

This Number Contains: "Bigger's Cut:" A Lamentation in Verse, by James Barr; A Historical Review of the Copyright Question; The Financial Condition of the United States; The Late Professor Williamson of Queen's; Pew and Pulpit in Toronto. XVII. St. Paul's Church.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, October 4th, 1895.

No. 45.

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Current Topics.

The Deep Waterways Convention.

There is something expansive and uplifting in a great enterprise as in a great thought. We shall not undertake to decide whether the scheme of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the ocean is a grand possibility or the grand dream of enthusiasts. But as long as no one can authoritatively pronounce it the latter, rather than the former, it is well that thoughtful and practical men, competent to speak concerning the great material issues involved, should get together and discuss the project seriously, in all its aspects. The conception of such a way, covered with the ships of all nations, engaged in transporting the products of the farms, forests, and mines of the heart of this great Continent to the seaports of all nations and bringing in exchange the products of all nations and climes, is a magnificent one. Who shall say that it shall not be realized, if not in this generation, then in the next. Can we not easily point to many a project, long since become an accomplished and familiar fact, which, when first projected, seemed to the many every whit as visionary as the forgoing. But we are not sure that another aspect of the great scheme which was so well discussed at the Cleveland Convention last week is not even more worthy of attention than the commercial one. We refer to the idea of international co-operation which it involves. What a grand advance upon the state of things which has existed in the past and the present, were the two kindred peoples to unite their forces for the construction of such a canal as the world has never seen, to be the joint property and under the joint control of both, and free to the commerce of the world. It is at any rate a noble task for large-minded men of the two countries to be amicably consulting and working together for the consummation of such a project. Nothing could be better adapted to lift the two peoples out of the atmosphere of petty dislikes and jealousies in which they have been altogether too much accustomed to dwell, and to bring them together in the true spirit of international friendship. We do

not know whether or to what extent the Cleveland Convention has brought the great scheme which it was designed to promote nearer to realization, or attempted realization. We should be glad of the opinion of some one who was present at the Convention on that point. But we feel sure that the lofty and noble sentiments which informed some of the addresses delivered, will be conducive to good of a higher order than any mere commercial results, grand and desirable as the latter may be.

The Boundary of British Columbia.

If certain statements, said to have been made by Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, who has just returned

from England, are correctly reported it is highly desirable that immediate action should be taken by Canada and the United States to bring about an authoritative survey and final settlement of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. Mr. Turner is reported to have said that American maps have been issued in which a large block of territory, which belongs to British North America by treaty stipulation with Russia in 1825, is set down as a part of Alaska. If such a question really exists, or if such a claim is really being made, the sooner an investigation takes place the better. Delays are dangerous in such matters. We know nothing of the character of the territory in question, but it would be unwise to assume that it is unfit for settlement, and should it become, in the meantime, settled by American citizens believing it to be American Territory, the situation might soon become difficult and complicated to a dangerous degree.

The New Supreme Court Judge.

Whatever may have been the lapses of successive Canadian Governments in other respects, the country is to be congratulated on the fact that they have almost invariably followed the best British traditions in the matter of appointments to the judiciary. Men of the highest character and ability have almost uniformly been chosen for appointment to the vacancies occurring from time to time. We are glad to believe that no exception has been made in the latest appointment, that of Mr. B. Girouard, late member of Parliament for Jacques Cartier, to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. It is pleasing to note that not only the public but politicians of both parties, are generally agreed that the choice is a good one, and that Mr. Justice Girouard will be a credit to the Supreme Court. Apropos of this appointment, if the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World may be relied on, there is evident need of a better understanding between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and some of his colleagues as to the exact location of the appointing power. This correspondent makes the remarkable statement that the position of judge of the Supreme Court was offered to Mr. Girouard by Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and the Honourable J. A. Ouimet; that the same position was almost simultaneously offered by the Premier himself to Hon. Mr. Angers, the late Minister of Agriculture; and that the accident of Mr. Angers' having declined the honour alone saved the Cabinet from being placed in a most embarrassing position. Had the story appeared in an Opposition paper, one would be disposed to discount its accuracy, but, coming from a friendly source, it would seem to indicate that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has need to keep his colleagues better in hand, and to insist that his prerogatives shall not be thus coolly usurped. Otherwise the current impression that the hand at the helm is less strong than the well-being of the country requires may seem to gain confirmation.

Great Britain and
China.

A demonstration is being made by a powerful British squadron on the Yang Tse Kiang, which may be the precursor of a more serious movement. The necessity for such measures being taken to coerce the great Eastern Empire in the hour of its humiliation is much to be regretted, but the course pursued by its authorities seems to leave the British Government no alternative, if the lives and property of the missionaries, who are British citizens and entitled to protection as such, are to be safe-guarded. All the evidence points to the conclusion that in almost every case the Chinese officials are primarily responsible for the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the missionaries. These officials make a show of yielding to the demands of the consuls for exemplary punishment of the perpetrators, but they content themselves with decapitating, in Chinese fashion, a few of the common people who were simply their tools in the dastardly work, or who have sold their lives for the purpose. English exchanges just to hand inform us, on the authority of late Shanghai papers, that, at the largest meeting ever held in Shanghai, Rev. Timothy Richard, who has spent twenty-five years in China, affirmed that, with perhaps one exception—the Kuangsi Province—the riots had taken place in all the Provinces of the Empire, and that they had all been instigated, directly or indirectly, by the Chinese authorities. The following resolution was carried without a dissentient, and with great enthusiasm:

"That it is resolved to appeal directly to our respective Governments for protection from outrage by Chinese, and against the apparently inadequate manner in which the persons guilty of former outrages have been and are being dealt with."

Bitter complaints are made of the apathy of some of the British consuls, especially those in Shanghai and Foochow. The conduct of the latter, Mr. Mansfield, is indignantly contrasted with the energetic action of the United States Consul, Colonel Hixson.

Who are Entitled
to Protection?

This fact, if such it can be proved to be, that the outrages in China have been instigated by the authorities, and are not simply uncontrollable outbreaks and riots by those who correspond to our hoodlums, is of the utmost importance in connection with the question of direct interposition by the British Government. Anything in the nature of armed interference by Government for the purpose of forcing the Christian religion upon any foreign nation, civilized or uncivilized, would be both beyond the proper functions of Government, and inconsistent with the genius of our religion. With regard to missionaries in the treaty ports, there can be no question of the right and obligation of the British Government to protect at all cost their lives and property, simply in their capacity of loyal British subjects, and as such entitled to the same protection as those engaged in any other pursuit. The doubt, if there be any, arises in regard to those who, under the influence of missionary zeal, have gone beyond the boundaries within which protection is assured by treaty. It would seem as if any such action should be taken on their own responsibility, and that it would be both unwarranted and ungenerous for them, when maltreated in such localities, to appeal for protection, thus tending to involve the nation in difficulties brought about by their own personal intrepidity or rashness, and on their own responsibility. The only ground, so far as we can see, on which intervention by the British Government could be justified in such a case would be that China, if opposed to the admission of the missionaries to other places than those covered by treaty, should have forbidden their entrance, but must not be permitted to allow them to enter and after-

wards maltreat or massacre them. That is to say, if the Chinese do not wish the Christian missionaries to have access to the people outside the bounds within which foreigners are permitted by treaty, they must take proper and civilized means to exclude them, but will be held responsible for their maltreatment by outrage and massacre, after their entrance has been permitted.

China Yields.

After the paragraphs on the Chinese question were in type the telegraphic announcement that the Pekin Government had made a virtue of necessity and conceded the just demands of the British Government came to hand. It was, of course, out of the question that the shattered Chinese nation, if such it may yet be called, could make any effective resistance to Great Britain, or that it could be so infatuated as to attempt to do so, but it is a relief to know that England has been relieved of the necessity of taking active measures against an antagonist already humiliated. According to the despatches the Pekin authorities have yielded with a very good grace, having deprived the treacherous Viceroy of his rank and forbidden his reappointment to office, at the same time censuring and warning his subordinate officials. There can be little doubt that the example thus made in the degradation of so high an officer will go farther towards preventing the repetition of outrages in the future, than the decapitation of a thousand of the common malefactors.

The Word "Socialism" as a Bugbear.

Commenting on certain facts stated by its London correspondent, touching the extent to which what is called "State Socialism" prevails in many British towns where the municipalities own their own tramways, and either operate them themselves or lease them for short terms of years to private corporations, the New York Tribune argues at some length to show that these are not cases of socialism proper, though the system may, for want of a better term, be described as state socialism. The aim of the Tribune's article is to point out the folly of public corporations which permit themselves to be deterred by the fear of a word from engaging in enterprises which might be undertaken and carried on by the citizens in their organized capacity with great profit to all concerned. Financial results vary in the British Municipalities which own and control their own tramways. Some make a profit by them. Others run them at an apparent loss. "But in other respects the results are uniform. The employees are better paid and better treated than under private ownership of the lines, and fares are far lower and accommodations for passengers incomparably better than in America. A cent a mile is the usual fare, and a seat is provided for every passenger." It seems absurd, yet is doubtless true, that many a good and intelligent citizen allows his prejudices to be so wrought upon by the sound of the word "socialism" that he quite fails to consider on its merits any scheme which seems to involve that dreaded system. We believe, however, that another influence which operates still more powerfully, both in Canada and in the United States, to cause municipalities to entrust to private companies the conduct of local enterprises which might be carried on much more economically, and much more efficiently, by the corporation, is the experience and dread of aldermanic incompetency or corruption. While the truth and force of this objection must be admitted, it is not sufficiently considered that the very best way to bring about a change in the quality of the aldermen is to make them more directly responsible to the people. In the case of water supplies, tramways, etc., which affect the convenience of every citizen, any marked inefficiency is sure to be noted, with the result that the citizens generally will, in self-defence, take more interest in the elections, and thus appoint the right men to those responsible positions.

May Physicians
Hasten Death?

"I do not retract anything said by me at the Congress. I certainly did there state, and here repeat, that in my opinion a physician has the moral right to end human or brute life by administering drugs, under the circumstances above set forth; and that *I know that physicians do so end life*. I consider a physician only humane who relieves one of a positively ascertained fatal and torturing physical malady or condition by administering drugs that will end life painlessly." This is the reply made by Mr. Albert Bach, a lawyer, and the Vice-President of the Medico-Legal Society, to an inquiry in the New York Sun. So far as the personal opinion of Mr. Bach is concerned, few persons would attach much importance to it. Most would be disposed to regard it as the utterance of one of that somewhat numerous class of persons whom we instinctively class in our minds as notoriety-seekers, who delight in startling those who may be within reach of their voices by sensational opinions. But the declaration, made on the authority of the Vice-President of the Medico-Legal Society, that physicians are accustomed to terminate the lives of suffering patients at their own discretion, is too startling to be allowed to pass without challenge, reflecting, as it does, most seriously upon the profession. The Sun indignantly repels the accusation as "false and infamous." But what do the doctors themselves say, most readers will ask. We should expect them to come forward, almost as one man, to deny the foul aspersion, and to demand proof or immediate retraction from the author of it. The following is the reply of the Medical Record: "To promote euthanasia is the right and the duty of the physician. To take the life of a dying man, or to hasten his dissolution by the administration of drugs, is no more justifiable in the physician than would be the ending of the patient's life by the stiletto or the pistol, or than poisoning is at the hands of some expectant heir or avowed enemy." This is explicit enough. But if Mr. Bach is a man of any influence whatever, or in fact, whether he is or no, his unqualified assertion is pretty sure to arouse painful suspicions and misgivings in the minds of many, such as may lead to deplorable results. That assertion should be met with the emphatic and categorical denial of every physician within the area in which the slander is likely to find circulation.

The Death of M. Pasteur.

IN the person of Professor Louis Pasteur has passed away one who has long taken rank among the most distinguished scientific experimenters and discoverers of the age. During half-a-century his name has been prominent among those whom philosophical associations and other learned societies have delighted to honour. The versatility of his talents is indicated by the variety of departments in which he, at different periods of his life, won distinction, and the large number of schools and scientific institutions which have conferred their highest honours upon him. As a student of geology, of chemistry, of physics, and as a specialist in the departments of bacteriology, fermentation, inoculation for the prevention of diseases in men and animals, etc., he may almost be said to have stood unrivalled. He was a man of high personal character, and appears to have been actuated by lofty motives in his enthusiastic devotion to scientific investigations. His name will probably be longest remembered in connection with his method of inoculation for the prevention of hydrophobia. In this he had achieved a reputation, and his specific treatment had won a measure of faith, such as appear to sceptics, of whom there are a goodly number even in scientific and professional circles, to border on the superstitious. Through the agency of the Victoria

Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, many able tracts and other articles by men of reputation as physicians and scientists, have been published from time to time, distinctly challenging the efficacy of the alleged specific. This society, year by year, has published a Pasteurian Table, containing a record of every alleged cure performed at the "Institute," together with facts going to show that in the case of large numbers of the patients treated at the "Institute," whose names are set down among those of the cured, there was no proof that they had been bitten by rabid animals; that in a large proportion of the cases in which the patient had really been so bitten, death ensued after treatment; and that, in a word, the tables of cures published from time to time, when carefully analyzed, utterly fail to establish the efficacy of the Pasteurian treatment. Be the question of fact as it may, there are many, among them men and women of distinguished ability and high personal standing, who strenuously maintain that no amount of good that can possibly result from the treatment can atone for the fearful agonies which have been and are every day being inflicted upon countless numbers of dogs and other domestic animals, in the course of the Pasteurian researches, and those of his admirers and imitators in all countries. The terrible virus of the passion for vivisection has in some cases even found entrance into the public schools, and been inoculated into the tender minds of children. The whole question of the moral effect of the practice of vivisection, and even of the knowledge of the practice, upon the higher nature of young and old is one which has not yet received the serious attention it merits. Whether, even admitting all that is claimed in regard to its past and prospective success as a means of discovery of the nature of disease, and of the mode of its successful prophylactic treatment, there is room for doubt, in the minds of those who think that there are things much more precious than the physical life, whether the end justifies the means.

Copyright.*

THE question of Copyright has become one of considerable prominence. There has been, for some time, persistent agitation with regard to it. It is desirable that in dealing with such questions the precise facts should be first ascertained, and then the point at issue can be fairly discussed. Both English and Canadian authorities have written about the matter and there is sufficient material from which to draw up a fair statement of the claims of both sides. Excited declamation or appeals to prejudice or party spirit are not required.

We desire to furnish, first, a sketch of the history of the law of Copyright as it affects Canada; next, to give the results of the present state of the law here; and then hear the claim of the Canadian publishers and the English answer to that claim.

The necessary preliminary to this discussion is to explain what Copyright is. It is the "exclusive right of multiplying copies of a literary or artistic work already published." There are Domestic Copyright and International Copyright, terms which explain themselves, but containing a distinction which seems to have been lost sight of. Further, there is a difference between the right of an author to con-

* In the literature relating to this matter there has been too much stress laid upon a supposed violence to Canadian rights, as if these rights were being trampled upon. So far as we can judge there has been no attempt to infringe any right we possess. If, hitherto, the legislation proposed by the Dominion has not been acceded to, common-sense would suggest that there was some valid reason for the delay and that it is not capricious meddling. To understand the delay we must examine the reasons stated. The subject must be approached absolutely impartially.

trol his work before publication and his right of monopoly after publication. What amounts to "publication" is a legal question. The monopoly after publication is Copyright.

It is evident that no author, no book. The author is the creator, the book the creature. It would be possible to circulate a book by the author's individual work without printers or publishers. But printers and publishers are now necessary to an author and without them his ideas could not reach the world. Therefore it may fairly be concluded that authors, printers, and publishers are all necessary to produce a book. The division between these parties—generally two, because the printer and publisher are one person—of the profits of the book are a matter of negotiation. The author has his book to sell and he cannot sell it except through publishers as he soon finds out if he tries to sell it himself. The rights of an author, therefore, must be considered quite as much as those of the publishers. When we come to examine the law we find that both are considered. Copyright has become a statutory right, and we must, therefore, now examine in the first place the statutes on the subject.

The first statute in point of time to consider is the Imperial Act of 1842. By this Act Copyright was declared to be the property of "an author and his assigns," for a limited term. One copy of a copyrighted book had to be delivered to the British Museum within a certain period, and other copies, on demand to the Stationers' Company, for certain other public institutions. Further, before a copyrighter (to coin a word) could commence an action for infringement of his rights he must have registered his work at Stationers' Hall, London. This Act was, by express terms, extended to the Colonies and therefore applied to Canada.

Under this Act the law stood thus:

- (1) A British subject must publish in England.
- (2) A foreigner must publish in England.
- (3) A foreigner to get the benefit of the Act need not reside in England. It was enough if he resided no matter how short a time in any British possession.
- (4) Neither British subject nor foreigner need print in England—only publish.

So, an American or Canadian could get an English copyright by sending half a dozen copies over to England and making arrangements with an English publisher to publish. This became the law in 1842 and is the law to-day.

Where Canada was hit was here. The Act forbade the importation into the British dominions of any book first copyrighted in England when reprinted elsewhere. English publishers thus controlled the British and Colonial markets. In Canada American reprints had, before the Act, always been used and after the Act continued to be used. English publishers did not publish cheap editions suited to the Colonial purse. Colonial publishers could not make arrangements with English publishers because they already controlled the market under the Act. This state of things was a bonanza for English publishers, but it could not last. It hit Canada and other Colonies too hard.

In 1847 the Act of 1842 was amended in so far as it prohibited the importation of reprints. They were to be allowed to be imported provided a duty was imposed on them which would go to compensate the owner of the British copyright. Canada did impose such a duty and then there was very little further trouble for a long time.

It will be seen that the Acts of 1842 and 1847 provided for the British Empire. But since as we have said there are two kinds of Copyright, Domestic and International, the English Acts could only conclusively cover the former kind. As to International Copyright, until 1887 copyright in the British Dominions in works published out of those Dominions

depended on various arrangements made with various States by Orders in Council under authority of an Act which had been passed in 1844. Confusion and uncertainty prevailed, but in 1887, at a Conference in Berne, the great reading nations of Europe—England, France, and Germany, and other smaller countries—also came to an agreement. By that agreement, known as the Berne Convention, an author of any of these countries if he gets copyright in his own country gets copyright in all. This Conference was an immense step in advance.

The law, therefore, in 1887, became as follows: A Canadian, if he publishes in England, gets copyright not only in Great Britain but also in all the countries adhering to the Berne Convention. As we have a large French-speaking and French-writing population, it is not only an advantage to Anglo-Canadians but also to French-Canadians. Where the hardship on Canada comes in by our being granted this enormous concession we fail to perceive. A Canadian, by publishing in London, gets the ear of the whole reading community of Europe. He can print and bind his work in Canada. All he need do is comply with the Act of 1842 and send his half-dozen copies to England and, under the Berne Convention, he has copyright in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and several smaller States. Those who demand that Canada shall be allowed to withdraw from that Convention are not acting in the interest of Canadian authors.

It will have been noticed that we have confined our statement to European advantages. Now, we are coming to where the shoe pinches. Until 1891 the United States stole everybody's work. They printed and published the writings of every author of every nation just as they pleased. In 1891 they agreed to steal no more, and joined the Berne Convention, provided any person who was subject to that Convention, and gave reciprocal terms, printed his book in the United States as well as in his native territory. If he thus published in the United States he obtained an American copyright. As the States have over sixty millions of people, who are, perhaps, the greatest readers in the world, this concession was very valuable. It is worth while for any British author to go to the expense of printing in the States to get their copyright, while he, at the same time, by virtue of publishing in England, gets a Berne one. It is too clear to admit of any dispute. Before 1891, to obtain an American copyright, an author had to be an American citizen or have a *bona fide* domicile there. The Americans allowed no reciprocity whatever. They simply stole what they wanted. That state of things is entirely changed. The American Act of 1891 (known as the Chase Act) was a tremendous revolution in copyright. It did not go far enough, but it ended the system of wholesale robbery which had gone on so long. Those who are agitating the Canadian side of the question have not allowed this feature of the case sufficiently to appear. They have not given it fair prominence. It cannot be too strongly presented.

The law, therefore, now is as follows: The Act of 1842 stands good. Canadians get British and European copyright, and under the American Act of 1891 can also get American copyright by printing there. If the Canadian people ever expect to develop any authors they would be demented to do anything to lose the advantages of this position. The fairest way to deal with a man who advocates the Canadian side of a question is this: If Canada were independent what would you wish her to do in any given case? On this point the question fairly put to Canadians is, Do you really wish to withdraw from the Berne Convention? Suppose we do, what is the consequence? The answer is—the nations who subscribe to the Berne agreement will not break it because Canada withdraws.

They will continue, and England will most justly say to us— you cannot fairly expect us to imperil our European and American rights of copyright which we have gained after so many years, and which we are so enormously valuable. What, then, shall we Canadians gain. We can pass what laws we like as to our domestic copyright, but no laws we can pass can force outsiders to give them validity outside of our boundaries. We can forbid British or foreign authors from getting copyright here except on our own terms—nobody doubts that—but they can do the same thing.

If the Canadian publishers think they can, with advantage, reprint English books for the Canadian market, they must not be allowed to do what the Americans did so long—steal them. They must pay for the right to reprint. They offer now ten per cent. on the retail price. The English authors think it too little, and we must say we think they are right. We have the constitutional right to say further, just as the Americans do, that, as a necessary preliminary for obtaining a Canadian copyright, an English author must reprint here. There is no serious constitutional argument against this view. But is it likely that for many years, with a population of five millions, two millions of whom are French, the Canadian publishing trade for books written in English is going to be a serious matter? It is not worth an author's while to reprint valuable books specially for Canada. The market is too small. If there is really any danger that insisting on our right to republish for Canadian territory English books on our own terms is going to imperil our advantages under the Berne Convention and the Chase Act, a quietus cannot be too soon given to this agitation. What is wanted is the right to republish for Canada English books on fair terms to English authors as far as relates to paying them a percentage is concerned. If reprinting in Canada is to be made a condition precedent to obtaining copyright in Canada, our people should understand clearly the risk they run before they insist on it. The English people will not refuse to give way to our wishes if we insist on it. But if they do accede to our demands, we cannot blame them in the least if they look after themselves in the same way.

The reason why allowing us our request will endanger the Berne Convention and the Chase Act, is this:—The other members of the Convention and the United States will say to England: "When we came to this agreement with you we understood we were going to have copyright all through the British Empire. If Canada is allowed to pass this legislation, other Colonies may do so also. We object." What can England say? She must lose the enormous market secured to her by the Convention and the Act, and bring back the old unsatisfactory state of affairs, or say "We cannot interfere with Canada." Then the alternative will be: "Very well. Rule Canada out of the Convention. Let her make her copyright laws as she pleases, but let her also be no sharer in the benefits of the Convention or Act."

We must look at these questions in a fair spirit. The writing on the Canadian side has been done chiefly by some of the publishers who are interested in getting the right to reprint. The Canadian authors, of whom there are too few, and the Canadian public have not been informed of both sides of the case fairly. We have tried to present the issue exactly as it is. The Canadian people will have to judge what they want, and when they do so England will not refuse their decided request. But we ourselves must take the consequences of our own action, and we feel honestly bound to say that we think the agitation is being overdone. We think we have gained by the Convention and Act too much to take any chances of losing it, and that if we insist on our claims, as represented by the Dominion Act of 1889, we will imperil those advantages very seriously.

To enable our readers to understand the Canadian law we publish the statute of 1875 and the proposed amendment of 1889 in parallel columns, omitting useless verbiage and tautologies.

REVISED STATUTES CANADA c. 62.

AMENDMENT 1889.

(Passed 1875.)

Passed by Dominion but not in force—Royal assent as yet withheld (52 Viet. c. 29)

1. Any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions or any citizen of any country which has an international copyright with the United Kingdom who is an author shall have the sole and exclusive right and liberty of copyright for twenty-eight years.

1. Any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions or any citizen of any country which has an international treaty with the United Kingdom, in which Canada is included, who is an author, shall have sole and exclusive right and liberty of copyright for twenty-eight years.

2. The condition for obtaining such copyright shall be that the work shall be printed and published or reprinted and republished in Canada whether for the first time or contemporaneously with or subsequently to publication elsewhere, but in no case shall copyright continue to exist after it has expired elsewhere.

3. Every work of which the copyright has been granted and is subsisting in the United Kingdom and copyright of which is not secured in Canada, shall, when printed and published or reprinted and republished in Canada, be entitled to Copyright in Canada. Any book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom may be imported into Canada.

4. If any copyright work is reprinted here subsequently to its publication in the United Kingdom any person who has imported any reprints of such work may dispose of them.

2. The conditions for obtaining such copyright shall be that the work before publication or production elsewhere or simultaneously with production or publication elsewhere be registered at Ottawa, and further, that such work be printed and published or reprinted and republished or reproduced in Canada within one month after publication. In no case shall the copyright exist in Canada longer than the copyright of origin.

3. Clause 3, in opposite column, is repealed except the last clause which remains.

4. Answers to 4 in opposite column—same provision.

5. Contracts existing at passage of Act may be completed.

6. If a person entitled to copyright fails to take advantage of the Act then any person domiciled in Canada may obtain a license to print the work, but such license is not exclusive. The licensee must give security to pay the author ten per cent of retail price of each copy.

Further Requisites under the original Act and not affected by amendment:—To obtain the benefit of the Act two copies must be deposited at Ottawa. Notice of the copyright must appear on the work.

* * *

The Late Professor Williamson.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

SELDOM, indeed, does it happen that an educational institution, especially in such a new country as Canada, can retain the services of one of its teachers for over half a century. By the death of Rev. Dr. Williamson, which took place at Kingston on Thursday night last, 26th Sep., at the ripe age of 89, is severed a tie which has remained unbroken since 1842, the year after Queen's University came into existence, when he left his native land to take a chair, which he has occupied ever since. The story of Dr. Williamson's life, since he came to Canada, is the history of Queen's. Every student who has ever entered the Arts classes in that University has been more or less intimately associated with the genial old man, whose pleasant smile and cheering words will be no more seen or heard.

Rev. James Williamson, M.A., LL.D., was born in Edinburgh in 1806. He was educated at the high school in his native city, and at Edinburgh University, from which he graduated in 1827. Choosing the ministry for his profession, he was licensed by the Church of Scotland in 1831, and settled at Kilsyth, a mining district, but subsequently became assistant at Drumelzier. In 1842, while engaged in parish work at the latter place, he was induced to remove to Canada, and take the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Queen's College, which had been founded the previous year. To this the teaching of logic was subsequently added, and when the medical faculty was established in 1854 he taught chemistry for some time. As new chairs were provided he fell back to his old work, and continued to give instruction in his first subjects till he was relieved of mathematics by the appointment of Prof. Dupuis in 1880, and of physics by the appointment of Prof. Marshall in 1882. He was then made Professor of Astronomy, a chair which he continued to hold till his death.

Dr. Williamson's scholarship covered a very wide range. It was said of him that he was capable of filling any chair in the University, and as a fact he did at one time or other teach almost every subject on the curriculum. He would have preferred Classics, but that chair being occupied when

he came to Queen's he was content to take another. He had a thorough knowledge of the principal modern languages, and was very fond of natural science. To him was largely due the establishment of the observatory at Kingston, which, although not so fully equipped as that at Toronto, has done good work. As late as last session he was in the habit of spending six hours a day in the observatory, of which he was the principal director, and was constantly taking up new subjects of investigation.

On his retirement from the more active work of the professoriate in 1892, the jubilee of his connection with the University, a bronze bust was unveiled, the work of Hamilton McCarthy, a copy of which was to be seen in the Art Gallery at the last Industrial Exhibition in Toronto.

Dr. Williamson was twice married, first to Miss Margaret Gilchrist, daughter of Mr. John Gilchrist, editor of the Edinburgh Courant. She died, two years later, in 1847, leaving a son, who now occupies a responsible position in London as actuary of a life insurance company. In 1852, he married Miss Margaret Macdonald, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who died in 1870, having been indeed a helpmeet to him during their wedded life. There were no children by this union. The only near relatives Dr. Williamson leaves behind him in this country are a cousin, Mrs. John McPherson, of Kingston, and his nephew, Hugh John Macdonald, of Winnipeg, son of the late illustrious premier, who, after the death of his mother, spent his early years in the professor's home, under the care of Mrs. Williamson and a maiden aunt.

Dr. Williamson was a born teacher. Though his knowledge covered a wide range of subjects he possessed more than a mere smattering of all, and he had the faculty of imparting information in an intelligent and impressive manner. Before leaving Scotland he had been chosen as tutor in the household of Charles X. of France, then in exile, who lived at Holyrood Palace. At that time he had also something to do in connection with the establishment of the North British Review. At Queen's he always took a kindly personal interest in his students, and though at times stern in reproof, there was no one to whom they could go, who was more willing to help them out of difficulties than Dr. Williamson.

In 1855 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1876 he was made Vice-Principal of the University. In the early years of the College, positions offering greater inducements than Queen's could afford, were at his disposal, but he declined them all.

His last public address was made over the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald, on June 6th, when the admirers of the deceased statesman were honouring his memory by placing floral tributes on his grave. His voice was then faint and faltering, and his friends began to realize that it could not be long till he, too, should be laid to rest in the cemetery at Cataragui.

Fifty-four years has Queen's University been in existence. For fifty-three of those years has Dr. Williamson gone out and in, session after session, faithfully doing his work. The sons and daughters, and in some cases the grandsons, of his first students came under his instruction, and his wonderfully retentive memory enabled him to recognize the faces and recall the names of those whom he had taught in the earlier years. A man of such marked personality could not fail to make a permanent impression upon those with whom he was brought into contact.

His funeral, on Tuesday, as was fitting, was under the direction of the authorities of the University he loved so well, and the large attendance was an evidence of the respect and esteem universally for one who, while modest and unassuming, occupied such a warm place in the hearts of all.

J. JONES BELL.

* * *

The Financial Condition of the United States.

A VERY instructive object lesson in political economy is being furnished by the United States just now. They are in the position of a man who has been living for years on "flying kites," and suddenly finds that the banks will do more of his paper. The difficulties met by the American Government in floating their bonds are caused by the distrust which has arisen in financial quarters as to their capa-

city to pay what they owe. The best opinion is that they are marching towards a crisis of extraordinary intensity. The measures taken by the American Government are compared by a distinguished French writer on economics to injecting morphine into a patient. It deadens the pain but does not stop the evil and has to be constantly repeated.

There are two great causes for the critical financial condition of the Union—the first is the Government paper money; the second arises from the purchases of silver.

The American Government paper money was first issued during the Civil War. Before the war the paper currency was issued by State banks. These banks were very numerous. They were subject to diverse laws. Their notes were easily counterfeited, and altogether the system was a nuisance. It was computed that by counterfeiting, lost notes, etc., the country lost \$9,000,000 a year. Under the constitution it was at first supposed that the right of banking went to the States, but Mr. Chase, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, concluded to establish national banks. He rested his claim on that clause in the Constitution which gives the Federal Government rights over commerce and currency. The national banks were authorized not only to do a general banking business but also to distribute the greenbacks which the American Government then began to issue. The war made it a good strategic move to interest the banks in the success of the Government. They were compelled to hold ninety per cent. of their circulation in United States bonds, and they circulated United States Government paper money. The total limit of paper money authorized to be issued was four hundred and fifty million dollars. At the end of the war the amount actually issued was \$425,840,000. These were promises to pay by the United States on demand. Consider for a moment the amount meant by the figures just quoted.

It was intended when the war ended to take up these promises to pay; but in 1868, when there were \$356,000,000 outstanding, the resumption was stopped and the amount is still out. The United States are still liable on \$352,000,000 of this paper money.

No inconvenience was felt in the States from this debt. The notes superseded the issues of the States banks. They were uniform and passed current without question all over the Union, and also in foreign countries except in large quantities subject to rate of exchange.

But the Americans were not content with these promises to pay. The Silver Kings of the West bought up Congress. A law was passed directing the treasury to buy silver and coin it. The purchases began in 1893. By 1893 the Treasury had acquired 459,946,701 ounces of silver representing in money value over five hundred millions of dollars, and costing the Treasury \$464,210,262.

It was impossible to put this mass of bullion into circulation. The Government therefore hoarded it up and issued silver certificates. That is, on presentation of one of these pieces of paper the Government would pay its value in silver.

According to face value \$333,796,504 were issued of these certificates. But a man who held such a certificate could not say that he held its value in gold. Silver became depreciated in value, and therefore what was apparently worth three hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars became worth, perhaps, one half of it. The government tried to bolster this issue up by redeeming these certificates in gold. It is evident they lost on every such transaction because the value of silver steadily fell. The Americans might, among themselves, call these silver certificates equal to gold, but the outside world was bound by no such standard. They were worth no more than the silver held against them would bring.

The United States are therefore liable on their paper money and on their silver certificates to the extent of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Besides this sum the National Bank notes amount to about one hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars. Thus the paper liability of the Union on this account is about *one thousand* millions of dollars.

It is now easy to understand why there is such a rush for gold in the United States. Foreign countries no longer accept their securities. The American banks are commencing to hoard their gold. They look forward to a gold premium. They cannot be compelled to pay gold for their

can always exchange their notes for legal tender notes. Besides, a great many individuals are commencing to feel uneasy at the way things are going and are commencing to store gold for the rainy day they fear coming.

Another cause for anxiety is the enormous bond debt of the United States. It now, say 1st August, 1895, amounts to \$747,360,400. This huge figure must be added to what has been above stated.

Some remedy is urgently necessary. Two suggest themselves. One is to establish a Bank of the United States which shall, on the lines of the Bank of England, undertake the issue of the paper currency. A Government should not undertake that duty except as a war measure, yet the Dominion Government does so. As soon as peace returns the issue should be redeemed. Although late in the day this redemption is what should be carried out by the States and the United States Government should go out of the banking business.

Then as to the silver certificates Uncle Sam must stand the loss. He cannot make silver equal to gold. He has tried long enough now. The experiment has been expensive, but as he is a wise man he will act on the principle that the first loss is the best. He stands to lose something like three or four hundred millions of dollars on his silver purchases, and it is a great pity he cannot make the silver kings and rascally Congressmen help him to pay it.

Let the United States Government adhere henceforth to the gold standard and put down in their accounts: "To experience, \$300,000,000." They are great enough and rich enough to be able to make up that sum. But they have very hard times ahead—so hard, that nobody knows exactly how they are coming out. If they do not at once stop the leak, in a few months gold may disappear from the States except at a premium. There would be a forced paper currency on a fluctuating standard. Values will then vary from day to day and hour to hour, and distress and ruin will be the order of each day. President Cleveland has vainly tried to stand in the gap, but his efforts have been nullified. The progress of events on the other side of the line is of vital interest to us and we can learn from their experience.

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Pew and Pulpit in Toronto.—XVII.*

AT ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BLOOR STREET EAST.

ST. PAUL'S, Bloor street, has the reputation of being, at any rate, so far as its exterior is concerned, the prettiest church in Toronto. Its claims to this distinction may be supported by a contemplation of its architecture, its position, and its immediate surroundings. Standing a little further back from the sidewalk than most of the religious edifices on this street of churches, in a neatly-kept plot of green turf, its gray gothic stonework is beautified by creepers, and the grace that comes by years is already manifest. Not an imposing building, but one every part of which seems to be fitly designed; from its smallest buttress or window to its bell-tower, there is a look about it that irresistibly reminds one of England. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; the nave being provided with a clerestory with trefoil windows. It is therefore somewhat of a surprise on entering a church which in its exterior so closely follows the past, to find that the floor slopes down considerably from west to east, on the theatre or auditorium principle, a characteristic which I never saw in an Early English church before. This, with a few other little features, such as the painting of iron columns to represent marble, and a shaded leaf-decoration

around the chancel arch, which, at a distance, represents carving, would make Ruskin or Street chafe. They show that at this church there is no concession to a fastidious taste in architecture or a desire to tithe the mint anise and cummin of religious building. I should think, judging of Rev. T. C. Des Barres on the *ex pede Herculem* principle—I have only seen and heard him once, and give in this series of articles such impressions as occur to a transient visitor—that he would prefer, architecturally, if he allowed his taste to have play, something in a Biblical style; either a reproduction of Solomon's temple on a small scale, or of that "upper room" on a large scale, in which the primitive Christians assembled, for "the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible" describes, roughly, and in a sentence, the scope of his endeavours and spirit. He would consider it, however, of much more importance that the members of his congregation should as "lively stones," be "built up a spiritual house" than that they should worship in a church in which there were no architectural anachronisms and in which there was no sacrifice of purity of artistic design to convenience.

The interior of the church is, notwithstanding these remarks, comfortable and pleasing. There is no central passage, access to the neat substantial pews—of light oak with open ends—being had from north and south aisles. The floor is covered with a crimson carpet and the pews are cushioned, and there are rather numerous inscriptions of Biblical texts. The chancel is roomy, and under its large and somewhat chromatic eastern window the wall is ornamented with a tile decoration of arcading in which blue predominates. The communion table is plain and uncompromising, so that it could not be mistaken for an altar by anybody. There is no brass cross or flower vase upon it, and as from the conformation of the floor previously mentioned it is not elevated, but on the contrary rather below the average level of the church, the intention to recede as far as possible from any of the visible signs of High Churchism is obvious. The chief point of attraction at the eastern end of the church is perhaps the large and handsome organ which stands at the south-west corner of the chancel, having a row of gilt and ornamented pipes both at its front and on the side of the organ-chamber that faces west. The pulpit and reading desk are plain and unpretending. There appeared to be a preponderance of young women in the choir, which is of course not surpliced; and the organ-playing and singing are both good. To the initiated it is scarcely necessary to say that the collection of hymns used is the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a good enough compilation in its way, but one respecting which one cannot forget that its editor wrote an additional verse to Newman's "Lead Kindly Light" and otherwise "altered," certainly not for the better, words here and there in many of the hymns. The service is not fully choral, most of the responses including those to the Commandments being "said" and not "sung."

A large and highly respectable congregation was present, immaculately, but quietly dressed, and running to no extreme of fashionableness. Their behaviour is reverent and devout, the responses being joined in with an earnest fulness. The audience comprises many substantial citizens, men who have been successful in their business career and now live in the handsome residences that are found in such numbers hereabout. There did not seem to be any poor people present. At the morning service one can sit in any vacant place after the first hymn, and in the evening all seats are free and unappropriated. This is a church in which the congregational principle is recognized. There is no gallery whereby a tacit division is made between first-class and second-class people. I heard a man say not long ago that he happened to drop in at St. Paul's once and felt more at home there than he had in any church since he was a boy.

The prayer "for those at sea" was read on behalf of certain members of the congregation who were upon the ocean, and I first heard Mr. Des Barres' voice when he announced the well-known, "Eternal Father, Strong to save." He read the whole of the first verse in what seemed to me an aggressive and business-like tone which was destitute of sympathetic or poetic feeling. It was precisely the same tone in which, subsequently, he read the announcement of certain meetings to be held during the week. He is a violently energetic gentleman with a remarkable head of hair, and a full beard and moustache, touched with the frosts of time.

* The articles which have already appeared in this series are:— I. Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Feb. 22nd. II. The Jews' Synagogue, March 1st. III. A proposed visit that was stopped by fire, March 8th. IV. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, March 15th. V. St. James' Cathedral, March 22nd. VI. The Bond Street Congregational Church, March 29th. VII. Jarvis Street Baptist Church, April 5th. VIII. St. James Square Presbyterian Church, April 12th. IX. At the Church of S. Simon the Apostle, April 19th. X. Rev. W. F. Wilson at Trinity Methodist Church, April 26th. XI. Rev. Wm. Patterson at Cooke's Church, May 3rd. XII. St. Peter's Church, Carlton Street, May 10th. XIII. At the Friends' Meeting House, May 17th. XIV. At the Unitarian Church, Jarvis Street, May 24th. XV. At Holy Trinity Church, May 31st. XVI. At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Jarvis Street, Sept 27th.

I do not like to write the word overbearing as to a preacher's manner, so I will say that his decisiveness, both as to voice, deportment and gesture, is exceedingly marked. He speaks all the time as though he were a little put out with you and emphatically demonstrating that you were wrong and he was right. A man who is very much in earnest; so much so that his eloquence is of the galvanically nervous kind, with a jerk in it. When he read the Commandments it was as though he were giving the laws himself. In his determination to get away from ecclesiastical conventionalism, he goes rather to the other extreme, for he does not read like a clergyman at all. The ordinary method is, of course, to read the Commandments as if they were solemn and ancient precepts, gray with the association of ages and with the memory of the time when Moses—his face all shining with the glory of the Mount of God—brought the tables of stone to the assembled multitude. Mr. Des Barres reads them rather as if they were a set of by-laws passed by the City Council last week, and as if he were the magistrate who was going to carry out their provisions. Forceful, yes, undoubtedly so, with a determined conviction as to the binding nature of the laws in every word; but with a rapidity of utterance that seemed to say that it was not the reading of the laws that was the business in hand, but the doing of them.

The rector of St. Paul's dons a black Lutheran gown to preach in, but does not wear the conventional white bands. He enters the pulpit with a small Bible in his left hand which he holds all the time, turning to it every now and again for chapter and verse to corroborate what he says. "Let me not say anything, let me not open my lips to say anything for which I cannot find a warrant in this book," he said in the course of his sermon, giving the Bible a violent blow to emphasize the remark. His discourse is extempore, and on last Sunday morning it was unaccompanied by the announcement of any text. He said that on the previous Sunday morning he had spoken of the threefold redemption. He proposed, then, as God should help him to speak of the three-fold resurrection, viz., the resurrection to newness of life on conversion; the resurrection of the people of God who had fallen away and gone back to the spiritual death of the worldly; and, thirdly, the resurrection of the body from the dust of the grave. The preacher enlarged, at considerable length, on these three heads, but as I look at the transcript of his discourse, I find in it little, but the emphasizing of the points thus given, and not much that will bear the ordeal of cold type. The discourse was neither original nor argumentative, it consisted chiefly of a number of orthodox assertions, very forcibly delivered. Mr. Des Barres begins most of his sentences in a very high tone, and ends them in a loud and energetic whisper. The worst of this sort of delivery is that one so soon becomes accustomed to it. If every sentence be emphasized the benefit of emphasis is lost. While very earnest and evidently sincere, the pastor of St. Paul's cannot be described as a magnetic or enthralling speaker. His delivery makes ordinary thoughts appear for the moment impressive, and his method of preaching appears to me to be not so much to persuade by quiet and telling argument addressed to the minds of reasonable people as to break down opposition by powerful declamation addressing itself chiefly to their sense of dread—whether dread of the Divine anger, of personal declension or of ultimate perdition; or to sweep away adverse feeling by a torrent of rapid words which leaves the hearer, he hardly knows where, but feeling like a scared and stormed-at child. Mr. Des Barres preaches with an imperious energy which most preachers would consider it disrespectful to use in addressing their congregations. To him, it is easy to see, this is perfectly natural. He holds the unflinching attention of his congregation from first to last, and they evidently account him as a prophet.

As an example of thorough-going Protestantism and the exemplification of Evangelical doctrines, his church must be a gladness and a joy unto many. Here ritual is put into the back ground, and what is called the simple gospel is earnestly preached. No concession is made to church conventionalism. Where the Nicene Creed is said, Mr. Des Barres stands at one end of the Communion table and appears to be declaiming it in a loud voice to the curate, who stands, facing him, at the other. The congregation follow the rector's rapid utterances at speed, but sometimes he has to wait for them to come up with his flying sentences.

J. R. N.

Bigger's Cut :

A LAMENTATION OVER THE DOING AWAY WITH LOCAL NAMES
IN CANADA.

TO JOHN CARRUTH CAMPBELL,

Friend, Packman, and Antiquarian of Muirkirk, Ontario.

The time has come with voice and mind
And vigour,
To cry aloud through all the land
The ravage of a vandal hand.
To check its devastating power
That grows with each increasing hour;
Iconoclasts' destructive way
To stay:
Their fangs to draw, their breath to shut,
By Jigger!
They've scored from off the map, the Cut
Of Bigger!

When I was young and careless, and
My figure
Was clad in garments lately carved
From duds my brothers wore; and starved
Upon the old bush farm; and ran
To school lightfooted, lean, and tan:
The rim of life it seemed to me
To be,
Quite five miles off, where in a rut
A digger,
Steam-breathed was gnawing at the Cut
Of Bigger.

Past Leitch's farm, a famous man
At trigger,
The old block school, its days long past,
Despite its work, grows briars at last.
And Flint and Gillis; getting now
To stranger lands, the hillock's brow
Is seen by me but once a year,
And here,
Woodpecker's Point, a rough inn hut
Where swigger
Can quaff and rest him at the Cut
Of Bigger.

Here swarmed the low-browed navvies, white
And nigger.
They toss'd the earth with spade and beel
And spun the glittering threads of steel,
And soon a friend with snort and scream
Eat up our woods and drank our stream.
We called it progress! Ignorance crass!
Alas!
The saddest of all words is "But"!
With vigour
We'd fought—had we *but* known,—the Cut
Of Bigger.

Our Township once was full of joke
And snigger,
But soon Sophistication's leer
Strong words, rude songs, and watery beer,
And doubtful tales that passed for witty,
Came with the scourgings of the city.
They named us right before our girls,
Clods! churls!
Tripped not a lass, cheeks blooming, but
They'd twig her,
And swains were mitted at the Cut
Of Bigger.

A lack-a-day, *sic transit gloria*,
I figure
By change of local ways and creatures
The world has lost distinctive features,
Woodpecker's Point's as dead's a nailor
And now the Cut is known as "Taylor."
Oh, what a fall was there! Ah, well,
The spell
Is broke for aye! The door is shut!
A rigger
Has filched the glory from the Cut
Of Bigger.

The time has come with voice and mind
And vigour,
To cry aloud through all the land
The ravage of a vandal hand,
To check its devastating power
That grows with each increasing hour
Iconoclasts' destructive way
To stay
Their fangs to draw, their breath to shut—
By Jigger!
They've scored from off the map the Cut
Of Bigger.

London, England.

JAMES BARR.

Parisian Affairs.

THE AUTUMN SHAM BATTLES—IT IS MAGNIFICENT, BUT IT IS NOT WAR—SYMBOLIC CARTOONS—SEDAN VS. JENA—TURKEY PLAYING WITH FIRE—THE ORIGIN OF THE 1870 WAR—FRANCE AGAIN EXCITED—ENGLAND ADVISED TO BE DECIDED AND RESOLUTE, SHE MUST LOOK AFTER HER RIGHTS—THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF PARIS—SEINE RIVER RICH IN MICROBES—ANOTHER COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA—FORMOSA DESTINED TO BE A SPLENDID POSSESSION—M. MAURICE BARRÉS—THE FOREMOST OF YOUNG FRENCH LITTERATEURS.

“IT is magnificent, but it is not war”; that is the verdict of the grave military judges upon these autumn manoeuvres battles, where all is theatrical and conventional; the rôles of the victors and the vanquished marked out weeks before hand, and seem to produce no other effect than to cause rival commanders to become personal enemies. But there is nothing representing modern war in all the “turning movements,” and cutting off retreats, because since 25 years the tactics of war have been changed by new engines and appliances that have yet to be tested. The autumn exercises are a duel between two generals who are limited to do certain things. Unhappily in real war the case is otherwise; the element of the unknown there enters, and the adversaries are ignorant of one another’s plans. It is the triumph of the artificial—it is instruction not warfare. The manoeuvres cost a great deal of money to States, and allow foreign delegates to see a little behind the scenes of each country’s defensive forces. General Dragomirov, who has been delegated by the Russian War Office to follow the French manoeuvres, has just stated to a serious journalist that his little cossacks, on their cobs, would make short work of the German and English cavalry! The general must be joking; the journalist swallowed the opinion as gospel.

There is a good deal of 1870-71 war diplomatic literature now appearing, and many symbolic cartoons and sketches, to remind Germany that against Sedan the French can place Jena. No doubt events are levelling up for the coming real war as they must do. Turkey is viewed as playing with fire, in trying to set the Armenian allies at loggerheads. Comte de Benedetti has just published in his “Ems Mission” the full secret of the origin of the 1870 war. On the famous 13th July, 1870, all was diplomatically amicable between the two governments, or rather the two sovereigns; by evening the two nations were virtually at war. The King of Prussia never insulted Comte Benedetti, and approved of the Hohenzollern Prince renouncing candidature for the Russian Crown. The French Foreign Secretary, the Duc de Grammont, had been acting over the head of the French Ambassador, Benedetti, and took up an insulting attitude towards the King of Prussia. The latter concluded Benedetti was kept informed of what was taking place at the French Foreign Office, sent his aide-de-camp to the Comte, saying that while His Majesty reaffirmed privately to Benedetti, as the matter had now been made public, and misrepresented by De Grammont, the King left the subject also in the hands of his ministers. Though neither the French nor German peoples desired war, both not the less well knew such was inevitable. Theoretically, it was to be a struggle for first place in Europe—and still disputed. But there was a party in France, headed by the Duc de Grammont, the Empress Eugénie and a few other high personages, who desired war, in order to seat the Prince Imperial firmly on the throne, as all saw his father’s days were numbered. In Germany, Bismarck, Moltke and Roon desired to complete the unity of Germany, and were well aware that the French army were far inferior in discipline and efficiency to that of Germany. All that was necessary was to light the match. The Duc de Grammont forged his despatch that Benedetti had been insulted at Ems by the King, and Bismarck forged his despatch that the Prussian Ambassador had been insulted in Paris. These two lies, circulated in the course of the day of 13th July, 1870, led a few hours later to the formal declaration of war by France. The French could then truly say they had not been consulted about the war, and had no voice in it. That secured them much pity, and won them a great deal of sympathy. Now they have the Republic, and control their own destinies, and the world’s opinion will exact from them an account of their stewardship in a different vein should they commit now any imprudence. The

personal governments of Napoleon and William, in 1870 could not prevent war. Will the Republic be able to resist being dragged into war? It is surrounded by flatterers, who abuse the credulity of the masses, and who, boasting to work in their interest, only labour to advance their own. The truth can be kept back from them, as was the case by the Duc de Grammont; overheated patriotism may commit an act that will produce a diplomatic incident; the Chamber may indulge in language that would cause irreparable mischief, and shots may be exchanged on the frontier, before the nation has time to weigh, coolly and circumspectly, the terrible issue of war. Hence the necessity of the greatest prudence on the part of the Republic.

The Lord Mayor of London has returned home, and he will be difficult to please, if he be not delighted with the welcome he received in France. Of the project to secure the presence of M. Faure in England, that is not alluded to, and in conversation is not mentioned. It is likely love’s labour lost. That is to be regretted deeply, and shows that the cordial relations—so much to be desired, are only veneer deep. England must at the present be very firm, very decided, and very resolute, in her diplomacy with France, while practicing all the courtesies and the best of good dispositions; but she must never abandon one iota of her rights; then France and she will get on together. Business is business, and friendship is friendship. It is not too late for “Sir Renals” to examine his bank book, and see if he cannot “remember the poor of Paris.” A cheque for only £40 to the indigent of Bordeaux was, to say the least, economical, even in these hard times, for London’s chief magistrate, and the journals record nothing in the way of donation to the capital’s poorbox. The municipal taxes stood him a Lucullus déjeuner. The Audit Office has nothing to do with the corporation accounts, but the city council has an emergency fund to meet contingencies. “Mi lord maire” ought to have given £100 to Bordeaux, and the latter’s cheque to the poor of Paris.

The Paris section of the Seine is infectious, but odd, it does not infect. It is a *cloaca maxima*, from the moment it quits the city, for there the moiety of half of the capital’s sewers empty themselves; the other moiety run still into the river—and the latter we have been drinking for ten days; it becomes richer in microbes as the drought continues. The boasted sewerage system of Paris has two draw backs: the water closet matters in winter do not move on because king frost holds them back; in summer they cannot advance because there is no water to flush. However, once the stuff quits the city at Clichy, the Seine down to Honfleur is simply an open sewer, with sides and bottom lined with black, stagnant mud. Does the visitor wish to have a good look at one of the sights in the suburbs of Paris; let him go to Mady, the Baden of France; let him view the historical “machine” which pumps up water from the Seine; at that spot the Seine is black, and bubbling with gas. It stinks offensively. Now that water supplies half of Versailles and the palace fountains. Strange, Versailles notwithstanding has the reputation of being the healthiest city in France; it is the refuge sought when epidemics rage; it has never known cholera. True, the streets are very wide and the boulevards wider, so large channels of fresh air are constantly doing flushing work. But this filth does some good; it is to its accumulation at the mouth of the Seine that the Paris fish market is supplied with its splendid soles and turbot.

Paris has four secondary lyceums for girls and each is called after a celebrated “man”—Racine, Victor-Hugo, etc. It is time to remember celebrated ladies, Mesdames de Sévigné and Maintenon for example.

France is sending out another commercial mission to China to explore the hinterlands of the open ports. The Japs have preceded them, and being the early birds, will secure the early worm. I asked a Japanese friend, who has returned from the war, what about Formosa. He replied it was destined to be a splendid possession; it will be farmed out to militia colonists, who will at the same time push back the rather wildish natives. There is no hurry. The Japs are occupied with three things: to create a fleet, secure permanent political and naval relations with England, and push her trade everywhere. The belief in the resuscitation of China is accepted as impossible so long as the Mandarins dominate; the latter can only be extinguished by opening up the empire.

M. Maurice Barrès entered literature with the birth of Boulangism, and is to-day the foremost of the young *littérateurs* of France. In six months he will complete his great novel, based on the political and social history of the last ten years, and its chief corner stones will be Boulangism, Panama, and Anarchy. But the novelty will lie in all the characters bearing their real names and acting the rôles they cut out for themselves. No "key" will thus be necessary. It will be a collection of extraordinary human documents backed up by letters and original papers. Won't there be wigs on the green. Rochefort will be the central hero. The opportunists are to be impaled all alive, all alive, O! The rôle of political women will be exposed.

With the thermometer in the nineties many inexplicable things are explained. People are not contented; now the complaint is that it is impossible to obtain money for business, yet the rate of interest is only two per cent., and bankers with coffers filled with current coin assert that life is not worth living when interest is so low and no loans demanded. Perhaps it is to meet this state of things that so much activity prevails in copper coin or bronze money—a trimetallism. France is really inundated with pence and half-pence from Italy, Chili, England, etc. In Tonkin and Cochinchina, nothing is more profitable than the importation of foreign copper coinage. One pound weight of coppers represents a nominal, or circulating medium, value of 4½ fr.; if sold as old metal, the intrinsic price would be 6 sous. No country can be compelled to take back its copper coinage. France has her own copper coinage to the value of 200 fr. millions in circulation, and it is calculated that there are 60 fr. millions of foreign coppers in circulation, which, if called in, would represent no small dead loss. But that could only be a flea bite for a nation like France, with a budget, annually, of 4 fr. milliards, to say nothing of the totals of the occult budgets. Z

Montreal Affairs.

TROUBLE FOR THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT—THE VACANCY ON THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH—HON. MR. OUIMET WANTS A FRENCH-CANADIAN APPOINTED—HIS PERSISTENT DEMANDS—THE PLUMS RESERVED FOR THE FRENCH—ENGLISH MEMBERS OF THE BAR AND BUSINESS MEN ANNOYED AT A PROSPECTIVE APPOINTMENT—MR. DONALD MACMASTER, Q.C., AND MR. R. D. MCGIBBON GIVE THEIR VIEWS—THE VACANCY IN THE DOMINION CABINET—WILL HON. L. P. PELLETIER BE APPOINTED? THE GOSSIP ABOUT HON. MR. CHAPLEAU. HE IS SAID TO BE WANTED AT OTTAWA—CHAPLEAU VS. LAURIER—THE CENTRE MONTREAL ELECTION FIXED FOR OCTOBER 15TH—MR. McDONNELL THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE—HIS DIFFICULTIES.

THERE promises to be trouble for the Dominion Government over the filling of the position on the Superior Court bench made vacant by the death, last year, of Sir Francis Johnson. An appointment should have been made a year ago, for business in the Superior Court is in a contested state, and the absence of one judge is a serious matter for litigants; but the difficulties in the way seem to have appalled the Government. Whenever a position in the gift of the Government becomes vacant in this district there is a demand on the part of the French Minister, representing Montreal and the adjacent counties, vigorously backed up by the French press, that it be filled by a French-Canadian, regardless of the nationality of the previous incumbent. Mr. Ouimet, who is at present the French Minister for this district, has been a most persistent advocate of the claims of his compatriots; he wants everything within sight, and while he does not get all he asks, the English-speaking section of the population feel that he is getting more than his share. A few examples will show that this is so. A year or so ago the position of Post Office Inspector, for a postal district near Montreal, became vacant; and though it had been filled previously by an Englishman, it was claimed by Mr. Ouimet. He had to give way, but to console him the position of Montreal Inspector, now held by a member of the English minority, and certain to be vacant shortly, was promised to his candidate, who is a member of Parliament for a near-by constituency. The two richest plums in the Montreal Civil Service are the Postmastership and the Collectorship of customs; and they have for many years been divided between

the two nationalities. But though Mr. Dansereau is Postmaster, the Collectorship of Customs was not vacant a week before Fabien Vanasse, ex-M.P., was after it hot foot; and so much influence did he bring to bear that the Government found it necessary to do something for him. They accordingly appointed him to a good position in the harbour, dismissing an English-speaking man in order to make a berth for him.

The same plan of campaign has been followed with respect to judicial positions. Judge Barry, of the Circuit Court, died suddenly a few months ago; and the Government at the solicitation of Mr. Ouimet, decided to appoint, as his successor, a lawyer who is regarded as French, though his name is English. The intention of the Government was announced prematurely by a newspaper; and there was such an outbreak of wrath among the Irish that the Government was obliged to retreat and make an altogether different appointment. But the Superior Court vacancy seems to be virtually in Mr. Ouimet's hands, and all the signs of the times indicate that it will be filled by Mr. Beaudin, a lawyer of good standing. There is a great deal of feeling about this among the English members of the Bar, and among English business men generally, for the Superior Court deals entirely with civil and commercial cases. In the district of Montreal there are twenty-eight judges engaged in the administration of justice; six in the Court of Appeal, nine in the Superior Court, two in the Circuit Court, two judges of Sessions, and one Recorder. Of these, there is but one English-speaking Protestant judge in the Court of Appeals, and in the Superior Court there are at present three English Protestants and that is all the representation that the English Protestant community has upon the Bench of the district. Adding the Irish Catholic's judges, it yet leaves the English-speaking members of the Bench in a great minority. Many English lawyers have, in interviews in the public press, expressed themselves very plainly. Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., who is a good Conservative, in an interview said:—"The English in Quebec should not take up a position of hostility to their countrymen of French origin. But they should courageously and temperately present their just claims and ask for their recognition, relying upon a sense of justice in their fellow-countrymen. I fear this has been too much neglected in the past, and the result is that the English have been steadily losing, one by one, the high positions they held in the past, until they have come to be regarded as of very little account—save when the hat goes round in election times." The most out-spoken man has been Mr. R. D. McGibbon, who has notified Sir Mackenzie Bowell that if other than an English lawyer is appointed he will contest Jacques Cartier as an independent Conservative candidate on this issue. Jacques Cartier is vacant just at present, owing to the appointment of Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., to the Supreme Court; and if another session of the Dominion Parliament be held, a by-election there will be necessary. As is well known the county has always been represented, at both Quebec and Ottawa, by French-Canadians, but the number of English-speaking electors has been growing steadily of late years until they are now over one-third of the whole. Many of these are Montrealers, who have summer cottages along Lake St. Louis; and it is well known that it has been this vote that has kept the county Conservative, the French residents of the constituency being largely Liberal. A revolt of the nature indicated by Mr. McGibbon's threat might, therefore, easily cause the loss of the constituency to the Government; and that is not a very pleasant prospect at the present time.

There is a good deal of interest felt here in the filling of the vacancy in the Dominion Cabinet due to Mr. Angers' retirement. Mr. Girouard was spoken of as likely to get the position; but his appointment to the Supreme Court has taken him out of politics. The other names mentioned are those of Deputy Speaker Bergeron, M. P. for Beauharnois, L. Z. Joncas, M.P. for Gaspé, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, at present a member of the Quebec Government. Mr. Pelletier is much the strongest man of the three, for he is as great a Castor as is Mr. Angers himself; and his acceptance of office would largely nullify the evil effects which followed Mr. Angers' resignation. But Mr. Pelletier, though ambitious, is shrewd; and is not likely to join the Government unless satisfied that its course on the Manitoba situation will be thorough enough to bring him, as a member of it, glory in this province. The

man who could get the position by holding up his little finger is Mr. Chapleau; and there is without doubt much truth in the reports in the newspapers that he is being strongly urged to again join the Cabinet. Indeed, ever since the formation of the Bowell Government there have been constant attempts to induce him to return to Ottawa. They have failed in the past; nor is it probable that they will succeed now. It is no secret that Mr. Chapleau left the Government and went into Spencerwood because he was chagrined and angered at his failure to get the Railways and Canals portfolio. He is very comfortably situated where he is; his term has but two years to run; and he can then step into public life again and take the leadership of the Quebec Conservatives. Sir Mackenzie Bowell shows excellent judgment in his desire to get Mr. Chapleau in harness again; for he is the only man who, in popularity and influence, can cope with Mr. Laurier in Quebec. If he is in Spencerwood on election day the Liberals in this province will win not a few seats that they could never capture were he leading the Conservative hosts.

The date of the Centre Montreal election for the Legislature has been fixed for October 15th, and both parties are diligently at work. But the contest scarcely excites a ripple of interest. The Conservative candidate, Mr. McDonnell, has repudiated the Government's policy of taxation and its French record; but has nevertheless been accepted by it as its candidate. A member of the Government at one of the meetings called on Mr. McDonnell's behalf made the announcement on the authority of the Premier that the taxes levied on the Montreal business men which have been very unpopular, will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. Just at present, however, the Inland Revenue officers are making the merchants pay up these taxes for the past year; and it is a nice question, on which Mr. McDonnell's fate rests, whether resentment at the receipt of the hated tax-bills or joy at the promise of relief now made, will predominate in the hearts of the merchants. Political lies rest very lightly on the voters' shoulders in provincial issues; and the election of the Liberal candidate, Dr. Guerin, is regarded as probable.

Arthur Weir, the poet, leaves for California shortly, and will spend the winter there for the benefit of his health which has not been very good lately.

Some Medical Books.*

THE first book in this list is a new and greatly enlarged edition just published. It is addressed to the popular rather than to the professional reader, as are indeed all the books at present before us. We believe that this is the first attempt to popularize, in a scientific work, the subject of sexual physiology. It embraces all the discoveries of this rapidly advancing age, and can be commended as a careful and valuable work on the important subject with which it deals. The illustrations are numerous and accurate.

"Talks to my Patients" is a book addressed to young wives and mothers, to help them to understand and meet the infirmities and functions peculiar to womanhood. The book offers no new theory as to the cause or cure of diseases, but it does offer many good and useful suggestions which are characterized by sound philosophy and common sense. The chapter, "Confidential to Mothers," is an admirable one, and should be widely read. This new edition contains nineteen "Letters to Ladies" on health, education, society, etc., which are well worth study.

- * "Sexual Physiology and Hygiene." By R. T. Trall, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. London: L. N. Fowler & Co.
- "Talks to my Patients." By Rachel B. Gleason, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. London: L. N. Fowler & Co.
- "Marriage and Parentage." By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.
- "The Relation of the Sexes." By Mrs. E. B. Duffey. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.
- "Advantages of Chastity." By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. London: L. N. Fowler & Co.
- "Hygiene of the Brain." By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. New York: John W. Lovell Co.
- "Food and Work." By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

Books on the subject of "Marriage and Parentage" are usually written by cranks, as the Scientific American remarks. But this book of Dr. Holbrook's is an exception. We have read it with interest, and though the author seems to us to take rather severe views occasionally its influence can be only beneficial. He treats of the obligations of husbands and wives in relation to each other and their children. In sanitary marriages and parentage, he shows with ability, lies the secret of the improvement of the race.

"Relations of the Sexes" is another book for women, written by a woman, and, whilst a trifle extravagant and pretentious, is yet not without considerable value.

The author of "The Advantages of Chastity" believes that the reading of good books on chastity and allied subjects will eventually do for the cause of social purity what the reading of works on agriculture, or education, or science, or art is doing for those who follow these occupations. This little book, written with wisdom and moderation, presents more the great advantages of chastity rather than the evils of unchastity. It is worthy a wide circulation. The desirableness of a clean life is made abundantly manifest.

"Hygiene of the Brain" is full of beneficial hints, suggestions, and thoughts as to how the brain may be used to the best advantage. It is shown how it requires to be properly exercised, rested, fed, and trained. The book is divided into two parts: the first deals with the brain, spinal chord, cranial and spinal nerves, the sympathetic nervous system, the action of the nerves, the cure of nervousness, etc., etc. The second part contains a number of interesting letters on the physical and intellectual habits of distinguished men and women as described by themselves for this book.

"Food and Work, or Eating for Strength" is an eminently practical and useful book, and is one of the best contributions to "hygienic literature" we have ever seen. It contains a mass of information about a subject of the highest importance. There are tables showing what articles contain "the elements of food demanded and their proportions to the bodily needs, in work or in rest." The chapters on fruit and its uses, especially the apple and grape and the grape cure, are of much interest. There are also several hundred recipes for wholesome foods and drinks which all housekeepers can consult with profit. The chapters on food for different ages, conditions, and seasons, and for various diseases, is one of the best in this altogether admirable book.

Novels Old and New.*

THE "Lovely Malincourt" may be described as a young lady's novel. The personages are placed in the highest circles of London Society. They might just as well have been labelled with less ambitious names. There does not seem to be anything new in the plot nor is there any very striking character. One reason why apparently the characters are taken from low life instead of high life is that a very estimable gentleman of the name of "Bob," who appears to

* "The Lovely Malincourt." By Helen Mathers. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. 1895. Macmillan's Colonial Library.

"Comrades in Arms." By Arthur Amyand. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. 1895. Macmillan's Colonial Library.

"The Salt of the Earth." By Philip Lafargue, author of "The New Judgment of Paris." London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. Macmillan's Colonial Library.

"Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet." By Charles Kingsley. With a Prefatory Memoir by Thomas Hughes, Q.C. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. 1895.

"Castle Rackrent" and "The Absentee." By Maria Edgeworth. Illustrated by Chris. Hammond, with an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd.

"Annals of the Parish" and "The Ayrshire Legatees" By John Galt. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock, with an introduction by Alfred Ainger. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd.

"Tom Cringle's Log." By Michael Scott. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington, with an introduction by Mowbray Morris. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

"Hajji Baba of Ispahan." By James Morier. Illustrated by H. R. Millar, with an introduction by Hon. George Curzon, M.P. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd.

"Maid Marion" and "Crotchet Castle." By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend, with an introduction by George Saintsbury. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Ltd.

be a Baronet, speaks uncommonly ungrammatical English, and one or two of the other characters drop the final "g" of the present participle in an alarming manner. We cannot praise this book, but it may amuse while it cannot do much harm to "sweet seventeen."

Each war that England has brings its crop of novels. "Comrades in Arms" takes in the Soudan War—perhaps we ought to write "Sudan War," but we will not. The book would make the foundation of a melodrama and reminds us not a little of "Youth," which was on the boards some years ago. People who like military stories will find this story much to their taste. V. C.'s reward the virtuous, and a miserable death the vicious, so it is all as it should be, but often is not.

"The Salt of the Earth" is a capital collection of stories. We like "Out of the Land of Egypt" best, but all the stories seem to us worth reading. The old maid's dairy at the end of the book depicts a very "green" old maid. There might exist such a person as the heroine describes herself to be, but we are inclined to think her feminine instincts would have made her guess the truth long before she did. This book we found much pleasure in reading and can recommend it to those who like short stories.

"Alton Locke" is the second volume in the Pocket Edition of Charles Kingsley's works now being published monthly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. We have already noticed the first volume—"Hypatia"—and have expressed our warm appreciation of this beautiful little edition. The Prefatory Memoir by the famous author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," with which the present volume is enriched, naturally adds greatly to the interest attached to this reprint of "Alton Locke." Mr. Hughes is one of the few survivors of those who were most intimately associated with Kingsley at the time to which the book and the tract which is appended to this Memoir refer. It was a critical time, 1848 to 1856, in modern English history, and especially in the history of the working classes.

We owe Messrs. Macmillan & Co. a great debt of gratitude for the series of standard novels which they are issuing. After a long course of modern works of fiction it is a pleasure to turn to one of the novels which delighted our fathers, and which have stood the test of time. Of these we have five before us at the present time—volumes plainly but handsomely bound and beautifully printed, in each case furnished with an introduction by a competent writer—and we may add that they are issued at a moderate price. The first volume contains two stories by Miss Edgeworth, "Castle Rackrent" and "The Absentee," stories which may be read with interest and profit by all who wish to understand the seemingly interminable Irish Question. To these there is a capital introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, by no means the least valuable part of the book. The next volume is Scotch, containing two stories by John Galt, "The Annals of the Parish" and "The Ayrshire Legatees." The introduction in this case is by Alfred Ainger, the present Master of the Temple, and it is excellent. We confess to not having read these two stories before, but if other readers get as much pleasure out of them as we did they ought to be satisfied. The third volume is the famous and ever fresh story of the sea, "Tom Cringle's Log," which we had enjoyed in our boyhood, and which we read again with the keenest interest. These three books are not only interesting in themselves but of great value for the vivid way in which is depicted the life of the days now gone forever, the days before steam had revolutionized the world.

"Hajji Baba of Ispahan," by James Morier, is well-known as a most accurate and valuable picture of Persian Life, and the introduction is by the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., the present Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has taken pains to acquaint himself by personal observation of Eastern manners and customs.

Thomas Love Peacock, the author of the two stories which make up the last of the five volumes only died in 1866, but his stories belong to the early part of the present century. "Maid Marion" is a delightful romance of the days of Robin Hood, and the companion story, quite different in character, is the well-known "Crotchet Castle." We may add to what we have said before that the illustrations are uniformly good. These books should be found on the shelves of any one who wishes to have a library at all representative of English fiction.

Love's Expression.

Be not of thought too eager,
Be not of speech too bold;
For love, deep love, that mystic thing,
Can never all be told.

It ebbs from our expression,
It flies thought's vocal shore;
But o'er the brooding secret heart
It floweth evermore.

And when the dear one cometh
Its light is a speaking eye;
Its word is half a lyric throb,
And half a breaking sigh.

ARTHUR JOHN LOCKHART.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

GLADSTONIAN INACCURACIES.

SIR,—I have to confess that I have been much interested in "Fairplay Radical's" criticisms of Gladstone and his inaccuracies, and have been much instructed by the articles. I desire, however, to draw the learned gentleman's attention to the fact that though Englishmen may be proud of the fact that the ex-Premier is not of English extraction I desire to express my satisfaction as a Scotchman that he did not get his training in Scotland. England must assume her full responsibility for the result of her teaching in respect to his inaccuracies.

H. B. CALLAVINE.

Millbrook, Sept. 25th, 1895.

COBDEN.

SIR,—The Montreal Herald abuses me for having, in THE WEEK of July 19 and 26, ventured to tell the truth about Cobden, and it calls me "a silly old Tory." Quoting from an old writer, I reply "pray Goody (Herald) moderate the rancour of your tongue." The Herald apparently believes that if a man fearlessly states unpleasant truths he must be a Tory. Practically this is a great compliment to Conservatives. It also alleges as blameworthy, that my criticisms "are popular with the Canadian Conservative press and are going from journal to journal." I am pleased to know this.

The Herald's language is an instance of the reckless and untruthful style of writing which it is my humble task to expose. Editors are often careless in selecting assistants. One question to such should be, "Can you write fairly and truthfully?" Another, "Will you honestly try to do so?"

In the articles vituperated I scrupulously kept to facts, quoted authorities, and gave Cobden credit for his beneficial work; but in the cause of truth referred to some of his wrongdoings. His attempt—1861-5—by false statements to excite the Americans against England was disgraceful, especially as he posed as a great advocate of "peace on earth, good will towards man." His letter to Sumner (which I quoted), stating that, under trying circumstances, England had behaved well during the civil war, proves my case. The poetry quoted by The Herald is a capital instance of the "florid" writing condemned by the poet. "He worshipped peace"—why, then, did he at a very critical time blow up the embers of strife? Byron's words forcibly apply:—

"Nor florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

Cobden's ignominious rejection by his own constituency does not tally with The Herald's pious belief anent his memory. It was an Irishman who reproachfully observed to a friend:—

"It was all very well to dissemble your love
But—oh, why did you kick me down stairs?"

The leading Radical journal (1860) representing the intelligent fair-play Radicals—although it praised him for the good that he had done—condemned his notoriously unpatriotic conduct. England's opponents could always rely upon Cobden. As I have previously stated, in private life he was a worthy man, but in politics (outside of Free Trade) he often did more harm than good. The Cobden Legend will ultimately share the fate of the French Revolutionary Legend.

Toronto, Sep. 25th.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—When I last addressed you on the subject of the proposed change of badge in the Canadian flag, I did not expect to have occasion to refer to it again, but the subject being reopened, I would like to say a few words with reference to Mr. Sandford Fleming's letter in your last number. Those who advocate the use of the maple leaf badge are not proposing anything new, but the application to the required purpose of a badge already in use for at least three generations, and which is recognized officially, and also has gained very general popular acceptance—the latter is, as I have since ascertained, much more general than I was able to assert in a former letter to you. The suggestion of the Nova Scotian Mayflower can hardly be regarded as serious, for a badge of one Province alone could hardly be proposed against one long ago adopted and used for many years by four Provinces, and, since Confederation, accepted as national by all the rest of Canada, including Nova Scotia. Although I am unable to speak positively, I believe it to be the fact that the official recognition by the Imperial authorities of the maple leaf badge for all Canada, was obtained at the instance of a Nova Scotian; and I personally know that a Nova Scotian is one of the leading advocates of the adoption of the maple leaf as now proposed. It may not be out of place, though it is going a little outside the scope of the discussion, to observe that the officially recognized badge of Nova Scotia seems to be not the mayflower at all, but the thistle which appears in the arms of that Province (suggested therefor by representatives of that Province if I am rightly informed) and which appears on all the Provincial coinages of George IV., William IV., and Victoria, prior to 1856, when—and of that single date only—the mayflower penny appeared. This beautiful coin, by the way, was not altogether a native production, as it was designed by an Irish gentleman residing in Halifax. The mayflower does not appear at all on the unofficial coinage of Nova Scotia—medals and business tokens, upon which a popular device would be naturally looked for.

The Halifax Herald bases its remarks upon assertions of fact as to the use of the maple leaf badge which are altogether astray, and can be shown to be so by an overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

It is suggested by that paper, and has, I think, been said before in a letter to you, that floral emblems are out of place in a flag. That they have not been frequently so used is simply because of their being generally too difficult to represent—the mayflower, for example, would be impossible upon a flag except for indoors decoration. But if a precedent for their use should be sought, I need only remind your correspondents of the lilies of France and the Crysanthemum of Japan. The maple leaf presents no difficulty, but, as has already been pointed out, is particularly adaptable for the purpose.

E. M. Chadwick.

Sept. 30th, 1895.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—There can be but one feeling, that of surprise, at your intimation in THE WEEK of the 20th that you have "received threatening letters on the subject demanding the withdrawal of the star" advocated in some communications which have appeared in your columns. Surely there was nothing offensive to morality or even strong political feeling in the suggestion, that if a symbol is thought necessary to be added to the British flag to distinguish Canadian vessels at sea, for that is avowedly the chief object to be attained, that it should consist of a well defined star with seven points or rays to denote the seven Provinces of the Dominion; to which an eighth could be added should Newfoundland join the Federation.

It is greatly to be regretted that the discussion should be conducted in this spirit. Anger, as it is generally the last, is proportionately the worst argument that can be used in any case. If objections present themselves to this proposal they can be temperately stated; and if sound reason can be adduced for some better and more appropriate emblem being chosen, they can be advanced dispassionately. To use threatening language is to display weakness of argument; to take such a course as that stated, or make discussion a personal matter, is to set good sense at defiance.

I have expressed my own preference for the use of the

British ensign without any addition whatever, at the same time I fully recognize the advantage of having a distinctive type of flag to distinguish Canadian ships at sea. With the recognition of this advantage I ventured to point out that a seven pointed star would better represent the Dominion and each of the Provinces than any other typical figure yet proposed. I must ask to be permitted to continue in this opinion until good reason be advanced for changing it.

From what I have heard objections have been urged against a star as being a republican emblem, and what is not without importance, anti-British. To my own mind a star is neither republican nor repugnant to British institutions, indeed it is the very opposite.

The star has been a badge of honour to denote rank and dignity from the time of the Crusades. At the present day there are a number of well-known British stars coveted by many in the Empire. What republican significance is attached to the following?

1. The most exalted order of the Star of India.
2. The Star of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.
3. That of the most honourable order of the Bath.
4. Of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick.
5. Of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.
6. And above all the Star of the most noble order of the Garter.

These British stars are emblems of position and dignity and are worn on state occasions on the breasts of the highest and noblest in the Empire. Some of them date back to the middle of the 14th century. The list of stars held in esteem in continental Europe is a very long one, as every one knows with the least acquaintance with such matters. I will append the names of some of them for the information of those of your readers who are sensitive on the subject of the political significance of the star as a badge or emblem. Some of these continental stars carry us back to a period anterior to the Norman conquest.

The only conceivable reason for anyone imagining that the emblem of a star is republican is the fact that a cluster of stars appear to the left of the escutcheon of the United States. When we trace the history of that escutcheon we find that it springs, according to the general belief, from the English coat of arms borne by the House of Washington in England. If our neighbours have borrowed forty heraldic, five-pointed stars from the Mother Country, is that a reason why they should be held to possess the monopoly of this emblem? or that the Dominion should be debarred from the introduction of a single seven-pointed star on its flag? It would be quite as reasonable, according to the view I take of the subject, to yield up to the people of the United States the sole right to wear the stars of knighthood and nobility, so long and so much prized in Europe.

In my communication of the 27th I endeavoured to clear away certain misconceptions respecting the several floral emblems of the Canadian Provinces. I trust I have now satisfied, the most sensitive, that whatever the merits of a star in other respects, there is no great necessity for demanding its withdrawal on account of any evil political tendency. The evidence of history points out that a star has been the form assumed by emblems of distinction for centuries; that it is now and has always been regarded in the Motherland as a badge of dignity and honour, that it is far from being un-British, and that historically a single star such as that proposed has no republican significance whatever.

Ottawa, Sept. 30th, 1895. SANDFORD FLEMING.

P. S.—I append a list of some of the stars of Continental Europe.

Name.	Country.	When Instituted.
Star of the Medjidic	Turkey	1852
" Leopold	Belgium	1832
" St. Gregory the Great	Pontifical States	1831
" Pius the IX.	"	"
" Nicher Ifthihar	Turkey	1831
" The Rose	Brazil	1829
" Don Pedro	"	1826
" William	Holland	1815
" Netherlands	"	1815
" Isabella	Spain	1815
" Legend of Honour	France	1802
" Wasa	Sweden	1772
" Charles	Spain	1771

Polar Star.....	Sweden.....	1748
Star of St. Anne.....	Russia.....	1730
“ Alexander Newski.....	“.....	1722
“ St. Catharine.....	“.....	1714
“ Black Eagle.....	Prussia.....	1701
“ St. Machale.....	Bavaria.....	1693
“ Red Eagle.....	Prussia.....	1660
“ St. Louis.....	France.....	1693
“ St. Esprit.....	“.....	1578
“ The Sword.....	Sweden.....	1523
“ St. Michael.....	France.....	1469
“ St. Hubert.....	Bavaria.....	1444
“ St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.....	Italy.....	1434
“ Seraphius.....	Sweden.....	1333
“ St. Lazarus.....	France.....	1060
“ St. John of Jerusalem and Malta.....	“.....	1048

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIR,—Your correspondent “Rou” appears to agree with me in general that “the whole question of advertising faculty positions is a debatable one.” He goes on to say, however, that because the University of Toronto is a public institution, the question in its case is no longer debatable, and that such positions should be infallibly advertised. As to why he makes this infallible rule for a State University, I am by no means clear. His reasons, so far as I can discern them in the obscurity, are either solicitude for the welfare of the Government, or suspicion of the Government's honesty. I think the Government may, without serious consequences, be left to look out for its own safety if it is satisfied that, in any given case or number of cases, it is good policy to follow the practice found to be expedient in other great universities, including, as I think, such institutions as Michigan State University, an institution which affords an exact parallel with the Provincial University of Ontario. If, as seems more likely, he suspects the honesty of the Government, he entirely fails to show how matters would be bettered by tying the Government down to the sole method of advertising. He appears to forget also that the Report of 1891 was merely a recommendation of the Senate and Board of Trustees to the Government, and in no sense a Government regulation. The strongest proof that the Government did not consider it as such seems to be afforded by the appointments of lecturers referred to by your correspondent, which were made, as he says, almost immediately after the adoption of the Report, and without advertising.

I quite agree with your correspondent in his conclusion that the fellows for teaching purposes did not prove a success. I quite differ from him, however, in his illogical conclusion that, because fellows in the past were appointed on the recommendation of the professors and have been a failure as teachers, that *ergo* it would not be proper to leave the temporary appointment of instructors in the hands of the professors. In this conclusion he assumes that the failure of the fellowship system was due to the mode of appointment. Does he really think so? Surely not. In fact he knows, or should know, if he undertakes to discuss university policy, that its failure arose from entirely different causes. Is he aware that in the universities of the United States it is now the most common custom to fill *all* subordinate faculty positions on the recommendations of the professor, at first on trial and afterwards permanently. Our neighbours are practical. They know that an assistant to be useful must be satisfactory to the professor, and that he should not be appointed unless he is known. Trusting then to the knowledge the professor has of the available men and to his desire for the success of his department, the choice and the responsibility are left alike to him. What special virtue the advertisement for tenders—which your correspondent recommends as the only proper plan—can have beyond this your readers will, I am sure, be at a loss to suspect.

Now with regard to the professorship in mineralogy and geology. I am pained at the tone of your correspondent's remarks. He seems, I am sorry to say, rather concerned in producing embarrassment for the Government than solicitude for the well-being of the University of Toronto. His reference to the trouble which may arise between the University and the city as to the money for this branch paid yearly by the city on the Queen's Park lease is, as he puts it, little better than a threat that if trouble can be made, he will see to it that trouble shall arise. “Private information,” he continues, “states that arrangements have been made for the carrying on of the work in mineralogy and geology during the coming session by a gentleman of whom it has been com-

monly reported for a few years past the succession had been promised.” Put this way the matter has a dreadful air of mystery and possible corruption. But where is the “privacy?” Does your correspondent read the papers? Or does he live remote. I read in a Toronto daily of more than two weeks ago (some time before he wrote his letter) that “the chair of geology will not be filled this year, but will be temporarily occupied by Dr. Coleman, etc.” Hence the use of the word “private” is either malicious or ignorant. His letter, written as it was *after* this announcement, can only mean to your readers that Dr. Coleman has been promised the chair in geology. Perhaps the Government is strong enough to disregard this species of irresponsible slander, but if your correspondent is really the true friend he would have your readers think him, he ought to reflect that such a statement is calculated to cast a serious imputation on the honesty of the Administration as well as to prejudice and complicate the question when it really does come up for solution. I think a friend should have some stronger ground than what has been “commonly reported” before making an insinuation so damaging to the management and to the gentlemen whose name has been brought into the matter. He will surely see the propriety of doing so over his own name.

Your correspondent speaks of two authenticated cases within the last ten years of men being appointed to lectureships and subsequently raised to professorships, “and,” he adds, “both of these cases caused serious trouble.” He refers of course to Professors Baker and McCurdy. In the interests of these gentlemen I ask him to state what has been the nature of the “serious trouble” referred to. The statement that any has arisen will, I am sure, be news to the many friends of these gentlemen.

Space does not permit me to deal with your correspondent's objections to the retiring allowance scheme. I may, with your further indulgence, refer to this matter later.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1895.

[The rumour, referred to by “Rou”, that the Government promised the succession to the chair of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Toronto to any one is, we are informed on the best authority, without any foundation whatever.—ED. THE WEEK.]

* * *

What Other Papers Say About “The Week.”

A late issue of THE WEEK, containing contributions from Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison and Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis, Arnold Haultain, H. Spencer Howell, and George S. Hodgins, is an exceptionally strong number. It is more than usually attractive, too, by reason of the publication on the front page of the proposed device for the new Canadian flag recommended by the Canadian Club of Hamilton. The indispensable Union Jack finds a place in the left hand corner at the top, and lower down to the right appears a maple leaf on a white ground.—The Mail and Empire.

THE WEEK of September 20 comes with a handsome illustrated cover, the form of a Canadian flag proposed by the Canadian Club of Hamilton being its chief feature. The number is a good one, a most interesting feature of it being Mr. Æmilius Jarvis' excellent account of the America Cup race, of which he was an eye-witness. A resume of Lieut.-Col. Denison's article on “Canada and Her Relations to the Empire” in the Westminster Review, and Mr. Arnold Haultain's article on Bourget's “Impressions of America,” are also features of the issue.—The Globe.

THE WEEK of September 20 comes out in most brilliant colours, publishing on its cover the design for the Canadian flag commended by the Canadian Club of Hamilton. This consists of a green maple leaf on a white disc affixed to the Union Jack. It is an appropriate number in which to reproduce Colonel Denison's article in the Westminster Review on “Canada and her relations to the Empire.” This article, together with that of Mr. Æmilius Jarvis on the recent international yacht race, makes of this number of THE WEEK one of the best ever issued. Every sportsman in Canada will want to read what Mr. Jarvis has to say about this unfortunate race.—The World.

Music.

Toronto is entering upon what promises to be a very busy and important musical season—important from the fact that many famous artists have already been engaged to appear in concert or opera during the winter, the first of great celebrity and distinguished reputation being the Australian prima donna Melba. This artist, who has so quickly achieved fame by reason of an unusually beautiful voice, a perfect method of eliciting tone, and great intellectual gifts, appears in the Massey Hall, in conjunction with other artists of repute, under Mr. I. E. Suckling's management, next Monday evening, the 7th inst. Melba is considered to be one of the greatest singers—if not the very greatest—before the public to-day, and that she will create intense enthusiasm and exquisite sensations of pleasure can readily be foreseen.

Toronto has now become the musical centre of Canada. This statement no one will deny. In all the Provinces this fact is recognized, and pupils come here to study in large numbers. The music schools attract, so do our excellent musicians; and with superior concerts by local and foreign artists, a musical atmosphere is, in a sense, the result. Now with so many music students in the city pursuing their studies, many of whom finding it all they can manage to pay their music fees in addition to living expenses, are prevented from attending high class concerts, with all their educating influences, simply because of prices. I only offer the following suggestion; it may be possible to act upon it and it may not. This must be thought out by the managers and those interested in expensive musical engagements. The suggestion is: Could not a certain number of seats be reserved or set apart exclusively for music students, and be sold at a price which would enable even the most economical to attend? If this were acted upon such persons applying for these seats would require to show a student's card that they were attending one of the music institutions or were studying with a local master; this would prevent other persons from obtaining these advantages, and would prove an absolute boon to the student not specially endowed with funds.

The music publishing houses of Europe and many in America are busy engraving new music of all kinds and placing it on the market, yet it is a most difficult thing indeed to find any of much musical value. I have spent hours during the past two or three weeks in going through quantities of piano music, which looks very well to the eye, being cleverly written and beautifully engraved, but absolutely barren of real musical ideas, no melody of any freshness or charm, harmonies clumsy and strained, the form neither well defined or satisfactory. And some of these pieces, mind you, the work of composers of reputation, the others written evidently by persons of musical culture and talent. A good well-developed contrapuntal technique, a knowledge of the instrument and a craze for composition, without an imagination of a sensitive, romantic or poetic character can be considered the causes of this barrenness in composition of to-day. Something else is necessary besides merely the technic of composition in order to create works of art, although one would never suspect such an idea to have entered the heads of the authors of many compositions to be found in the folios and shelves of our music shops.

Mr. W. Elliott Haslam, who has achieved a reputation over America as an excellent voice culturist, has again settled in Toronto to practice his profession. During his three years absence from Toronto he has been living in New York having been on the staff of the National Conservatory (Dr. Dvorak, Director) but has concluded to settle here permanently. He has fitted up an elegant studio at Nordheimers, where he will give lessons in style and repertoire (opera, oratorio, concert, etc.) to professional pupils. He will also give special instruction to teachers.

Mr. W. E. Fairclough, the concert organist and teacher, has received the appointment of Musical Director of the Hamilton Ladies' College (Dr. Burns, Principal), where a portion of each week will be spent. Mr. Fairclough will doubtless make the music department a strong one.

Messrs. A. S. Vogt, and J. D. A. Tripp, Conductors of "the Mendelssohn Choir," and "Toronto Male Chorus Club," respectively, have been busy examining voices and making preparations for artistic concerts throughout the season. The Mendelssohn Choir, I understand, will be better than ever, and will present to the public some most finished singing. Menti n will be made of the programmes, and artists engaged, in future issues.

Mr. McNally, the active Conductor of the Toronto Vocal Club is also preparing special good numbers, rehearsals having already commenced in McBean's Hall, corner College Street and Brunswick Avenue. It will be seen that we are not going to suffer for the want of choral music this season, although I have not learned what Mr. Torrington intends giving with the Philharmonic Chorus. An oratorio or two will probably comprise the scheme as in former years.

It seems the prestige of good old Leipzig is growing, and getting brighter again. For some five or six years the musical lustre of this famous city has dimmed considerably—so many of her modern musicians having left, leaving, with but two or three exceptions, only those of the more conservative variety. For thirty-five years the celebrated composer and Kapellmeister, Dr. Prof Carl Reinecke, has been conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts, but has at last resigned, his place being filled by Herr Arthur Nikisch, one of the greatest and most famous Conductors in the world. For many years Nikisch was Conductor of operas in the New Theater in Leipzig, but resigned his position in order to come to Boston as Director of the Symphony Orchestra. Since then he has spent a couple of years in Pesth, as Conductor in the Opera House, and now returns to Leipzig at a salary of 20,000 marks a year. A new era of musical splendor is dawning, for with such material as the Gewandhaus Orchestra affords, Nikisch will create an ensemble second to none, and will present compositions by modern masters, which have so long been neglected, in a style worthy of their merits and value. I hope he will infuse into the Conservatorium Directorate of that city a little more of the spirit of to-day, also. W. O. FORSTH.

* * *
Art Notes.

Of the great masters of to-day who adhere to the traditions of Italy, none is greater than G. F. Watts. And yet, in spite of the fact that from his early youth, his mind has been pre-occupied with Italian ideals none of our painters is more profoundly original. Italy is not his only master either. The painter of such splendidly novel compositions as "Time, Death, and Judgment" is filled with the spirit of Greece. He has sat at the feet of Phidias, and yet he paints, with not an iota of the letter of the laws which governed the Grecian's art, the "Portrait of Miss Dorothy Tennant" and a "Study of a Brewers' Waggon."

In writing the unpretending and casual "notes" which I am told a small and lenient minority of readers of THE WEEK have contracted the habit of reading, I have avoided the use of books of reference; and, as far as it was practicable, I have written entirely from recollection. But it sometimes occurs that I am unable to state certain matters of fact relating to my subjects—facts which had no artistic importance (and were, therefore, never stored in the pigeon holes of a relatively good memory for that kind of thing), but which, nevertheless, are helpful in the making of even a slight biographical sketch. And it happens, now, that I should like to be able to recall the date of the birth of George Frederick Watts; and, not being able to do so, I regret the absence of a life of the painter. I find, however, an excellent note about him by Millet, which I shall give lower down; but first I shall hazard the guess that he was born about 1820; and I can state with certainty that he was a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained, at the age of seventeen, a first prize for a large black and white design of an attempted landing of the Danes on the English coast—and a very excellent design it was, too. When still a young man Watts

travelled in Italy with Lord Holland; and it was while on this tour that he painted the portrait of Lady Holland in a remarkably large hat. He studied the old masters—perhaps especially Titian; and he painted pictures of the Italian peasants which were amongst the least inspired of all his works. In these days he had not found his *melior*. The portrait of Lady Holland perhaps was the first indication of his true bent; and on his return to England he immediately secured important commissions to delineate the features of people of rank. These early portraits were not entirely faultless. Some of them are stiff. Some of them, while indicating the painter's tendency towards splendour of colour, display defects of drawing, and a want of command of the disposition of the figure in its entirety—what is known in France as "le mouvement." But amongst these early works are some which united masterly drawing with a sense of colour which was Venetian. I recall particularly a splendid full length portrait of a lady in a dress of plumb-coloured velvet.

When he had reached his fortieth year or so he painted his own portrait. It is a half length. The figure is in profile; the hands rest on a portfolio; the head, shadowed by a broad brimmed *sombrero* hat, is turned towards the spectator. The manner of the painting recalls Moroni, and is the perfection of easy suavity. He has done nothing more masterly. The portrait became the property of Sir William Bowman, the famous oculist; and when Watts was requested to give his portrait to the Uffizzi Gallery in Florence, he attempted to cajole his friend into surrendering this picture, but Sir William stood firm, and the painter then did the portrait of himself in a skull cap which was exhibited with Millais' self-portrait at the Academy about ten years ago.

Speaking of Millais reminds me that I promised to quote Millet about Watts. Here is what he says:—"Watts is an idealist pure and simple. He makes no attempt at realism: he ignores the model except as a guide to remind him of the truths of Nature. His sole purpose seems to be to impress the spectator with the *idea* he has chosen to illustrate both by the composition and by a treatment harmonious with the character of the subject. To do this he is necessarily obliged to sacrifice absolute facts of Nature for the more general and higher truths, since realism can no more illustrate the creations of the imagination than a gossip's description can give the suggestiveness which is the charm of the poet's verses."

E. WYLY GRIER.
* * *

October Magazines.

With the October number The Century closes its twenty-fifth year and its fiftieth volume, but, notwithstanding this rather venerable age among magazines, its contents show youthful vigour and a particular timeliness—there is, perhaps, too much timeliness, but that is by the way. This month marks the centenary of Keats, and there are several articles on the poet. Kenyon West writes of "Keats in Hampstead," tracing with care the haunts of the poet in that place and recording the reminiscences of an aged Englishman who, as a boy, knew Keats and idolized him. The article is accompanied by reproductions of the death mask of the poet, Severn's portrait and sketch of him, and the beautiful bust which was recently erected by American admirers in a church at Hampstead, notable as the first memorial to Keats on English soil. Henry Van Dyke furnishes a story of "The Influence of Keats" on English and American poetry. There are also several tributes to E. J. Glave, the young explorer who died a few months ago in Africa, where he was conducting an investigation of the slave trade in the interests of this magazine. Robert Howard Russell contributes a paper on Glave's career, quoting Stanley's tribute to him, and Richard Watson Gilder makes his untimely death the subject of a sonnet. Professor Cesare Lombroso has an essay on "Nordau's 'Degeneration': Its Value and Its Errors," in which he takes exception to many of the conclusions of his followers. He differs from Nordau mainly on the question of genius, citing the case of

A Tonic

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Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

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Wagner, of whom he is evidently an admirer, at some length. There is a study of "The Marriage Rate of College Women," by Miss Milicent W. Shinn. It is reinforced with carefully compiled statistics, and is in a line with recent discussion.

Much of Robert Louis Stevenson's best work appeared for the first time in Scribner's Magazine, the only periodical to which he was an habitual contributor during the last ten years; and it is therefore peculiarly appropriate that the first account of his home-life at Vailima, written by a member of his household—his stepson and co-worker, Lloyd Osbourne—should appear in Scribner's pages. Mr. Osbourne's account of the home which Stevenson created, of his extraordinary influence throughout Samoa, and the interesting household of Samoan servants and dependents which he built up around him, is most picturesque and entertaining. The whole article is an intimate personal account of a remarkable genius by one who loved him. Another paper of unusual personal interest is George W. Smalley's estimate of Mr. Huxley. For many years they were neighbours in London, and Mr. Smalley was a participant in the social life of the Huxley household that brought together many of the most eminent men in England. His account of the great scientist is unusually human and sympathetic, and gives an idea of him that all the articles, written from the point of view of fellow-scientists, have failed to convey. Robert Grant's paper in this number is a sensible and unsensational description of "The Case of Woman." With his keen discernment and facility in social satire, Mr. Grant shows exactly how much is real and how much imaginary in all the talk about the "new woman." The paper is one of the most serious in the series, and is calculated to spread a sane and sensible attitude toward the whole question. George Meredith's serial, "The Amazing Marriage," in this number shows Lord Fleetwood in a repentant mood toward the wife whom he had affronted.

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The current number of Outing is bright and breezy. Among the more interesting articles is one on "Rugged Labrador," by R. G. Taber. In speaking of hunting Labrador seals he says: "The hooded seals are not so timid. They are fully twice as large as the harps and will often show fight, particularly if their young are not old enough to swim. As they may be approached with ease, it is considered a waste of ammunition to shoot them, and they are generally clubbed, or 'batted' as it is locally termed. They are found in families of three on a pan, the dog, the female and the pup. The dogs, which sometimes attain a thousand pounds in weight, are quite fierce, and clubbing them is always attended with some danger. In spite of their size, they are exceedingly active, and will travel over the ice much faster than a man can run. If the dog is not killed by the first blow it sometimes requires a hard fight to finish him. When wounded or angered he puffs out his great red hood, which consists of a hard cartilage or membrane secreted inside the nostrils. When extended this is over a foot in diameter; it is attached to the nose by flexible ligaments and is impervious to even a rifle ball. He uses this to protect himself, swinging it from side to side with such dexterous rapidity as to enable him to ward off every blow, although he may have two or three 'batters' to contend with. The method usually pursued by the hunter is to approach within a dozen feet of the dog and throw a piece of ice or preferably a mitten into the air, so aimed that it will fall a little to one side of the seal, who invariably turns his head to catch it as it descends. At this moment, the hunter must spring forward and deliver a crushing blow upon the animal's exposed ear. Should he hit true this stroke will prove instantly fatal, but if he fails of his mark, by even a hand's breadth, he must then look out for himself."

"The Gift of Story-Telling" forms the subject of an essay by Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine. The writer's reflections are suggested by Du Maurier's remarkable success as a novelist. Artists of all kinds may be divided into three classes—those who have a natural gift for a certain art; those who make their intelligence a substitute for that gift; those who possess both genius and intelligence. Du Maurier is put into the first class. Macaulay, Tennyson, Parkman, Dickens, Scott, in their several departments, have a larger share of this valuable gift than their contemporaries. All the English writers have said that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly. C. D. Warner in "The Editor's Study" notes a decided change in this respect and instances the scenes at Ascot and Henley. English sport is compared favorably with American. The latter, he says, is tainted with the commercial spirit. In the course of his chat he remarks the quiet of London and the increase of its attractiveness. He also qualifies the generally received statement about the growth of democracy in England. This number contains two long and profusely illustrated descriptive articles—the first being "Hindoo and Moslem" by Edwin Lord Weeks; the second, "Queen Victoria's Highland Home." Captain Mahan contributes "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," written in rather laboured style. An American camper writes a charming description of a September outing north of Lake St. John. Sweet, Sweet—Canada, Canada, Canada, is his translation of the song of the Canadian *Rossignol*.

In the Popular Science Monthly Dr. Andrew D. White concludes his papers under the title "From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism," with a statement of the latest views of scholars as to the way in which the Bible was made up. He points out also the chance for a new and better growth of Christianity. Herbert Spencer shows in his essay on the "Man of Science and Philosopher" how the professional class to which he himself belongs arose from the priesthood. An illustrated account of the mode of "Trout Culture" now in use is contributed by Fred Mather, who has had a quarter century's experience in this work. Prof. E. P. Evans writes on the "Recent Recrudescence of Superstition" shown in the assertions of German Catholic clergy as to miracles and witchcraft. There is an estimate of "Thomas Henry Hux-

ley" by Michael Foster, the distinguished professor of Physiology at Cambridge. Garret P. Serviss's series of surveys of the constellations is completed with one on "Pisces, Aries Taurus, and the Northern Stars," among which the Great and Little Bear are included. "The Life of Water Plants" is described by M. Busgen. Some considerations on "War as a Factor in Civilization" are presented by Charles Morris. Mr. David Hosack, the chief promoter of science in New York, early in the present century, is the subject of the usual sketch and portrait.

Cassell's Family Magazine opens with a most entertaining article on "The Fourth Estate in London" by Alfred F. Robbins. In speaking of The Times he says that some of the greatest personalities have been glad to help it. "Under the editorship of Thomas Barnes, Brougham communicated the secrets of the Cabinet, and Disraeli contributed his Runnymede Letters. Under that of John T. Delane—Cobden's pet aversion and Bright's 'Gentleman in the Mask'—Lord Aberdeen intimated Peel's intention to repeal the Corn Laws, Mr. Vernon Harcourt discoursed upon international law as 'Historicus,' and Mr. Leonard Courtney, through the medium of leading articles, sought to prove the existence of political economy. It was to Printing-House Square alone that the late Lord Randolph Churchill drove on that memorable night in December, 1886, when he had determined to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; it was The Times only, among London newspapers that was able, but a short while since, to announce the impending withdrawal of the present Viscount Peel from the Speakership of the House of Commons." Margaret P. Murray contributes a charming paper on "The Canadian Lakes and Canals." She sings the praises of our glorious Canadian summer. "In few countries in the world," she says, "are there such facilities for enjoying it." There are several other articles of much interest, and the fiction of the number is excellent.

The Atlantic Monthly contains some good fiction. Mrs. Ward's powerful serial, "A Singular Life," is concluded. There is a further installment of Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," which increases in interest with each succeeding issue. Further chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's "Mystery of Witch-Mountain" also appear. One of the most striking contributions is another Japanese study by Lafcadio Hearn, entitled "The Genius of Japanese Civilization." The third of Mr. Peabody's papers, "An Architect's Vacation," tells of the Venetian Day. Among other features is a readable paper of travel by Alvan F. Sanborn, entitled "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day." Bradford Torrey's paper on "Lookout Mountain" is of peculiar interest in view of the memorable gathering

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there this summer. The book reviews which constitute so important a part of every issue of the Atlantic, treat of a group of six stories much read and discussed at present. The poems of this issue are by John B. Tabb and Michael Field. The latter contributes "Second Thoughts," which, with "Tiger Lilies," in the September issue, are the first poems of this popular English writer to be printed in an American publication. The usual departments complete the issue.

From Messrs. Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, New York, comes a very useful and well edited quarterly publication, "Current History." It is carefully compiled, the treatment is attractive, and impartiality and breadth of view well maintained. There is an immense mass of valuable information condensed within its 250 pages. The present number begins with an article on "Argon and its Discoverers," giving in full the history of the investigations of Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, a summary of all that is yet known of the new constituent of the atmosphere, illustrated with portraits of the discoverers, drawings of apparatus, and photographs of the spectra of argon. The Japan-China war is traced to its conclusion, with the lessons to be drawn from it and an intelligent outlook into the future in the Orient. The British occupation of Corinto, and its bearing upon the Monroe doctrine, are outlined, as is also the progress of the revolt in Cuba. The outrages upon Christians in Armenia and the prospects of European intervention for their protection are the subject of a special article. The Manitoba School Question is presented in its legal bearings. The Fall of the Roseberry Ministry, the formation of a new cabinet, and the general elections in Great Britain are reviewed.

The complete novel in Lippincott's Magazine is "My Strange Patient," by William T. Nichols. This is followed by an interesting paper on "Ethics and Economics," by F. P. Powers. An article on "French Roads," by Theodore Stanton, informs us of the encouraging fact that in some Continental countries men scarcely in the decline of life can recall the time when they were surrounded with roads no better than those that abound in all parts of Canada and the United States. It has been said that we could not hope for many decades to attain to the European standard of roads "for they were begun centuries ago." But this is the case with the national roads only, which were built and are kept in order by the Central Government. The explorations of Jean Theodore Van Gestel in New Guinea—the least known portion of the habitable globe—form the subject of a brief article by J. P. Boccock, entitled "Inside New Guinea." It is the largest island in the world leaving out Greenland and considering Australia a continent. Yet, in the main it is still unknown. Dutch New Guinea appears to be the most populous part of the island. "The Highways of the World" and "Domestic Service" are other articles in this number. The short stories are good.

The Arena contains a fine portrait of the talented young Tennessee authoress, Will Allen Dongoole, which forms the frontispiece. An illustrated paper on "Chester-on-the-Dee" opens this issue. A contribution which will doubtless excite general attention and occasion much comment is from the pen of Hon. A. R. Barrett, Ex-Government Examiner for failed banks, entitled "The Era of Fraud." The revelations of fraud as practised by many banks are of a most astounding character. Rev. Walter Evans, D.D., discusses the "Influence of Plutocracy upon the Church" in a vigorous manner. Robert Grieve, who, if not a single taxer is certainly under the spell of the prophet of "Progress and Poverty," writes a paper on "Why the Workers Want." A symposium by representative women on vital social problems contains excellent papers by Julia A. Kellogg, on "Land and Money"; Charlotte Perkins Stetson on "The Solution of the Labour Question," and Alice Hatcher Post on "The Great Neighbour." Ex-Gov. James M. Ashley writes very suggestively on "Should the Supreme Court be Reorganized?"

Macmillan's Magazine for last month opens with a valuable article on "The Nicaragua and Panama Canals." The writer maintains

that the more the situation is studied, the plainer it becomes that the construction of a sea-level canal at Panama by the joint action and under the joint guarantee of the Great Powers is much to be desired. It is the route recommended by geographical considerations, and its construction would be a permanent improvement of the trade route of the world. "From a War Balloon" is a capital article, full of good things and novel. The third contribution is a study of John Zizka, vaguely remembered as a great hero in a little-known religious struggle long centuries ago. Amongst the other articles are "A Night on the Heather," and "The Future of Liberalism." Macmillan's is one of the most valuable of English magazines. It is always welcome, and always repays careful reading.

The Methodist Magazine (Toronto: Wm. Briggs) is a credit to its editor, Dr. Withrow, and the current number well sustains the reputation it enjoys. Among the more interesting contributions is one giving the impressions of his recent visit to England by Dr. Withrow. He thinks that the Dissenters are not assertive enough in England. "Many of the Methodist churches of London, for instance, perhaps all, use at the morning service the Liturgy of the Church of England, and in other respects decline to emancipate themselves from its step-motherly influence. It even regulates the cut of their coats, the Oxford collars, and ultra-clerical style of hats of most Methodist ministers. Small wonder that so many of the sons and daughters of Methodism have for the sake of social prestige drifted away."

There is wide variety in the contents of this number of St. Nicholas. It opens with a familiar sketch by John J. a' Becket of "The Child Painter: J. G. Brown," illustrated with reproductions of some of his most famous pictures. Prof. Brander Matthews continues his series of studies of Great American Authors, with a paper on James Russell Lowell, the story of whose life is full of inspiration. James Baldwin, who seems to have particular sympathy for horses, writes of "Bayard," noted in legendary history. It was the war-horse of a French chieftain in the days of Charlemagne, and was finally put to death, as bewitched, by order of the great Emperor. There are the usual number of verses and jingles, and the illustrations are up to the high standard of this magazine.

The late Professor George J. Romanes, "upon whose shoulders," Max Muller says, "the mantle of Darwin fell," considers, in the Monist, the question whether natural selection has been the sole or but the chief cause of the progressive modification of living forms. It will be remembered that Cope and the Neo-Lamarckians emphasize almost exclusively the influences of the environment in evolution, while Wallace and Haeckel lay sole stress upon the principle of natural selection. Romanes thinks that Darwin's view, which admitted all factors, but laid chief stress on natural selection, will eventually prove the most accurate of all.

* * *

A Young Girl's Trials.

HER PARENTS HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP HOPE OF HER RECOVERY.

Pale and Emaciated, Subject to Severe Headaches, She Was Thought to be Going Into a Decline—Now the Picture of Health and Beauty.

From the Richibucto, N.B., Review.

There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent County, N.B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Molus River. A review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15, who he said had been "almost wrested from the grave by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and



"A Picture of Health and Activity."

almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and bloodless, and eventually became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought that she was in consumption, and had all but given up hope of her recovery. Her father, Mr. Richard Warman, who is a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed, but no relief came, and although the parents were almost in despair, they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with a result no less marvellous than that of many other cases related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months, from a helpless and supposedly dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity. The Warman family is so well-known in this part of the country that no one would think of disputing any statement made by any of its members. Mr. H. H. Warman, on account of his business as salesman for agricultural machinery, is personally acquainted with nearly everybody in the county, and we feel assured that any enquiries made of him concerning the statements made above will be readily answered.

The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Warman, prove that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

Senator Josiah Wood and Dr. Inch, Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick, arrived at Ottawa on Saturday evening from Manitoba, where they have been touring for the past month. Dr. Inch left for Montreal yesterday to be present at the Methodist Mission Board, of which he is a member.

The Rev. J. H. Long, of Hamilton, is to give an illustrated lecture on "Historic Canada" to the Normal School students and the students of the School of Pedagogy, at the Normal School Building, Toronto, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Wilkins, Alderman for the Lime Street Ward, has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, to succeed the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Renals. Sir Walter was elected Alderman in 1888 and Sheriff in 1892.

Chess Corner:

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS.

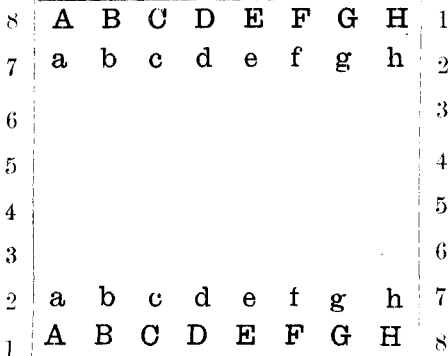
707, Q QR. 708, R R8.
Drawer 584, Port Hope.

Problem held over.

To the Chess Editor of THE WEEK :

Dear Sir,—Seeing in a late number the request, "Please give us some more keyboards." I now send a diagram giving the key to a system of notation, that I have been using for very many years.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Instead of using the names or initials of the pieces and pawns, they are expressed in the order in which they stand at the beginning of the game, by the first eight letters of the alphabet, the capitals for the pieces, and the small letters for their pawns respectively, reckoning from A the Queen's Rook's side of the Board. The squares are lettered the same way and numbered from 1 to 8, counting from the player's side. Every possible move thus needs but three characters to express it—first a letter to denote the piece or pawn used, followed by the letter and number of the square on which it is to be placed. Thus FC4 reads King's Bishop to Queen's Bishop 4, e4 King's pawn to King 4.

T. J. LEEMING, M.D.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

(Continued in next issue)

ECHOES FROM HASTINGS.

A superb immortal is game 709,—

STEINITZ BARDLEBEN White. Black,

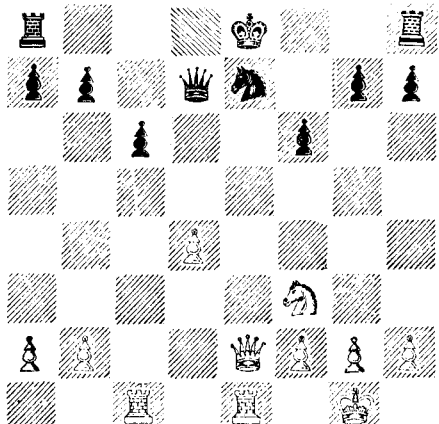
- 1 P K4 P K4 WE ew,
2 Kt KB3 Kt QB3 77P 2m,
3 B B4 B B4 66C 6u,
4 P B3 Kt B3 UM 7p,
5 P Q4 P xP VD eD,
6 P xP B Kt5ch MD uB,
7 Kt B3 P Q3 22M dv,
8 P xP K Kt xP Ev pv,
9 Castles B K3 5577 3o,

Black = 14 (r2qk2r, ppp2ppp, 2nt1b6n4



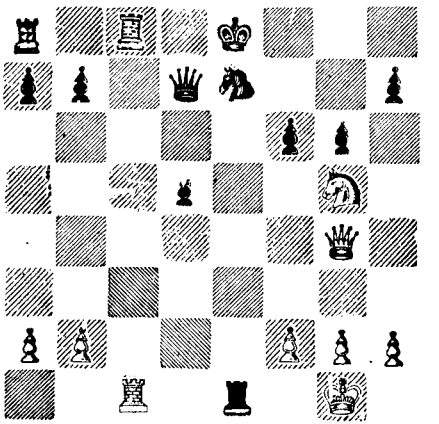
1bBP6N2N2, PP3PPP, R1BQ1RK1)=

10 vigorous, even Morphyesque.
10 B KKt5 B K2 33y Be,
10... Q Q2, 11 B x Kt, B x B, 12 R Ksq ch, B K2
B B x B, Kt x B, H Kt x B, Q x Kt 15 Q K2 wins
11 B x Kt QB x B Cv ov,
12 Kt x B Q x Kt Mv 4v,
13 B x B Kt x B ye me,
14 R Ksq P KB3 6655 fp,
15 Q K2 Q Q2 44W vd,
16 QR B sq PB3 1133 cm,
16... K1B2, 17 Q B1 wins pawn
Black = 11(r3k2r, pplq1pp, 2p2p2, 8

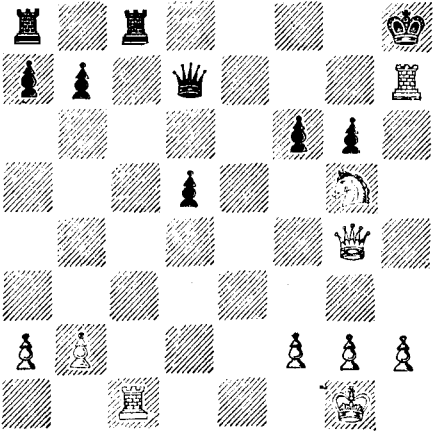


3P9N2, PP2QPPP, 2R1R1K1)= White

17 P Q5 !!! P x P Dv ! mv,
18 Kt Q4 ! K B2 P D 5f,
19 Kt K6 KR QB sq Do 83,
20 Q K4 !!! P KKt3 WG 9j,
21 Kt Kt5 ch K Ksq oy 15,



22 R x Kt ch K Bsq 55e 56,
22... K x R, 23 R Ksq ch, K Q3, 24 Q Kt4 ch, K
B2, 25 Kt K6 ch, K Kt sq, 26 Q Kt4 ch, R1B2, 27 Kt
xR, 28 R
23 R B7 ch K Kt sq eff 67,
If 23... Q x R, 24 R x R ch wins.
24 R Kt7 ch K Rsq Do 78,
24... K Bsq, Kt x P ch, K x R, 26 Q x Q ch, wins
25 R x P ch resigns ght ill.



(r1r4kpp1q3R5pp4p2N7Q9PP3PPP2R3K1)
25... K Ksq, 26 R Kt7 ch, K R sq, 27 Q Rch
K x R, QR7 ch K Bsq, 29 Q R8 ch, KR2, 30 Q Kt7
ch K K sq, 31 Q Kt8 ch K K2, 32 QB7ch K Qsq,
33 Q B8 ch, 35 mate

The Toronto Star brightly says—In a few years a N. Y. club will be challenging MARS champions.

Our Chess Editor has procured several copies of Steinitz' latest work on the game. Present price 50 cents, post-paid.

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Personal.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

It is reported that Mr. Michael Adams, M.P. for Northumberland, N.B., is to be appointed to the Senate.

General Gascoigne, the new commander of the Canadian forces, arrived at Quebec on Sunday last by the steamer Parisian.

Next year will be the centenary of the death of Burns, and in that connection it is proposed to hold an exhibition of relics of the poet in Glasgow.

The funeral of the late Professor Williamson was held under the auspices of Queen's University, at Kingston, on Tuesday. The students formed a guard of honour.

Mr. W. F. King, Canadian Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and the Dominion, has received a request from Gen. Duffield, in charge of the geodetic and coast survey of the United States asking him to fix a date when both officers may proceed to Alaska for the purpose of looking over that portion of the coast which has been surveyed by Canadian and United States parties.

It is said that Mr. Justice Ferguson was offered, and has refused, a Supreme Court judgeship. It is also said that others of the Superior Court judges of Ontario have refused the preferred honour. The difference in the salary as between the two positions is not sufficient to induce any of the judges to agree to the change. Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., and Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., of Kingston, are mentioned as likely to be promoted.

The appointment of Mr. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., to the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Canada, caused by the resignation of Hon. Justice Fournier, will be a distinct gain to the judiciary. By common consent the member for Jacques Cartier has long been marked out for the preferment he has now received. His ripe experience, both in the domain of public affairs and in law, his high character, his great integrity and sturdy independence, peculiarly fit him to adorn the Bench of the highest tribunal in the Dominion.

Commander Kingsmill, son of Judge Kingsmill, arrived in town on Saturday morning last from Montreal, and after remaining here a few days left for Vancouver, which port he will leave on October 14th for China. It will be remembered that Commander Kingsmill until lately was second in command of H. M. S. Blenheim, and was on that vessel in that capacity last December when she brought over the body of the late Sir John Thompson. Lately he has been promoted to the independent command of a vessel, and is going to China to command H. M. S. Archer, a "torpedo cruiser," as the term is, carrying six five-ton guns, and of a speed of between fourteen and fifteen knots an hour.

THE HEAVY END OF A MATCH.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint at the breakfast table as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd expect of such a thing, but what is it?"

"I have found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called a 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system, and makes one feel brand-new. Why it cured Cousin Ben who had Consumption and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her: she's rosy-checked and healthy, and weighs 165 pounds. That, Cyrus is a discovery that's worth mentioning."

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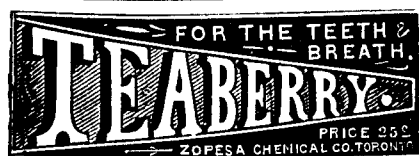
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Professor Louis Pasteur, the distinguished chemist and discoverer of the Pasteur treatment of the cure of rabies, is dead. M. Pasteur expired at 5.30 Saturday evening last at his residence at Garches, near St. Cloud. His death was caused by paralysis.

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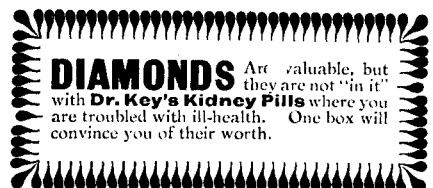
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Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.
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Beaumont Jarvis, Traders Bank Building, 63 Yonge Street.
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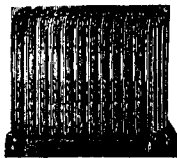
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