means, and what position man holds on account of it, lies at the root of half of Browning's poetry; and the greater part of his very simple metaphysics belongs to the solution of this question of the defect in man. The "Idyls of the King" Tennyson has himself declared to be an allegory of the soul on its way to God. I was sorry to hear it, but I have not the same objection to the theology of a poem like "In Memoriam," which plainly claims and has a religious aim. Both men were then moved by the same impulses; and long after these impulses in their original form had died, these poets continued to sing of them. In a changed world their main themes remained unchanged. Different, then, as they were from each other—and no two personalities were ever more distinct—there was yet a

far-off unity in this diversity. In all the various songs they made the same dominant themes recur. Along with this difference of personality and genius there was naturally a difference of development. The growth of Tennyson has been like that of an equal growing tree, steadily and nobly enlarging itself, without any breaks of continuity, from youth to middle age, and from that to old age. The growth of Browning was like that of a tree which should thrice at least change its manner of growing, not modified so much by circumstances as by a self-caused desire to shoot its branches forth into other directions where the light and air were new. He had what Tennyson had not—an insatiable curiosity. Had he been in the Garden of Eden he would have eaten the fruit even before the woman. He not only sought after and explored all the remote, subtle or simple phases of human nature which he could find when he penetrated it in one direction; he also changed his whole direction thrice, even four times, in his life. East, west, south and north he went, and wherever he went he frequently left the highroads and sought the strange, the fanciful places in the scenery of human nature. Nevertheless, there are certain permanent elements in his work, and there is always the same unmistakable, incisive, clear individuality persistent through all change.—*Stopford A. Brooke, in The Century*.

TO THE POINT.

Mr. John L. Blaikie made an excellent and pointed speech at the annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company, held recently.

Amongst other things he said: "When a shrewd business man makes up his mind to insure his life, and proceeds to consider the claims and relative merits of rival companies, to what ought he have principal regard? Surely the problem such an one has to solve is, 'Which company can do best for its policy-holders?'"

"Now, it by no means follows that the largest, or the oldest company, or one with many more millions of assets than another, can do the best for its policy-holders."

"I have before me a statement showing the percentage of surplus earned to mean assets for the year ending 31st December, 1891, based upon the last Government returns. It is extremely interesting."

"Take first four of the United States companies doing business in Canada. Then take four prominent Canadian companies."

"Thus you see that the percentage of surplus earned to mean assets for 1891, out of which alone all returns and dividend to policy-holders must come, is in the case of the North American Life more than double that of any of the four United States companies, and very much greater than that of the Canadian companies named."

"Nothing can be clearer than that the company making and accumulating the largest percentage of surplus is the one that will give the largest returns and best investment results to its policy-holders. Tried by this test, I am proud to say the North American Life stands in the very front rank."

"A wise and provident investment of the funds of a life insurance company is a most important factor in adding to the surplus, and in this respect our Company has been remarkably fortunate, the average rate of interest upon its investments being as high as any, and considerably higher than that of most companies, as will be readily seen by figures, compiled by the Insurance and Finance Chronicle, of Montreal, from the last Government returns."

"The Company, as you know, offer various kinds of attractive policies, suited to the different circumstances of all classes, which should make it an easy one for which to secure new business. To the agents, I venture to say that in the North American Life you represent a company that the report before you proves conclusively can do better for its policy-holders than most companies, that pays its losses promptly, and that deals honorably and liberally with all."

The comet medal of the Astronomical Academy of the Pacific coast has been awarded to Edwin Holmes, of London, Eng., for his discovery of the unexpected comet on November 6.

A curious circumstance in connection with the recent epidemic of cholera at Hamburg was the departure of all the birds from the city only a few days prior to the outbreak.—New York Press.

"If a pound of coal is subjected to a dry distillation and the products and residuals treated chemically by the process for obtaining the well-known coal tar colours," says the Age of Steel, of St. Louis, "the one pound so treated will yield enough magenta to colour 500 yards of flannel, vermillion for 2,560 yards, aurine for 120 yards and alizarine sufficient for 155 yards of red cloth."

The University of Edinburgh has taken a rather remarkable step for a conservative institution. It has decided to grant diplomas in five specialities, viz., ophthalmology, mental disease, laryngology, with aural and nasal surgery, medical jurisprudence, midwifery and gynecology. These, as we understand, will be conferred on regular medical graduates who have taken the five years' course, and who subsequently take a year's course in the special study for which they wish to qualify.—New York Medical Record.

The English manufacture of the metal aluminium is one of the romances of modern industry. Eight years ago a company was floated who established works at Oldbury, near Birmingham, to work the Webster and Castner patents. The selling price then was 60s. per lb. By these processes a fancy metal was converted into a commercial one by reducing the price considerably, i.e. 20s. per lb. at which price it was hoped to command the markets of about 10s. per lb. In these expectations they were doomed to disappointment. No sooner was the cost brought thus low than it was discovered that our American cousins had forestalled us, for by the aid of electricity in the manufacture, the price was brought still lower, the selling price at the present time being little more than 2s. per lb. This has opened up a vast field for it. Not only is it used for fancy articles, jewelry, and table decorations,

to which purpose its fineness and flexibility readily adapt itself; it has already been pointed out in Work World that Flemish Dragoons have been testing aluminium horse-shoes with satisfactory results. Lieutenant W. C. Brown, of the 1st Cavalry (Denver), has sent to the War Department samples of military accoutrements made of this metal, which he claims to be lighter, cleaner, and more durable, and can be supplied at less cost than those of brass as now used. Owing to its non-rusting qualities, its use is advocated for culinary utensils. Experiments are also being made as to its adaptability for sheathing purposes, it being claimed that, should expectations be realised, we may shortly hear of more record breaking by ocean-going steamers. Meantime the English Aluminium Company, finding themselves beaten on their own ground, have turned their attention to the utilisation of by-products, sodium, and the chemical products made therefrom. Thus in exploiting one metal and bringing it into general use, and cheapening yet another, they place before us a career that is a truly marvelous instance of perseverance rewarded.—Work.

What was the primitive function of the lungs? In attempting to answer this question, we must first consider the air-bladder in relation to the fish tribe as a whole. In one principal order of fishes—the Elasmobranchs—the air-bladder does not exist. No shark or ray possesses this organ. The conditions of its occurrence in the Teleosteans we have already considered. But in the most ancient existing order of fishes—the Ganoids—of which but a few representatives remain—it exists in an interesting condition. In every modern Ganoid the air-bladder has an effective pneumatic duct, which usually opens into the dorsal side of the oesophagus, but in the sub-order Polyterus it opens, like the wind-pipe of living breathers, into the ventral side. Finally in the sub-order of the Dipnoi, also a survivor from the remote past, the duct not only opens ventrally into the oesophagus, but the air-bladder does duty as a lung. Externally, it differs in no particular from an air-bladder, but internally it presents a cellular structure which nearly approaches that of the lung of the batrachians. In opposition to the current view, I oppose the natural presumption that the duty which is subserved in the most ancient fishes was its primitive function. The facts of embryology lend strong support to this hypothesis. For the air-bladder is found to arise in a manner very similar to the development of the lung. The fact that the pneumatic duct is always present in the larval form, in fishes that possess a bladder, is equally significant. All the facts go to show that the introduction of air into the body was a former function of the air-bladder, and that the atrophy of the duct in many cases, and the disappearance of the bladder in others, are results of the loss of this function.—American Naturalist.

Dr. W. A. Tilden discovered some months ago, observes the Industries, that isoprene, which can be prepared from turpentine, under certain circumstances changes into what appears to be genuine india-rubber. Bouchardat has also found that the same change would be brought about by heat. The material so produced resembles pure Para rubber in every way, and, whether it is genuine rubber or not, it may be equally good for all practical purposes. It vulcanizes, for instance. It therefore seems possible that we may soon be able to make india-rubber commercially. If this is possible a fortune awaits the inventor who can make good rubber from turpentine at a reasonable price. It is a subject well worthy of the devotion of prolonged labor.

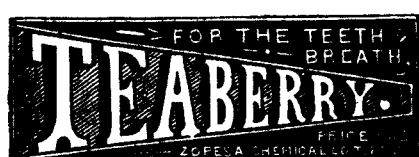
The Easter season is now approaching, and those who desire to keep up the pretty custom of sending Easter Souvenirs to their friends, should see the beautiful Easter Exhibit of Cards and Booklets displayed by Jas. Bain & Son, King St. E. This year their stock consists of a unusually large and choice variety of those dainty Souvenirs and they are certainly prettier than ever.

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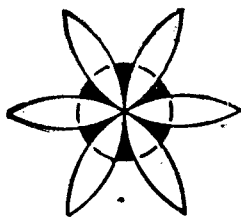
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Says a writer in "London Answers:" I have enjoyed the privilege of going up an exceedingly high chimney with a woman steeply-jack, who for many years carried on the business of this kind left by her husband, and ascended and mended some of the highest chimneys in England.

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Moonlight photographs and moonlight effects secured by sunlight just now are attracting the attention of the amateur photographer. Out in the clear atmosphere of Colorado and California, quite decent photographs have been made in the moonlight by long exposure. Better moon effects are gained in the daytime.—New York Times.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane

Of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicine, but how the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

In view of the probable adoption of the penny rate of postage for over-sea letters, a deputation of the Imperial Federation League will ask the Postmaster-General: (1) That to whatever countries the penny letter rate may eventually be extended, it shall be first applied to countries within the Empire. (2) That a specially designed British Empire penny stamp, with a distinctive mark, for issue in each country of the Empire, be introduced for this particular service.

Restored To Health.

Dear Sirs,—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B. B. B. I did so, and find myself quite restored to health. Howard Sullivan.

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The Power of Nature.

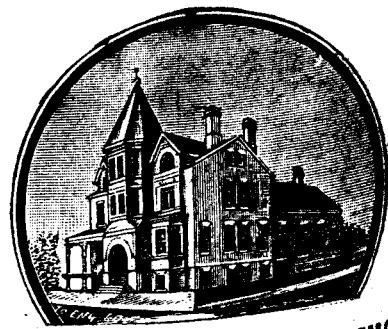
For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

Wonderful is the long procession of popes to which Roman Catholics not unfairly point as a proof of the unbroken continuity of the line of St. Peter. The entire number of popes from the apostle to when the vicarate and the keys were given to Leo XIII, is 263. Of these nine reigned less than a month, thirty less than one year, while but eleven have reigned more than twenty years and but one, Pius IX, for twenty-five years, except St. Peter. According to tradition, St. Peter ruled seven years in Antioch, and twenty-five years, two months and seven days in Rome, or thirty-one years and seven months in all.—Farrington-Maxwell, in a Syndicate Letter.

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A jelly fish swam in a tropical sea, and he said, this world it consists of Me; There's nothing above and nothing below, That a jelly fish ever can possibly know, Since the highest reach we can boast of—

Is only the vaguest sense of light, And we've got, for the final test of things, To trust to the news which mere feeling brings,

For though I have too a vague sense of touch, What know I from feelings viewed as such, For to think these have an external cause Is an inference clear against logical laws,

Again to suppose, as I've hitherto done, There are other jelly fish under the sun, Is a poor assumption, that can't be backed By a lot of proof or a single fact.

In short, like Fichte, I very much doubt If there's anything else at all without. And so I've come to the plain conclusion, If the question be only set free from con-

fusion, That the universe centres solely in me, And if I were not, then nothing would be! Just then a shark, that was passing by, Gobbled him up in the twink of an eye, And he died with a few convulsive twists But somehow the universe still exists;

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Its letter one iota,

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And no appeal to 'Supreme States'

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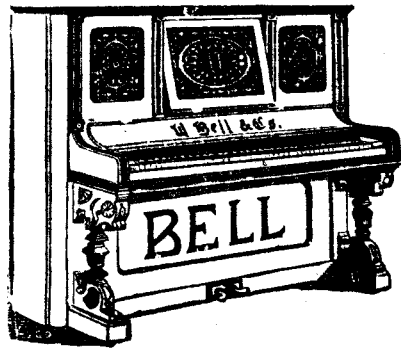
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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. On its return it has cured the face of 44 years; no other has, and is so harmless, we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeits of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Saper

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Round Trip Tickets will be sold between all points east of Fort William and Detroit.

Good Going, March 30, and April 1. Good returning, leaving destination not later than April 4, 93.

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Round Trip Tickets will be sold on presentation of standard form of School Vacation Railway Certificate signed by their principal, between all points east of Fort William, in Canada only.

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Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day.

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