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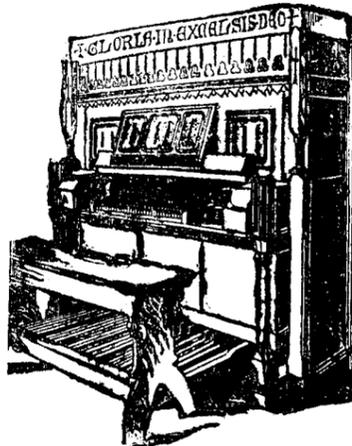
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

WE publish elsewhere in this issue a paper on the absorbing question of the Jesuits Estates Act by a well-informed and thoughtful writer, which may lead to a modification of some, at least, of the opinions that have been so vehemently expressed in the press and on the platform. Public interest in the matter will continue, but full and accurate information on many points is still greatly needed.

IT has been well said that he who causes two blades of grass to spring up where but one grew before is a public benefactor, but no such gratitude can be thought due from ratepayers to the man who causes two public officials to take root where but one flourished before. Every true friend of Premier Mowat must regret that he and his Government have persisted in adding to their patronage by creating an additional Registrarship and appointing another Registrar for the City of Toronto. The action is indefensible on any sound principle of politics or morals. The occasion was most opportune for establishing a good and honest precedent in the management of public affairs, and Mr. Mowat might have easily done at the same time a service to the city, and an honour to himself and his administration. If the work is really too much for the Registrar, which does not seem to have been proved, how easily might clerical assistance have been provided, and a considerable sum still saved by reducing the emoluments of the office to a reasonable figure. Mr. Mowat has chosen instead of the wholesome economy of the faithful steward the unbusinesslike prodigality of the crafty politician. No severer condemnation of the measure could easily be pronounced than that contained in his own defence. It was the familiar *tu quoque* in its weakest form, applied not to any practice of the Opposition leader, but to the alleged methods of the Dominion Administration. Well might Mr. Meredith say that nothing would tend to clear the political atmosphere and purify politics so much as the abolition of Government appointments.

MR. MEREDITH'S Bill, now before the Legislature, to amend the Ontario Judicature Act, seems, as its object is explained, to be emphatically a move in the right direction. To do away, as far as consistent with the claims of equity, with the power so often used or abused by wealthy corporations of appealing on mere technicalities, and carrying cases from court to court, must be in the interests of justice. The Bill, as explained, provides that hereafter there shall be no appeal to the Court of Appeal from any interlocutory order, whether made in court or chambers, in any matter of practice or procedure only. It is, of course, a nice question, and one which lawyers should be most competent to decide, to what extent the ends of substantial justice are served, and the best interests of society safeguarded, by strict insistence on the niceties of legal procedure, but it would be pretty hard to convince any but the wealthier classes of litigants that mere technicalities are not resorted to to retard or defeat much oftener than to promote the cause of right.

THERE are certain matters in regard to which sentiment and logic seem to be, for long periods at least, in almost hopeless conflict. The question of Woman's Suffrage is one of these. The conception of our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and lady friends generally quitting the quiet retreat of the home or the social circle for the political club, the polling booth, and the legislative hall—all of which are but logical sequences of the acceptance of the franchise—is one from which most men, whether by force of habit and prejudice, or some higher and sounder motive, find themselves shrinking with deep dislike. More significant still, perhaps, a large, probably much the larger, number of the most estimable women recoil from the picture with still stronger aversion. There is something in the thought of taking part in public affairs and popular contests which seems altogether repugnant to the finer feelings and instincts of the sex. But, on the other hand, when we come to discuss the question on the basis of common justice, perhaps even when we consider it on the ground of public utility, many of us are forced to confess with Premier Mowat that we are unable to answer the arguments of the advocates of female suffrage. Historically, it is demonstrable that women have suffered serious hardship and wrong from the inability of masculine legislators to put themselves in their place, or to see beyond the range of their own selfish interests and narrow prejudices. It is also undeniable that the modern "Woman's Rights" movements, distasteful as they may often be, have already resulted in the abolition of many a hoary injustice, and in giving to women an influence for good which is being turned to excellent account in effecting many moral and social reforms. Logic in the end must prevail over sentiment. The former is of adamant, the latter changes with the times and customs; and the failure of Mr. Waters' Bill in the Ontario Assembly, is probably one of those failures which have in them the potency and promise of coming success. The concession to women of the right to vote in school and municipal elections foreshadowed the ultimate concession of the larger franchise which has just been refused; and opponents of the measure may as well perhaps bow to the inevitable and begin to school themselves to resignation if approbation is impossible.

THE Bill introduced in the Commons by Mr. Weldon, of Albert, for the extradition of criminals, is a simple, straight-forward measure which Parliament may do itself credit by passing. The proposal to refuse any longer to allow Canada to be made an asylum for the large class of thieves, embezzlers and other rogues who now infest our land, is one which commands the approval of every right-minded citizen. The Act, if passed, must, of course, provide ample safe-guards against surrender for anything but positive, unquestioned criminality. With such safe-guards it is not easy to see any ground on which it can be objected to, save the absurd one that the United States, or other countries may not reciprocate. They probably will do so, but if not, why should that prevent our legislating for our own good? If for any reason any country wishes to retain Canadian criminals, let them keep them, but let not Canada keep others in return. We cannot afford to do so. Their very presence and example is demoralizing. An

American journal, we observe, seems to think that such an Act is *ultra vires* of the Canadian Parliament, on the ground, we presume, that only British law or treaty can refuse a refugee the right of asylum on British soil. But as Mr. Weldon is an expert in both Canadian and international law, it is to be presumed that he has carefully studied the legal and constitutional aspects of the question.

THE promoters of the Imperial Federation project certainly attest their sincerity and faith by the persistent energy with which they are striving to fasten their great idea upon the public mind. The eloquence and enthusiasm of such advocates as Mr. Parkin can scarcely fail to produce a powerful, if not permanent impression. As is, we dare say, necessary and proper, these platform efforts aim rather to stimulate the popular imagination and loyalty to British institutions and ideals than to throw light upon the hard practical questions that lie thickly beneath the surface of the grand scheme, ready to emerge and rear their formidable fronts the moment the discussion comes down to earth, quitting the regions of poetic fancy for those of practical statesmanship. This reference to the absence of definite outlines and tangible proposals is so common that one shrinks from repeating it, yet repetition does not weaken the force of an objection so long as that objection remains unanswered. That it does as yet remain without an answer is not only obvious to all who have followed the history of the movement, but is tacitly or openly admitted in the elaborate arguments brought forward by the advocates of the idea, to show why the definiteness of a distinct scheme is for the present both impossible and undesirable.

PERHAPS the most direct attempt that has yet been made in Canada to grapple fairly with the standing charge that the Imperial Federation League has not yet come down from the clouds into the realm of things practical and practicable is that contained in a letter to *The Globe* by Mr. A. J. Cattanaeh, President of the Toronto Branch of the League. Mr. Cattanaeh's statement of the difficulties in the way of formulating such a definite scheme as is demanded is strikingly frank. "Great Britain," he says, "has her own peculiar interests, and the interests of the different Colonies and dependencies are as various as these are numerous. The interests of Canada differ from those of Australia; and those of the African Colonies from both of them." This brief summary of the case seems, in itself, formidable enough to beget despair in any mind not under the influence of a very sanguine temperament. Mr. Cattanaeh gives it, however, merely to show the folly of expecting that any one section of the Empire could propound a scheme which would meet universal acceptance. What is essential, he thinks, is that there should be some definite end in view. That end is union; discussion the means by which it is to be reached. Discussion, "with a view to arriving at the best conclusion, with the aid of public opinion," was laid down as the main object of the League at the London Conference in 1884. But is "the proposal to form a union of all the members of the British Empire for purposes of mutual benefit and defence," a sufficiently definite object to make discussion fruitful or hopeful? Is it not rather discouraging that, after nearly five years of discussion, neither the central body nor any branch of the League has even tentatively outlined a single feature of the scheme in such shape that it could be brought before other branches, or the public, for serious criticism? Mr. Cattanaeh admits that Canada has reached a critical point and must soon "accept the responsibilities of a nation." Can she then afford to wait for the fruition of a project which takes root so slowly?

THE other questions in connection with Imperial Federation, suggested by Mr. Cattanaeh's letter, are too many to be stated, much less discussed, in a paragraph. To one or two, which we do not remember to have seen dealt with elsewhere, we may just refer. What would be the real status of the outlying members, or, let us say for the sake of definiteness, of Canada, in such a federation? The word "federation" suggests a compact entered into by two or more parties on equal terms. Is there not confusion, if not contradiction, in the notion of a federation between a great Empire and one or more

of its colonies? Could Great Britain invite Canada, or could Canada consent, to enter upon a conference with a view to such a federation, while the latter is in the position of a mere dependency of the former? If not, if it is one of the postulates of the scheme that the Colonies shall first be put in a position to propose, discuss, accept or reject terms and conditions with all the freedom of independent States, what would be the position of any one which might ultimately refuse to enter the federation? Could it be relegated back to the Colonial position? If this were understood to be the alternative, would not the Colony be negotiating under constraint, not as a free agent? Mr. Cattanaeh gives "mutual benefit and defence" as roughly indicating the purposes of the movement. With regard to the benefit we need not reiterate what has been so often said as to the manifest improbability that England will ever consent to tax the food of her people for the benefit of her colonists. Mr. Cattanaeh himself dismisses this *sine qua non* of the whole affair to a dim, far-off future, where he can find nothing more hopeful to urge than that "no one can say that these difficulties [arising out of our rivalry with the United States and differences of opinion on questions of Free Trade and Protection] are insuperable or that present opinions on these questions will always remain unchanged." But he himself seems to admit in another connection that the question of our future is already pressing. As to defence and related matters, there is something so inspiring in the thought of a grand Imperial Parliament or Federal Council, that one might almost forget to ask, What would the influence of Canada's quota of representatives be worth in such a Council, in deciding any great question of policy? But Mr. Cattanaeh, with the admirable frankness which marks his letter, relieves us of this perplexity by telling us, on the high authority of Lord Rosebery, that "there would be at least very great difficulty in getting Britain and the great self-governing powers to commit vital interests to a deliberative body of any kind which was not entirely of their own creation, and especially a body representing a great variety of interests." What elements of attractiveness remain in the scheme, we must leave for our readers to determine.

THE announcement that the boundary question so long pending between the Dominion and Ontario Governments has been finally settled, and that that between Ontario and Quebec is in a fair way for immediate settlement, was as unexpected as it is gratifying. In this case, as in that disposed of by the decision of the British Privy Council, Mr. Mowat's contention has prevailed. The northern boundary of Ontario, as now agreed upon, will, it is understood, follow the course of the Albany River to a point near Fort Albany on James' Bay, thus securing for the Province a seaport, whatever that may be worth in latitude 54°, and a new mineral area that may at some future day be found very valuable. The proposed northerly boundary of Quebec, the fifty-second parallel, will take in Lake Mistasini, that mysterious sheet of water, or inland sea, concerning the size and character of which such strange and conflicting stories are told. This boundary has been referred to Mr. Mercier for approval, but corresponds so nearly with that his Government is said to have asked for, that there can be little doubt of its ready acceptance. Whatever new revelations may be made in the future concerning the great unknown territories beyond, it is probable that the lines suggested will satisfy the present ambitions of both the Governments and people of the two Provinces for extension in a northerly direction. Since the above was in type it is learned that Mr. Mercier has refused to accept parallel 52° as a boundary. Hence the matter, so far as Ontario and Quebec, and perhaps so far as Ontario and the Dominion are concerned, is still undetermined.

THE adoption by the American House of Representatives of Mr. Hitt's resolution, making a distinct offer of Commercial Union to Canada, and the virtual adoption of the same resolution by the Senate, where but a single opposing vote prevented its immediate passage, is an event of no little significance. The importance of the resolution lies not so much in the proposal it makes as in the spirit it reveals. For a year or two past the situation as between these two neighbouring countries has been not only uncomfortable, but undeniably threatening. There was serious danger that we might at any moment be plunged into a commercial war, such as in itself would only be less damaging to the interests of both, and less disgraceful to our

common civilization, than actual war, and would, moreover, carry with it the constant dread of the latter. It is, therefore, pleasing to note indications of an improved state of feeling on both sides of the line. We do not, indeed, see any reason to suppose that the offer itself is likely to be accepted by Canada. Nor have we ever thought that there was sufficient probability of Unrestricted Reciprocity in any other form than that of Commercial Union being accepted by the United States to make it worth discussion as a practical question. What can, with some confidence, be said, and this is really saying a great deal, is that the attitude of the expiring Congress, which, it may safely be assumed, will also be that of the incoming Congress, indicates a disposition to resume peaceful and friendly relations, and, possibly, to open the way for discussion of the common interests of the two countries, with a view to a better mutual understanding, and, if that is not too much to hope for, a final settlement of all matters now in dispute. We are glad to observe in recent utterances of members of our own Government, and in some sections of the press which supports it, similar indications of a reaction in the direction of "sweet reasonableness."

THE collapse of *The Times* case before the Parnell commission, on which we commented last week, has been put beyond dispute, so far as the forged letters are concerned, by the admission of *The Times*, both in its own columns and through its counsel, Sir Richard Webster. The suicide of the forger Pigott has still further accentuated it. For the present the investigation is at a standstill, pending the submission of an interim report of the Commission to Parliament. Whether the court will continue to sit for any length of time seems uncertain, but in any event the centre of interest will, no doubt, be transferred with the report to the House of Commons. Meanwhile Mr. Parnell's singularly moderate and skilful speech has produced a marked effect, both by what it contained and by what it omitted. The heavy majority against Mr. Morley's want-of-confidence motion, shows no sign of weakening in the solidarity with which Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists are united to oppose the Gladstonian programme of Home Rule. But stranger things have happened than would be an attempt at a compromise on some modified local-government basis, as an outgrowth of the recent developments. Such a conjecture cannot be considered utterly wild when we find a Conservative M.P. writing to *The Times* to say that Mr. Parnell's speech has changed the situation.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S Inaugural Address presents few salient features to challenge comment. It is simple and unpretentious throughout, and, so far as appears from the accounts and extracts yet to hand, contains no statement or allusion of special interest to Canada. Its strongest paragraphs, or those designed to be such, are devoted to the laudation of the protective system and the general glorification of the United States. The Monroe doctrine, without which no Inaugural would be complete, is mildly asserted. A new departure, suggested, no doubt, by the Samoan incident, is foreshadowed in the warning that "it must not be assumed that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domicile for purposes of trade in all countries and in many islands of the sea, and demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights." The declaration that "the offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties" is not without an important bearing on the matters now unhappily in dispute between the United States and the Dominion, and should fresh complications arise it might not be amiss for the latter to test the President's sincerity by proposing to call in the aid of such "friendly arbitration." Meanwhile the intimation that a portion of the immense surplus will be used in building and equipping a fleet of war-ships may be taken, in connection with the warning before quoted, to indicate that the United States will take in the future a more prominent place in the ranks of the Maritime powers than hitherto. Still the speech, as a whole, is free from arrogance or Jingoism in its references to other nations. It is, one can readily believe, the utterance of a good and honest man, sincerely desirous of doing right. Whether it is the utterance of a man strong enough in character and will to resist the tremendous pressure that will be brought to bear upon him to do a thousand little wrongs, and possibly a few great ones, is yet to be proved.

"THOROUGH" is to be the policy of the new French Administration, if we may judge from the stern measures it has taken to stamp out the League of Patriots. The prompt suppression of that Society and the arrest of two of its leading members has won for the Tirard Cabinet the support of a strong majority in the Chamber, and the applause which is always given to bold and vigorous action in critical trials. But it by no means follows that the crisis is over. The suppression of the League itself has much the appearance of an arbitrary exercise of power, and can be justified only by the clearest proof of the treasonable designs and machinations of the organization. Otherwise a reaction is pretty sure to follow, such as may go far to warrant M. Laguerre's declaration that he and his friends are delighted to see the Government enter upon a career of violence, and that they regard M. Tirard as their best ally. The real tragedy or farce, whichever it may prove to be, is being enacted without the Chamber, not within it. If M. Tirard can succeed in proving to the satisfaction of an excited populace that Boulanger's aims are traitorous, and that the League of Patriots is "an electoral machine got up to put one man on the dictatorial Throne of France," he may avert the threatened danger and become the saviour of his country. Otherwise he may but make heroes and martyrs of those he would crush as traitors and hasten the revolution he seeks to avert.

COMPETITION AND THE TRUSTS.

"COMPETITION and the Trusts" is the subject of a thoughtful article by Mr. George Iles, in the March number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. The generating causes of the "Trust" are easily found in the great economy of production secured by concentration of capital and minute sub-division of labour; in the extreme wastefulness of competitive methods of distribution, as seen especially in the excessive cost of solicitation, in its various forms and consequences; and, though this is really implied in the preceding, "in the immense tax commonly included in the prices of retail sales." In regard to the latter, one often wonders whether the town or country merchant, who is called upon by half-a-dozen competing travelling agents in the course of a morning, or the farmer whose doors are besieged by canvassers for books, agricultural implements, and so forth, ever stops to reckon how large a part of the price of the article he buys goes to pay for this expensive method of bringing it to his notice. It is certain there can be no return to the old system, under which the village merchant went twice a year to the wholesaler in the nearest town or city for his six months' supply. It is equally clear that the modern consumer cannot be forever taxed for the support of unnecessary regiments of competing middlemen's agents. Whether the solution of the problem is yet to be found in the "trust" or "combine," conditioned and regulated by legislation, as Mr. Iles and other economists seem to think, is a most important inquiry, and well worth discussing.

With some of the positions taken by Mr. Iles the reader will find it hard to agree. It is, no doubt, true that the systematic underselling caused by competition is one of the chief inducements to adulteration, but it by no means follows that, "if a grinder of paints begins mixing sulphate of baryta with his white leads, his competitors must do the same," or that "if a dealer in syrup dilutes it with glucose, in self-defence others in the trade must practise the same deception." Not even from the commercial, much less from the moral point of view, is the conclusion sound. In numerous instances the old honourable firms are able to maintain paying prices for the pure goods for which their trade mark and established reputation are guarantee, in spite of all adulterations. Morally considered, the argument from competition is just as available for the defence of short weight or measure, or any other form of roguery. "The low prices brought about by such [adulterating] methods mean dear buying." The manufacturer's and dealer's best defence lies in demonstrating this fact to the public. The State, on its part, is bound to protect the consumer by a rigid system of inspection, and legislation is steadily moving in this direction. Mr. Iles, again after describing the iniquitous methods by which the famous Standard Oil Trust gained its tremendous monopoly, asks, "If the Standard Oil Trust, disgraceful though its history may be, can prove that it gathers, transports, refines, and sells petroleum cheaper than could the competitors whose place it has taken, what can be said against it?" Surely Mr. Iles cannot mean to teach that the end justifies the means. If, as he says, "violence and fraud were employed" in pushing rivals to the wall; if

"clerks were tempted to betray a competitor's confidence," and "workmen were bribed to explode his stills," no possible results can condone such crimes, and no state or community can afford to overlook them and become sharers in the fruits of such iniquities.

"Trusts" fall in the main, says Mr. Iles, into four classes, "those which, like the iron and steel trust, are fostered by a tariff which excludes foreign competition; those like the envelope trust which derive an additional element of monopoly from patented machinery and processes; those like the gas trusts, which are of quasi-public character, and operate under municipal franchise; and lastly, those which, like the Standard Oil and Cotton-Seed Oil Trusts, depend solely upon aggregated capital and unified organization for their supremacy." The conditions suggest for each of the first three its appropriate remedy. Lower or abolish the tariff and you destroy the basis of the first, and so far as our Canadian "combines" are of this class the simple and logical treatment proposed by Mr. Edgar in the Commons is clearly indicated by the diagnosis, and could not fail to be effective. For the second and third classes the remedies—viz., making patents liable to forfeiture by abuse, and strict municipal control—are equally obvious. It is in the case of the fourth class that the chief difficulty emerges, and in regard to its treatment Mr. Iles is less specific. Perhaps the best Canadian illustration would be that of the Sugar Combine, as it existed a year ago, though in this, as in many other cases, capital and organization are greatly aided by tariff, and Mr. Edgar's remedy might prove sufficient. But in any case the right and duty of legislation forbidding all interference with the liberty of individual competitors or middlemen, by forced or voluntary agreement, or by any measures in the nature of boycotting, seem clear. Hence an act proceeding, to a considerable extent at least, along the lines of Mr. Clark Wallace's proposed bill, is unobjectionable and necessary for the protection of the public.

There are at least two very important kinds of combination in which Canadians are deeply interested, which do not seem to be included in the foregoing enumeration. We refer to railway and mining monopolies. Both are exemplified in the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, whose methods were recently under discussion in the Commons. In regard to both, the monopoly is made possible by the limitation of the supply. In both the right of the people to regulate by legislation seems clear and will, no doubt, be more fully recognized in the future than it has been in the past. Railways are not only necessarily limited in number, but are ordinarily possible only by means of the public charter granting extraordinary powers of interference with private property and rights. Few will now deny that such deposits as the coal deposit at Lethbridge should be regarded primarily as the property of the whole country. If disposed of at all to private parties, the right of ownership thereby conferred should, evidently, be made subject to such conditions as will amply secure to the whole public the fullest benefit of the beneficent provision made by nature for their comfort or necessities. Hence all arguments founded on rights of property should respect first of all the paramount right of the public. There is room for doubt as to the expediency of giving proprietary rights in minerals, limited in extent and location, to private parties; there can be none as to the propriety of protecting the public by imposing the most rigid conditions on both the mine-owners and the railroads which distribute the products of the mines. As for the main question, in which all these specific cases are involved, a simple fact stated by Mr. Iles seems to us to merit much more attention than has been bestowed upon it, if it does not contain the master key for all the complications and combinations. This fact is that, "in Great Britain, every year, more than a hundred million dollars' worth of goods are distributed at retail at a gross cost little exceeding five per cent," while as a rule in America distribution costs probably twenty per cent.

If co-operation can do so much in the sphere of distribution, why not also in that of production? Responsible Government is, in one of its aspects, but co-operation on the largest scale, e.g., in its Post Office Department. If it prove, as some argue with much force, that all the benefits of such co-operation may be secured through the media of subordinate corporations such as the railway "pools," manufacturing and distributing "trusts," etc., purged of all objectionable features, and rigidly conditioned and supervised by Government and Parliament, so much the better. But the purging, the conditioning, and to a certain extent the supervision, are what must, for the present, be insisted on.

THE JESUITS ESTATES ACT.

AT a time when the public press, public bodies and private individuals are discussing the action of the Quebec Legislature respecting the so-called Jesuits estates, it may not be out of place to examine into the actual facts of the case as they appear upon the face of the Act.

In approaching the subject it is necessary to get rid of the notion that the Jesuits have been endowed by the grant of money in question, as public discussion would lead one to believe—a notion entirely unfounded, as a perusal of the measure will show.

It is proposed to treat the matter, first in a descriptive manner, and having ascertained the actual contents of the Act, to subject it to criticism.

The Act, which will be found in the Quebec Statutes for 1888, was assented to by a strange coincidence on the twelfth of July of that year. It contains in its preamble the whole of the correspondence between the Government on the one hand, and on the other the Roman Catholic authorities and dignitaries, professedly acting on behalf of the Pope. This correspondence ends in certain articles assented to on both sides, which were to be ratified by the Legislature and the Pope; and the Act proceeds to ratify them and to direct the disposal of certain funds. Let us now examine the negotiations, as upon them depends the meaning of the Act.

The preamble opens with a recital of that portion of His Honour's Speech from the Throne which referred to the question. It then proceeds to recite that the estates were "confiscated" by His Majesty, George III., and were afterwards transferred to the Province of Canada; that representations were made by various ecclesiastics and others "respecting these estates," and a letter from the Archbishop of Quebec to the Premier and its answer in 1885 are recited. Then follow the correspondence and negotiations of 1888 which culminated in the Act, the result of which will be shortly stated. The correspondence is opened by a letter dated February 17th, from the Premier to Cardinal Simeoni, which states that a despatch from His Eminence in 1887 informed Cardinal Taschereau that the Pope had "reserved to himself the right of settling the question of the Jesuits' estates in Canada," that the property had been allowed to fall into great neglect, on account of its sale having been objected to by "exalted personages;" and the letter then proceeds: "Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to ask your Eminence if you see any serious objection to the Government's selling the property, pending a final settlement of the question of the Jesuits' estates. The Government would look upon the proceeds of the sale as a special deposit, to be disposed of hereafter in accordance with the agreement to be entered into between the parties interested, with the sanction of the Holy See." The answer states that the Holy Father "was pleased to grant permission to sell the property . . . upon the express condition, however, that the sum to be received be deposited and left at the free disposal of the Holy See." An objection was raised to this by a telegram from the Premier, who "respectfully objects to the conditions imposed," and cannot expect to succeed in a settlement "unless permission is given to sell the property upon the conditions and in accordance with the exact terms of my letter of the 17th February last." A telegram from Rome then states: "The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuit Estates as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the Holy See."

At this stage, "permission" having been obtained to sell the property, it becomes necessary to have a duly authorized officer to treat with. The Procurator of the Jesuits is therefore authorized to treat, and the letter from Rome giving him authority, in answer to the question put, "Should authority be given to any one to claim from the Government . . . the property, etc.," contains a reply, "Affirmatively in favour of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus . . . that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus treat in their own name with the Civil Government, in such a manner however as to leave full liberty to the Holy See to dispose of the property as it deems advisable, and consequently that they should be very careful that no condition or clause should be inserted in the official deed of the concession of such property, which could in any manner affect the liberty of the Holy See."

Then follows a letter from the Premier to the Procurator which desires him to bear certain things in mind. After providing for formalities, it points out that there is no civil, but a moral obligation only, to treat; that there cannot be a question of restitution in kind as that had been abandoned by those concerned, but only a

money compensation; that the amount fixed should be exclusively expended in the Province; that a complete and perpetual concession of all property which may have belonged in Canada to the Fathers of the old Society should be made to the Province; that any agreement should be binding only in so far as ratified by the Legislature and the Pope; that the amount of the compensation should remain as a deposit with the Government till the ratification by the Pope and the making known of his wishes respecting its distribution; finally that the statute should provide a grant for the Protestant minority. This despatch is acknowledged. The moral obligation is recognized as sufficient; the mode of compensation is said to be satisfactory; the expenditure within the Province is assented to; full concession of the estates is promised to be made; ratification is to bind the negotiations; the amount of compensation is to remain as suggested; and it is almost needless to add that a reply to the question of a grant to the Protestant minority is dispensed with. The claim is then put in at a little over two millions; and, in concluding the valuation, the humble suggestion is made that the Government should grant Laprairie Common to the Society of Jesus "as a monument to commemorate the eminently Catholic and Conservative Act which you are about to perform." The Premier's reply names the amount of compensation as \$400,000, and expresses willingness to grant Laprairie Common as asked. This offer is then graciously accepted, and nothing remains but to draw the necessary papers.

After a recital of all formal documents, the Act then ratifies "the aforesaid arrangements," and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to carry them out according to their form and tenor. Secondly, the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to "pay out of any public money at his disposal, the sum of \$400,000, in the manner and under the conditions mentioned in the documents above cited, and to make any deed that he may deem necessary for the full and entire execution of such agreement." Thirdly, His Honour is authorized to transfer all rights in Laprairie Common to the Society of Jesus. Fourthly, on such settlement \$60,000 is to be paid to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor is also authorized to dispose of the whole of the property known as the Jesuits' Estates. The Act respecting the disposition of escheated property is made to apply, and the proceeds of the property may be applied "for the above mentioned purposes, or for any other purposes approved by the Legislature."

This concludes the legislation; and we may deduce from the foregoing the following propositions:—1. Waiving the use of the term "confiscation," the Government recognizes the title to the estates as in the Crown. 2. It asks the Pope's permission to sell, before negotiations are opened. 3. Restitution in kind, that is, restoration of the specific estates, was abandoned by the claimants. 4. But permission to sell is granted upon terms. 5. The terms are accepted, viz., that the proceeds of the sale shall be held by the Government for the Pope, subject only to the condition that it be expended within the Province. 6. By the Act \$400,000 of public money is voted to the Pope, not the proceeds of the sale, though when the property is sold the proceeds may be used for the purpose of the grant.

Having arrived at the chief points of the negotiations and the basis of settlement, we are in a position to examine them critically. Whatever may be alleged elsewhere as to the title to these estates, we have the solemn avowal of the Legislature in this Act that at the inception of the negotiations the estates belonged to Her Majesty, and were in every sense of the term Crown lands. It is a common proposition of law that when a body corporate is dissolved without having disposed of its property, it reverts to the Crown. Whether the estates were so held, and reverted to the Crown upon dissolution and suppression of the Jesuits, it is immaterial to enquire, as the authorized statement is made in the Act that the property belonged to the Crown in Canada by transfer from the Imperial authorities; and by the succession of constitutional events it became the property of Her Majesty as represented by the Government of the Province of Quebec. When this is supplemented by the statement of the Premier, made during the negotiations, and assented to by the Roman Catholic authorities, that restitution in kind—that is, restoration of the specific estates—had long ago been abandoned, and that only a moral obligation to make compensation existed, we have the fullest assurance from both of the contracting parties that the title to the estates lay in Her Majesty, that no permission from any one was necessary in dealing with them as Crown lands, that no title or right of property could be conceded by the Pope or the Jesuits to the Gov-

ernment, and therefore that no lien, moral, equitable, or legal, upon the proceeds of the sale existed in favour of any one but Her Majesty.

With these mutual concessions formally made, unequivocally expressed, and firmly ratified, we are able to arrive at an exact estimate of what has been done by the Legislature; and that is, first, that \$400,000, not the proceeds of the sale, but of "any public money" at the disposal of the Government, is voted to His Holiness the Pope. The enacting part of the statute loses altogether the complexion of a fulfilment of a moral obligation to the Jesuits, past or present, but takes the form of a voluntary grant of public money to the Pope, to be disposed of according to his wishes, subject only to the limitation or condition that it shall be expended in the Province. The only compensation given to the Jesuits is the grant of Laprairie Common, which is a free grant, expressly made in commemoration of the event, and not as a restitution of property.

While the Act ratifies the agreement, it will appear on careful perusal that it does not complete or render final the settlement, though that would appear to be so from a superficial reading. The Legislature has bound itself, in so far as it can, to carry out the arrangements, that is, to hold the proceeds of the sale at the disposal of the Pope. It does not provide that the gift of \$400,000 is to be in full of the proceeds of the sale; so that, while the Pope is entitled to say that he shall retain the whole of this sum in case the estates produce less, the Government having taken this risk, there is nothing to prevent His Holiness from demanding all that the estates may produce in excess of this, if hereafter they shall be found to produce more; for the express stipulation is that the proceeds of sale shall be held for him. The inconsistency of the negotiations at this point is remarkable. It could not fail to escape observation that the Pope required the proceeds of the sale to be held for him, and that the authority of his agent was limited, and yet the offer of \$400,000 is not made in substitution or satisfaction of the proceeds of sale. In making any future claim there will be a much more firm basis therefor than there was at the inception of the correspondence. In fact the seventh section of the Act expressly provides that the proceeds of the property may be applied "for the above mentioned purposes," and though it is true that the Legislature proceeds to say "or for any other purposes approved by the Legislature," it is not likely that any higher or other claim than that expressly provided for by this act will be recognized by any Government or Legislature as faithful to His Holiness as the present.

In its constitutional aspect the Act is most decidedly objectionable in two points; and however the people of the Province at large may feel, one is somewhat surprised to find that ministers of the Crown as such, and the Lieutenant-Governor, could have assented to the passing of the Act in its present form, while the same end might possibly have been reached in another way. The grave objections to the measure have already been indicated, and may be shortly stated thus:—The Government, recognizing the property as belonging to Her Majesty and forming part of the Crown Lands of the Province, have asked, received and acted upon the permission of a foreigner to deal with them; and further they have placed at the disposal of the same foreigner \$400,000 of the public moneys, or in other words, while the expenditure of public funds should be directed by those constitutional methods which every faithful Government is bound to observe, the Legislature has abdicated its functions in favour of the Pope, and has unconstitutionally committed to His Holiness the disposition and distribution of nearly half a million in the Province.

With respect to the first point, the seeking of foreign "permission," authority, direction, or, call it what you will, to deal with Crown lands is an act which amounts almost, if not altogether, to an abnegation of the sovereignty of Her Majesty. It is a surrender of governmental powers to the direction of a foreigner, and so, indirectly, an acknowledgment of his sovereignty. This is especially remarkable in the case of a Colonial Legislature, as it derives its authority, not from the power given to it by the people (who in this case are probably in complete harmony with the Legislature), but from the Act of the Imperial Parliament. If any doubt should exist as to the effect of subjecting the property or subjects of Her Majesty to foreign control, it may speedily be dispelled by a reference to the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in *International Bridge Company v. Canada Southern R. R. Company*, reported in 28th Grant at page 114, where his Lordship characterizes any attempt to subject Canadian interests to foreign legislation as unconstitutional. The question arose as to the signification of concurrent Acts of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of New York, or the Congress of the United States, incorporating Bridge Companies to bridge the Niagara River. His Lordship says: "Each country has assented to the corporation created by it uniting with the corporation created by the other, and bringing into the union the rights and liabilities conferred or imposed upon it, and certainly Canada has not introduced the provisions of any Act of Congress passed subsequent to the union applying to the united company. Were the Canadian Parliament to endeavour to do so—to say that Canadian subjects and Canadian corporations are to be subject to legislation that might be passed by Congress, it would, I apprehend, be unconstitutional; it would be authorizing a foreign power to legislate for its subjects, an abdication of sovereignty inconsistent with its relation to the Empire of which it forms a part." In like terms may we characterize the action of the Legislature in deferring to a foreign authority in disposing of Crown lands.

Much more objectionable is the placing of public funds at foreign disposal. The fact that the money is to be expended within the Province does not weaken, but rather strengthens, the objection; for it introduces the element of a foreign sovereignty into the Province. The Provincial Legislature might well retain its legislative and governmental powers while parting with money in favour of a foreign power. Such instances as the voting of public funds to foreign charitable or humane objects at once suggest themselves. But the invitation to control the public purse of the Province to one who claims sovereign power in all parts of world, and whose faithful children would gladly see the actual return of the temporal power, is objectionable in the extreme. The Legislature subordinates itself to the foreign authority, becomes its trustee, its mere minister, promising obedience to all commands respecting the distribution of so much of the Provincial funds. No more objectionable action could be taken by any trustees of governing power, whether constitutional or not; but it is surprising if any doubt does exist as to the unconstitutional action of the Legislature in this respect.

We may here endeavour to dispel the vulgar impression that the inhabitants of Quebec have peculiar constitutional rights depending upon treaty with France. They have none. Canada was ceded to Great Britain "in the most ample manner and form, without restriction." The King agreed, however, "to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada," and to give orders "that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit." It would be strange indeed if Great Britain, having achieved the conquest of Canada, should immediately place herself under a continuing obligation to France as to the mode of government of the inhabitants. On the contrary, His Majesty allows freedom of worship and profession of religion, insisting at the same time upon the supremacy of the laws of Great Britain. If any special privileges exist in favour of certain bodies or classes of the inhabitants of Quebec, they depend upon laws passed by themselves under the ample powers of self-government which the Parliament of Great Britain has given them, and not upon the obligation of Great Britain to render an account to France for her method of government in Quebec.

The policy of Great Britain, and of most of her colonies, has been to prevent the property of the nation from falling into mortmain. Every colonial Legislature may frame its own policy, and if it sees fit to depart from what has for centuries been considered a wise principle of government, it is at liberty to do so. In this aspect it cannot be charged as unconstitutional that the public property should be directed into an unproductive and unremunerative channel. It is a matter of policy only. But it is a distinct and overt act of infidelity to British constitutional usage and government to subject Crown property and public funds to the disposition and control of a foreign power.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

SLEEP.

How sweet to sleep when the day's task is o'er!
When Nature bars the golden gates of light;
And all the world, lulled with the breath of night,
Lies hushed to dreams. By some Lethæan shore,
Man sinks to rest; nor asks one blessing more—
His freighted barque of Memory, in sight
Of port, furls all her storm-torn sails; and bright,
Loved faces greet him, as in days of yore.

But sweeter far their hallowed sleep, on whom
Life's sun has set—who bravely strove to keep
The single path of Right; and thro' the gloom
And shine dispersed rich seeds of Love to reap
A full ripe sheaf, beyond the empty tomb—
How blest their visions!—Oh, how sweet to sleep!

HENRY HERBERT PITTMAN.

LONDON LETTER.

CLOSE to the dull and decorous street of small houses built on the site of Old Marylebone Gardens stands the queerest little wayside church, chapel-of-ease to the great St. Mary's hard by. By chance I turned through the old iron gates this morning from out of the old-fashioned High Street, and with the gardener for a guide went wandering about the pretty cemetery, stopping here and there at his points of view, listening to his quiet, slow voice as he told me the history of the quaint building at our back, or spoke of the illustrious dead under his care. It happened to be his luncheon time, for clearly he had nothing to do but pace the paths with his hands behind him, so I, profiting by his leisure, loitered too. First, after locking the gates—we were in the mood to be exclusive and did not require that any member of the youthful populace should follow us in—we waited by the large, flat, brick grave near the entrance on the left while he told me that Hogarth came here to paint this identical stone for his picture in which the Idle Apprentice is playing cards close to the church porch during the service. Then we moved on a space to where Allan Ramsay sleeps the sleep of the just (that capable but unequal painter is represented at the Stuart Exhibition by his dreadful portrait of Flora Macdonald, lent by the Bodleian Library), and leaving Rysbrack the sculptor on our right we stayed in front of Charles Wesley, whose conspicuous monument occupies a

centre position. It makes one start to meet for the first time, in a churchyard, those whose voices and faces have been familiar to one for years through their books; and I had to read the epitaph over and over again before I could persuade myself that this tall column really covered the coffin of Charles, child of Susannah, mother of famous John. There is something attractive I think in the last resting place of those to whom we are bound by all manner of ties, who, knowing nothing of us, have yet become part and parcel of our lives, and standing by the stone I could appreciate the feeling with which pious souls seek shrines.

It is a life which one realises so little, that existence cheerfully led by the Wesleys at Oxford, in America, and afterwards in England; religion pretty much their one aim and thought, a life as full of self-denial, and as astonishing to the ordinary selfish worldly looker-on as that lived by the father and mother of W. E. Forster. I suppose we have all taken an interest in the little band of Reformers, have visited Frederica, under Oglethorpe's care, with Charles, and have partaken with John of his gingerbread in the forest after that somewhat discreditable affair in which of a surety the Reverend gentleman did not shine, and though one's enthusiasm does not carry one as far as did Coleridge's when he declared that no other book was so often in his hands as Southey's *Memoirs of Wesley*, yet to most of us the poet's truthful, sagacious talk of the brothers and their friends appeals.

As the light snow drifted over the mounds and crosses, and my guide murmured at my side, all sorts of recollections came into my mind, and I seemed again to be listening to Mrs. Wesley's eager account of that wonderful Jacobite, the Epworth ghost, and of the dreadful fire from which John was snatched, a brand from the burning, and I heard Sam's upbraiding voice in Dean's Yard, and John's wife scolding as she turned out her husband's pockets and read every foolish line written by the religious ladies of his community; and Charles's singing tones in the pulpit of the chapel near Bunhill Fields, a pulpit the possession of which he was not allowed peacefully to retain. The small country parsonage, Westminster and Oxford to Georgia, Georgia back to England, anon to the graveyard of the little village of St. Mary-le-bourne, these are some of the shifting scenes of the drama. How soon it is all over! How swiftly the actors run through their parts, and quick the curtain descends on a play in which the principal rôles were admirably performed on the whole, in spite of certain faults of taste, and in which even the supers, such as Alexander Mather, and Sampson Stanforth, honestly did their best. The motive of the play was not of the common, the moral excellent. Whether the audience applauded wisely I cannot tell, these things are so much a matter of opinion; but the dispassioned looker-on of to-day, untouched by the fever of the Methodist revival, can find I suppose much to condemn as well as to approve in the life-work of this quiet dead person at my feet. That there was vanity in both brothers no one can doubt (you will recollect Walpole's account of the preaching of John), and a lack of submission to their pastors and masters, traits easy enough to find in their followers; but that they were truly religious in the best sense of the word, as honest, too, as it is possible for frail human beings to be, outspoken, just, no one can deny. From so many of their friends one hears the same account of their sweetness of temper and extraordinary piety. One would like to have met them, dressed in their plain clothes, with never a toss of powder in their hair. It would have been a proud moment for Mrs. Wesley, notable managing mother of that enormous family of nineteen children, if she too could have seen among the great of the earth her sons' familiar profiles in Westminster Abbey; if she too could have read what succeeding generations have said of her boys. Every one knows how she educated these brothers and sisters on terribly narrow means, amongst other duties holding prayer-meetings, and disdaining not to blow a horn round the house so as to alarm the rats, the probable origination of the disturbances in the parsonage (by the way it is not likely that Martha Wesley who later deceived her family in the matter of Mr. Hall was in reality the originator of Old Jeffrey and his knockings) keeping strictly the while to those Jacobite principles which her sons inherited. This extraordinary exemplary woman, as Southey calls her, played no unimportant part in the Epworth household, and one cannot wonder at the affection in which she was held. It is part of her reward that when one thinks or speaks of her famous sons, whose names are known wherever English is spoken, one thinks and speaks as well of her, the obscure country clergyman's wife, who did so much to make those sons what they were.

Into the little church next we sauntered, to find Baretto of all people looking at us from the wall, that same fiery Italian to whose good character Johnson gave evidence, the tutor of Queenie Thrale, the hated of her flippant mother, carved by Banks—that excellent sculptor's *chef-d'œuvre* is I think the sleeping figure of Pelelope Boothby, a charming red-haired child whom Reynolds painted, who died at six years of age, and is buried at Ashbourne in the Peak country—and very like Sir Joshua's portrait of the Foreign Secretary to the Royal Academy: the *basso relievo* ornaments the dim aisle with its unlooked-for presence, to the pleasure of the visitors who come. Yet another touch of interest is given by the font, at which Byron, born in Holles street in the parish, was christened; and indeed the little place has been much honoured in its time, for Phiz came here to make the drawing for David Copperfield's wedding. The artist exaggerated so many of the details—a trick he often fell into—and the interior has been so much altered since then, it would be impossible now to recognize the portrait. To the old church, which stood here

till 1741 when the present one was built, came Hogarth to paint, as I have said, the graveyard for one of his plates of the Idle Apprentice; and also to find a background for his piece of the young rake marrying the rich old woman. In the old building he discovered exactly what he wanted, even to the spider's web spun across the mouth of the poor-box.

There is nothing for which to turn out of one's way in the garish parish church, if I except a respectable "Nativity" by West, and the graves of Northcote and Cosway in the adjoining cemetery not far from the north door, so keeping straight down the High Street I came to the bow-windowed house looking on to the Marylebone Road where Dickens lived after leaving Doughty Street and before going to Tavistock Square. It is not an inviting neighbourhood, this. It rains oftener here than anywhere else, and the fogs are thicker and yellower, and the sun never seems to shine. But, nevertheless, in that uninteresting, commonplace brick villa some of Dickens' best work was done, including the incomparable David Copperfield. From here he went to America in 1842, and it was at this gate the children waited, as Miss Dickens has told us in her charming paper in *Cornhill*, ready for their father and mother when, the weary six months over, they returned home again. I should like to have medallions put on houses where, for instance, such persons as Dick Swiveller and Dolly Varden were born, and amongst the first one would decorate would be, I think, those three or four where our great English humourist at different times set up his desk.

The mention just now of the Epworth ghost has reminded me of another I heard of the other day, only mine is not a genuine "spright" (as Emilia Wesley spelt the word) I am sorry to say, for I hate a ghost that can be explained away. There is an old house somewhere near Durham where at the end of the last century a dreadful little tragedy took place. The owner of the property had married, against the wish of his own people, a young French girl of no family, a Jacobin, of so fierce a temper and possessing such odd political opinions that none of her English country neighbours cared to know her. They say that amongst other things in the way of offence she used to treat as a feast-day the anniversaries of the execution of the King and Queen of France; that openly she preached rebellion to the quiet villagers, and in her broken English harangued the very servants in her own house on the subject of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality. These freaks soon tired out her husband's never very strong affection and led to much unhappiness. He would go up to London for months at a time to get away from a burden which in his youthful imprudence he had imposed upon himself, and for weeks, the servants declared, when he was at home they never spoke to each other. It wasn't possible for such a life to go on; and so one day after a more serious quarrel than usual the lady shot herself in the Green dressing-room, leaving a paper in which she declared her undying hatred of her husband and his country. Well, of course every one supposed she would haunt this particular room; so it was used very seldom, and had indeed not been slept in for years till about a month ago when one of the guests staying in the house offered to spend the night in the haunted chamber. The offer was accepted, the guest considered very brave when one evening he boldly locked himself into the Green dressing-room, and next morning he was received with acclamations on presenting himself rather late for breakfast, with a story to tell, like the Ancient Mariner. In the middle of the night he described himself as waking suddenly, everything was quiet, he was broad awake. Thinking he would read himself to sleep again, and recollecting he had left the matches near the fire-place he got out of bed to fetch them. Just as he was passing his hand along the mantelpiece he heard distinctly a movement close to him, and then there sang out in the room, to his amazement, the air of the Marseillaise, a tune the French lady was fond of singing. "I was ghastly frightened," said the guest, "and shot back to bed. It was something like an æolian harp. I heard nothing else and only heard it once, and after half an hour I dropped to sleep." You can imagine the interest with which he was listened to. Being more or less cool-headed and brave he insisted on sleeping there the next night, when nothing happened; but the next morning as he moved an ornament on the mantelpiece exactly the same thing occurred. Twice the air of the Marseillaise; then, profound silence. But the mystery was soon solved for the guest discovered that twisted round the foot of the china shepherdess was a thin gold chain attached to a French clock, which chain on being touched set off the chimes. The room was so seldom used the clock was never wound. "Everyone was quite angry," said the guest to me, "that the thing was found out. At the time, I must say, it gave me a most confounded start."

WALTER POWELL.

MONTREAL LETTER.

PAINT heart never won fair lady, and the Fair Lady of Higher Education for Women in Montreal seems to demand much zeal and courage in her pursuit. In the present case, however, it is not the chase, but the game, that we are interested in. Six years ago the Lady sniffed the chase in the air, and, fawn-like, darted into the woods of prejudice and disdain, hiding in thickets, and springing from cover to cover for very life. A chase of two years brought her to bay. A vanquished life of four years has reconciled her to her fate, though not without an occasional beating against the walls of her prison-house. She would give part, but not the whole, of an University education; an ordinary, but not a honour, career; a certificate, but

not a degree; a degree, but not *the* degree. In the frenzy of despair she devoted herself to abstraction, when she could not secure destruction, and is now the living monument of a woman convinced against her will.

But the chase did no harm. It threw the popular sympathy in with the pursuers, secured for them an applauding and expectant populace, and supplied them with the idea of and the courage for the next game. The young women of Montreal are now knocking at the door of the Medical Faculty. Rather than face the conflict some have quitted the field, and are procuring elsewhere what their own Alma Mater has denied them. The questions they ask are not, Shall women be educated as doctors? Is there room or need for them in the profession? Is it a profession for which they are competent, and to which they, as women, ought to aspire? Is there anything in the profession which shall exonerate women from the duty taught in the Parable of the Talents? These have been answered by time, if by nothing better. We may each hold our own opinion on every one of them. We may even block ourselves in the path of the enquiries, and imagine that in this way we answer them. The question, in itself, is reduced to a very simple and unmistakable one. Not, are our young women to procure a medical education? but, are they to procure it in their own city, in their own Alma Mater, or find their allegiance unwillingly transferred to another?

The matter is receiving much unostentatious discussion, and a petition has been laid before the Medical Faculty. It is suspected that the Medical School and the majority of the undergraduates are not violently in favour of the innovation. If they should set themselves in opposition to the question itself, instead of facing the difficulties in the way of answering it, little practical result may be hoped for at present. Such an action, however, can only postpone an important public duty—can only put off what must be done to-morrow, and what is easier to do to-day. The women are in earnest, and the Medical Faculty must learn what that means. If their claim be set aside, the School of Medicine for Women, which is destined to grow up in Canada, will be lost to Montreal and to McGill. We think much of ourselves. Perhaps deservedly so. But we cannot dictate to a continent. We cannot dictate even to the half-dozen brave hearts who have undertaken to bear the brunt of the first struggle. If they want Medical Education, they are entitled to it. They can get it. They know they can; and are not to be daunted. If possible, in their own Alma Mater; but—somewhere.

As far as I know, Kingston is the first and only Canadian refuge that has opened her gates. Already, a Women's School of Medicine is established there. It is small, and perhaps weak and struggling; but it is there. It exists. It is Canadian, and a woman is not compelled to accept exile among the other hardships of her chosen sphere. So far from detracting from its worth or our appreciation of it, one's last drop of ink should be spent in its support, in its praise, in its encouragement, in its advancement. I am enough of a Kingstonian and a champion of Queen's College to uphold her for the way she has come to the front, and enough of a Montrealer and a champion of McGill College to be loyal to her in spite of the way she has *not* come to the front. But I am more than either a champion of what is just in itself, what is best in expediency, and what is Canadian in influence and sympathy; and I do not shrink from the conviction that as Montreal possesses the finest Medical School in the Dominion, and the largest hospital field and appliances, the School of Medicine for Women, from a Canadian standpoint, from a standpoint of economy, efficiency, and future progress, ought to be in Montreal, and not in Kingston. It is, perhaps, not too late. It is much to ask of Kingston and her friends. But if she continues to be the workshop of new ideas and inventions—the cabinet where all our educational advance is to be thought out and tested—that is glory enough. She can afford, for the general good, to bestow upon Montreal the favour of adopting her children, of developing, fostering, and perfecting them.

The difficulty with the Medical Faculty in McGill ought to be confined to the obstacles in the way of practically carrying out the desire of the women, and of smoothing for them a way, which, for a few years at least, must be hard enough. The professors are men with large practices, and could, in few instances, double their class-work. With the exception of one or two classes, such as chemistry and botany—co-education is not to be thought of. The crucial point is, therefore, one of funds; for it is not to be supposed that men could be found beyond the Faculty of Arts, who could be induced to supply the endowment out of their own time and labour.

There is at present only one hope for the young women of Montreal: that the generosity and munificence of Sir Donald Smith would remove an unintentional but actual ghost in the cupboard of the institution he was desirous to advance, and set Canada abreast of other countries, by transferring his endowment for separate classes in Arts to separate classes in Medicine. In connection with the crowning generosity of a generous life, how fitting that the name which shall be perpetuated in the Victoria Hospital should add this claim also to grateful remembrance.

VILLE MARIE.

THE flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species. India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area nearly as large as Europe, have only about 5,000 species. One of the richest floras is that of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia also is rich in species, about 10,000 being already known. In the West Indies and Guinea there are 4,000.

GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

Vale, Farewell—sad words so often spoken
By quiv'ring lips to speed a parting soul,
Love's last fond wish, Hope's half-despairing token
Of faith in an unseen yet blessed goal.

With wistful eyes, purblind, more dimmed with weeping,
We "prisoners of hope" as in a misty glass
Lit by a flick'ring half-light's faint up-leaping,
The Shadows scan, and hail them as they pass,

And whisper, sighing, as they glide from vision,
"Valete, O ye spirits, fare ye well,
Safe be your journeying to fields Elysian,
The meads of rest wherein blest spirits dwell."

So, Vale, Vale, say we now, bewailing
Our loss in thee, O spirit wise and true,
Farewell, Farewell, until the great unveiling
Which waits on each, restore thee to our view.

Thou wast the Teacher, freighted full with learning,
Patient, inspiring, making young souls glow
With somewhat of thine own impassioned yearning
That Truth's fair face they might more fully know.

Nor less the Sage, deep-thoughted, clear, incisive,
Acute and virile, brilliant and profound,
E'en in thy satire just, e'en tenderly derisive,
Of the glib Sophist juggling sense and sound.

The Christian too, and, reverently kneeling
With thy great gifts before His feet who gave,
Where Reason failed, to Faith's strong arm appealing,
Did'st find the Nazarene "mighty to save"

And dare we, with fair Fancy's finger slipping
The veil aside, follow thy flight afar,
Like bird uncaged, all former flights outstripping,
Majestic sweep from burning star to star,

And see thee in sweet converse with the sages,
Who walk in light amid the groves of peace,
Whom love of Truth and Knowledge still engages
As "from glory unto glory" they increase.

And view thee basking in the Light supernal,
In whose pure lustre no dark shadows dwell,
Which streams from Him whose eyes are flame, Th' Eternal,
Whose "Well done! Welcome!" answers our "Farewell."

GEO. INGLIS.

CHAPTERS FROM OUR NATIONAL HOUSE-KEEPING.—II.

BEARING in mind the general outline of a former chapter, we naturally come to a closer and more detailed aspect of our National Housekeeping. The idea which "Queen, Lords, and Commons" suggests to the British mind is the same which we, as Canadians, accept as the woof and web of our political fabric. It is not impossible to imagine, however, that a texture might be in its construction faultless, in its substance tenacious and time-resisting, without being, either in its substance, design, or construction, suitable or expedient for the purposes to which it is intended to be applied. From the same principle of woof and web we derived an infinite variety of practical applications, from the gauzy but sufficient material with which the farmer covers his cheese, to the blanket he throws over his horse, or the silk, plush, or velvet which he envies for his wife. And the man who would insist upon providing for his cheese a covering of the nature of his horse blanket would be as far from the mark of an economist as the man who declined to accept for his horse anything short of what he might covet for his wife. The principle which lies under his choice in each case, which regulates his decision, and which, with a despotism from which there is no appeal, decides his rank as a competitor for the applause which is awarded to financial success, is the same principle which is creating, regulating, and fixing the standing, character, and credit of our country in the race of nations,—a principle whose laws and operations are as irresistible, unquestionable, and immutable as the laws of time and tide, of day and night, of summer and winter,—the law, in short, by which men live among each other, in every sense of living, socially and commercially, as well as politically. And the farm, the household, the store, the factory, the joint stock company, the combine, if a combine be entitled to a name among the industrial elements of human society, the municipal, Provincial, and Dominion administration, is each in its infancy, manhood, or decline, arraigned before one and the same tribunal.

Their system and undertakings may be characterized by parsimony, frugality, economy, or prodigality. But every system and every undertaking carries in itself the seed of its own success or its own destruction. I do not propose to myself the ambitious task of criticising our constitution, institutions, or administrations; but simply to throw a side-light upon ourselves; to call a halt in our progress, if only to tap the wheels for future safety; and in this, not to turn the scathing glare of parsimony, or the gentler illumination of frugality, although there is no financially successful scheme which, when analyzed, has not had for its foundation either or both of these stern factors, but the mild and wholesome beams of economy, the much-

forgiving application of means towards an end, the avoidance of waste or extravagance which is as much a virtue, and if a virtue, a duty, in the palace of Her Majesty as it is in the cot or the shanty of her humblest Canadian subject.

"The Queen" is represented in Canada by a Governor-General, who resides in Rideau Hall, Ottawa, for his term of office of five years, with a staff of secretaries, aides-de-camp, and clerks. Corresponding to the Cabinet of Great Britain we have our Cabinet which, varying slightly in number, is at present composed of fifteen members. Following the Constitution of our ancestors we have in the Dominion Parliament, and in the legislative machinery of nearly all the Provinces, a body analogous to "The Lords," and exercising as little practical or essential influence on the destiny of Canada as the aristocratic assemblage it is intended to imitate exercises in the United Kingdom. For the Dominion we have 78 Senators, so distributed as to represent the respective interests of the Confederated Provinces. At the time of the union Ontario received a representation of twenty-four, Quebec, twenty-four, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which counted as one, twenty-four, making in all seventy-two. The same proportion of representation appears to have been maintained on the admission of new Provinces to the Confederation, Manitoba and British Columbia having each claimed three, and Prince Edward Island, four; but as the last mentioned received its share from that of the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), the actual increase to the original number of Senators has been only six. The authorized number of the Senate to-day is therefore seventy-eight. Of these all but a dozen or so have been nominated by Conservative administrations, and of course represent Conservative principles. A body which possesses such uncontroverted and incontrovertible elements of smooth sailing, and is deprived of all stimulating and purifying breezes, must have little more to live for than the flapping of its sails.

Leaving the Dominion Government and coming down to the Provincial we find that in Ontario the Governor-General is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor with a staff of officers and secretaries; the Cabinet by an Executive Council of seven members; although Ontario is a Province which is conspicuous in dispensing with the services of a body corresponding to the Senate. Quebec has its Lieutenant-Governor, its Executive Council of seven corresponding to the Cabinet, and its Legislative Council of twenty-four corresponding to the Senate. Nova Scotia is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council of seven for a Cabinet, and a Legislative Council of twenty-one for a Senate. New Brunswick has its Lieutenant-Governor, its Executive Council of eight as its Cabinet, and a Legislative Council of eighteen as a Senate. Manitoba has its Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five for its Cabinet, and no second chamber. British Columbia has its Lieutenant-Governor, etc., its Executive Council of four, but manages also to get along without a second chamber. Prince Edward Island enjoys its Lieutenant-Governor, etc., its Executive Council of nine for a Cabinet, and a Senate of thirteen in its Legislative Council. And the North-West Territory has so far its Lieutenant-Governor, with secretaries and aides, and a Council of twenty, of whom six are nominated and may stand for a Senate. All this array of officials is nominated or appointed, and not elected; is therefore not representative in the sense of being the choice of the people, and goes to cover merely the first two divisions of our ancestral Constitution—"The Queen," and "The Lords"—leaving "The Commons" still to account for itself.

For the Dominion the House of Commons numbers two hundred and fifteen members, and for the Provinces, Ontario has its Legislative Assembly of ninety-one, and Quebec sixty-five; Nova Scotia its House of Assembly of thirty-eight, and New Brunswick forty-one. Manitoba has its Legislative Assembly of thirty-five, and British Columbia twenty-seven. Prince Edward Island's House of Assembly numbers thirty, and the proportion of the North-West Territory's Council, which being elected may be included under our "Commons," is fourteen.

Ottawa.

RAMBLER.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—I.

A FEDERAL union between England and her colonies commends itself at first sight as eminently a reasonable scheme. These colonies have been acquired in times past by the expenditure of British energy, blood, and treasure. What were once wild lands, the home of uncivilized hordes and beasts of prey, have gradually been brought under the vivifying influence of civilization, and made the dwelling-place of intelligent man. They have been peopled by Englishmen, protected by England's army and navy, and developed by England's wealth and enterprise. What more natural than that, after they have passed through the infant condition of crown colonies, and reached the early manhood of self-governing communities, the next step in their career should be their admission to a share in the empire, rather than their excision from the Empire: that they should cease to be mere appendages to and become integral portions of the Empire? That some such change lies before every colony after it has attained its full growth in colonial self-government may be firmly asserted. No man with the smallest amount of political knowledge or foresight would say that the great British colonies of to-day will continue to grow in population, wealth, and importance, and yet continue to remain satisfied with their merely colonial position. If they did they would belie the instincts of the race that gave them birth. The peoples of Canada

or Australia are of the same stock and descent as the people of England, and it is unreasonable to suppose that they will always be content to occupy a position of inferiority to England. Indeed, the rapid development of popular ideas on this and cognate questions of late years in this country has shown that Canada at least is fast ripening towards a change. What that change will be—whether it will be annexation to the United States, independence, or federation with England—remains yet to be decided: but one of these three it must be.

Nor should the scheme of Imperial Federation be difficult of comprehension to Canadians. We have in this country a political system that is the prototype of the future Imperial system. We have separate and distinct Provinces, each with its own independence and self-government in local matters, and yet each joined with all the others for mutual help and support in the regulation of general affairs in the federal Parliament at Ottawa. Our parallelism to the Empire at large may even be carried further, for we have in the North-West what corresponds with the crown colonies of England: first, governed by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the central authority, then by this governor aided by an elected council, then, as the population and wealth increases, represented by members sent to the federal Parliament at Ottawa, while local Legislatures are elected to control and regulate the local affairs of the district. The Canadian system is of a nature so expansive that Canada would be able to join to herself any number of other Provinces or countries without unduly straining her political system. Newfoundland or Bermuda could be added, and the effect on the political system here would be merely the addition of a few new members from these places to the Ottawa Parliament, while the local affairs of Newfoundland or Bermuda would continue to be managed by local Legislatures, and their local laws and customs would remain undisturbed. It is not necessary to dwell upon this. The very ease with which we discuss the question of the admission of Newfoundland to the Dominion shows how perfectly capable our political system is of effecting the union. No difficulty arises over the admission of members to the Parliament at Ottawa, or over the form of representation necessary: these matters are all smooth and plain beforehand; such difficulties cannot arise under our system, the question turns upon the general expediency of effecting the union—upon whether it will be for the benefit or otherwise of the colony in question.

Imperial Federation, in its ultimate and perfect form, contemplates a union between England and her colonies similar to the union presently existing between the various Canadian Provinces: each locality would have perfect independence in and control of local affairs, and each locality would have a voice and part in Imperial affairs. The colony would lose nothing that it at present possesses, but would gain that which is now withheld from it. As each colony attained to a certain growth in population and wealth it would send representatives to the Imperial Parliament just as easily and as naturally as our North-West sends representatives to Ottawa. Under the present colonial system of England when a colony has passed through the initial stage of national infancy, protected by the Mother Country, when it begins to take upon itself the full strength of national manhood, when it finds itself rich in vitality, and supplied with all the requisite political machinery of a young nation, further progress is arrested. Inevitably there arise feelings of irritation—sometimes faint, sometimes definite—against the position of subordination to the Mother Land, vague yearnings and promptings for complete national life make themselves felt. The slightest exercise of authority or repression on the part of the Home Government evokes loud and indignant exclamations. The desire for perfect liberty of action is so strong that the colonist often takes a marked pleasure in going against England in matters within his power—e.g., taxation—as though he would by this say to the rest of the world, "You see, we are just as free and independent as you." Still, no matter how delicately the superior power may be wielded, no matter how the repressive hand may be veiled, the position of subordination remains, and, whenever recognized, causes the colonist to wince. Nor can it be otherwise. The colonists may be unmindful of the exertions that England has made in times past to acquire and found these colonies, and of the right she thus has to their possession; but, as said before, they would be unworthy of their ancestors were they content to remain perpetually in a subordinate position. Why, then, we may ask, does England not admit colonial representatives to the Imperial Parliament in the same manner that Canada admits representatives of her various Provinces to the Parliament at Ottawa?

The answer to this question brings before us the radical difference that exists between the constitution of the English Imperial Parliament and the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. The Parliament at Westminster, while it is the chief parliamentary chamber of the Empire, is at the same time the local Parliament for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The Federal Parliament at Ottawa bears no such relation to the Province of Canada; it is the superior chamber of the Dominion, but from it are eliminated all local questions: it deals only with wide and general questions in which all parts of the Dominion are interested. To the local Legislatures of each Province is relegated the conduct of local affairs. From this radical difference in the nature of the two Houses results the impossibility of admitting colonial representatives to the English Parliament. The political system of England is not sufficiently expansive to embrace the colonies. Much more easily,

under the Canadian system, could we form a federation of the Empire than could England. For, at the very outset, how incongruous it would be that colonists should meet in London to debate and vote upon the purely local affairs of Great Britain, while English members had no voice in the local affairs of the colonies. It would be as reasonable that the local Legislature of Ontario should be constituted the Parliament for the Dominion, and that members from Prince Edward Island or British Columbia should vote on the local affairs of the Province of Ontario, while Ontario men were debarred from a similar privilege in regard to the other Provinces. Again: the membership of the British Parliament is already so large that to add colonial members in anything like a fair proportion would produce a chamber so huge and unwieldy that the heart of the stoutest parliamentarian would quail before the oceans of empty talk that would be poured forth. Clearly, the prerequisite to a perfect federation of the empire is the formation of a Parliament that shall be in its nature and constitution—and not in name only—Imperial. A chamber in which only matters affecting the empire at large shall be dealt with, from which all purely local questions shall be excluded, and wherein all parts of the empire may naturally and properly be represented.

It is not to be expected that so profound a change in the political system of Great Britain as is implied by the foregoing could be effected immediately, or by one stroke of the pen. England proverbially moves slowly in such matters: and rightly so. But it is only under such a changed and remodelled system that a real and thorough federation of the empire would be possible; and it is well that those who have this grand object in view should clearly see the steps by which it is to be attained. Every movement tending in that direction should be sedulously encouraged: the ultimate form would be reached after many tentative measures, and by various circuitous paths. Indications are not wanting of a general tendency in the direction indicated. Home Rule for Scotland, Ireland, and Wales would, if granted, be the first and chief step towards the formation of an Imperial Parliament. The creation of county councils throughout England, as recently effected, for the purpose of relieving Parliament of much purely local work, is a step in the right direction. But whether effected by a development of the system of county councils or by the formation of local legislatures, the influence upon the scheme for the federation of the empire will be equally valuable, if only the result be that the Parliament at Westminster is relieved and purged of all the mass of local matter that at present limits its capacity and clogs its machinery. The future Imperial Parliament would be one capable of admitting members from all parts of the world.

With such a Parliament, we can see how easily the representation of the colonies would be effected. The difficulty of distance is practically a small one, and every year becomes less. Canada is to-day nearer to England than Toronto was to Montreal fifty years ago, and much nearer than Edinburgh was to London in the last century. The speeches delivered last night in the House at Westminster we have this morning on our tables in print. The Canadian criticisms of to-day are to-morrow in type in London. Our interest in and influence over the utterances and doings of Canadian members in an Imperial Chamber in London would be just as real, earnest, and effective as though they were gathered at Ottawa. Modern inventions have annihilated distance.

In such a Parliament the natural craving for full national life would be satisfied. Canada would be no longer a colony, but a part of the empire, just as Scotland is a part of the empire. Canada would lose nothing that she now possesses; the perfect control over her local affairs which she now has she would continue to exercise; there would be no "dictation from Downing Street" in such matters, as the opponents of Federation never tire of representing. Downing Street would become, with regard to Canadian matters, Canadian—just as it is, with regard to Scotch matters, Scotch. In all Imperial questions Canada would have her voice and due influence. Treaties would be made with foreign powers, subject to the right of criticism by Canadian members; trade relations would be entered into, and trade policy developed, with always the right of Canadian members to express their approval or withhold their assent. The disposition of the army and navy, the various measures necessary for Imperial defence and the protection of Imperial trade; the control and direction of emigration; the acquisition and opening up of new lands: these and a host of other Imperial matters—matters with which only the empire could deal, though ultimately of paramount importance to each locality—would all be subject to the right of discussion by the Canadian members. And because Canada alone would form only a small portion of the membership of the House, shall we therefore assume that her influence would be proportionately weak? In our experience of federation in Canada do we find that the smaller Provinces are powerless at Ottawa? What about Nova Scotia? Or does Quebec sit crushed and silent under the weight of the greater number from Ontario? The fact is, that in a chamber dealing with large and general interests, sectional feelings are merged, and influence depends more upon individual ability.

If it be objected that the difficulties in the way of forming such an Imperial Parliament as has been indicated are too great to be surmounted, the answer is that federation of the empire is of such paramount importance to the empire at large that ultimately such difficulties will be overcome. There is no wisdom in relaxing effort because difficulties present themselves. Once let England be con-

vinced—as by the growth of popular ideas she will soon be convinced—that she has to choose between federation and disintegration; let the people of England be really aroused to the value of retaining the empire in its entirety, and that power of adaptation that is possessed by the Saxon race in so large a degree will make itself apparent, and a way will be found. And popular feeling on the subject is steadily growing in the old country as well as in the colonies. Ten years ago there was scarcely a man of note in England who raised his voice in favour of Federation, now scarcely a week passes but notable words are spoken in its behalf. The making of the Imperial Parliament will be a slow and gradual process, bristling with many difficulties, and probably in the first instance some such scheme as an advisory board, composed of colonial representatives, may be attempted. The difficulty in England is in the removal of local questions from Parliament, and in the formation of a competent chamber to deal with them. Strong sentimental feelings would be roused against tampering with time-honoured institutions. But in the end, arguments showing the necessity and value of the change would prevail, and the modifications necessary in England's system would be effected. What has been done in Germany within the last twenty years, in the federation of the German Empire, is an example of what might be done in England. And the material advantages that have accrued to Germany are small compared to those that will accrue to England and her colonies under federation.

Toronto, Feb., 1889. GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM.

A QUESTION.

How feels the night when her stars forsake her?

Fair is the new day—yes I know—

And conquering in its youth's first glow;

But where does the fainting night betake her?

What memories haunt, what strong fears shake her?

Wonderful is the day, but oh,

How feels the night when her stars forsake her?

How feels the singer whose fancies forsake her?

Clear is the light of knowledge I know,

Strong, and needed, and fair, but woe

To the sweet singer! for what can shake her

Thirst for enchantments, that used to make her

Reel with the deep night's overflow;

How feels the singer whose fancies forsake her?

Idle questioner, naught can forsake her!

Somewhere the night is reigning, and lo,

Down in the singer's heart, hiding below

The everyday thoughts on which she must stake her

Everyday life, the stars awake her

To midnight's fathomless mysteries; no,

Idle questioner, naught can forsake her.

ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

A LAYMAN ON THEOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES.

ON Sunday week I heard the Rev. W. Herridge, at Ottawa, preach on the Third Beatitude—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." He found great difficulty in dealing with this text, though he preached with his usual power, for it is hard to see the relation between meekness and getting possession of real estate either by inheritance or in any other way. But though I could not follow his reasoning, yet it set me thinking on this curious feature of the New Testament, that while on the one hand it presents difficulties by reason of utterances like this, which may be literally described as transcendental, on the other hand men stumble because processes of thought and feeling are attributed to God which closely follow the line of our own experience. And yet this last peculiarity fits in with the words used in the Elohist chapters of Genesis—"And God (Elohim) said: Let us make man in our own image, after our own likeness, and let them have dominion, etc." As thought, contriving-power, plan-making differentiate man more strikingly from "the beasts that perish" than even his own erect body and countenance glowing with intelligence, it would be absurd to think that "after our likeness" referred to his body, especially as the words which follow, "and let them have dominion," is a purpose which is only accomplished by man's mind. It is true indeed that his frame, so perfect, though in every function weaker than the corresponding function in the lower animals, lends itself to the designs of his mind with beautiful adaptability, yet it is by thought he succeeds in exercising dominion. It should not, therefore, be surprising or puzzling or scandalizing if we find the teaching of the New Testament, on the hypothesis of its inspiration, anthropomorphic. As science advances we see that all creation more and more exemplifies plan, purpose, wise adaptations of means to ends, giving evidence of a mind akin to man's, though of course infinitely more powerful.

Assuming that the New Testament is a revelation (I do not discuss the various theories of inspiration nor deal with the objections to the theory of any special inspiration) I say the theologians are greatly responsible for scepticism. Take for instance the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Everywhere throughout the New Testament this is assumed, just as life is assumed. We know nothing of the origin of life or in what it consists. You cannot attempt to define it without being betrayed into vague

rhetoric, which analysis shows to be only a cover for ignorance. Yet on a subject infinitely more removed from observation the earlier theologians dogmatized, influenced, curiously enough, by Pagan writers. Origen maintained the pre-existence of the soul, a doctrine closely allied to the theory of emanations of the Gnostics, and which Wordsworth's famous ode has made familiar to people who never read Plato and never heard of Origen. Some of the "Fathers" dogmatically declared the relation of the soul to the universe and Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement, and if I remember, Origen also, held that ψυχη is the medium between the spiritual and the animal, while a sect of the Gnostics divided men into χοϊκοι, ψυχικοι, and πνευματικοι, and Irenæus, Clement and Origen made the light dark by distinguishing between the image of God and resemblance to God—between εικων and ομοιωσις. It is worthy of remark that while schools and theologians differed and dogmatized the Catholic Church has all along held by the safe proposition as to the origin of the soul, that "it derives its existence from God," and frowned on the emanation of the Gnostics, the pre-existence of Origen, and the traducianism of Tertullian. Such speculations and controversies have not yet been set at rest. It is enough to say we know nothing and can know nothing of the origin of life and the origin of the soul is still more abstruse, if there can be a more or less in such a comparison.

It is worthy of remark that the intellectual qualities of man which so strikingly resemble those of the Being who made the universe are not those which struck the early theologians as furnishing the basis of likeness with the divine mind. They fixed on two attributes, liberty and immortality. Liberty I think essential, but not immortality, to form a basis of similitude. The Greek Fathers, Justin, Tatian, Athenagoras, Theophilus; the Latin Fathers, Minucius Felix, and the Alexandrians, Clement and Origen represent the αντεξουσιον of the human soul as the main feature of the ομοιωσις or resemblance to God. The imputation of sin which has played such a prominent part in the history of theological controversy is unknown to them apart from voluntary self-determination. Even Irenæus and Tertullian strongly assert this liberty.

Resemblance (ομοιωσις) can only, according to Origen, be obtained by a mental conflict in which the Will asserts its self-determining power on the side of virtue or as a gift of sovereign grace by union with Christ. I do not stop here to point out the sad havoc Jonathan Edwards makes of this phrase, "self-determining power," in his great book on the Will, after reading which all a man can do is to say, "Your argument is irrefragable, yet 'Our wills are ours, we know not how.'" And you can even say this without disagreeing with Edwards. Our wills can never be free from motives, but they can from compulsion.

How does the soul acquire immortality? Here is a question never asked in the New Testament. It is, of course, impossible to answer it. If you attempt it you only add difficulty to difficulty. If you shrink from annihilation at death, you had better either take the New Testament authority as conclusive or fall back on man's moral and spiritual nature, as Tennyson does in *In Memoriam*. But the early theologians could tell you all about it. Justin, Tatian, and Theophilus thought the soul acquired immortality by union with the Spirit; Tertullian and Origen, that it was essential to the soul; Lactantius that it was the gerdon of virtue.

Now, surely it is a very remarkable thing that neither our Lord nor Paul, nor any of the other apostles, troubled themselves with this question. It must have been constantly present to their mind, because the Sadducees did not believe in immortality. I hold this reticence to be one of the things that surprise us in the New Testament, and which will make a candid mind feel that, account for it how you may, the letters and histories and vision which make up the volume are like no other writings penned before or since their time.

The doctrines of the duration of future punishment and of the atonement are great stumbling blocks to modern thought. We all sympathize with the cry of Tennyson in his immortal stanzas, commencing:

The wish that of the living whole
No life may fall beyond the grave.

But we see he is staggered by his own reasoning until he falls dazed and bewildered,

On the great world's altar stairs
That slope through darkness up to God.

I have, however, no sympathy with those who think they can hold by the New Testament as inspired and yet deny the doctrine of future punishment for sin, or even dogmatically question that it endures for such a period that to our minds it may be properly described as eternal. It is to be observed that the strongest statements of the extreme severity and long endurance of future punishment came from the mouth of our Lord (John v. 29; Mark xvi. 16; Matt. xiii. 40-50, xxv. 41-46). The apostles are not less explicit (Rom. ii. 12-16; 2 Thess. i. 8, 9; Heb. x. 27; 2 Peter ii. 9; Jude 15; Rev. xx. 13, 14). Now no stronger phrases are known to the Greek language to express duration than those used—either εις τον αιωνα or εις τους αιωνας των αιωνων. This language, be it remembered, is used by Christ, who certainly was not behind any modern in believing in and depicting the goodness of God.

Nor can I see that it is contrary to reason. "We punish those who sin against us. Most of us go on sinning all our lives, and the religion of some is itself the worst sort of iniquity. The man must be a happy man who is not conscious that he has gone on from year to year acting contrary to the dictates of his conscience—to the prompt-

ings of what is best in him. And though one may grievously sin and yet remain a good man, the leaning of his will being towards, and his sympathies with, goodness, yet in numbers of cases a character is formed perfectly hateful even to a man whose moral character has remained erect. How, then, could it be tolerated by God? The phrases used to describe the character of the happiness of the righteous are clearly figurative, and those used to describe the misery of the condemned are not less clearly so. But an abandoned man or woman's condition, even in the eye of ordinary human goodness, will, without adding material fire, seem miserable enough, and may properly be described as one of "utter darkness." If the God of the moral and spiritual world is the God of the material world, then we shall inherit our characters.

I had intended to say a few words about the atonement, and especially as presented by Paul, but I have already taken up too much space, and perhaps the remarks jotted down after hearing a very striking sermon may have little of suggestion for the readers of THE WEEK. But if the fear thus indicated should prove unfounded I will return to the subject in another article.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.—I.

THE progress of Canada during the last twenty years in the development of its material resources, the consolidation of its internal unity, and the extension of its national influence and power, is a question which should arouse the enthusiastic interest and devoted attention of every admirer of our noble Dominion.

Canadians have much to be proud of. Devotion to the political principles of centuries of constitutional progress; adherence to the forms and usages of the freest system of government upon the face of the globe; possessors of an unbroken continuity of historic greatness and heroic deeds coming down through the centuries from their British ancestry; having within the confines of their own territory a land teeming with reminiscences of the stubborn endurance and hardy valour which so strongly characterized the Canadian pioneer, and that loyalty to Crown and Country which places such a distinctive stamp of honour upon the early Canadian settler, possessors, in short, of all the conditions essential to the development of a great nation: viz., a noble ancestry, a grand history, an immense territory, and an increasing population.

But Canadians have even more than this to be proud of. They have a boundless extent of land and lake and river, of fertile fields and farms, mines and forests and fisheries, teeming with all the natural riches which a bountiful Providence could bestow upon a highly favoured people.

All the coal mines, forests, and fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the farms of Quebec, the agricultural wealth, the live stock, mines and forests of Ontario, the rolling prairies of Manitoba, the wheat-fields of the North-West territories, the undeveloped riches of the Mackenzie Basin, the gold and coal of British Columbia, form but links in the chain of evidence which points to the day when this fair land of ours will be greater and more prosperous than we can even dream of at the present time, and which should make every inhabitant of the Dominion proud of the fact that he is by adoption or birth a Canadian as well as a British subject.

Twenty or thirty years ago the position of a Canadian colonist was very different from that of a Canadian citizen of to-day.

It was in 1849 that the famous Annexation manifesto, issued from the press in Montreal, describes the state of affairs as follows:—

"In surveying the actual condition of the country what but ruin or decay meets the eye? Crippled and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown, our country, stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbour, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay."

Signed, as it was, by many of the leading business men of the day, this circular bears sufficient evidence of the then lamentable position of the Province. In the succeeding year a usually well informed English paper, *The Illustrated London News*, referring to the turning of the first sod of the Northern Railway by Lady Elgin, said: "The inhabitants of the frozen and hitherto imperfectly understood region of Canada have not until recently availed themselves of the modern advance in public improvements."

So great was the lack of knowledge concerning each other's resources and requirements amongst the British colonies in North America previous to Confederation, so intense were the jealousies and feuds, so hostile were the apparent interests of the different Provinces that it is easy to appreciate the strong opposition which that great measure met, both in the House of Assembly and in the country. We can even understand the sentiments of a prominent member of that House, Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, when he said, during the Confederation debate of 1865: "This scheme of Confederation, this scheme of an independent monarchy, can lead but to extravagance, ruin, and anarchy." Even these dire forebodings were excelled by the Hon. L. H. Holton, in the same debate, when he gravely stated that if "this scheme which threatens to plunge the country into measureless debt, into difficulties and confusions utterly unknown to the present constitutional system, is adopted, I anticipate for my country a period of calamity, a period of tribulation, such as it has never heretofore known."

We can only judge of the improved circumstances surrounding us to-day, of the progress made by our country during the intervening period, by referring to the position we occupied twenty years ago. A panorama of Canada's position at that time would show a few scattered, disorganized, discontented provinces or colonies, with no cohesive force, no principle common to all, except a general sense of loyalty to the throne; with conflicting interests, with no means of intercommunication, except by very slow and difficult stages, without commercial dealings, and with but little interchange of thought or learning, with a small population and a great lack of capital. To add to the troubles of the time, prices of all farm products were falling from the effects of the commercial revulsion consequent upon the cessation of the Crimean and American Wars and the natural results were beginning to be acutely felt throughout the Provinces. Annexation was frequently discussed as a remedy for existing ills, and in fact permeates the Confederation debates from beginning to end; many advocating the federation of the British North American colonies as a preventative to Annexation, others actually opposing it as being likely to lead in that direction.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

IN LOVE WITH YOU

YESTERNIGHT! How strange it seems!
Love, I wooed and won thy heart;
Gone, ye doubtings of my dreams,
Love confessed the better part;
When our lips in clinging fast
Kissed the troth of lovers true,
Then I learned 'twas in the past
That I fell in love with you.

Was it in a void of gray
Vapours mad, we danced and whirled,
Ere the confines of a day,
Marked the record of a world?
Pre-existence was sublime,
For each other's hearts we knew
In that vague, prelusive time,
When I fell in love with you.

Was it when the moon of love
Shone serene in tranquil skies,
When the starshine from above
Found its rival in thy eyes;
When, o'er fields of fairest flow'rs,
Brightly plumaged song-birds flew—
Was it in those perfumed hours
That I fell in love with you?

Was it in the summer time,
In the days of long ago,
When the world was all a rhyme,
And our hearts were all aglow,
By a shore forever fair,
Under skies forever blue,
Ah! my darling, was it there
That I fell in love with you?

Tell me not 'tis but a day
Since I knew thee as thou art,
Since my love discerned the way
To the pulses of thy heart;
It was when the world was young,
And the lover's vows were new,
That I wooed with ardent tongue
That I fell in love with you.

'Tis not ours to span the years,
Or to probe the mystic Past,
Peering through reluctant tears
Into joys receding fast;
Yet my heart was thine before,
In some prior life you knew—
For I told you o'er and o'er—
That I was in love with you.

Looking to the great Beyond
We shall gently Fall Asleep,
Leave to mourn us lovers fond,
Hearts that sorrow, eyes that weep;
Clinging fast to your dear hand
With eternity in view,
When we reach the Better Land
Still I'll be in love with you.

Heart of mine, our love was planned
Ere from chaos worlds were won,
Ere at His divine command
From the heavens shone the sun;
Heart of mine, our love shall be
Love forever tender, true,
And through all eternity,
Still I'll be in love with you.

W. C. NICHOL.

As not every instance of similitude can be considered as a proof of imitation, so not every imitation ought to be stigmatized as plagiarism. The adoption of a noble sentiment, or the insertion of a borrowed ornament, may sometimes display so much judgment as will almost compensate for invention; and an inferior genius may, without any imputation of servility, pursue the path of the ancients, provided he declines to tread in their footsteps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARNELL LETTERS.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—The *Globe*, under the courteous heading "The Sagacious Mr. Smith," gives a series of extracts from a paper of mine on the Parnell Letters, which appeared in THE WEEK of April 28th, 1887. The extracts are so selected as to convey the impression that I pronounced the letters genuine. My concluding words, "Judgment is at present premature," have been cautiously omitted.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

March 5th.

THE STAR-CHAMBER.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—In a late number THE WEEK had an extract from Dr. Jessopp's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he draws attention to the vast multitude of Jewish records laid up in the Star-Chamber. He warns us that "the name has not the remotest connection with astronomy," a not unnecessary warning, since Stormonth's Dictionary says, "So called from the roof of the chamber having been ornamented with figures of stars." Dr. Jessopp "dares not venture upon an explanation of the exact meaning or derivation of the word; nor as to the correct spelling of it (he says) am I qualified to express an opinion." Under the circumstances I may perhaps venture to supply the lacking information. The name comes from the Hebrew word, *shatar*, which means *administration or rule*, civil or military, as a secondary sense. Then in its Chaldee form, as may be seen in Buxtorf's *Lexicon Talmudicon*, *sh'tar* is used first for *dominion, authority*, and then for a *written bond or contract*, a usage readily explained by Solomon's proverb, "the borrower is servant to the lender," who exercises authority over him. Buxtorf has numerous illustrations of this usage; and Westminster, it seems, has thousands of *sh'tars*, the bonds of Englishmen once held by usurious Jews. Yours,

J. C.

Port Perry, March 4, 1889.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

MANNERISM IN WRITING.

MANNERISMS in writing are of two kinds—those which are due to strong individuality in the writer and those which result from feebleness of thought. The first kind often possesses a peculiar charm. The great English writer, George Borrow, author of *Lavengro*, is an instance of it. To describe his mannerisms would be difficult: they consist largely of a habit of repeatedly introducing, within a short space, repetitions of certain words or phrases. There is also a certain terseness and brevity in the fashion of the sentences, and a *naïve* tone—a mixture of artlessness and shrewdness. "I felt languid and almost hopeless. The thought, however, of my situation soon roused me. I must make an effort to improve the posture of my affairs. There was no time to be lost: so I sprang out of bed, breakfasted on bread and water, and then sat down doggedly to write the *Life of Joseph Sell*. . . . I persevered, and before evening I had written ten pages. I partook of some bread and water, and before I went to bed that night I had completed fifteen pages of my *Life of Joseph Sell*. The next day I resumed my task; I found my power of writing considerably increased; my pen hurried rapidly over the paper; my brain was in a wonderfully teeming state. . . . By about midnight I had added thirty fresh pages to my *Life and Adventures of Joseph Sell*. The third day arose; it was dark and dreary out of doors, and I passed it drearily enough within. My brain appeared to have lost much of its former glow and my pen much of its power. I, however, toiled on, but at midnight had only added seven pages to my history of *Joseph Sell*. This is an extract from the wonderful chapters describing the production of a novel, and serves to give an idea of a frequent phase of the writer's style. No one but George Borrow ever wrote in that way. How simple it is, how moving, how unforgettable! How different are the mannerisms of Thackeray! He was the greatest of English novelists, and his style, for elasticity, variety, manliness, melody and clearness, is perhaps not surpassed by any writer. But his mannerisms are apart from his style; they are the outcome of a curious moralizing attitude of mind into which he was pretty sure to fall when no particular action of interest was in hand. "Ah my friends! *Vanitas vanitatum!* Which of us is happy in this world? Which of us has his desire, or, having it, is satisfied? Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out." This is the burden—sad, humorous, pathetic, cynical, gentle—again and again repeated throughout his volumes, the "confidential attitude" of which some of our own sublime novelists complain. But lovers of Thackeray love him the better for it. It is as the familiar expression of a dear friend's countenance in repose, when the lines and modelling that time and life have wrought upon it are seen undisguised. We find then the nature and temperament of the man. Dickens' mannerisms are of a less pleasing description. They are those of a nervous, sensational, vivid temperament, and are often employed merely to conceal the shallowness of the argument. These must suffice for examples of the higher kind of mannerisms. The lower kind are only too frequent. They may be again subdivided into the particular and the general. They are used by

small men to patch and round out their more or less ragged and empty productions. They consist partly of a superfluity of qualifying words and phrases—adjectives, adverbs, and modifying or intensifying sentences—and of locutions and slang expressions belonging to the stock in trade of the newspaper penny-a-liner. Our contemporary novelists are especially reprehensible in this direction. They wish to be forcible, and instead of seeking force in strong ideas, they try to get it by dint of a mouthing utterance of trifling ideas; or if by chance they do happen upon a strong situation they either spoil it by over elaboration and ornament of statement, or else they exanimate it by an affected coldness and indifference of language. The cure for all such rubbish is life; every word must contain a living and indispensable meaning; nothing must be mechanical; the body and limbs of the argument should be as nearly naked as possible, and their movements large, precise, and full of purpose. A real giant needs no fripperies and furbelows, and a giant made out of fripperies and furbelows is not even the equal of a genuine dwarf.—*America*.

THE GUARDIANS OF ANCIENT ROME.

THERE were in ancient Rome 7,500 constables, and as the streets were unlighted at night, and as beggars and brigands were even more sturdy and energetic than they have ever been in the Rome of later years, as the elder brother of the London Mohawk, the drunken patrician, was very unscrupulous, and as every Roman citizen evaded every police regulation with the greatest ingenuity, 7,500 were none too many. Moreover, the streets were so narrow that, although nobody but the Vestals, members of the imperial family and a few others were allowed to drive through them, quarrels and disturbances were incessant, even in the hours of daylight, and a Roman Gilbert, had there been such a creature, would have found a delighted hearer in the person of every constable. But their woes were unsung; and so were those of the firemen, although the latter seem to have had enough to do; for, in spite of being "fire-proof," ancient Rome was remarkable for stupendous conflagrations. Some were wilfully caused, as when Nero burned the city in order to rebuild it on a better plan, but accidental fires occurred frequently, and 7,000 firemen were necessary to aid the police. Recently discovered inscriptions have revealed all the details of their organization, but the only detail in it which would be of great service nowadays is that providing for the use of the cat o' nine tails on any janitor who permitted an accidental fire to break out on the premises of which he had charge. It was a fireman who last had the lost Sibylline books, saving them from the conflagration which in 363 destroyed the temple of Apollo in the palace of the Cæsars, and which have never since been seen.—*Rudolpho Lauciana*.

ROMAN BATHS AT TREVES.

WHAT was probably the most splendid ornament of the Augusta [Treves] in her imperial days was the *thermæ*, or public baths, situated on the Moselle, near the bridge, and which have only recently been excavated. The enormous scale on which these baths were planned will be apparent to any one who has visited Rome, when we say that they are but slightly smaller than those of Diocletian or Caracalla. At present little more than the foundations, with the basins, canals, and heating apparatus, is preserved; but in the Middle Ages the *thermæ* formed the castle of "the lords of the Bridge," and as late as the seventeenth century they still were noble ruins, as is apparent from many old engravings, most of which call the structure the triumphal arch of Gratian. Early in the seventeenth century the Jesuits pulled it down and built their college with the materials. Yet even in its present state one may gather some conception of its ancient splendour. Every species of decoration known to the age was here employed; marbles from all over the Roman world, mosaics, painting, and sculpture were lavishly used; a specimen statue from it is the exquisite Amazon torso now in the museum. The *thermæ* included not only every variety of air and water baths and swimming basins, hot and cold, but also places for exercise, shady gardens, lecture-rooms, and libraries, everything in short for the comfort and amusement of the idle crowd. Here lurked ambitious poets with their compositions, "more to be dreaded," says Martial, who ought to know, "than a tigress robbed of her cubs," and victimized the unwary loungers awaiting their turn. In this great public club-house many spent most of their time, save when the amphitheatre or the circus called them away to more exciting scenes. It is a good side of Roman luxury and extravagance that such magnificence, probably greater than anything that our modern world can show, was open to the poorest, either entirely free, or for a merely nominal payment.—*Scribner's Magazine*.

THE BOOKS OF 1888.

THE books recorded by us during the past year numbered 4,631, being 194 more than were entered in our "Weekly Record" during 1887, and 45 less than the books of 1886, the heaviest year in book production in our experience. In spite of the figures, 1888 was not an exceptionally active year with our older and larger publishers. As a general thing they were conservative. Their ventures represent the best our writers have to give, but they were slower and more cautious in publishing than two years back. The surprising number of small publishers who sprang up all over the country lent to 1888 the appearance of being

a great literary year; but while the new-comers increased the figures they did not add to the list of important publications or those of permanent value. Their efforts, in many cases experimental, frequently did not go beyond the first book. In the majority of cases they indorsed insignificant works, which, while no doubt stimulating manufacture largely, only swelled the deep ranks of the failures. The flood of worthless books which scarcely live beyond the week of publication and which grows larger every year never ceases to excite the wonder of the disinterested observer. That they continue to find publishers with sufficient courage and capital to breathe into their little flame of life is a most perplexing mystery. When we speak of "worthless books" we must not be understood as referring to the issues of the cheap libraries. Many of these are poor enough, but the majority represent novels which have proved their right to live. We would say here that we recorded less of the numbers of the cheap libraries during 1888 than any previous year, both because several of the better class of libraries had gone out of existence and those that remained sent out fewer books than formerly. Our remark refers chiefly to the classifications of fiction, religion—we regret to say, poetry, and the thousand and one "souvenirs," "books which are no books," which assumed every colour, shape, and size known to the ingenious during the past holiday season. Distracting as they are to the bibliographer, appearing as they often do without title, author, or place of birth, they are more distracting, we should judge, to the booksellers, the handling of them often taking time better bestowed on pushing more important publications. The time can not be far distant when publishers will realize the policy, if not the necessity, of concentrating money and labour on fewer publications. The fever of the age seemed to be at blood heat in the book trade last year. The impossibility of reviewer and bookseller giving anything like a fair share of attention to the numerous demands made upon them can not but sap their eagerness and enterprise and react badly all around. The ephemeral nature of even our art books last year was a matter of general comment. We had gone back, not forward, since 1886. Our artists can not be blamed for this. The highest creative faculties fail to respond to the constant clamour for something new. We believe it is not an Arcadian dream we picture in the near future of fewer books and better ones, and more time for those who sell them and read them to become acquainted with something more than their covers.—*Publishers' Weekly.*

WOMEN AS NOVELISTS.

THE attitude of two distinguished men—one a philosopher and divine and the other a scholar and statesman—on the subject of novels dealing with social, philosophic, or religious problems and particularly novels of this character written by women, is interesting. Mr. Gladstone evidently thinks such novels worthy of serious consideration. He dignified Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere" with a magazine article combating its religious conclusions, and he has written another magazine article on the latest novel of Margaret Lee, dealing with the divorce question as his text. Dr. McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College, in a recent newspaper article, referred to the novels of this character and gave his opinion of women as novelists. While he treats the value of the didactic novel flippantly and satirically, he compliments women novel writers and gives excellent reasons for their success in this field of literary endeavour. He remarks: "Of late years our best novels have been written by ladies. I rather think that this will continue. Women have intuitive perceptions of character, keener, more subtle and tender than men have. They can set before us men, women, and children with sentiments, manners and dress more picturesque than we of the coarser sex can. Our novels are now being written with a purpose; not merely to give us a picture, but to promote a cause. It looks as if in the near future the battle of religion and irreligion will be fought in fiction. The war, to a large extent, will be one of amazons, and with amazons. The weapons of warfare will not be represented by swords and guns, but by bodkins and darning needles, scissors and breastpins. Novels will have to be met by novels." The fact that the Doctor feels called upon to refer to them shows how potent the influence of such novels are, and proves that he fears this influence to some extent. Novel-writing women have certainly gained remarkable success, and it is no small triumph for them to secure the recognition of serious attention from men of the character and calibre of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. McCosh.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE PEWS AND THE POOR.

FREE pew-rentals—with prices proportionate to the nearness to the pulpit, just as in the theatres the price of seats is proportioned to eligibility—are not the one barrier between the rich and the poor that must be broken down if we are to see the masses through our Protestant sanctuaries; but, unquestionably, they are a barrier which will disappear when the rich and the poor meet together, as they do not meet together at the present time. What with "eligible" pews at a good price, plus ground rents; what with special upholstering and richly-bound hymnals, prayer books, and Bibles, and the admonition to the sexton "not to put strangers into pew 99," a clubbable character is given out to our churches which is not Christian however it may minister to social comfort and family exclusiveness. And who does not know that the spirit underlying this system is to-day extended to the stranger entering within the gates—in many churches at least—so

that the man with the gold ring in goodly apparel is told, "Sit thou here in a good place," while to the poor man in common raiment the message comes, "Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool." That this is too true, and painfully true, is beyond dispute to those who have attended some of our most fashionable churches and used their powers of observation. Of course, such a condition of affairs does not pertain to all, and perhaps not to the larger part, of the pew-rental churches, and it is not a necessary concomitant of the pew system; thousands upon thousands of our churches are free from a taint of any such spirit. But in our cities, among our wealthiest churches, such a spirit is to be met with, and there can be no question that it is a natural outgrowth and result of the pew-rent system. From all this may the good Lord deliver the churches.—*The Christian At-Work.*

SONNETS OF WINTER-TIDE.

I.

THROUGH night's dark hours the snow fell, feathery light,
Until at break of morn, afar and near,
No leaflet is described nor brooklet clear,
So close the earth is wrapped in mantle white.
Round yonder hill the snow-plough comes in sight,
Disclosing where the high-road should appear,
Tossing the white wreaths o'er the landscape drear,
Like waves before a ship, to left and right.
Symbolic picture of the march of mind—
Agent invisible—which yet doth know
Earth's proud wealth to dispose—philosophy
And art, and poesy—what it shall find
Upon its course as forward it may go,
New vistas opening for humanity!

II.

"Death is perhaps the last superstition."—*Heine.*

I READ the secret of the earth and air,
Concealed—revealed—in frozen twig and leaf,
As surely as in Spring-tide's blossom brief:—
Death opens Life's door, alway, everywhere.
The bud we call 'To-day,' fresh fair, and sweet,
Roots in dead Yesterday, and fades from view
Yielding To-morrow—Mount of purple hue
Whose peak aspires the highest heaven to greet.
Decay and growth! A prophecy is each,
One of the other, in unbroken chain.
Distrustful human heart, how shalt thou reach
The knowledge that they are but aspects twain
Of the imperishable Substance—Life!
This truth attained, O soul, shall end thy strife!
Mary Morgan (Gowan Lea) in Open Court.

SCIENCE AND THE DICTIONARY.

ONE of the most important accompaniments of the progress of science, indeed an essential factor in it, is the increase of its vocabulary. Every advance in accurate observation, discovery, analysis, or constructive theory, brings with it a new term, or, more often, a group of terms. This multiplication of words is largely inevitable. The new things must, of course, generally receive new names, and the new ideas will not always fit into the frames of association in which the old words are set. The scientific demand for precision and brevity must be satisfied even if linguistic purity suffers. It thus happens that every year the language of science receives a large addition which students of science must understand and use. How very large this increment is, it is difficult, even for those who are familiar with several departments of science, to appreciate. Moreover, the process of growth does not stop with what is necessary. Unfortunately, the liberty which in many cases must be taken with the language has led many reputable scientific men to feel that they are free to do what they please with it, in any case. The result is a vast number of coinages which might have been dispensed with, but which must be learned and remembered, since they often become current through the reputation of their inventors. The number of such words increases at the rate of probably several thousands a year. To this increment through direct coinage must also be added the numerous, and not less significant, specializations and enlargements of the meaning of established and even common words, such as "energy" and "potential." Every movement in science unsettles much that has been done before, and of this continuous readjustment its language is a true reflection. It is obvious that at this point science can receive a great deal of help from competent lexicographic aid. While the dictionary is not, in many respects, an adequate exponent of scientific knowledge, it may be an invaluable record of the greater number of the elements or details of that knowledge. Its aim is, of course, necessarily to state merely what is or has been in the language it describes, not what scientifically ought to have been; but, if it is accurately and intelligently performed, this historical labour approaches in its value to science very near to original work. It is true, also, that the utility of the ordinary dictionary is limited by the narrowness of its definitions and the formalism which marks its treatment of its material; but these defects are largely conventional, and it is quite possible for an editor who understands the wants to be met, and who has the necessary disregard of traditions, to model a dictionary which will satisfy every reasonable scientific demand. In a word, the impossibility now felt of keeping track of the linguistic development not only of science as a whole, but even of one specialty, and the difficulty of guarding even established words from misuse or abuse, make the con-

struction of a dictionary which will not only record the entire vocabulary of the sciences, but will record it and define it so fully and accurately as to conform to the needs of scientific men, one of the most urgent requirements of the time.—*Science.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE BAND CONCERT.

THE banner house of the season was at the Pavilion on Thursday evening, 28th ult., when the Queen's Own Rifles' Band gave a concert, at which it had the assistance of the band of the Thirteenth Battalion of Hamilton, one that has long been famous, not only in Canada but in the United States as well, for its excellence and efficiency. The visiting band was well received and played the *Freischütz* overture with a rare fulness of tone. The distinctive excellence of this band lies first of all in its intonation. That is perfect, and accounts for much of the freshness and clearness of tone shown by the band. Then its reed department is excellent, and a heavy, solid bass contingent makes a splendid foundation for the other instruments. The Queen's Own Band is not so strong in tone, nor yet so true in intonation as the Thirteenth, but it is, nevertheless, its equal in some other respects. It is better balanced in tone, and the tone colour blends better than in its Hamilton rival, which strikes one as being more of a martial than a concert band. The playing of the combined bands was very effective, a magnificently full and comprehensive tone being produced by the seventy or eighty men who were on the platform, and a well-defined equilibrium being obtained between the parts. The "Hallelujah" and "Heavens are Telling" choruses especially received a notable rendering. Miss Clara E. Barnes was not up to her best form, as she allowed some of her songs to drag, and her voice also showed signs of weariness. Her rendering of Schumann's "Sonnenschein," however, was most artistic, and yet possessed a delightful degree of spontaneity.

THE LEVY CONCERT.

A FAIRLY-SIZED and exceedingly well dressed audience occupied the Pavilion on Monday evening, and was exceedingly demonstrative in its approval of Mr. Jules Levy, the great cornet player. By one of those curious freaks which sometimes show themselves in large gatherings, the evident culture of those present was belied by the avidity with which every opportunity to applaud was seized, no matter whether the subject was good or the reverse. As far as Mr. Levy was concerned, the applause was well-merited, for he is an artist on the cornet. The strident bray of the cornet, in his hands, is mellowed into a soft flute-like tone which he expands at will to the fulness of the trumpet. He phrases elegantly, and the mysteries of double and triple tonguing and what not else pertaining to this instrument, he is completely master of. His company was not a particularly brilliant one. The tenor and bass, Sigs. Tamberlik and Maina, were two singularly unprepossessing looking men, whose singing accorded very much with their appearance, the bass having, if anything, a slight advantage over his *confreere*. The soprano, Signora Stella Costa, was a tall, handsome lady with a small voice, who sang indifferently well. The contralto was better, and showed some signs of training. Altogether it was not worth the money that the tickets cost.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

THIS title is rather suggestive of St. Anthony, and as the temptations that beset that father of the Church would not perhaps bear representation on the stage, there was this week, for a day or two, some doubt as to whether really good people would be able to go to the Grand Opera House to witness this extravaganza. Those that went found nothing reprehensible, and were well rewarded for their courage by seeing some fine costumes, some excellent ballet work and some magnificent scenery. The transformations were splendid in their effect. The comicalities and horse-play and the eccentric acrobatic acts of the Caron Brothers were ludicrous in the extreme, and very trying on one's diaphragm: the dancing of Mme. Bonfant, Mdlle Eloise, and Victor Chiado has rarely been surpassed in Toronto, and the closing "Ballet of Nations" was a splendid spectacle. The histrionic part of the work was most rapid as to its writing and acting, but few cared for this. The eye and the sense of humour were gratified, and that was sufficient.

PATTI is going to leave her well-beaten track, and will sing some new rôles while in America next year. She will take part in *Lakme* and *L'Etoile du Nord*, and will also sing in Gounod's *Romeo e Giulietta*. Her projected retirement cannot take place till autumn, 1891, for she has signed contracts to sing till then. Patti's contract with Mr. Abbey gives her \$4,000 for each performance and a share in the receipts whenever they exceed \$10,000.

MME. SCALCHI will be in America next season, and there is some likelihood of Mme. Nilsson-Carvalho being one of next year's stars.

MME. ALBANI leaves in about a fortnight for the Pacific Coast, visiting intermediate cities.

EVERYBODY has read Rider Haggard's novel *She*, and its dramatization by Gillette will be witnessed next week at the Grand with considerable interest. Its representa-

tion will require the presence of seventy-five people on the stage, and a spectacle of great splendour may be expected.

MR. FRANK SABEL, a talented young Englishman who has been a resident of Winnipeg for two years, gave a piano recital recently in that city. He played the *Fantasia (Wanderer)* op. 15—Schubert; *Sonata in A flat*, op. 39—Weber; *Humoreske*, op. 20—Schumann; *Scherzo*, C sharp minor, op. 37—Chopin. The finale from *Tristan und Isolde*—Wagner-Liszt; and Moszkowski's *Grande Polonaise*, op. 17. Altogether a choice little list, and all accounts agree in pronouncing its interpretation thoroughly artistic.

At London the less the first performance of the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Roselle Pockocke, graduate of Leipzig Conservatory, was held in Victoria Hall, February 22, and scored a signal success. The local papers and musicians of high standing in the city expressed their delight in warm terms of the performance, and from the encouragement given it is hoped that the orchestra will now be made a permanent organization. The programme was varied by piano selections by Mrs. C. G. Moore (F. J. Hatton), violin solos by Miss Bella Gordon and Master George Angus, 'cello solo by Mr. Henry Saunders and Miss Griffith (pupil of Signor Marzo, of New York), and Mr. William Skinner as vocalists. Special mention should be made of the rendition of Rode's Seventh Concerto on the violin by Miss Bella Gordon, a promising young artiste of sixteen. The orchestra comprises forty members.

Said Pasha, a new comic opera, by Richard Stahl, which had already been performed at San Francisco and Philadelphia, has had a great success in New York. Its action is lively, and its libretto is bright and witty; its music is tuneful, and shows skill of a high order.

Is it strange, asks the *American Musician* that American singers should go across the Atlantic to seek fame and wealth? Miss Agnes Huntingdon, after completing her studies in Germany, spent some years in concert and with the Boston Ideals, and though her talent and her beauty were recognized, she was unable to obtain the position she had a right to claim. In grand opera there was no place for her, and in the travelling companies she knew well that she was frittering her opportunities away. She goes to London, and over night she is declared the star of the first magnitude, and her stately beauty is the theme of the dinner tables in Pall Mall and May Fair. She is with the Carl Rosa organization. B NATURAL.

NOTES.

ZIPPORA MONTIETH, the young American soprano, who has just made her debut in England in Dr. Mackenzie's new Oratorio, the *Dream of Jubal*, has leaped into success at a bound, and has already been engaged for two great provincial festivals.

THE Wagnerian Tetralogy will have its first complete performance in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera House this week, commencing with Monday evening's performance of *Rheingold*. *Die Walkure* will be sung on Tuesday, *Siegfried* on Friday, and *Gotterdammerung* on Monday of next week.

DR. VON BULOW sails for New York on March 13, and will remain in America five weeks in all. He will give but sixteen performances and he is to receive for these \$10,000, which amount of money he will take back intact, as all his expenses of travel, hotel bills, and so on fall upon his manager.

MR. WILSON BARRETT has made a great hit with *Nowadays*, the first entire play from his pen seen by a London audience. He is rapidly making a reputation for being as great a dramatist as he is an actor.

Master and Man, the new play written for A. G. Palmer by Messrs. Sims and Pettit, is to be tried for one day in Birmingham on March 18. It is a melodrama with the broadest kind of a plot, and located in England. It shows an iron foundry in full blast, with the molten metal, &c.

NITIKA, who used to belong to the Juvenile Opera Company at New York, has captured Odessa and makes her debut in the opera at Moscow on April 2. The Russian papers all print in good faith the absurd story concocted for her by Col. Mapleson, and which she told in London last season, about getting captured by Indians and making her escape, walking from Buffalo to New York.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN will conduct the Leeds (Eng.) musical festival to be held in October next.

EMMA NEVADA's triumph in *Lakme* at Madrid is said to be phenomenal. They even compared her singing to Patti, and considered her worthy to rank beside the diva.

ON Tuesday the 100th performance of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was given at the Broadway Theatre. The souvenir which was prepared for this performance contained on the front page a picture of the author, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, in imitations of water colours; the inner page contained pictures of Elsie Leslie and Tommy Russell and an exterior view of the Broadway Theatre Building in nine colours.

LOUIS MILLER and Phila May (Mrs. Miller), who are travelling with the Camilla Urso concert company, have made a great hit on the Pacific coast. Their press reports are very flattering.

LIBRARY TABLE.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. With Exercises, French-English and English-French Glossaries, Hints on Letter-Writing and Copious Notes. By Elphege Janau, Assistant French Master, Christ's Hospital, Assistant Examiner to the University of London. Crown, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. With Exercises: German-English, and English-German Glossaries, etc. By Joseph T. Dann, Ph. D. late Assistant Master in University College School, London. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Crown, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The scope of these two very neat and useful little volumes is modestly set forth in the title pages. We find in them hardly a trace of the stereotyped letter-writer. The compilers have evidently recognized the many shortcomings and almost absolute worthlessness of such contributions. The plan they have set before them may be briefly described as a happy combination of (French and German) *Prose Reader* and *Prose Composition*—the topics chosen being naturally limited to commercial subjects: advertisements, legal forms, letters, commercial reports, etc. The same material serves to a large extent in the construction of both volumes. This for obvious reasons, would be a serious objection in a book of ordinary prose composition. In presenting a special and technical phrase of the language, however, nothing would seem to be gained by variation in this respect. The commercial student who follows the course marked out for him in either volume, seriously and patiently, as the ordinary student of language pursues his course in prose composition, will find himself pretty thoroughly initiated into that phase of language peculiar to the commercial world. With the aid of ordinary French and German dictionaries, the vocabularies will be found quite adequate. The notes are, on the whole, accurate. Some of the grammatical explanations, however, (e.g. pp. 230-233 of the German volume) are somewhat crude and imperfect. Of course these books will not be found to possess any great value for those who have not already a fair knowledge of ordinary French and German grammar and idioms.

DAYLIGHT LAND. By W. H. H. Murray. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty designs in colours under the supervision of J. B. Millet. Boston: Cupples and Hurd; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 8vo. pp. 338. Unique paper boards, \$2.50; cloth, \$3.50; cloth, full gilt, \$4.

This book, to quote from the title page, is a record of "The experiences, incidents, and adventures, humorous and otherwise, which befell Judge John Doe, Tourist, of San Francisco; Mr. Cephas Pepperell, Capitalist, of Boston; Colonel Goffe, the Man from New Hampshire, and divers others, in their ParLOUR-car Excursion over Prairie and Mountain," and an exceedingly bright, entertaining and instructive record it is. It is one, too, that should be of special interest to Canadians, for the excursion was through Canadian territory and the superb illustrations that embellish the book are representations of some of the most magnificent aspects of Canadian scenery. Those who have any acquaintance with Mr. Murray's works need not be told that in this volume there is abundance of wit, humour, pathos, brilliant descriptions—and rollicking fun. Mr. Murray is profoundly impressed with the extent, resources and capabilities of Canada; and the most loyal Canadian could not write about them with more earnest conviction or more inspiring enthusiasm. But our author is evidently a believer in the "Monroe Doctrine," and his views about the "Manifest Destiny" of this country will not commend themselves to Canadian readers. It must be admitted, however, that he presents these views in his book quite incidentally, and in a way at which the most sensitive can scarcely take offence. The Canadian Pacific Railway excites his wonder and admiration. "I know not who built this road," he makes one of his characters say, "whose imagination audaciously conceived it, or whose courage constructed it; but whoever did do it has in it erected an imperishable monument." He frankly concedes the superiority of our treatment of the Indians. "The Indians of the Canadian west and north-west," he says, "are not like the debauched and degraded vagabonds we find hanging around our Western railroads. They are well clothed, cleanly, healthy-looking, and in many cases fine specimens of the red race. The women are well dressed, and of decent appearance. The boys look vigorous, and the girls healthy, and not a few of them handsome. They look as if they were still capable of taking care of themselves, still had a right to live, and a place reserved for them by the bond of honourable engagement in the land of their fathers. Instead of being a painful spectacle to the Continental tourist, the Indians of the plains between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, a stretch of nearly a thousand miles, are objects of interest and pleasant surprise." We accept this optimistic description with some little hesitation, for it differs very materially from that of careful observers who have had opportunities of patient and leisurely investigation, but we trust it is true. We have not space to quote the passages we had marked or even to refer to some of exceptional interest; but we must make room for a little dialogue in which the enormous resources of the Great Mackenzie Basin are graphically described, and the origin of the very taking name of the book is incidentally explained: "What is the character of the soil and climate in this North Land of yours, Mr. Osgood?" queried the Judge. "The soil is as rich as any on the continent," answered

Jack, "and the climate simply perfect. It is milder than it is here, or even in Dakota or Minnesota. Wheat can be sown earlier—three weeks earlier, I should think—than at the international line. The days are longer, and the cereal growths get the benefit of the prolonged solar light; a great benefit, I can assure you, it is in bringing a crop along fast. At the northern part of the trail I could read a newspaper at midnight without the aid of a candle or moon. It is Daylight Land up there, and so it might, in truth as well as in poetry, be called."

"That is a beautiful name," cried the Judge, enthusiastically. "A beautiful name! Daylight Land! That isn't much like the popular conception of Canada, which pictures it as the home of ice and of night. I verily believe that half the world thinks of Canada as a cold desolate country the year round."

"The world knows nothing about Canada as a whole," replied Jack, warmly. "Nor do Canadians in general know anything of their own country. They are not travellers as we Yankees are. The old French stock were great wanderers and explorers, but their descendants are stay-at-homes. The old-time French-Canadian went everywhere. The grand sire was a *voyageur*; his descendants to-day are only *habitants*. He fed his sinews on the game of the whole continent. These eat peas and garlic at home. The fact is Canada knows less of herself than she did a century and a half ago. She is actually engaged in re-discovering her own geography. The same thing is happening in Canada touching her great rivers, lakes, and fertile plains, as happened in Italy in respect to Pompeii and Herculaneum. They are being uncovered and brought to the light. They have lain buried under a huge deposit of ignorance, and are now being exhumed. There are a dozen American sportsmen I could mention who know more about Canada than the Geographical Department at Ottawa."

"Why, Jack," I exclaimed, "you are quite an orator. The Canadian Government ought to put you on a salary to write their advertising literature and make immigration speeches."

"You can laugh as much as you like," returned Jack, with good-natured earnestness, "but you know I am right, for you know as much of this great country as I do, and perhaps more. I wish our countrymen would learn the facts about this huge empire of opportunity to the north of them, or that the Canadians had knowledge of it themselves, faith in it, and the right connection with us. Then you would see this western land jump to the front of continental observation."

"I don't see where the immigration is to be found to people this vast country," said Colonel Goffe. "The United States have thus far preempted the immigration possibilities of the world and stand intermediate between the great western movement of population which signalizes our age and this country, and I can't see how this Canada of the West and North-West is ever to be peopled. A goodly number of English and Scotch are already there, but it will take many years of such slow additions to people these vast areas which stretch west and north from this spot."

"The people to populate this country," said Jack, "are coming from Great Britain, the north of Europe and perhaps from the States. Americans as well as Europeans should possess this land. This country is agricultural, and in a few years a great agricultural movement from the States northward is likely to take place. Our tent is pitched at the centre of the wheat area of the continent. Five hundred miles to the north and as far to the south from where we sit, and a thousand miles east and west, measure what I call the great wheat square of the continent. Here is pure water, a perfect climate, cheap fuel and a soil that produces forty bushels of prime wheat to the acre. As the soil to the south under our silly system of agriculture becomes exhausted, as it soon will be, and the average yield per acre shrinks more and more, the wheat growers must and will move northward. This movement is sure to come. It is one of the fixed facts of the future; it is born of an agricultural necessity, and, when it begins to move, it will move in with a rush. A million of American wheat farmers ought to be in this country inside of ten years, and I believe that within that time population will pour in and spread over these Canadian plains like a tide."

We should add that the work is dedicated in very cordial terms to Mr. George Stewart, Jr., D.C.L., D.Litt., F.R.C.S., etc., of Quebec.

WE have just received Professor Alexander's *Introduction to the Poetry of Robert Browning*, of which we give an advance notice a few weeks ago. Fuller consideration of it must be postponed at present. Boston: Ginn and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Outing, for March, is a strong sporting number. We note the following principal articles:—"Fox Hunting; a Day in the Shires," by Henry H. L. Pearce, richly illustrated; "Lawn Tennis in the South," by Henry W. Slocum, Jr.; "Snowshoeing in Canuckia," by James C. Allan; "Salmon Fishing on Loch Tay," by "Rockwood," illustrated by J. and G. Temple. In addition, "Spantiel Training," by D. Boulton Herral; "How to Cycle in Europe," by Joseph Pennell; "Amateur Photography," by Ellerslie Wallace; and "Winter Shooting in Florida," by F. Campbell Moller, will interest many readers of this attractive periodical. There is, moreover, a well illustrated account of "Coaching and Coaching Clubs," by Chas. S. Pelham-Clinton, and a "Sonnet," by Howell Stroud England. The Editorial Departments are bright and attractive, and the Records present, in a complete manner, the latest achievements of athletes.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains, in addition to instalments of the serials, "The Tragic Muse" and "Passe Rose," "Simplicity," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Keiths," by Hope Notnor; "The Two Mothers," by E. Wilson; "The Isthmus Canal and our Government," by Stuart F. Weld; "Some Colonial Lawyers and their Work," by Frank Gaylord Cook; "Personal Reminiscences of William H. Seward," by Samuel J. Barrows and Isabel C. Barrows; "The Christmas of 1888," by John Greenleaf Whittier; "Ticonderoga, Bennington and Oriskany," by John Fiske, and "A Bird's-Eye View of the United States."

THE February *Book Lover* (New York: William Everts Benjamin), is filled with original matter relating to Washington, the titles of the leading articles being: "Had Washington a Favourite Author?" "Autograph Letters of Washington: Their Interest and Value," "Engraved Portraits of Washington," "Washington's Library and Its Restoration," "The Bible on which Washington took his First Oath of Office," "Touching Memento of Martha Washington" and "The Dead Hero." Most of the articles are illustrated with portraits, book plates, fac-similes of letters and of signatures, of a page of Irving's MS. of his "Life of Washington," and of the first page of a book once the property of Martha Washington, etc.

THE first and most interesting article in the March *Forum* is Prof. J. G. Schurman's paper on "The Manifest Destiny of Canada," on which we may have something to say hereafter. Other articles are: "How Society Reforms Itself," by Edward Atkinson; "A Definition of the Fine Arts," by Prof. Charles E. Norton; "Advanced Education for Women," by Kate Stephens; "The Bible in the Public Schools," by Cardinal Manning; "Dreams as Related to Literature," by James Sully; "The Future of the Negro," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough; "Reviewers and Their Ways," by Andrew Lang; "Darwin's Brilliant Fallacy," by Prof. St. George Mivart; "Bribery in Railway Elections," by Isaac L. Rice; "The Next Postal Reform," by Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon.

A PORTRAIT and sketch of Charles Dudley Warner form the leading feature of the March *Book Buyer*. The portrait is engraved from a recent photograph, and gives a good idea of the strength and kindliness of the face of the author of *My Summer in a Garden* and of the *Backlog Studies*. There is also a sketch and portrait of the new Western author, Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago, whose two books, *Zury* and *The McVeys*, have attracted much attention. Mr. Kirkland is older than most people imagined, being in his sixtieth year. Among the other special papers in this number are a review of the publishing business in this country and Great Britain in 1888, an account of the treasures which the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips bequeathed to the New York Shakespeare Society, and an illustrated review of the volume of Lester Wallack's reminiscences. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE *Magazine of American History* for March in its unique and rare illustrations surpasses even itself. The leading article describes the "Historic Homes and Landmarks" about the Battery and Bowling Green, New York City, exhibiting some curious and striking contrasts between the heroic past and the prosperous present. The second article, "America: the World's Puzzle in Geography," is a study by Rev. William Barrows, D.D., worthy of careful perusal. President James C. Welling, of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., replies to General Wilcox in a very able and comprehensive article on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." J. G. Rosengarten contributes a readable paper on "Du Pont De Nemours." General Alfred E. Lee discourses upon "German Family and Social Life" in a clever and entertaining manner. Mr. Maturin L. Delafield writes of Colonel Henry Beekman Livingston, and Annie E. Wilson contributes a paper entitled "Thrilling Adventure of a Kentucky Pioneer." The several minor departments are admirably filled—they are unusually bright and timely.

THE frontispiece of the March *Century* is a portrait of the Grand Lama of the Trans-Baikal, from a photograph given to George Kennan in exchange for his own. The instalment of the "Life of Lincoln" is entitled "The Edict of Freedom" and completes the story of Emancipation. Dr. Edward Eggleston reviews Prof. Bryce's *American Commonwealth* and Lieut. W. H. Beecher contributes a curious article on "The Use of Oil to Still the Waves." Thomas B. Reed explains the "Rules of the House of Representatives" and suggests several important changes. The fiction of the number is by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Mr. Jessop, who has written several admirable sketches of the Irishman in America, and Mr. Cable who contributes another "Strange True Story" entitled "The History of Alix de Morainville." Mrs. van Rensselaer and Mr. Pennell present the history and appearance of old "York Cathedral." In the series of "Old Italian Masters" Mr. Stillman writes about Gaddo and Taddeo Gaddi, and Mr. Cole engraves "Music," by Taddeo Gaddi. In Charles de Kay's illustrated Irish Series "Christian Ireland" is the subject for this month. "Dutch Painters at Home" is illustrated and described by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chase. Gustav Kobbé writes of "Amateur Theatricals," and Mr. Charles Barnard tells of "Something Electricity is Doing." There are poems by James Whitcomb Riley, Frank Dempster Sherman, and others.

The *North American Review* for March opens with a description by General Sherman of "Old Times in California," containing many interesting reminiscences of life in that Territory forty years ago. There is a valuable

symposium on the question, "Can Our Churches be Made More Useful?" to which the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden and the Rev. Minot J. Savage contribute. The murder of Major Clayton, considered from the Republican and the Democratic point of view, by the Hon. Logan H. Roots and Senator James K. Jones, both of Arkansas. A plea for Delia Bacon is entered by Ignatius Donnelly, in a review of Theodore Bacon's life of his aunt. "Legislative Injustice to Railways" is discussed by Henry Clews; "Common-Sense and Copyrights," by the Hon. George S. Boutwell; and the question, "Does American Farming Pay?" is conclusively answered by a recognized authority, the Hon. George B. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture. "Humanity's Gain from Unbelief" is set forth by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. General Lloyd S. Bryce, Member of the Fiftieth Congress, points out some errors of statement and conclusion in Professor James Bryce's widely-read *American Commonwealth*. Dion Boucault describes a recent incident at the Goethe Society's meeting; and comments on the disastrous effect of newspaper criticism on the drama. In a readable short article, Grant Allen treats of "The Adaptiveness of Nature." In the department of "Notes and Comments," "The Claim of Realism" is considered by Albion W. Tourgee; there is also a timely contribution on "Naming the New States." Several pages are devoted to reviews of recent books.

THE March *St. Nicholas* contains the beginning of a story by Joel Chandler Harris, called "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," which tells of child life in the South in slavery times, and Kemble's pictures make it exceedingly life-like. The frontispiece of the number is a dainty maiden in sheeny satin—"Under the Mistletoe"—an original engraving by Frank French. There is a fairy tale called "The Sun's Sisters," a Lappish story freely rendered by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, with humorous illustrations by O. Herford. An article by Mrs. Burton Harrison recalls the reputation of "Washington as an Athlete." A fully illustrated sketch of Antinous is contributed by Eleanor C. Lewis, and following this is an article by W. Lewis Fraser, devoted to the "Storm-bound Sparrows." Another cold-weather story tells of life near Hudson's Bay—"When the Brigade Came In." It is written by Sarah J. Prichard. Julian Ralph notes what did not happen when "He Wrote to the Rats," in which W. H. Drake's pictures render valuable assistance. "Sailor Boy Dromios" shows how an English and an American boy exchanged identities, enabling the American lad to assist in the bombardment of Alexandria. W. H. Gilder's sketch of sliding down a mountain in Siberia, entitled "Downhill with a Vengeance," is illustrated with spirited drawings by Henry Sandham. Of continued articles there are Mrs. Catherwood's "Bells of Ste. Anne," Edmund Alton's "Routine of the Republic," this instalment being devoted to the social formalities of the White House, the "Bunny Stories," and the "Brownies," who build a snow man. There are poems by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Walter Learned, Malcolm Douglas, and Sydney Dayre; a sketch of animal life by John Russell Coryell, and the usual departments.

THE *Overland Monthly* for March has an unusual variety of interesting reading matter. "Los Angeles—Studies of a Century of Change," by C. H. Skinn, is a record of the changes that have befallen the "ancient and honourable Pueblo of Los Angeles" since its founding more than a century ago, by order of Governor Felipe de Neve. Among the "solid" articles are "The Sage-Bush Rebellion," by H. S. Wells; "American Isthmus Canals," by William L. Merry, and "Some Reasons for the Decline of American Deep Sea Commerce," by John Totyl. The "Western Stories" in prose and verse are racy and full of humour, and have an unmistakable western flavour. The illustrations are not so numerous as usual, but in all other respects the number is exceptionally good.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has recently commenced the publication of a series entitled, "Unwin's Novel Series." It will include novels that have already proved favourites with the public, original novels, tales, and sketches by new writers, and reprints of interesting books not easily accessible otherwise. We have received the first three volumes of the series: *Gladys Fane*, by T. Wemyss Reid; *Mrs. Keith's Crime*, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford; and *Concerning Oliver Knox* by G. Colmore, all of them popular favourites—if a fifth edition is evidence of popularity. Mr. Unwin was peculiarly happy in his selection for the first volume of the series. *Gladys Fane* is an excellent story, full of character and incident, and told with rare literary skill. Mr. Reid is an accomplished writer, the author of *A Life of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.*, and a monograph on Charlotte Brontë; and quite recently he attracted public notice as a witness in the Parnell investigation, having been called to prove Pigott's overtures to Mr. Forster when the latter was Chief Secretary for Ireland.

We cannot speak so highly of *Mrs. Keith's Crime*, which is a woman's story, prolix and morbid, and the perpetual references to "Molly," Mrs. Keith's sick child, are exceedingly tiresome. Yet the characters are all well drawn, and the descriptions of Spanish life and scenery are full of the warmth and colour of the South.

Concerning Oliver Knox is still less to our taste, notwithstanding the ingenuity of the author's plot and the evident ability with which he works it out. A more detestable character than Oliver Knox it would be hard to imagine; and throughout the whole dismal tragedy there is not a single gleam of sunshine to lighten the darkness.

The volumes average about 300 pp. each, small crown octavo. They are clearly printed, and strongly bound in limp cloth. 2s. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 26 Paternoster Square, E.C.)

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW will deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Yale law school in June.

A NEW novel from the pen of Amelie Rives, entitled *The Witness of the Sun*, will be published entire in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April.

SIR ARTHUR LAWRENCE HALIBURTON, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary at the War Office, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Nova Scotia.

THOS. WHITTAKER is just publishing a new religious manual by Lucy Ellen Guernsey, entitled, *A Lent in Earnest*; a daily help for the coming penitential season.

LENTEN and Eastertide books begin to be spoken of by the publishers. James Pott & Co. have a considerable list in preparation, including the new collection of Bishop Coxe's poems, *Paschal Poems for Passion-Tide and Easter*.

SOME February publications of T. Y. Crowell & Co. are a story *Red Carl*, picturing German emigrant life in an American city, written by J. J. Messemer; *Cecil's Knight*, by E. B. Hollis, a story for boys; a religious work, *Polished Stones and Sharpened Arrows*, for Christian workers and teachers, and *A Happy Find*, from the French of Mme. Gagnebin—described as a sweet and vivacious love story, with a spiritual atmosphere pervading it.

COL. J. W. HIGGINSON'S poems, which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish in New York and London, are dedicated to J. R. Lowell, "Schoolmate and Fellow-townsmen." The volume is called *The Afternoon Landscape*, for the morning of the poet's life is now past. The poems include the sonnet, "Duty," and the lighter stanzas on "A Jar of Rose Leaves." Among the translations are Sappho's "Ode to Aphrodite," and a dozen sonnets from Petrarch and Camoens.

THE *Globe Democrat* modestly claims to have originated the terms "bar'l" and "boom," in the slang sense in which they are now current—the one in connection with the Tilden campaign, in 1876, and the other in 1879, when the Grant third-term movement was started. This claim is presumptuous. The phrase "to tap his bar'l" long antedates the Tilden-Hayes contest, and to "boom" in precisely the same sense as used respecting the Grant boom was familiar in stock market and logging camp before Grant was out of West Point.—*America*.

CARDINAL MANNING has an article in the March *Forum* on "Morality and the Public Schools of the United States." He regards compulsory state education as the cause of great evil to society, and he attributes much of the growth of crime in certain sections of the United States to the vicious effects of secular teaching. If Cardinal Manning had familiarized himself with the relative numbers of illiterates and criminals that graduate from the parochial and public schools in America, his views upon this subject would be of some value. As he apparently has not, his opinion is not worth the paper it is written upon.—*America*.

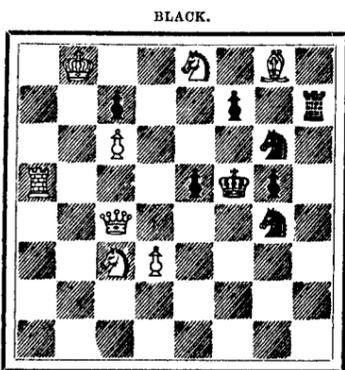
By the appointment of Dr. Alexander to the newly established chair of English, in the University of Toronto, we are again to lose one of our best Professors. Even so must we expect it to be while Dalhousie is but one, though, indeed, the leading one, of some half-dozen Maritime Colleges. In this lies the most potent argument for College Federation—the need of concentrating our forces; and thus, by increasing our influence and combining our funds, make ourselves able to secure and retain able and distinguished Professors. We can't expect that men of first-class ability and liberal culture will be content to remain in a position of less influence and emolument when the opportunity of obtaining one of greater offers itself. In consideration of this, therefore, while we deeply regret that Dr. Alexander is about to leave us, we cannot refrain from congratulating him most heartily upon his good fortune.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

THE annual statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York shows the remarkable progress made by this institution during twelve months. The record made by the Mutual eclipses its own best efforts, and naturally exceeds that of any other financial institution in the world. The new business written amounted to \$103,214,261.32, an increase of \$33,756,792.95 over the new risks assumed in 1887, and a gain of \$46,381,542 over the business of 1886—showing a continuous and phenomenal advance. The assets of the Mutual Life now aggregate \$126,082,153.56, indicating a gain for the year of \$7,275,301. The Company has now an outstanding insurance account amounting to \$482,125,184. Its total income from all sources is reported at \$26,215,932. It paid to its members during the year for death claims and endowments and other obligations \$14,727,550.22. Up to date the Mutual had 158,369 policies in force, showing a gain in membership for the year of 17,426, thus forming the biggest army of policy holders in any regular Life Insurance Company in the world. The surplus fund was increased \$1,645,622.11 in 1888, and the Mutual now has \$7,940,063.33 over and above every liability. The following will show the payments to policy holders during the past ten years for death claims, endowments, dividends, purchased policies and surrenders.

CH E S S.

PROBLEM No. 337.

From *Le Monde Illustré*.

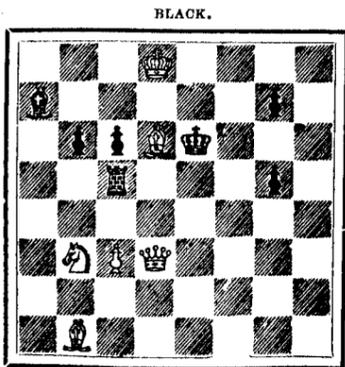


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 338.

By J. HENDERSON, Montreal.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 331.

- White. Black.
 1. Q-B 4 P x Q
 2. R-K 5 + K moves
 3. Kt or P mates.
 If 1. K x Kt
 2. Kt-K 3 moves
 3. Q or P mates.
 With other variations.

ELEVENTH GAME OF THE MATCH PLAYED AT HAVANA BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND TCHIGORIN.

(From the *Columbia Chess Chronicle*.)

EVANS GAMBIT.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| STEINITZ.
White. | TCHIGORIN.
Black. | STEINITZ.
White. | TCHIGORIN.
Black. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 17. K R-B 1 (c) | P-Q 3 |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-Q B 3 | 18. B x Q P | P x B |
| 3. B-B 4 | B-B 4 | 19. Kt x P + | K-Q 2 |
| 4. P-Q Kt 4 | B x P | 20. Kt x B | B-Q 5 |
| 5. P-B 3 | B-R 4 | 21. Kt x B | P x Kt |
| 6. Castles | Q-B 3 | 22. Kt x Kt | K R x Kt |
| 7. P-Q 4 | K Kt-K 2 | 23. R-Kt 7 + | K-Q 3 (d) |
| 8. B-K Kt 5 | Q-Q 3 | 24. P-K 5 + | K x Q P |
| 9. P-Q 5 | Kt-Q 1 | 25. R x Kt | Q R-B 1 |
| 10. Q-R 4 | P-Q Kt 3 | 26. R x R | R x R |
| 11. Kt-R 3 | P-Q R 3 | 27. P-B 3 | R-B 6 |
| 12. B-Q 3 (a) | B x P | 28. B-K 4 + | K-B 5 |
| 13. Q R-Kt 1 | B-Kt 2 | 29. R x P | K-Kt 5 (e) |
| 14. Kt-B 4 | Q-B 4 | 30. P-K 6 | P-Q 6 |
| 15. B-K 3 | P-Q Kt 4 (b) | 31. R-Q 7 and Black resigns. | |
| 16. B x Q | P x Q | | |

NOTES.

- (a) Decidedly better than B-Kt 3, as played in the eighth game.
 (b) The only way to save the Queen.
 (c) P-Q 6 would have won a piece.
 (d) This loses a piece, but Black has only a choice of evils, if K-K 1, which would double Rooks on 7th file.
 (e) To avoid the exchange of Rooks, but the game is hopeless.

A Tone of Dignified Good Sense.

THE WEEK, of Toronto, entered upon its sixth volume a fortnight since, and appeared in an enlarged form. THE WEEK is an enterprising and able paper, and always contains much valuable reading matter of current interest, while its editorials have a tone of dignified good sense, as well as of sound judgment. The paper is a great credit to its publisher, C. Blackett Robinson, who deserves to be congratulated.—*Boston Journal*.

The Price Has Not Been Increased.

The Toronto WEEK—Canada's foremost literary and critical weekly—has, on entering its sixth volume, been greatly enlarged and improved. The publisher, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, is now able to give about a third more reading matter than formerly. The price has not been increased. THE WEEK is a real credit to the Dominion, and embraces among its staff of editors and contributors most of the best pens in Canada. THE WEEK's discussions of important topics are characterized by great liberality and freedom.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Thoroughly Appreciated by the Public.

THE WEEK, Canada's leading literary journal, has entered on its sixth year. It is as thoroughly independent in politics as ever, as ably conducted, and judging from its evident prosperity, as thoroughly appreciated by the public. It has recently been enlarged and improved generally.—*Milton Champion*.

Must Secure it a Place in Every Home.

Its contents include independent opinions in politics, literature, science and arts; and original and able reviews on the most important passing events in the Dominion, the States and the old country, must secure it a place in every home in Canada. For general information of interest there is nothing in the city to surpass THE WEEK.—*Ayr Recorder*.

Always Fresh and Interesting.

That first class literary journal, THE WEEK, has now entered upon its sixth year, and appears in an enlarged and improved form. THE WEEK has amongst its contributors many of the best writers in Canadian literature, and is always fresh and interesting.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

New and Able Contributors.

THE WEEK has entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and has been enlarged and greatly improved. Many new and able writers have now or have promised to become contributors to its columns, which, with its regular staff, will give it a front place with journals dealing with politics, literature, science and arts.—*Huron Signal*.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Still a Contributor.

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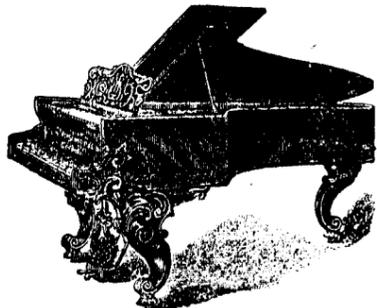
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Total Assets,	\$126,082,153 56
Increase in Assets,	\$7,275,301 68
Surplus at four per cent.,	\$7,940,063 63
Increase in Surplus,	\$1,645,622 11
Policies in force,	158,369
Increase during year,	17,426
Policies written,	32,606
Increase during year,	10,301
Risks assumed,	\$103,214,261 32
Increase during year,	\$33,756,792 95
Risks in force,	\$482,125,184 36
Increase during year,	\$54,496,251 85
Receipts from all sources,	\$28,215,932 52
Increase during year,	\$3,096,010 06
Paid Policy-Holders,	\$14,727,550 22

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages,	\$49,617,874 02
United States and other securities,	\$48,616,704 14
Real Estate and Loans on collateral,	\$21,786,125 34
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,	\$2,813,277 60
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, Etc.,	\$3,248,172 46
	\$126,082,153 56

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Surplus.
1884.	\$34,681,420	\$351,789,285	\$4,743,771
1885.	46,507,139	368,981,441	5,012,684
1886.	56,832,719	393,809,203	5,643,568
1887.	69,457,468	427,628,933	6,294,442
1888.	103,214,261	482,125,184	7,940,063

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Historic Homes and Landmarks.—II. (The Battery and Bowling Green, New York City.) Illustrated. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.
America, the World's Puzzle in Geography. Rev. William Barrows, D.D.
The Heeklenburg Declaration of Independence. Reply to General Wilcox. James C. Welling, President of Columbian University.
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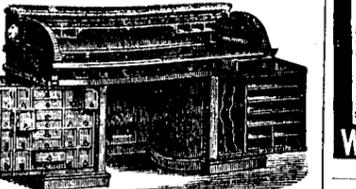
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