

# THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Fifth Year.  
Vol. V., No. 31.

Toronto, Thursday, June 28th, 1888.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 30th inst., has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this corporation, and will be payable at the office of the corporation, 34 Toronto Street, on and after

2nd JULY, 1888.  
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board.  
THOS. McCracken, Manager.

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Good to return up to the 3rd July.

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Montreal, 25th June, 1888.

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SEASON 1888.

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Joseph Hickson, Gen. Manager.  
Montreal, 31st May, 1888.

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| *Oregon.....    | 30th May.      | 31st May.   |
| *Montreal.....  | 7th June.      | .....       |
| *Vancouver..... | 13th June.     | 14th Jun    |

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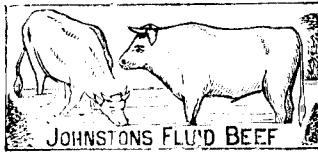
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**TWO CONTINENTS BEATEN BY CANADA.**

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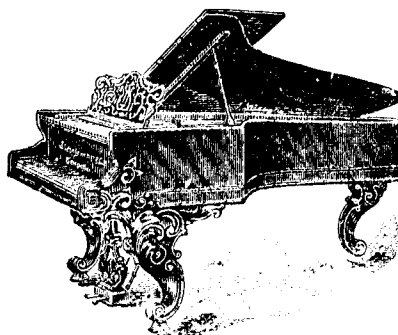
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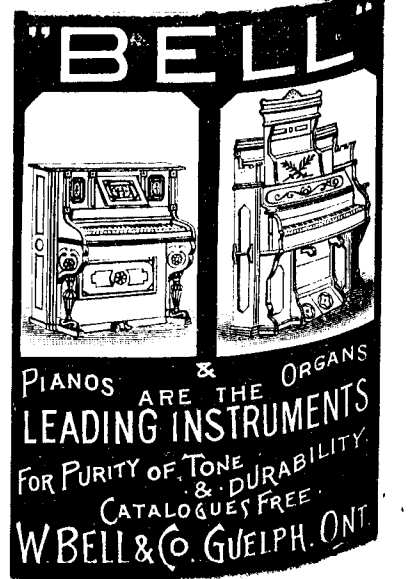
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# THE WEEK.

Fifth Year.  
Vol. V. No. 31.

Toronto, Thursday, June 28th, 1888.

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## The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

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

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

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

FROM Montreal comes an announcement indicating that the Minister of Finance finds difficulty in placing that large part of the recent loan, which is not required for immediate use. If, as seems probable, he should be compelled to retain several millions of borrowed money unproductive in the Treasury, while depositing other millions in the banks at rates of interest very much lower than those at which the money was obtained, the wisdom of taking advantage of the favourable state of the money market to borrow more largely than actually necessary will appear exceedingly questionable, and the criticisms of the opposition will be, to a considerable extent, justified. However gratifying it may be to see the credit of Canada ranking so high in the estimation of British money-lenders, it can hardly be agreeable to Canadian tax-payers to find themselves paying even  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 only that it may lie for months useless and unproductive in the Treasury vaults, or be re-loaned to banking corporations at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 per cent. Nor can it be altogether lost sight of that, in the presence of so many anxious and expectant supporters, and amidst the clamor of so many impecunious enterprises in all parts of the Dominion, the possession of spare millions is liable to become a source of embarrassment, not to say temptation, to a government not noted for either economy or scrupulousness in the use of the public funds. On the whole it is pretty clear that the safer rule for governments as for individuals, would be to regard the day of borrowing as an evil day, to be always put as far off as possible.

WITH the coming of the delegates expected in September from Newfoundland, a very serious question will arise. From the fact that the leaders of both political parties are members of the delegation, as well as from the apparent waning of opposition on the Island, it may be inferred that the people of Newfoundland are disposed to view the projected union more favourably than heretofore. What considerations or influences are conspiring to bring about the change, it is not necessary now to inquire too curiously. The hope of betterment of their material condition is no doubt, a powerful incentive with many. Within proper limits it is a legitimate one. So far as the union can be made conducive to the prosperity of the

Islanders, without imposing serious additional burdens on the Dominion, all would be glad of such a result. Nor does it by any means follow that the relation, in order to be helpful to the small and isolated colony, must necessarily be burdensome to the larger partner in the contract. Whether it shall be so or not depends entirely upon the terms of union. There is some reason to fear that the expectations of the Islanders may have been raised altogether too high in regard to these, a result which would naturally be promoted by the circumstance that the proposition for union came from Canada. But these matters of detail may properly be reserved for later consideration. Not so, however, with the grave French question. This has evidently become a serious matter, and it is, perhaps, now farther than ever from settlement. It is a question with which the Dominion has nothing to do, and in which, if our statesmen are wise, it will utterly refuse to become involved. One fisheries' dispute with a foreign nation is quite enough for Canada. Public opinion should make itself felt on this point in a manner that neither the Canadian nor the British Government can misunderstand or disregard. The final settlement of the dispute with France should be made a *sine qua non* of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation.

IT is rumoured that the Hon. J. G. Joly is about to reenter public life in Quebec, and that he will be a candidate for the Legislature at the approaching election in Megantic County. It is to be hoped, in the interests of good government and political purity, that the statement may prove well-founded. Canada has not too many men of the stamp of Mr. Joly in either Dominion or Provincial politics. A gentleman of fine culture, of eminent ability, and of spotless reputation, even his political opponents being judges, his accession to the local ministry in the sister Province would be a most valuable addition to its strength. It would be a certificate of character, and a pledge of honourable dealing highly creditable to ministry and people alike. It was little less than a provincial calamity when Mr. Joly felt himself constrained to withdraw from the political field in Quebec. His return to the service of his country would be gratifying to the high-minded members of both political parties.

WHETHER the affiliation of the Guelph Agricultural College with the University of Toronto is a move in the right direction depends upon the kind and use of the connection thus formed. Will the effect be to make the course of study at Guelph more bookish, or the work of the University more practical? There must evidently be an assimilation of work and methods in one way or the other. If the former, there will be at least danger that the result may be detrimental to the College. If the latter, it may be beneficial to the University. There is no tendency more marked in the educational thought and development of the age than that towards having less to do with books and more with things as instruments of education. M. Emile Blanchard, in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives expression to one phrase of this tendency. He maintains with much force, and in this many of the best educationists will heartily concur, that a wonderful improvement might be wrought if the minds of teachers and students were alike brought into more immediate contact with nature. All scientific studies should be conducted out of doors, as far as season, climate and other circumstances will admit. No one can doubt that lessons in botany, zoology, geology and other departments of natural science could, under the direction of a competent teacher, be made much more effective and mentally stimulating in the presence of the objects in their proper habitat, in field or wood. We are not sure that the natural method might not be carried even further. We remember that the keenest and loftiest intellects in the ancient world, if not in all time, pursued their profound philosophical studies and speculations largely in the open air, and without much aid from books. Some of the finest minds in modern days have gained much of their breadth and culture in the same school of nature. But to return to the more modest inquiry with which we set out, it is to be hoped that the subjection of the Agricultural College to the requirements of the University may be so arranged as in no wise to interfere with the thoroughly practical and experimental character of the Agricultural and scientific training, which it is the object of the former to impart.

THE United States Congress seems, on the whole, to be in a progressive mood this session. It has already passed two measures looking to international action of great importance. The first is the McCreary bill, which has now been signed by the President. This is a bill providing for the calling of a Pan-American Congress at Washington. Cuba, Brazil, and all the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America, are to be invited to send delegates. The consent of these Governments is a foregone conclusion, as they have frequently of late years expressed their willingness to meet in such a convention. Such matters as a uniform system of weights and measures, uniformity of coinage, treaties of reciprocity, etc., will be brought before the Convention. Whether any means of surmounting the very serious difficulties in the way of harmonizing the laws and policy of the different States in regard to such matters can be devised and agreed on remains to be seen. Probably the chances are against the success of a first effort. But the principle of inter-continental conference once established will be a great gain, and a free and friendly interchange of views can hardly fail of good results in the end.

THE other measure referred to is of world-wide interest. Prompted, perhaps, by the visit last year of the deputation from the peace-loving members of the British Parliament, the United States Senate has passed, without discussion or opposition, a resolution authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with all foreign powers for the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration. The result aimed at by such action is so large and grand that we may well forbear to cavil, or to point out how inconsistent it may seem with the Senate's own attitude towards Canada in regard to the fishery dispute. That dispute, like many others of much more dangerous import, will dwindle and die the moment the great nations can be got to consent to this most simple, sensible, and truly Christian mode of adjusting their quarrels. It may be said by belligerent Europeans that it is very easy for the United States, in her isolation from warlike neighbours and her freedom from foreign complications, to make such a proposal. But, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that this very aloofness and independence put it in the power of the Great American Republic to take the initiative, which would make too large demands upon the moral courage of any of the Great Powers of Europe. Her motives are hardly open to suspicion. She has no threatening enemy on her borders. Her peace is not menaced by powerful neighbours armed to the teeth. She will deserve immortal honour if she can but induce the great warlike nations of Christendom to listen to and discuss her proposal, a proposal which, if our civilization is not doomed to fail utterly, must, sooner or later, be adopted by all enlightened nations. To bring such a scheme within the area of serious international discussion, is to bring its adoption perceptibly nearer.

THE Houses of Congress have under consideration yet another measure of great international importance. The two Houses have, it is understood, agreed on the terms of an Act authorizing and requesting the President to invite the Government of each marine nation to send delegates to a Marine Conference, to assemble in Washington on October 1st of the current year, or at such other time and place as he may designate. The President is also empowered to appoint delegates to represent the United States at such Conference. The bill provides that the object of the Conference shall be "To revise and amend the 'rule of the road at sea,' and the 'international code of flag and night signals'; to adopt a uniform system of marine signals, or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow, and thick weather, and at night; to compare and discuss the various systems employed for the saving of life and property from shipwreck; for reporting, marking and removing dangerous wrecks or obstructions to navigation; for designating vessels; for conveying to mariners and persons interested in shipping warnings of approaching storms, of dangers to navigation, of changes in lights, buoys, and other day and night marks, and other important information, and to formulate and submit for ratification to the Governments of all maritime nations proper international regulations for the prevention of collisions and other avoidable disasters." There seems no reason to doubt that the leading marine nations will readily accept the invitation and send their delegates. The object is in every way praiseworthy, and there is need of clearer rules and a better understanding of them amongst seamen of all classes and nations. No doubt a thoroughly improved and perfected code of laws and signals would do much to prevent the terrible disasters now too frequent on the watery highways.

AN important innovation is about to be made by the State of New York in the mode of inflicting capital punishment. In accordance with the report of a committee appointed to investigate the subject, the Legislature has passed an Act providing that after January 1st, 1889, execution by hanging shall be abolished, and execution by electricity substituted throughout the State. It is not a little surprising to find many men of intelligence opposed to the new system on the ground, apparently, that it will make the infliction of the death penalty more nearly painless than the old method. Even clergymen have been found opposing the change, as too merciful to the culprit. The idea that there should be some correspondence between the pains inflicted on the culprit and those he caused his victim to suffer seems to linger long in many not otherwise unenlightened minds. The wonder is that every one does not see at a glance that such an argument proves too much, and can find no logical halting-place short of such horrible tortures as used to be inflicted by the rack, the wheel, drawing and quartering, fire, etc. But, abandoning the idea of torture, from which humanity revolts, the alternative view clearly is that the removal of the convict is simply a measure for the warning of others and the safety of society, and that it should be accomplished in a way as little barbarous and revolting as possible, with a view to the best effect upon the public mind. A most wise provision of the New York statute is that not the exact day or hour, but only the week of execution shall be fixed by the court; that only a few officials, clergymen, physicians and citizens shall be permitted to be present, and that it shall be a misdemeanor for any newspaper to publish any account of the details of any such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law, at the prison.

THE platform adopted by the Republican Convention will strike most impartial readers as rather a political manifesto than a statesmanlike pronouncement. Several of its clauses are obviously appeals to sectional or national prejudices. The Irish vote, the Negro vote, the Maine Fishermen's vote, the Anti-Chinese vote, the Anglo-phobist vote, each in its turn is fished for, neither delicately nor dexterously. The so-called "Monroe Doctrine" is twice dragged into the text, with a violence so evident as must provoke a smile to the lips of even its most pronounced adherent. The feeble and somewhat ambiguous denunciation of "trusts" will hardly strike terror into the hearts of the monopolists and combiners. The chief strength of the document is, of course, in the paragraphs in which the Party is made to declare its uncompromising adhesion to the system of Protection. Even this very strong ground of appeal to the interests and convictions of a large and powerful section of the American people is not so effectively used as one would have expected. The first of the two paragraphs in which the appeal is embodied is filled with broad and rather vague declarations, some of which it might not be easy to prove. Why it should be called distinctively "the American system," or when "its abandonment" in America took place, or was followed by "general disaster," is not made clear, nor does the rather vapid denunciation of the Mills Bill add much to the force of the argument, if such it is. In regard to the second paragraph it is hard to avoid the feeling that Mr. Blaine's ill-considered rejoinder from Europe to the President's Message has led his party into an untenable position. It cannot be that the proposal to reduce the surplus revenue by the abolition, if need be, of the whole internal taxes on tobacco and whiskey, can commend itself to the sober judgment of the members of the Republican Party throughout the United States. On the whole, whatever views one may hold in regard to the great tariff question, which is the leading issue in the campaign, he can scarcely avoid the feeling that in point of terseness, directness and vigour, the Democratic platform is the more skilfully constructed of the two, and bears more clearly the impress of resolute leaders, confident of their power to win.

IT must be confessed that so far neither the manifestoes issued by the young Emperor of Germany, nor certain alleged incidents in connection with the beginning of his reign, have been reassuring. It is easy, of course, to attach too much importance to the wording of documents written under circumstances so trying, as well as to supposed manifestations of character in little things which in a less fierce light would have passed unnoticed. The widespread uneasiness in Europe may, no doubt, be due in a considerable measure to unfavourable prepossessions, under the influence of which it is easy to find or fancy meanings and indications the existence of which would not, under these circumstances, have been suspected. The proclamations, themselves, whether framed by his own hand or that of another, are not remarkable for evidences of literary skill or statesmanlike ability.



On the other hand the unconscious tendency of the soldier, who is neither scholar nor statesman, and whose ideals are all of the military type, to put the battlefield in the foreground is but too apparent. Next to this the undertone of exaltation of the powers and prerogatives of the kingly office, which resounds throughout the documents and gives them a ring of absolutism, is unpleasantly suggestive to lovers of freedom and constitutional government. When these positive characteristics are considered in connection with the somewhat marked absence of those distinct declarations of a policy of peace and an extension of constitutional liberty which might have been hoped for in the present state of Germany and Europe, it can scarcely be wondered at that William the Second's first public utterances have not awakened much enthusiasm outside of military circles at home, and have intensified the prevailing distrust abroad. There seems still reason to hope that while Prince Bismarck retains his commanding influence the peace may not be broken either by disturbances at home or conflicts with other nations. But the movements of the Great Powers will be watched with even more than usual interest and anxiety during the summer months.

THERE seems no good reason to believe that any of the sensational rumours with regard to the death or severe wounding of Stanley, the African explorer, are reliable. The last reports come by way of Khartoum, and are said to be from various sources, all agreeing, however, that a white Pacha, supposed to be Stanley, was at Bahr Gazel, "carrying all before him," whatever that may mean. Though the time has been long, there seems yet some reason to hope for the safety of the intrepid explorer. It must be confessed, however, that with each successive week that brings no reliable tidings, the margin of ground remaining for such hope will be rapidly narrowing. More than nine months have now passed since the date at which he should have reached Emin Bey had all gone well, and news of his arrival should have been had by the first of the present year.

#### MONTREAL LETTER.

Was it Talleyrand who remarked the tendency of humanity to fight for religion, to argue about religion, to preach religion, while the thought of practising religion never seemed to cross its pre-occupied mind? Grateful though we may be that the law has given the Press *passé partout*, which skilfully employed for our learning reveals all desirable and undesirable knowledge. There are times when, despite uncontrollable twinges of curiosity, we would fain see veiled those proceedings, but very indirectly affecting the public, yet whose publication is so strong to destroy faith in institutions men must either profoundly respect or heartily ridicule. The meetings of the Diocesan Synod were certainly rather less edifying than one might have hoped. During four days last week congregated many reverend gentlemen to talk of temperance work, the religious teaching of the young, a home for deaconesses, the substitution of the name, "The Church of England in Canada," for "The United Church of England and Ireland," and other reforms. Important as such questions are in ecclesiastical eyes, to the ordinary layman they doubtless assume a far lesser magnitude, so that when he hears them discussed with the temper born of tropical June afternoons, his wonder may border on amusement. But why need he hear them discussed? The result concerns him, nothing else. Why present to unfriendly creeds and denominations the spectacle of clerical fire raining upon an unfortunate daily, because forsooth it had printed *adopted* instead of *dropped*? Seems there not something woefully incongruous in mingling tirades against "the brutality of the press" with schemes to utilize love and zeal for practical purposes? What might happen were "our special" an auditor at those mysterious deliberations of the knights of the round table in the Capital is left to one's imagination. Surely then combatants for spiritual weal should enjoy a similar immunity from publicity, while the delicate forethought and perception which shroud vital discussions concerning matters temporal could shield, yea hide entirely, with excellent effect, worthy ecclesiastics when in that always unbecoming moral *négligé* necessitated by heated argument.

Just as we are horribly disappointed to find Her Majesty a peony-faced, motherly creature of anything but queen-like mien, and the brightest specimens among the ten thousand, until they speak, mistakable for very western friends, so equally imaginative foreigners who have some vague idea about the Lachine rapids being "shot on toboggans" guided by feathered aborigines, always arrive here with a hurt, disappointed air, exquisitely funny. Prince Roland Bonaparte expected to behold Niagara in pristine wildness and the pilot at Lachine a multicolour old gentleman. However, our civilization was soon pardoned amidst the luxuries of the

Windsor, and but a cursory glance at the city made the favourable impression, but a cursory glance always does. Prince Roland came to America to attend the Anthropological Congress in the States. While there he delivered one or two lectures on the Chinese discovery of America. These occasioned much newspaper discussion. His works comprising, among others, *Premières nouvelles concernant l'éruption de Kracatosca*, it must have been very satisfactory for him to find gracing the shelves of the national library in Washington. Like Mrs. X., who was glad they had re-elected President Cleveland because she found Mrs. Cleveland "so nice." Prince Roland pronounces "the first lady" all that a Frenchman would be likely to pronounce her. Having married an immense fortune, in the person of Mlle. Blanc, the daughter of the Monaco millionaire, this studious noble devotes himself entirely to scientific pursuits and travel. The inane decree of General Boulanger banished him from the army, and a still more arbitrary proceeding, by which his grandfather, Prince Lucien, brother of Napoleon I., was cut off from succession, prevents his now being the chief of the House of Bonaparte.

Monsieur Faucher de St. Maurice, in a French paper here, speaks very promisingly about France as an excellent market for Canadian produce. But that we should enjoy advantages similar to those of other countries transacting business with her, the commercial treaty between La Nouvelle France and the old must stipulate a very decided diminution of the duty at present levied on French wines and liquors. Under these conditions friendly arrangements would be quite feasible Monsieur de Freycinet thinks, though of course he could not take any steps in the matter before preliminary parley with England. "Wouldn't such a treaty equal all the Scott Acts?" continues Monsieur de St. Maurice. It appears we might expect the consumption of alcohol to lessen greatly were "the pure juice of the grape" brought within reach of modest purses. Doubtless, but the rub is where to find this "pure juice." Everyone will tell you in France how exorbitantly the demand for it exceeds the supply, while you have only to sip those ambiguous decoctions "*compris*" with board at many Parisian *Pensions* to be convinced of the truth of the statement. From a recent French beer exhibition we realized how rapidly this beverage was increasing in popularity. Now, since such is the case, where do they expect to discover wine for exportation?—wine, of course, cheap enough to supply the needs of the workman. A tipsy Frenchman at home one very rarely sees, yet he has no sooner landed here than we perceive with dismay his adapting himself to our least enviable customs and habits. I speak, naturally, of the lower class. This seems another proof in favour of light duty on cheap wines, but now we ask whether after all Canadian labouring people would drink these, for the liquors and "vin du pays" sold at small French *cabarets* are simply execrable, and seemingly only palatable to the man who has inherited his tastes with his sabots.

I cannot tell you of a prettier sight than that which Dominion Square offers during our sultry evenings, when up from the noisome town come thousands of weary and heavy laden to walk, to talk and to breathe in this lovely open spot, while a very respectable band does its best to give them the worth of their effort to hear it.

LOUIS LLOYD.

#### AN ARTIST ABROAD.

THE wind sobbed in long sighs about the house in the early morning, making me think of an old fisherman's remark to a lady who was far from her home, for which she had a great longing. "Ay Jessie," he said, "your sighs are e'en like the wind when its sighin' through rain." But the gray sky lowering over the gray Forth did not deter me from walking hastily to the station and buying a ticket for Glasgow, for the proverbial wet weather of that place dispels all hope of a fine day there. The train had scarcely started before the big drops fell, and a mist accumulating on the windows, the landscape was obscured, except when in desperation I brushed a loophole of observation, through which I perceived the fog trailing its ragged skirts about the hill tops, and had occasional glimpses of the silver line of canal now connecting the Frith of Forth with the Frith of Clyde.

A young Scotch giant occupied the same carriage with me, whom it was a delight to look upon. He appeared at peace with all mankind as he whistled the "Miserere" to the large foot he held up in front of him. I would fain have attributed his great strength and size to an oatmeal diet, but the use of this as standard food in Scotland is purely mythical, so I had to content myself with believing my young Hercules a kind of accident of Nature. The reply of the Scotchman to the Englishman who taunted him with eating food which they gave to horses in England—"Whaur did you ever see sic horses, or sic men?"—led me to expect "sic men" as I have not seen in this rugged country.

Alighting at Glasgow, I made my way to the exhibition buildings, very splendidly constructed in Oriental style, but crude in colour. The interior is by no means so artistically decorated as was the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester last year, which was superintended by Burne Jones, and others of his superb taste, nor is the art display to be compared with that of Manchester, which was an exhibition *par excellence*. Glasgow devotes several rooms to art, but it is really a disappointing exhibition, containing dreary wildernesses of fresh paint, relieved, however, here and there by oases, a few of which I shall mention. I doubt if the Turner collection in the National Gallery, contains anything so rarely exquisite as his "Falls of the Clyde," which I saw in Glasgow. At first glance, no water is perceptible, nothing but filmy, vapourous yellows, blues, and pearly grays. After looking a while, the falls resolve themselves in the back-ground, and two or three little figures appear in the hazy fore-ground. It is an evanescent, melting loveliness, caught and held by a master hand, unhesitatingly. Beside this hangs Watt's "Aspirations of Youth," almost as lovely in colour as the Turner, and even lovelier than the singularly beautiful things by Puvis de Chavennes, reminding me of the Frenchman's work, but having a quality more human. A picture by Gregory is a most interesting study. It is a society story, very cunningly told, and very stunningly painted. From softly shaded chandeliers, the light fills a gorgeous interior. There has been a party, and it is evidently late, for the old musician still at his place at the grand piano, yawns. Leaning against the other end of the piano is a beautiful creature, robed in some gauzy yellow stuff (which is the prevailing tone of the room) listening to the suit of the hero of ten thousand *affaires de cœur*. A mass of pink blossoms behind the girl, seems to weight the air with perfume. He holds her cloak as he leans forward with a subtle, appealing glance, which she only half resists, for to many women, there is a "fascination frantic" in the wily wooing of a battered up old rake. Gregory has a studio in London, and some notoriety outside his art career, because he married a model, but that is confined to the clubs. The largest, most splendid studio in London, belongs I suppose to Hubert Herkomer, Ruskin's successor at Oxford, but he paints sickly sort of things, and would do well to confine himself to lecturing only. Stanhope Forbes is one of the most talented men of the day, yet only by chance did I see a canvas bearing his name, stuck in an out of the way corner of the gallery. The old R. A.'s can't forgive Forbes for departing from the beaten paths. As a young student he was thoroughly academic, won the travelling scholarship at the academy, and then suddenly deserted the classic ranks to stride with great steps in the new fields of art. Such a little beauty this picture is, though I had to get down almost on my knees to see it. A little boy and girl stand in front of a window filled with jars of candy and all sorts of tempting *etceteras*. The boy looks as if about to enter the shop and ask, as I have heard the bairns hereabout, for "a bawbee's worth of sugar aillie and a bawbee en." But while the incident is, in itself, attractive, it is the manner of treating it that has the charm.

Among portraits, Whistler's Thomas Carlyle is unequalled. With what relief the eye falls upon the grave old man, who seemed to me as much alive as any one in the room, only a little more remote than those I rubbed against.

I am always pleased to see a canvas by De Nittis. He is entirely personal among modern Italian painters, from whom, indeed, the glory is departed. De Nittis spent most of his life in London and Paris, painting street scenes and familiar places. He gave to Paris a little gem of the ruined Tuileries, and the *Place de Carrousel*. He has painted the *Arc de Triomphe* under repairs, the *Champs Elysées*, the *Rue Rivoli*, catching always the brilliant gray complexion of Paris, and the sparkling character of its streets. One regrets that he does not live to perpetuate the intricate net-work of scaffolding, surrounding the cobwebby structure of iron, now in course of erection on the *Champ de Mars*. There is an original Millet, valuable because it is an autograph of that able man, also a splendid thing of a peasant boy, by Bastien Lepage, several Corots, most delightful spots in the weary wastes of awful landscapes. A large one quite equals his "Matinee" hanging in the Louvre.

Only a few moments were left for the sculpture gallery, when the first thing I saw was Thornycroft's "Teucer." I think it was Beaconsfield in an after-dinner speech to members of the Royal Academy who said of this noble statue, "Nations will struggle over its fragments a thousand years from now." There is a nice female figure by Thomas. He had made a yearly contract with the model, and went in for making a perfect copy of the girl. After about six months work, when he had the individuality pretty well established, she walked in one morning and said she couldn't pose any more. Thomas remonstrated, but to no purpose. She had been engaged by Barrias, author of the "First Funeral," and was quite independent. Thomas went to Barrias' studio, hammered at his door, but received only abuse from that amiable man. He then prosecuted the girl, who completed her contract under compulsion. Harry Bates has too fine heads, one of Russell, the artist, the other of an old woman. But the charm of the gallery lay in three small pieces, one by Sir Frederick Leighton: a little nude, startled by a toad, every nervous line being delicately felt; a fragment by the French sculptor Rodin, classical in its beauty, but marred by the pretentious signature, "A mon ami, le peintre Natrope, de le sculpteur Rodin"; and lastly, in the quintessence of grace and beauty, the profile of a girl in bas-relief by T. Stirling Lee, which he exhibited first about a year ago at the New English Art Club. C. A. M.

IN Frederick III. Free Masonry has lost a staunch friend and influential patron. Masonic institutions in Germany have been influenced by the philosophy of men like Goethe, Schiller and Lessing, and we may well understand the influence which the sanction and sympathy of royal patronage have exercised through its foremost exponent of human liberalism.

## JAN HASSAN'S IMMORTAL THOUGHT.

JAN HASSAN was an Eastern bard,  
Whose genius was its own reward,  
A simple-minded, rhyming elf  
Who struggled to support himself  
By singing songs, and merry lays  
In public on the holidays,  
Or when he was more fortunate  
At festive gatherings of the great.  
His forte was humour, he would wrest  
The laws of language for a jest,  
And torture words like captive bears  
Until they danced to playful airs.  
Yet Hassan had a lofty mind  
Though given to rhymes of trivial kind,  
And longed for wide applause and fame,  
To win ere death a deathless name,  
Like Hafiz, Saadi, and the rest,  
Whose songs both clown and caliph blessed.  
But when such thoughts had fired his breast  
To simulate the high endeavour  
Of famous bards, his muse would waver  
Low-poised like sparrow round her nest,  
And drop down with a sorry jest.

But one night Hassan in a dream  
Saw round his couch a bright light gleam,  
And then his eyes, fear-opened, wide,  
Beheld an angel by his side.  
The angel spake—"Jan Hassan, I  
Have come to tell thee, ere thou die,  
This much of fame awaiteth thee  
By Allah's merciful decree,  
One thought of all your future store  
Will be immortal, one, no more."  
The angel vanished, Hassan woke,  
Heaven's aid to piously invoke  
That he might know, and well express  
The promised prize in verbal dress,  
Nor let it slip among a shoal  
Of trifles to oblivion's goal.

Years passed, and brought but scant renown  
To our poor bardling. Still the clown  
He played as best he might for bread,  
And all he wrote, or sung, or said,  
Was fleeting as the morning dew  
That shines, and disappears from view.  
This grim perversity of fate,  
One day controlled his mental state,  
And shrouded his sad soul in gloom  
Till thoughts seemed echoes from the tomb,  
Fled fancy's jokes and merry quips,  
Behind that horrible eclipse.  
But in the dark like Eliphaz  
He saw a spectral vision pass  
Before his eyes in awful form  
The spirit of his mental storm.  
He seized his pen, in haste essayed  
To sketch it ere the sight would fade,  
The words flew quickly to his aid,  
So when all passed beyond his ken  
It lived upon his page again.

Then sudden to his soul was brought  
Remembrance of that promised thought  
Immortal, surely this must be  
Fulfillment of that prophecy.  
He read it now with critic's eye,  
But not a fault could he espy:  
The words were perfect harmony,  
The fancy deepest mystery.  
But ah! the gloom! Again appears  
The vision as he reads in tears,  
Again the pall around his soul  
Is drawn, and the funeral toll  
Is sounded with a skill divine  
In the sad cadence of each line.  
And then this thought occurred to him,  
"Shall I to please ambitious whim,  
The eyes of men forever dim?  
Nay, rather let me cheer awhile  
Their hearts with fleeting, foolish smile,  
Than to be for all eternity  
The author of a deathless sigh.  
Let others praise in doleful lays,  
The clouds their gloomy fancies raise,  
Which hide their sun of life from shining,  
I'll only show their silver lining."

He thrust the poem in the fire,  
And struck again his laughing lyre  
With such a force and earnest will  
As far excelled his former skill.

## FINALE.

When that dread hour, the last on earth  
Came to this humble priest of mirth,  
Once more an angel near him stands,  
Displaying in his outstretched hands  
A scroll whereon gold-lettered, shines  
The brightest of his witty lines.  
While thus he spake—"Lo, the reward  
Of virtue which could disregard  
The ghoulis fame by sorrow brought  
Behold thy one immortal thought."

WILLIAM MCGILL.

## PARIS LETTER.

THIS year's Salon is happily distinguished from its predecessors by the large number of remarkable works sent in by known and unknown artists; among the latter M. Maignan has achieved a great success with his *Les Voix du Tocsin*, which represents a huge bell from which issues a cloud of phantom spirits rushing forth to spread the alarm of fire far and wide. Edward Detaille, the well known military painter, has obtained the gold medal for *Le Rêve*, a powerful exposition of a striking subject. A regiment lies sleeping on the ground, their muskets stacked together in a way that instantly suggests to English eyes a Sussex or Kent hop field in early spring, the distant camp fires throw a warm glow over the scene and above in the clouds the victorious legions of whom the vanquished soldiers are dreaming rush past. This fine picture recalls one of Kaulbach's best known works, that in which he portrays the spirits of the Goths and the Huns continuing to fight in the air above the battle field where their dead bodies are lying.

The number of pictures illustrative of war and camp life are specially noticeable, among the most striking is *Le Sergent Mort*, a small work by one of Meissonier's best pupils, the subject is taken from one of Paul Déroulède's finest poems.

Mais un jet de sang noir s'échappa de sa bouche,  
Un éclair traversa ses grands yeux éblouis,  
Et s'étant soulevé dans un élan farouche,  
Le Sergent retomba, disant, "Pour mon Pays!"

Another, specially noticed is the *Mort d'un héros*, by Moreau de Tours, portraying an episode that occurred during the Crimean War, the day after the fall of the Malakoff Tower, when the body of the standard bearer, Ganichon, was found buried under the debris, his dead hand still grasping the colours confided to his care.

Among the portraits, M. Bonnat's *Cardinal Lavigerie* holds the first place in public estimation, and justly so, for years nothing so good has been produced by a French artist; indeed, many of the great European artists consider this picture to be equal to any by the old Venetian School, of which M. Bonnat is known to follow the methods. Jules Ferry, by the same artist, is powerful and lifelike, curiously enough Bin's portrait of *General Boulanger* is placed close to it, this enables the public to note the difference between the handsome but finitrier looking soldier and his great rival, whose keen, rugged face indicates great strength and determination.

Carolus Duran has sent a charming portrait of his young daughter, Henner, the head of the same model that he painted last year, and a fine *Saint Sebastien*, full of the strong contrasts of light and shade, for which he is famous. The eccentric Van Beers is represented by a small full length portrait of Sarah Bernhardt lying back in a high, narrow chair, very characteristic and carefully worked out as to details.

The new President of the French Republic seems desirous of reviving somewhat of the traditions of a court, so instead of spending the summer months at his own country place, as did M. Grévy and his family, M. and Mme. Carnot have determined to inhabit one of the great historical chateaus near Paris. Rambouillet and Fontainebleau were both thought of, but the Government were unwilling to spend the sum of money required to put them in order. As the Palace of Versailles is far too large, the Trianon has been chosen, so the grandson of one of the men most instrumental in causing Marie Antoinette to be guillotined will live in the house and rooms specially given over to her use, and which greatly helped to make her unpopular with the people who disliked her living in comparative privacy at the Trianon instead of in state at the palace.

The Trianon is the one place remaining in France which claims to have kept up the tradition of Louis the XVI's unfortunate wife, the eighteenth century, her writing table, bed, priedieu, etc.; among other things a beautiful bureau inlaid with Wedgewood plaques which was sent from England soon before she left Versailles never to return. Close to the Trianon is the toy village, still in fair preservation, where Marie Antoinette played at *bergere*, actress, or milk maid, as the fancy seized her. The village consists of a dairy, where once the Comtesse de Provence skimmed the milk and made syllabubs, the water mill where Louis the XVI. was miller, a presbytery where the Cardinal de Rohan played at being village *curé* till the famous *affaire du collier* led to his disgrace

and banishment. A curious little ruined tower and small stream and pond completes this strange and lonely little hamlet.

Even the historical palace is not really kept up, many of the pictures illustrative of Napoleon I. victories are getting ruined through damp and want of proper care, in fact, the only historical spots in Versailles well preserved are the ancient *jeu de paume*, where Mirabeau made his famous speech, and where a sort of historical museum has been established, and the Hotel des Reservoirs, once inhabited by Mme. de Pompadour, and, in 1870, the head-quarters of the Prussian Staff, who spent four months there grimly waiting for Paris to be starved out. The table where Bismarck and Von Moltke always dined, is shown to the foreign visitors who have cared to spend a day in this forsaken, curiously-provincial town, once one of the centres of the civilized world.

The decrease in the value of autographs was curiously noticeable at a great sale held lately at the Hotel Drouot, and which was attended by many well-known collectors. Rare letters from, if I may so express myself, old celebrities, are decidedly at a discount; thus a curious missive from Henri III. found a buyer at two francs, letters from Bossuet and Buffon fetched the same price. On the other hand an unpublished letter from Mozart to his sister, in which he presents the compliments of Frau Weber and her three daughters, one of whom, Constance, afterwards became his wife, fetched the comparatively large price of two hundred and five francs; and a note sent by Schiller, just before his death, to Goethe, one hundred and seven francs.

Among modern autographs, that of Theophile Gautier, the rough copy of his *Ghazel* fetched ninety-two francs. A letter from Victor Hugo, written in 1826, forty francs; and a pathetic epistle from Rachel, written from Aurillac, and dated August 5th, 1849, shortly before her death, only twenty-seven francs, though to anyone who cares to know what the great *tragédienne* was really like as a woman, the following—a passage from the letter sold the other day—must prove interesting: "It would have grieved me much to have been buried far from Paris, but I think that I have no longer cause for immediate fear; I may yet have time to choose my own tombstone and compose a flattering epitaph. Sometimes I wonder whether my great triumphs will not turn out to have been but a short, happy dream; if so, alas for the awakening! But no, God who has protected me for the last eleven years will not now abandon me."

Two new literary works have been exciting public curiosity the last few days, General Boulanger's *l'Invasion Allemande* and Victor Hugo's *Toute la Lyre*. The former is appearing in penny numbers, of which a million are said to have been distributed throughout the length and breadth of France gratis. The general has received two hundred thousand francs for the copyright of his book, from Rouff, the great Paris publisher, the largest sum probably ever paid in France from publisher to author; in England, I believe, that George Eliot and Lord Macaulay alone received similar sums.

*Toute la Lyre* has been the name given by Victor Hugo's executors to the two posthumous volumes of his poems, which have been received in Paris with the greatest enthusiasm. Among the pathetic pieces which abound in these volumes, the following lines on the death of a little child are peculiarly in the master's early vein:

Entre au ciel. La porte est la tombe.  
Le sombre avenir des humains,  
Comme un jouet trop lourd qui tombe,  
Echappe à tes petites mains.

Qu'est devenu l'enfant? La mère  
Pleure, et l'oiseau vit, chante ailé,  
La mère croit qu'il est sous terre  
L'oiseau sait qu'il est envolé.

And in another style these lines addressed to fellow poets:

Horace, et toi, vieux La Fontaine  
Vous avez dit: Il est un jour  
Ou le cœur qui palpite à peine  
Sent comme une chanson lointaine  
Mourir la joie et fuir l'amour.

Le temps d'aimer jamais ne passe  
Non, jamais le cœur n'est fermé!  
Hélas! vieux Jean, ce qui s'efface  
Ce qui s'en va, mon doux Horace  
C'est le temps ou l'on est aimé.

It has fallen to the lot of the French people to point more morals, to emphasize more lessons from their own experience than any other nation in modern history. Parties and creeds of the most conflicting types have appealed to Paris in turn for their brightest example, their most significant warning. The strength of monarchy and the risks of despotism; the nobility of faith, and the cruel cowardice of bigotry; the ardour of republican fraternity and the terrors of anarchic disintegration—the most famous instance of any and every extreme is to be found in the long annals of France.

WE have captains of industry and finance. Why have we not captains of education—men of leisure and culture, capable of enthusiasm and initiative, ready to throw themselves into such a cause and give it their earnest consideration, their generous and active support! Among the Greeks, Plato, Socrates, and Epictetus, were the teachers. Where shall we look for our great leaders, masters, patrons, who will see education in its true light, and force us to recognize teaching as one of the grandest of the arts—the art of arts, for it goes to the building up of the artist himself, and of ever nobler types of humanity?

## PROMINENT CANADIANS.—XX.

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

## HONOURABLE WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, C.B.

"You had better return to your allegiance," said Sir Francis Bond Head to a beardless youth, immediately after the culmination of the troubles of 1837, first having expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking lad should be found in the company of rebels. "There is no need of my returning to my allegiance, as I have never departed from it," was the characteristic reply that fell from the lips of one who was destined to make his mark on the most important pages of his country's history. The young man was William Macdougall. At that time he was living with his father in the Township of Vaughan, but on the day of the skirmish was visiting a loyalist uncle in the vicinity of Montgomery's, and, as Dent tells us, "when the fighting began his curiosity got the better of his prudence: on the way to the scene he passed a horse saddled and bridled by the roadside, and a few moments after saw a little man rush down a lane, mount the horse and gallop off northward." The little man was William Lyon Mackenzie.

Four or five years afterward Mr. Macdougall came into the city and was articled in the law office of Hon. James Harvey Price, Mr. Price being Commissioner of Crown Lands for the united Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with Sir Edmund Head as Governor-General and Sir J. B. Robinson, Messrs. Baldwin, Lafontaine, Rolph, Papineau and Hincks prominent in the affairs of the country.

In 1850 Mr. Macdougall published the *North American*, which he bought when it was called the *Provincialist*. He launched a platform of his own, which is interesting to the reader of to-day, inasmuch as almost every plank in it has since been embodied into the constitution and government of the country. It declared in favour of (1) elective institutions, (2) an elective Legislative Council, (3) election of all local officers by the county and town councils, (4) no property qualification for the representatives of the people, (5) extension of the franchise to all householders and housekeepers, (6) vote by ballot, (7) biennial and fixed parliaments, (8) no expenditure of public money without the consent of parliament, (9) simplification of law proceedings, (10) abolition of the Court of Chancery, (11) no pension to be attached to any office, (12) our commerce and intercourse with other nations placed entirely in our own power, leaving in the power of England nothing but the question of peace and war, and that under certain restrictions, (13) our legislature to have power to repeal any Act or charter, imperial or otherwise, affecting Canada only, which the imperial parliament might itself alter or repeal, (14) the clergy reserves to be for educational purposes, and abolition of the rectories.

The Baldwin-Lafontaine Government came in before the clergy reserves were abolished, and it was largely the agitation in connection with this question that drove Baldwin from public life. Mr. Macdougall, who was wielding a rigorous pen, as the pages of the *North American* show, was looked upon as being altogether too radical. Through the influence of his journal he brought Rolph into the Government, Hincks having made overtures to Sandfield Macdonald and Rolph after Baldwin had resigned and Lafontaine had gone on the Bench.

In 1857 he sold out the *North American* and published the *Canadian Agriculturist*, besides practising his profession and looking after his farm. He framed the Act for establishing the Bureau of Agriculture, and after about a year's writing on the *Globe*, entered Parliament as the member for North Oxford. It was largely through the articles from Mr. Macdougall's pen that the fugitive slave, Anderson, pursued on a charge of murdering a slave owner who was trying to capture him, was ensured justice. He dealt with the case from a legal point of view, contending bravely for the rights of fugitive slaves. The case made a stir in England and was treated as an international question. The Tories of that day resented English interference.

When the questions of "rep. by pop.," and Lower Canada dictation were under discussion, Mr. Macdougall took an active part, advocating some joint authority. At the Liberal Convention in 1859 he moved two resolutions, separating the Provinces for local affairs and establishing a central authority for general affairs. These were carried, and it was assumed that George Brown would take them up, but after a few articles had appeared in the *Globe* the old fight began again. Then Sandfield Macdonald was called upon, and Mr. Macdougall entered his Cabinet as Commissioner of Crown Lands; it being said by Sandfield, that he was the best departmental head in his Government. Among Mr. Macdougall's colleagues were Messrs. Foley, McGee, and Dorion. The Separate School bill was carried by this Administration. R. W. Scott had introduced it while the Tories were in power, and the Liberals modified and adopted it.

In 1864 was formed the Taché-Macdonald coalition Government to carry Confederation, Mr. Macdougall representing the Canadian ring of the Liberal party. In 1865, as Provincial Secretary, he went to Washington with reference to matters growing out of war troubles, which it was feared might lead to international complications. Next he went to England with the Commission on Trade. Each Province sent delegates, and Mr. Macdougall was chairman of the delegation. They visited British Guiana and

the West Indies, but through the interference of the British Government, were prevented from carrying out trade arrangements for preferential duties between other countries and the colonies. It was held that the "most favoured nation" clause would be interfered with, and thus the whole expedition resulted in naught.

Mr. Macdougall went to England in 1867 with the delegates to carry out the project of Confederation, of which he was one of the numerous fathers. It was on this occasion that John A. Macdonald, W. P. Howland, and Mr. Macdougall received their titles of Companions of the Bath. In 1869 Mr. Macdougall again visited England on business connected with the purchase of the North-West from the Hudson Bay Company. He and Cartier spent five months there, a change of Government occurring during their presence. They were on the point of leaving for home, as the price asked by the Hudson Bay Company was too high, when Gladstone took office, and through his personal intervention brought the matter to a satisfactory issue, Lord Granville being Colonial Minister. At this time was arranged for the purchase and conveyance of the largest portion of the earth's surface recorded in history. The area was three million square miles, and the price paid £300,000. After the bargain had been made, the two representatives from Canada met the Queen at Windsor and remained over night at the Castle.

In 1869 Mr. Macdougall was designated to take the governorship of the North-West. At this time Sir John Young was Governor-General, Sir John Macdonald, Premier, and Mr. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State. Mr. Macdougall only succeeded in getting across the boundary line for one night, when Lepine and fifteen horsemen escorted him back, and warned him not to return if he did not wish to be shot. It was on this occasion that Mr. Macdougall wrote the scathing attack on the Government, in which he accused Howe of treason. He passed over three hundred miles of blank territory in midwinter, and when he returned to Parliament took an active part in the debates, with the object of acquiring the country which he had imperilled his life to secure possession of.

In 1875 he went to England on a mission regarding the fisheries. He was also authorized by the Government to visit Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania, to arrange conditions in regard to emigration. He was in England when the Pacific Scandal overturned the Government of Sir John.

In 1875 he entered the Ontario Legislature. Three years afterwards he resigned his seat and carried Halton in the Commons, for which he sat until 1882. He contested Algoma with Mr. Dawson on the question of the Ontario boundary, and ran for Prescott in 1887.

It is not generally known that after the general elections of 1878, in which Mr. Macdougall took a prominent part in tariff discussions, Sir John offered him the governorship of British Columbia, and this being declined, a judgeship in Manitoba, which was also declined.

Among the productions of his pen was a series of open letters addressed to Mr. Mowat on constitutional questions, with special reference to Province and Dominion rights. The Campbell case in the Senate and the Mercer case in the Supreme Court were among the prominent matters in connection with which Mr. Macdougall's legal attainments were brought into play.

The phrase "looking to Washington," sometimes thrown at Mr. Macdougall, arose in this way: when the fight over "rep. by pop." was in progress Mr. Cauchon, in answer to a remark made by Mr. Macdougall about looking to England for support, said that if any attempt were made to deprive the French people in Canada of any of their rights they had something to fall back upon, meaning Napoleon. Mr. Macdougall said in reply to this that Napoleon had his hands full, and that if England declined to interfere on behalf of her English subjects they would look elsewhere; "the country must have redress, and if driven to seek help to destroy tyranny would in the last extremity look to Washington." Mr. Macdougall was also the author of the phrase "Clear Grit" as applied in Canadian politics. In 1850, when Lord Elgin was about to visit Toronto after the burning of the parliament buildings, the Orangemen threatened to interfere with the reception. A committee assembled to take steps to secure a large attendance of Liberals to receive the Queen's representative. On the name of one person being mentioned among others to visit the different townships to urge the coming in of the loyal people, Mr. Macdougall dissented, and being asked why he was not a suitable person, said he was not "clear grit." Old Peter Brown asked what that meant, and Mr. Macdougall explained it to him. Next day the *Globe* discountenanced the movement, and in derision dubbed as "Clear Grits" those who were bringing in a crowd of people from the country. The title took, and as that ring of the party grew, Malcolm Cameron, who had made himself prominent in the fight, became rather proud of it, and was called "the Clear Grit." The title fell upon the Radical wing of the Liberal party, and its platform was called the Clear Grit platform. That platform was the *raison d'être* of the Liberal party. Its planks, many of them looked upon as ultra-radical, embraced reforms which have long since been accomplished.

Since Mr. Macdougall's retirement from Parliament he has taken an active part in the discussion of the subject of Commercial Union. He is a director of the G. N. W. Telegraph Co., and practises the higher branches of law at Ottawa. It has been conceded by Liberals that if Mr. Macdougall had remained loyal to the Liberal party he would have become its leader. Undeniably he is one of the ablest men in the public life of the country. Possessed of a keenly logical and analytical mind, able to present in choice and vigorous language the strong points of a case, and detect the weak points in the arguments of his opponent, Mr. Macdougall was a power alike in the House and on the platform. Few men in our public life have as well furnished a mind, or are quicker to discern the currents of public questions. No man in our public life has greater individuality



This is his strong characteristic, and it accounts in a large measure for his failure to follow a leader. He cannot subordinate his own opinions to those of another, and is restless in the ranks. As he has said on more occasions than one, he "could be no man's man," and even when assisting Sir John Macdonald to carry the N. P. at the time of the overthrow of the Mackenzie administration he invariably referred to himself as "an ally, not a follower." Time and again he has sacrificed his political opportunities at the shrine of his mental independence. His instincts and tendencies are Liberal, and once he maps out his course on a public question he allows no consideration of popularity or unpopularity to have the slightest effect on his advocacy of it. Although Mr. Macdougall has been a hard hitter in his time, one incident will illustrate his regard for the personal feelings of his opponents. When he returned from the North-West, after his ill-starred efforts to acquire possession of the country, and smarting under the injustice to which he had been subjected by the Government he was serving, it was expected on all hands that he would make a stinging attack on Howe, who had charge of the department under whose authority Mr. Macdougall was acting. Howe was in his place looking anxious, perturbed, and in poor health. Mr. Macdougall, seeing the weak condition of Mr. Howe, refrained from criticizing his action in leaving him to his fate, spoke of his failing health, referred to the great services he had rendered to the country, and said, "I forbear to subject him to criticism, and will leave to history my own justification." A few moments afterwards Mr. Macdougall was asked to go out into the corridor to meet Howe and shake hands with him. "I believe," said Mr. Howe, gratefully, "that we can write the best pamphlets, and make the best speeches of any two men in Parliament, why should we not be friends?" And friends they continued till death took Howe.

Mr. Macdougall's proper place is in the legislative halls of his country. Party lines are so strictly drawn that our public men have little chance to make headway unless they are willing to be branded with the trade-mark of one or other of the political parties. But as an exponent of independent views, as a representative of that large and growing class in the community which looks with favour on the untrammelled expression of opinion by keen thinkers and vigorous debaters, Mr. Macdougall would be of invaluable service to the country as a whole. His knowledge of constitutional law, his fine intellectual powers, his quick grasp of the salient points of a case, his marked ability both as a writer and a speaker, added to all of which is a striking presence, would ensure his taking a commanding position in any deliberative assembly in which constitutional government prevails. When the great majority of the present race of politicians were trundling their hoops and flying their kites Mr. Macdougall was making history.

ALEX. F. PIRIE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In your issue of the 31st ult. there is an article by "Saville" entitled "Imperial Federation" which contains some assertions upon which I would ask you to allow me to make a few comments. There are several remarks contained in the article which I should like to dilate upon; but this would be encroaching too much on your space, hence I will confine myself to two assertions which "Saville" makes, and endeavour to show wherein he errs.

These are as follows: "No politician known to fame—great landholder, or Tory dyed-in-the-wool—would propose to levy preferential duties for the benefit of the Colonies. Yet such preference is universally alleged by its advocates to be a condition precedent to Imperial Federation!"

I will speak of the latter assertion first, and deny that "such preference is universally alleged by its advocates to be a condition precedent to Imperial Federation." The League has no trade policy whatsoever, and deems it inadvisable to lay one down. The advocates think that the ends they have in view can be accomplished without such a policy. What we aim at is an organized defence of our Empire, a united voice in foreign affairs, and that the great self-governing colonies should be elevated to their proper positions as integral parts of the Empire, and should thus attain their majority of perfect development. We say that these objects can and will be obtained without it being a condition precedent that England should levy preferential duties for our benefit. There are among our members men of all shades of belief—Free-Traders and Protectionists of all degrees—and there are also many firm believers in Imperial Reciprocity; but the League has not as yet seen fit to formulate a trade policy from any one of these.

In the assertion that "no politician known to fame—great landholder or Tory dyed-in-the-wool would propose to levy preferential duties in favour of the Colonies," "Saville" errs again. He under-estimates the strength of the movement now making itself felt in England, in favour of fiscal reform, and he is evidently ignorant of the fact that a Commercial Federation of the Empire is the policy of a large number of these fiscal reformers. The outcry against the one-sided Free Trade policy which now obtains in England daily increases in strength, and we find Associations and Leagues for the preservation of agriculture and other industries springing up in various parts of the country, and co-operating with such bodies as the National Fair-Trade League and the British Union of Manchester, in advocating the imposition of import duties upon foreign products. And when these matters are discussed the Colonies are not forgotten! The British Union of Manchester has for its mottoes "Colonial Federation" and "Re-adjustment of Taxation." Its President is the Duke of Manchester, whose wide knowledge of Colonial affairs is well known, and

among its most prominent officers are to be found such names as the Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Torrington, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Penzance and Lord Stanley of Alderley, and some thirty M.P.'s, embracing such names as Captain Colomb, Mr. Haveley Hill, Q.C., Mr. Howard Vincent, C.B., Colonel Hughes Hallett, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, besides such prominent Colonists as Sir Wm. FitzHerbert of New Zealand, the Hon. J. H. Hoffmeyer of Cape Colony, and Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. A. McNeill, M.P., of Canada. The object of this great Union is: "Such a Commercial Federation of the Mother Country with her Colonies and Dependencies, on the basis of preferential duties; as may secure the nearest approach to Free Trade within the Empire that may be found to be compatible with the exigencies of the respective independent Governments constituting the Federation."

This movement for a reversal of the present suicidal trade policy of England, misnamed Free Trade, is growing daily in strength; and I believe that the time is not far off when the Colonies will be admitted to the more intimate fiscal relations which should exist between them and the Mother Country. The logical consequence of the policy of 1846 has been, in the past, the neglect of England's then infant, but growing and robust Colonies. If during the last forty years she had extended to her Colonies the vast mass of her food custom, instead of frittering it away upon alien nationalities, who have refused and still refuse her the exchange trade, which was the only justification for a Free Import Policy, what man can estimate what the difference would have been to both the Colonies and the Mother Country?

I believe and hope that England will in time see her mistake and rectify it; but I do not look upon this as a necessary condition precedent to Imperial Federation. I am a humble member of the League, and also an Associate of the British Union, but I do not feel that the accomplishment of the objects of either one is an essential preliminary to the accomplishment of the objects of the other. That they would greatly assist one another none can deny.

Yours, etc.,

CUBO SED CURO.

Toronto, June 18, 1888.

## THE ANCIENT MARINER.

IN a recent number of THE WEEK there was a paper by Louisa Murray on Coleridge, from which I quote the following passage:—"But incomparably Coleridge's greatest work is the *Ancient Mariner*. The simplicity of its ballad form and its weird supernaturalism hide its spiritual meaning from many who delightedly yield themselves to its witching spell, and think it the most wonderful fairy-tale that ever was written. To Coleridge it was something far more than a fairy-tale. . . . In the *Ancient Mariner* we have a symbol of man's soul, alienated from God, and leading a blind and selfish existence, destitute of sympathy and love." The idea embodied in this passage, that of an allegorical meaning, in the *Ancient Mariner*, I wish to combat.

Let us briefly review the causes that led to Coleridge's writing the *Ancient Mariner*. He and his friend, Wordsworth, had planned a series of Lyrical Ballads of two distinct types. One type was to deal with the commonplaces of life; the other was to have a supernatural element. The latter sort Coleridge was to write.

The *Ancient Mariner* was Coleridge's first attempt. He tells us that the plot was suggested by a friend's dream. We know, too, that Wordsworth wrote a few of the lines, and proposed the killing of the Albatross as the necessary crime, he having lately read about this bird in a book of travels. This much Coleridge owes to others; all else—the vivid word-pictures, the weird imaginings, the melody unsurpassed—are his, and his only. As Wordsworth says:—"Much the greatest part of the story was Mr. Coleridge's invention." Thus did the poem originate.

Now in all this what hint do we find of a hidden meaning? Of one thing we may be sure,—if Coleridge began the poem without intending to introduce a moral, he ended it in the same mind. His declared intention at starting was to write a poem containing a supernatural element, but with sufficient human interest to counterbalance, and throw a glamour of reality over that element. Now this "human interest" is the ground-work of all attempted allegories. Coleridge gives one explanation of it, the moralists another; which should one accept?

Again, the human interest was introduced "to procure poetic faith." Now in an allegory one is expected to not only disbelieve in the incidents related, but to view them as the shadow of reality behind; which veiled reality is the writer's thought. Naturally this thought would be sustained even at the expense of the shadow. In this connection let me quote Macaulay: "We do not believe that any man, whatever might be his genius, and whatever his good luck, could long continue a figurative history without falling into many inconsistencies." But in the *Ancient Mariner* is no inconsistency, only a sustained, fully-developed story. No unbroken undercurrent of thought can be found. Then may we not reasonably infer that there is no hidden thought?

One point more. Any story that deals, though ever so slightly, with our humanity may be used "to point a moral." But no one dreams that all such morals are intentional. When an author plainly states the end he wishes to attain, and the means he intends taking to secure that end, it is fair to conclude that he uses the means in the manner indicated, and in no other. And now let me conclude with the hope that some people will, in consequence of this paper, enjoy their jam without dread of its containing any powder; will read this "most wonderful fairy-tale," nor fear to find a moral at the end.

M. MIDDLETON.

## SOME CANADIAN LITERARY WOMEN.—IV.

ANNIE ROTHWELL.

WHETHER it is better to be the daughter of a distinguished father, or the father of a distinguished daughter, is a question that may be left to Mrs. Rothwell and Mr. Fowler to decide. With Mr. D. Fowler, R.C.A., of Amherst Island, the art-loving public is well acquainted. In the hall of his home there hangs, among others, the diploma (with medal) of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, for "Artistic Excellence in Painting and Water Colours." It is one of a very restricted number, only twelve in all, awarded to five countries; six others getting none. It was also the first, and is, so far, the only international recognition of Canadian Art, and it may, perhaps, be fairly said that, together with the foundation of the Royal Canadian Academy by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise in 1880, it forms the point at which its history begins.

Mrs. Rothwell's maternal grandmother was only daughter of Robert Martin Leake, Master of the Report Office, an important and lucrative appointment in the Court of Chancery. He descended in the direct line from Sir John Leake, a highly distinguished admiral, as all histories tell, in the reigns of William and Mary, and of Anne. An intermediate link was Stephen Martin Leake, Norroy King-at-Arms. Other members of the family have been Colonel Leake, the distinguished traveller in Greece, and General Robert Martin Leake, Mrs. Rothwell's great-uncle. On her father's side, and in his possession, a series of life size portraits in oil carry her progenitors back to her great-great-grandfather.

Annie Fowler, born in England, was brought when scarcely more than an infant to the country now so dear to her, where, with the exception of a three years' visit to the old country, she has always resided. Her childhood and youth were passed on Amherst Island, within an hour's reach by daily steambot of Kingston. The place offered more opportunities for social intercourse than are common in most Canadian country neighbourhoods, as several English gentlemen had taken up their residence on the island, three or four clubs for mutual amusement and improvement flourished among them, and there were frequent visits from officials and officers of the garrison in Kingston. Mrs. Rothwell was educated at home, chiefly by her mother and a governess, whose duties were turned to pleasure by the love of learning displayed by their pupil. She was so fortunate as to grow up in a household pervaded by the atmosphere of books, magazines, illustrated papers and pictures—the sort of home life which in itself is a liberal education. To have an insatiable love of reading the best literature, with abundant means of gratifying that passion, is better than to wrestle with an unwilling spirit, and an augmenting pile of examination papers.

A large library with uncalculated leisure to spend in it, and a quiet country life within reach of the security and influence of an old and refined city—these are among the chief things that make a literary life worth living. Mrs. Rothwell is at present a resident of Kingston. Shortly after her return from England she was married to Mr. Richard Rothwell, brother of the Rev. John Rothwell (member of a well-known family in County Meath, Ireland), who was for twenty years or more Church of England minister on the island; and, after twelve years of married life, was left a widow.

Whether rightly or wrongly we are very apt to judge the characteristics of the people who interest us by those of their immediate progenitors. From so well-known and admired an artist as Mr. Fowler we look for a daughter of artistic tendencies. But Mrs. Rothwell does not paint. Unwilling to renounce the customary belief in the influences of heredity, we take up her novels with certain distinctly defined expectations. Such at least was the case with the present biographer. Here, it was thought will be found word painting or portrait painting—possibly both; fine appreciation of "values," shades of character delicately drawn, leading types boldly outlined, or sketched against a sufficiently indicated always subservient background; lengthy descriptions on every other page—a tiresome thing when the writer gives the stock impressions made by the objects described upon the mind of man for generations past, a delightful thing when the writer takes the trouble to examine the impression made upon her own individual mind, and report results.

These expectations are not always realized in a perusal of Mrs. Rothwell's stories, but, what is, perhaps, higher praise, the actions, feelings and passions of the people to whom she introduces us are never out of drawing, nor falsely coloured. The touch of reality, the atmosphere of everyday life, is especially noticeable in these novels. They are without exception studiously quiet in tone. This air of reserved force, this neglect of cheap and meretricious effects, and the absence of palpable endeavour, are usually the last achievements of well-disciplined minds. In Mrs. Rothwell they strike one as resulting from inborn good taste, and naturally pure habits of thought, rather than discipline. It is useless to deny that objections can be made to this mental attitude. If a novelist or an acquaintance makes no direct and obvious effort to please, it requires a certain amount of culture on our part to discover that they are pleasing. On the other hand, there is a large class of novel readers whom not to please must be a peculiar gratification to a superior writer of fiction.

Annie Rothwell is leisurely in her methods, but her plot and characters are held with a firm hand. The heroine of a tale written by the poor little story teller in the "The Poet of the Breakfast Table" began her fictitious career as a blonde, and ended it as a brunette, not by the use of any cosmetic, but simply through inadvertence on the part of her author. This is the sort of error which our writer is least liable to be guilty of. She is thoroughly acquainted with each of her personages, as

well as the scenes and places which they inhabit. The fatal pool in *Avice Gray*, with the wood paths all about it were known, she declares, "every inch of them by heart," and Mr. Beckett's quarries in "Loved I not Honour More!" are not altogether imaginary. The characters, if not drawn from life, are at least entirely lifelike. This is apparent in even the heroines of Annie Rothwell's stories, who are very evidently a woman's heroine. They are marked by a large endowment of those moral qualities which always render their possessor admired and revered by her own sex.

The first of this author's novels to appear in print was "The Lost Lady Brathwaite," published in England, in *St. James Magazine*. Then followed a series of stories, published respectively in *Chambers' Journal*, England; *Appleton's Journal*, New York; the *Dominion Monthly*, and the *British North American Magazine*. Not any appeared in the *Canadian Monthly*, though she engaged in a competition for a prize of \$200, offered by that publication, and not successful there, she received a cheque for the same sum for the same story from the publishers of *Appleton's Journal*—an equal testimony to its merit. More recently she has had a long novel called "Requital," printed serially in the *Toronto Mail*, and a shorter story called "Loved I not Honour More!" published in book form by Messrs. Hunter, Rose, and Company, Toronto.

The best of the novels to my mind is "Loved I not Honour More." They all possess these necessary attraction of readableness, but the one I have named is absorbing. Toward the close there is a strikingly dramatic scene, in which the pure, proud-natured heroine is compelled to disclose her unsought love to her true-hearted lover. Not in a sudden gust of emotion, but deliberately, and repeatedly, and in cold blood—cold with terror and self-loathing—for the sake of saving his life. The whole scene is finely conceived and exquisitely wrought. That long, perilous night walk, the man's half rapture, half repulsion, and utter wonderment; the girl's anguished choice between the twin horrors of seeing her lover shot down at her side, or shielding with her caresses one who had not hinted his passion for her. Yes, it is very admirably done.

The plot of "Requital" is slight, and the story is long. It concerns the career of a man who loves one woman, is loved by another, and endeavours to avoid a wife thrust upon him in a third. The last one is a sensible and agreeable young woman; the second is alluring but weak, and almost too unhurried in the transference of her affections from the wrong man to the right one. The first mentioned lady retains the heart of the rascally hero through the entire story, marries him in the last column, and dies in the last paragraph. Whether or not the story is worth telling, it is certain that it is well told. A great deal of careful workmanship has been expended on it, and I hope that its admirers will forgive me for saying that if consciousness is a defect—as when it gives one the idea of abruptness, or of too much pre-meditation, it undoubtedly is—it is a defect from which the author of "Requital" is entirely free. Mrs. Oliphant, Henry James, and many less known novelists have for years enjoyed the same freedom.

Now, having said the worst that I can think of about "Requital," it must be added that it contains sentiments worthy of remembrance and quotation. The reader shall judge for himself. Here are a few of them:

"Happy are ye when ye fall into divers temptations, cannot have been said for nothing, and the crown is promised to him that overcometh, not to him who has had no strife in which to overcome."

"You'll never make me believe that a man must be more honest because he treads a muddy road instead of a pavement; or a woman likely to be more virtuous because she can milk a cow."

"To know that love is dead is keener pain than any which love can inflict on us while living."

"She makes me think of the sea, under whose grey calm we know lies the wreck."

"Certainly the woman who can preserve the dignity and grace of her demeanor while descending the steps of a railway carriage, need scarcely fear the loss of it on any other occasion."

"A very practical and agreeable use [of beauty] is to secure to the owner the good-will and the soft things of this world, which, in spite of the manifest injustice of the arrangement, it will continue to do until some very marked change takes place in human nature."

"When we make for ourselves a whip of scorpions, and writhe under the lash, we are apt in our torments, to forget that only ourselves can feel the pain of the self-inflicted blows. Perhaps this is the real reason why shame is the heaviest of all punishments to be borne, consisting as it does in the knowledge that others are acquainted with our deeds and their consequences, and the belief that they are of equal importance in their eyes and in our own; could we once rid ourselves of this mistaken self-conceit a large portion of our mental miseries would soon cease to exist."

There are noticeable bits of condensed thought in other novels of Mrs. Rothwell's, but in *Avice Gray*, as far as I can find, not one. This is only another way of saying that the current of the latter story is strong enough to sweep away every tendency to philosophic asides between writer and reader. To change the figure, the story of *Avice Gray* is not an aggregation of details, with no strong interest to bind them. The plot is well thought out, and well worked out; it is perfectly proportioned, and instinct with life. Mutilate any part of it, and every other part must suffer.

Annie Rothwell has contributed not only serials but short tales and two-part stories to *Appleton's Journal*, and it is a satisfaction to know that she has been well paid for them. Of this writer of fiction I have heard on good authority that she takes the deepest interest in Canadian politics, that she would prefer to hear good speeches at an election meeting to reading most of the new novels, and would rather witness the movements of a battalion in the drill shed than go to the opera. Love of her adopted country is perhaps her ruling passion, which was fanned to fever height by

the North-West Rebellion. From this epoch all her poems are dated. Into the cause of the volunteer she threw herself with an enthusiasm rewarded by a most gratifying recognition from persons and places far apart. Letters of warm appreciation were received from all parts of the Dominion—a most satisfactory proof that poetry written from the heart is certain to reach and touch the heart. The sincerity of her feeling (one of the rarest qualities in modern verse) is apparent in every line. Of the poems signed by Annie Rothwell's name, it may be said that they are born of admiration of some heroic deed, sympathy with some pathetic incident, or expression of some patriotic or other aspiration, shaped in verse of a rhythm and rhyme with which no fault can be found.

A. ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN AND OTHER TALES. By J. H. Shorthouse. London: Macmillan and Company.

These tales have (with the exception of "Ellie") appeared in various magazines, and are not quite up to Mr. Shorthouse's usual standard; however, anything he writes is scholarly and refined, and this volume will be found both fanciful and amusing.

LIVING VOICES OF LIVING MEN: Practical Sermons by Bishops and Clergy of the Church. New York: Whittaker, 1887.

If we were asked to characterize the preaching of the present day, we should say that the general level was very high, perhaps higher than in any other age, but that the eminences were fewer. The French pulpit has Monsabré, Hyacinthe, Bersier, and perhaps some others who occupy the front rank among preachers. England has Bishop Magee and Dr. Liddon, and perhaps not another that could be named with them, although a high place must be assigned to Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Maclaren. On this side of the Atlantic we have Bishop Cleveland Coxe and Dr. Phillips Brooks, each in his own way a remarkable, thoughtful, cultivated preacher. The present volume contains a very good selection of sermons of the second class, all very readable, if very few can lay claim to brilliancy. Among the best we would name the thoughtful sermons of Bishop Potter, Dr. Satterlee, Dr. Snively, Dr. Wildes, and Mr. Arthur Brooks. The volume is excellently adapted for its purpose. It is stated to be "intended for family and lay reading." We sincerely wish it a large circulation.

THE HEART OF THE CREEDS: Historical Religion in the Light of Modern Thought. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton. Putnam: New York and London, 1888.

It is pleasant to take a book like this into the hands; it is a pleasure for the eye to rest upon it. And the contents are not unworthy of the casket. We cannot say that there is anything absolutely new in the book; but there is a depth of thoughtfulness pervading the whole, and there is a lucidity of gracefulness of style which makes the task of perusal light and pleasant. The numerous quotations which are prefixed to each chapter add considerably to the value and attractiveness of the whole. The subjects treated are—1. God. 2. Man. 3. Christ. 4. The Creeds. 5. The Bible. 6. The Church. 7. The Sacraments. 8. The Liturgy. 9. The Future Life. The school of the author is that of liberal orthodox, now and then, perhaps, a little more liberal than orthodox. In his teaching he differs very little from Maurice, in England, and Mulford, in America. As an illustration of his method and a specimen of his conclusions, we may observe that he regards the history of the Fall as merely an allegory. S. T. Coleridge, one of his masters,—the greatest acknowledged by his master, Maurice—said, "Why not both a history and an allegory?" But we don't propose to discuss these questions. We have been much interested in the book.

SOLOMON MAIMON. An Autobiography. Translated from the German, with additions and notes. By J. Clark Murray, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, McGill College, Montreal. Paisley and London: Alexander Gardner. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

Dr. Murray has the honour of being the first translator of this remarkable and rare work; one of the most romantic and curious autobiographies of any time. The general reading public will find the book most entertaining; to the student in philosophy and theology it is invaluable, and the translation is faultless, giving all the quaintness and vigour of the original, with the closest adherence to the text. Solomon Maimon, a Polish Jew of the last century, has been little recognized in English literature; in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica even he is not mentioned. Dr. Clark says:—"One day, however, in Toronto, in order to while away an unoccupied hour, I was glancing, like Daniel Deronda, over the shelves of a second-hand bookseller, when I was attracted by a small volume, in a good state of preservation, with 'S. Maimon's Lebensgeschichte' on the back; and on taking it down I found it to be the veritable autobiography which I had been curious to see." So to this happy accident we are indebted for the excellent translation now before us. The account given of Jewish manners and customs and the inner life of European Jews is most interesting, and an element of comedy is added to the work in the descriptions of Maimon's many encounters with his

mother-in-law, and the amusements and eccentricities of the Polish landlord, Prince Radzivil. Many extracts might be given from the book had we the space to spare. We have to thank Dr. Murray for this valuable addition to our literature.

REINCARNATION: A Study of Forgotten Truths. By E. D. Walker. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1888.

Reincarnation is our old friend the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls. In speaking of this doctrine as "forgotten" the sub-title is very nearly right, for it is almost forgotten, or at any rate almost universally disbelieved; but whether it is a "truth," is quite another matter. After going through the present volume, which presents many points of interest, our verdict must be "Not proven," and our judgment "Most improbable." Still, there are persons who are very much interested in subjects such as that which is here discussed, and they will find this a very pleasantly written book. Moreover, if they arrive at the same conclusions as the writer we do not imagine that it will make much practical difference to them. With regard to the arguments employed in support of the doctrine, they are very much of the same kind as those brought forward by "Spiritualists," amply sufficient for those who are already convinced utterly ineffectual with the unbelieving. As an example, the author actually gives us, for Old Testament proofs of the pre-existence of souls, Prov. viii. 22, 23 and Jer. i. 5. In the first it is said, "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of His way," etc. The *me* is Wisdom, and some have thought that it represented the Eternal Word, who is the Wisdom of God. We do not here enter into this very interesting theological question. But we may say it passes our powers of comprehension to understand how the writer found here an argument for the pre-existence of souls. With regard to Jeremiah, we have no doubt that Delitzzeel is quite right when he says that the reference is to existence in the fore-knowledge, or rather perhaps in the purpose, of the Creator. The writer attempts to answer the objections to the doctrine drawn from the facts of heredity. But here he meets with difficulties which seem insurmountable to those who are not resolved, at all risks, to revive and disseminate this "forgotten" truth, error, or absurdity. The volume is a handsome one.

REPORT OF A PART OF NORTHERN ALBERTA, and portions of adjacent Districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, embracing the country lying south of the North Saskatchewan River, and north of Lat. 57 degrees, between Long. 110 degrees, and 115 degrees west. By J. B. Russell, B.A., F.Q.S.

This interesting report of 176 pages, forming part of the Annual Report of 1886 of the Geological Survey of Canada, is a valuable contribution to the scientific literature of Canada. It deals chiefly with the economic resources of the districts examined. A well arranged resumé of former explorations of this part of the Dominion is also given. The first exploration of which any record remains, is that of M. Bigot, the Intendant and de la Jonquière, the Governor of Canada, in 1750, conducted by M. Legardeur de Saint-Pierre. The object of this expedition appears to have been to find a route to the Western Sea, by the Saskatchewan River, which had been ascended two years before this time as far as the Forks by one of the sons of M. de la Verendrye.

These intrepid voyageurs were the first to reach the Rocky Mountains, in what is now Canadian territory.

The next explorer was Mr. Fidler, in 1792; he was the first to record the discovery of coal in this region. In 1793 he crossed the Rosebud Creek, a tributary of the Saskatchewan, on his return from the Rocky Mountains, and at this point he wrote across his map "Great quantity of coal in this creek." With the exception of the coal-seam mentioned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as having been seen by him on Great Bear River in 1789, this is the first record of the discovery of coal on the Canadian North-West Territory.

One of the most indefatigable of the early explorers was Mr. David Thompson, an officer of the North-West Fur Trading Company, who at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century travelled and traded throughout the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast. He was an enthusiastic geographer, and neither the adventures of the journey nor the business of trade hindered him from making a survey of some kind of the region he traversed. When remaining at a post or "House," he determined, as far as possible, its true position by numerous astronomical observations. His field note-books, which are in the Ontario Crown Lands Departments, are valuable historic records, and should be published. Acting under Thompson's instructions, Duncan McGillivray, followed the Saskatchewan to its source in a small lake in the Rocky Mountains.

In 1814, Gabriel Franchère crossed from the mouth of the Columbia River to Lake Winnipeg, occupying two months and twenty-one days in the journey; the chief interest of his travels consists in the graphic description of the country and the native tribes with whom he came in contact.

In 1825 Thomas Drummond, assistant naturalist, of the second expedition of Sir John Franklin, collected a large number of plants and animals along the banks of the Saskatchewan; these were afterwards described by Sir Wm. Hooke and Sir John Richardson.

In the summer of 1841, Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, crossed the northern and western portion of Alberta in his journey across the Continent. His narrative deals chiefly with the incidents of the journey.

Among the more recent explorers are mentioned Rev. Father De Sonet, who crossed over from British Columbia in 1845, and Capt. Palliser (1857-

1859); Earl Southesk in 1859; Lord Milton in 1863; Capt. Butler in 1870; Dr. Selwyn, Prof. Macarn and Dr. Dawson of the Geological Survey.

Although the region covered by this report is fully six hundred miles farther north than Toronto, and its elevation over three thousand feet above sea level, the climate is comparatively mild. The country is largely wooded and interspersed with numerous lakes, some of which are merely evaporating bodies, while others have outlets to the river system. The timber, especially on the uplands, is very valuable.

The enormous deposits of coal and lignites that underlie an area of more than 12,000 square miles in the western part of this district alone must be considered as first in value and importance among its economic minerals. The only true bituminous coal yet found within the district is that outcropping on the Bow River. The seams vary in thickness, from an inch or two to twenty-five feet, the latter thickness occurring on the banks of the North Saskatchewan. As regards the quality of the lignite coal met with, they are pronounced to be quite equal to those of Colorado, Wyoming, and other Western States, and they compare favourably with those of Eastern America. Associated with the coal deposits there are iron ores of considerable extent. Outside of the mountains, there is very little limestone in the district. A good cement could be made from many of the clayey concretions found there.

There are few rocks in the district that can be characterized as good building stone. Gold, in the form of fine particles, is found in the beds of all the principal streams throughout this area, but especially in the North Saskatchewan, where, after the high water of the early part of the summer has subsided, it is washed out to a considerable extent.

#### A LEGEND OF MARATHON. Printed for private circulation.

We have here a very spirited poem or set of verses on an ancient legend connected with the battle of Marathon. "The legend," says the author, "is that of Eucles, the soldier who, after being wounded in the battle, ran from Marathon to Athens (twenty-two miles) and fell dead as he spoke the words, 'χαίρετε νικῶμεν.'" The writer speaks of himself as "a septuagenarian, afflicted in his youth with a verse-making melody in an acute form," who "finds among his ancient diversions the following legend, which seems to his partial judgment less worthy of cremation than the residue." We believe it is an open secret that the writer of this poem occupies one of the highest places on the judicial bench, and is not only an accomplished scholar, but an extremely well-read man of letters. However this may be—and we have no right to go behind the record—we give a hearty welcome to these verses, and hope they may be not only printed, as they now are, but published, which, as yet, they are not.

It is quite possible that the readers of poetry of the present day may find the garb in which this offspring of the muse appears somewhat antiquated. Readers of Tennyson and Matthew Arnold and Browning (for we quite believe that there are a few persons who read Browning, as well as a great many who pretend to read him and don't) will not feel quite at home with strains which recall to some of us (who yet protest that they are by no means old men) the days when Scott and Byron and Southey were our favourite poets. Well! we do not fear to say that we still love Scott—the "Lay," the "Lady," "Marmion," and the rest—that we consider that Byron is unduly disparaged by the present generation, that even Southey had not only the power of versification, but something of the poetic fire; and we are glad to hear genuine notes from a harp which gives out the tones and harmonies of "the days that are no more."

There is a verse which connects the period of Byron with that of Tennyson:

"Endymion! Endymion!  
High on the grassy peak of Latmus dreaming!  
The white moon bathes thy graceful form  
In radiance soft and warm—  
Or being a beauteous shape of god-like seeming;  
Rouse thee to waking bliss!  
Thy fair lip woos the kiss  
Of Artemis.  
White-orbed Artemis!  
Linger, oh linger in thy beauty still  
On this green Attic hill.  
Latmus and love await thee everywhere,  
When deepening twilight hails thy beauteous light,  
Silvering the eastern height,  
Aptest of hours for passion's vow and prayer,  
Love's legend sings no sweeter myth than this:  
Endymion—Artemis."

Speaking of the mythology of Greece, the author says:

"It was a creed of light and grace,  
Of soaring thought and strain sublime,  
Meet for an old heroic race,  
For dwellers in a sunlit clime—  
It scattered o'er their glorious land  
Fair shrines, earth's fairest haunts to bless,  
Where, graven by Art's immortal hand,  
Rose crowned, each wandering Loveliness,  
And o'er truth's dazzled eyes it threw  
A fairy veil of golden hue."

The descriptions of the preparations for the battle of Marathon and the progress of the fight are spirited and sometimes brilliant, and the use of the various metres employed is often exceedingly skilful. Line after line we feel a desire to quote, and we cannot be at all sure that we shall give the best or the most characteristic of the verses. There is a sense of hurrying towards the conflict begotten in us as we pass from stanza to stanza, telling us of "war from the East" speaking of "Sun-set on Marathon" and "Night on the Attic hills!" and again of "Dawn on the

Attic hills," when the "Supreme hour draws nigh." The following is moving and blood stirring:

"No halt, no pause, the fiery van  
Leaps on the Persian man for man;  
But ere on helm one falchion rung,  
Ere arrow sped or javelin flung,  
From the front rank a warlike form  
Sprang, like the lightning from the storm,  
And clove with swift and deadly blow  
The foremost warrior of the foe.  
Down the bright banner sinks!  
A wild shout from th' Athenian line,  
Brave Eucles hails the deed as thine!  
Thy blade the first blood drinks.  
The rush of Persia's charging host  
Makes answer to the vengeful boast,  
As, fearless in their countless might,  
They grapple in the desperate height."

On page 24 we have an admirable example of the use of verse in passing from what we may call the lyric to the more strictly narrative form. We have the descent of Theseus depicted, who "hath stooped to guard his ancient home."

"There was a blaze of blinding light,  
A splendour, kindling plain and height;  
It passed—the war bands strain their sight—  
The phantom shape is gone!  
But thousands heard the distant fane  
Close with a crash its gates again;  
And ere the awful silence broke  
A glorious harmony awoke—  
A swell of triumph notes,  
As o'er the Athenians' gladdened bands,  
From harp strings swept by viewless hands,  
An Iō Pæan floats!

"There was silence fallen on that vast array,  
On the soldiers' shout, on the war steed's neigh;  
Lance and standard neglected hung,  
Reins were slackened and bows unstrung."

This is excellent, and shows real poetic feeling and insight. We pass, without thinking of it, from the vision of Theseus the emotion aroused in the Grecian host to the description of their condition after it had passed away. But we must go from the fight to the mission of Eucles, the hero of the legend. The description of the appearance of the herald on the streets of Athens is very graphic.

"No voice the dreadful silence breaks,  
No eager lip the question speaks;  
They mark the blood upon his breast,  
The wounded feet, the sullied vest,  
The flowing locks all bare,  
The wildness of the blood-shot eye.  
Gods! Doth it fire with victory,  
Or burns it with despair?"

"Now to the violet heaven's expanse  
Turns wild his eye's despairing glance,  
As to reproach the cruel Power  
That bids him die this awful hour,  
His glorious tale untold!  
Hark! From the throng a low, deep moan  
Spreads o'er the hush its thrilling tone.  
Yon white form, cold and trembling there  
Hath waked the whisper of despair,  
And see—the herald's straining eye  
Fires at the sound half maddingly—  
And then a new found voice  
From the tired life's last effort wakes,  
Though in the strife the brave heart breaks,  
'Victory! Rejoice! Rejoice!'"

And so the message of the victory is told and the messenger falls dead in telling it.

"Yet his fight is won,  
His country saved, his task of love is done,  
And loving hands his early death-bed tend,  
And home's kind eyes above his pillow bend;  
Strike light, O Death!"

And here we pause, although we should like to quote the lines which tell of the "white form"—

"Kissing the death damp from the pallid brow,  
Propping with tender arm the drooping head."

But we have said enough to justify our high opinion of the merits of this poem; and we may hope that the public will desire to possess the whole of it, and that this desire will be gratified.

THE returns of the accidents on British railways for 1887 show a rate of mortality which is far beyond any figures of American railways. During the year 919 persons were killed, and 3,590 injured. This, however, includes persons passing over the road at level crossings, and trespassers on the tracks—among these there being 70 suicides. But to the figures above given are to be added accidents which occurred on the premises of railway companies, but were not caused by the movement of the companies' vehicles, which make the total number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies for the year aggregate 977 persons killed and 7,747 injured. This is equivalent to an average of 24 persons every day of the year, or one every hour, either killed or injured in connection with or as the result of the operations of the railways in Great Britain. Yet the total mileage of these railways is only about 20,000 miles, or less than one seventh of the railway mileage of the United States.—*Washington Public Opinion.*

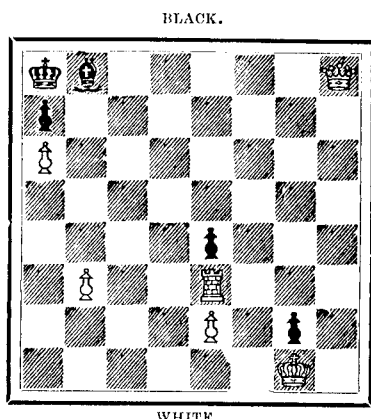
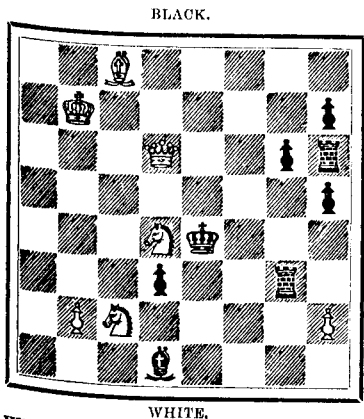


CHESS.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

PROBLEM No. 265.  
FROM DUBLIN TOURNAMENT.

PROBLEM No. 266.  
BY P. DALY.



White to play and mate in three moves.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 259.  
White.

1. R-Q 3.

No. 260.

White.

1. Kt-K B 4  
2. Kt-K 2 +  
3. Q-Q R 6 mate.

Black.

1. K-Kt 6  
moves

If 1. K-Kt 4  
K x Q

2. Q-Q R 6 +  
3. Kt-B 7 mate.

If 1. Kt-Kt 6  
Kt x Q

2. Q-Kt 4 +  
3. Kt-B 3 mate.

Correct solutions received from Roger Bontemps to Nos. 255, 257, 258, 259 and 260.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROGER BONTEMPS.—No. 253 has no duals, but No. 254 has, and we suppose that is the one you mean. The dual escaped notice.

GAME PLAYED IN THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB BETWEEN MR. A. T. DAVISON AND MR. E. G. MUNTZ.

RUY LOPEZ.

A. T. DAVISON. White.  
1. P-Kt 4  
2. Kt-K B 3  
3. B-Kt 5  
4. Kt-B 3  
5. B x Kt  
6. Kt x P  
7. P-Q 3  
8. Castles  
9. Kt-Kt 4  
10. Kt x Kt +  
11. Kt-K 2  
12. P-Q R 3  
13. Q-K 1  
14. P-Q B 3  
15. P x P  
16. P-K B 4

E. G. MUNTZ. Black.  
P-K 4  
Kt-Q B 3  
Kt-B 3  
P-Q R 3  
Kt P x B (a)  
B-Kt 5  
B-Kt 2  
P-Q 3  
B-B 1  
Q x Kt  
B-Kt 5  
B-Q B 4  
P-Q 4  
P x P  
B-Q 3  
Castles K R

A. T. DAVISON. White.  
17. P-K 5  
18. K-R 1  
19. Kt-Q 4  
20. P-B 5  
21. Q-K 4  
22. B-K 3  
23. B x B  
24. R-B 4  
25. R x B  
26. P-R 3  
27. R-K Kt 1 (b)  
28. R x R  
29. K-R 2  
30. P-B 6  
31. P-K 6

E. G. MUNTZ. Black.  
B-Q B 4 +  
Q-Kt 3  
Q R-Q 1  
Q-R 4  
R-Q 4  
B x Kt  
K R-Q 1  
P-Q B 4  
P x B  
P x P  
R-Q 8  
R x R +  
P-R 3  
P-Kt 3  
and Black cannot save the game.

NOTES.

(a) Q P x P is the better move. The move in the text loses a P.  
(b) P x P is the better move.

We regret to notice the death of Dr. Zukertort, one of the foremost chess players of this or any age, and the winner in two International Tournaments. He had been in failing health for some time. He visited Toronto in January, 1884, and played with the best players in the Dominion, winning most games at the odds of a knight. One evening he played blindfolded against twelve of our strongest players; Dr. Zukertort won 6, lost 5, and drew 1. This, we believe, was the best score made against Dr. Zukertort in any city in America. The Dr. was probably the best blindfold player in the world, although many consider Mr. Blackburn superior.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.—On another page will be found the report of the Imperial Bank of Canada, which is most interesting and satisfactory. Besides the payment of the usual dividends, \$50,000 has been added to the Rest account, which raises that important item to \$600,000. The change in the directorate, too, by the addition of the name of Mr. Hugh Ryan should give satisfaction. When the proposed change in the Government Savings Bank Act has been made and the rate of interest reduced from four to three per cent., it will doubtless increase the business of that department. On the whole the report is most satisfactory.

THE twenty-first year of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, which has just drawn to a close, has been the most successful in the history of that phenomenally successful institution. Nearly 2,300 pupils have received instruction in its several schools of music, art, oratory, languages, literature, piano and organ tuning, physical culture, etc. Every state and territory, and many other countries, have been represented in its halls. The ablest artists and teachers are in its faculty, and yearly additions are made from American and European sources.

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the institution, 20th June, 1888. There were present:

Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, E. B. Osler, R. H. Ramsay, J. W. L. Forster, John Bain, Q.C., S. Nordheimer, David Kidd (Hamilton), John Stuart, I. J. Gould (Uxbridge), Rev. E. B. Lawler, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, John K. Fiske, James Mason, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, G. M. Rose, Robt. Beaty, A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the thirteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 31st May, 1888:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1887, brought forward.....   | \$ 29,749 44 |
| Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and writing off all losses ..... | 172,513 14   |
|   | \$202,262 58 |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| From which has been taken:                                 |             |
| Dividend No. 25, 4 per cent (paid 1st December, 1887)..... | \$60,000 00 |
| Dividend No. 26, 4 per cent. (paid 1st June, 1888) .....   | 60,000 00   |
|  | 120,000 00  |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Written off bank premises and furniture account..... | \$10,000 00 |
| Carried to contingent account.....                   | 10,000 00   |
| Carried to rest account.....                         | 50,000 00   |
|  | 70,000 00   |

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance of account carried forward..... | \$ 12,262 58 |
|---|--------------|

REST ACCOUNT.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1887 ..... | \$550,000 00  |
| Transferred from profit and loss account.....      | 50,000 00     |
| Balance of account carried forward.....            | \$ 600,000 00 |

The business of the Bank shows a steady and satisfactory growth, and the profits for the year have enabled your directors to pay the customary dividends and to place \$50,000 to Rest account, which account now amounts to \$600,000, and represents the equivalent of forty per cent. of the capital of the Bank.

The last harvest in Manitoba exceeded in quantity and value the highest expectations, and its results have compensated in a great measure for the deficiency for the same period in the crops in other provinces. The continued growth and prosperity of the North-west is both gratifying and encouraging.

The proposed reduction by the Dominion Government of the rate of interest upon the deposits in the Post-office and Government Savings Banks, when carried into effect, must prove very beneficial to all legitimate business enterprise in Canada. The payment by the Government of an abnormally high rate of interest upon deposits payable at call entails by its attractiveness serious financial responsibility upon the country, involves a heavy unnecessary tax upon the public at large, tends to the withdrawal of capital from its natural channels, and places the agricultural, manufacturing and labour interests of the Dominion at a serious disadvantage in their competition with similar interests elsewhere.

As may be observed by the statement, the bank continues to hold a large proportion of its reserves in immediately available assets.

The present business and prospects of the Bank justify your directors in believing that a further addition to its capital may be in the near future in the interests of shareholders, and a by-law will be presented for your approval, authorizing an increase in the capital of the Bank by any sum not exceeding \$500,000. This authority need not be acted upon, but will furnish your directors with the necessary power should they find any increase expedient.

The officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

| LIABILITIES.  |                |
|---|----------------|
| Notes of the bank in circulation.....                               | \$1,063,621 00 |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)..... | 4,449 459 02   |
| Deposits not bearing interest .....                                 | 1,194,150 60   |
| Due to other banks in Canada .....                                  | 2,393 85       |
| Total liabilities to the public.....                                | \$6,709,624 47 |
| Capital stock paid up.....  | 1,500,000 00   |
| Rest account.....   | 600,000 00     |
| Contingent account.....   | 21,637 13      |
| Dividend No. 26, payable 1st June, 1888 (4 per cent.).....          | 60,000 00      |
| Former dividends unpaid.....  | 779 52         |
| Balance of profit and loss account carried forward.....             | 12,262 58      |
|   | \$8,904,303 70 |

| ASSETS.   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Gold and silver coin current.....   | 320,426 71     |
| Dominion Government notes.....  | 594,836 00     |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks.....  | 190,534 83     |
| Balance due from other banks in Canada .....  | 365,472 54     |
| Balance due from agents in foreign countries.....   | 2 3,167 98     |
| Balance due from agents in United Kingdom.....  | 83,241 02      |
| Dominion of Canada Debentures.....  | \$164,665 96   |
| Province of Ontario securities.....   | 435,150 31     |
| Municipal and other debentures.....   | 326,161 54     |
| Loans on call, secured by debentures and other securities.....                                | 925,977 81     |
|   | 496,439 33     |
| Total assets immediately available.....   | \$3,259,096 22 |
| Loans, discounts or advances on current account to municipal and other corporations.....      | 583,820 15     |
| Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.....                                | 4,708,626 29   |
| Notes discounted overdue, secured .....   | 61,472 74      |
| Notes discounted overdue, unsecured (estimated loss provided for).....                        | 14,837 89      |
| Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises).....                         | 58,428 04      |
| Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....  | 37,493 85      |
| Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head office and branches..... | 144,428 67     |
| Other assets, not included under foregoing head.....  | 36,101 85      |
|   | \$8,904,303 70 |

31st May, 1888.

D. R. WILKIE,  
Cashier.

The report was adopted.

Messrs. R. S. Cassels and R. Beaty were appointed scrutineers.

The by-law authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Bank by \$500,000 was approved of and adopted.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, also to the cashier and other officers for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the Bank.

The ballot was then taken for the election of directors, which resulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz.: Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, William Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robt. Jaffray, Hugh Ryan.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected president and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt vice-president for the ensuing year.

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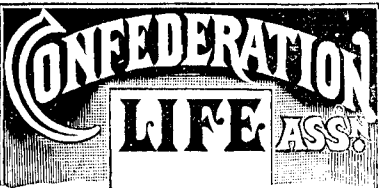
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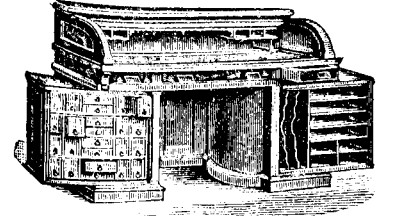
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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull,  
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weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing  
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clear the throat, expectation of offensive  
matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the  
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By its mild, soothing, and healing properties,  
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