

THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Third Year.
Vol. III, No. 10.

Toronto, Thursday, February 4th, 1886.

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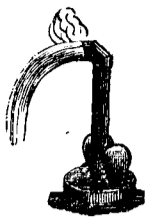
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in its current (February) number, discusses many topics of fresh and living interest. Not least among these will be found the elegantly illustrated and timely article of FREDERIC G. MATHER on "The City of Albany: Two Hundred Years of Progress." In July of the present year the bi-centennial of the picturesque old State capital will be celebrated, thus it is none too early to familiarize ourselves with its varied and significant history.

GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PRYSTER contributes a brilliant paper on "Anthony Wayne," to the series of Prominent Men of the Revolutionary Period. This chapter is one of surpassing interest to all military men as well as to historical scholars.

DR. PROSPER BENDER treats of the "Disintegration of Canada," touching upon the political difficulties of our neighbours with a master pen, and giving expression to the idea, which is gaining strength and consequence of wholesale political change in the Dominion.

MR. A. W. GLASSON adds another article to his scholarly analysis of the Constitution, entitled "The Charleston Convention of 1788." J. McDONALD OXLEY, LL.B., B.A., of Ottawa, writes charmingly of the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island," a theme of unique and thrilling interest, and one which has never before been so agreeably handled.

MR. A. A. HAYES contributes a stirring chapter to the Civil War Studies, entitled "The New Mexican Campaign of 1862."

MAJOR WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, U.S.A., gives a spirited account of the re-organization of "The Army of the Potomac under Hooker."

GENERAL WM. FAIRBANK ("BALDY") SMITH writes a noteworthy letter to the Editor, under the title of "Burnside Relieved," furnishing some highly interesting data in connection with Major Mills' article in the January number.

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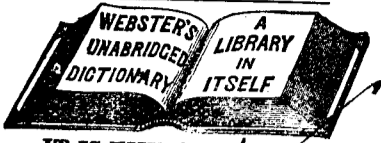
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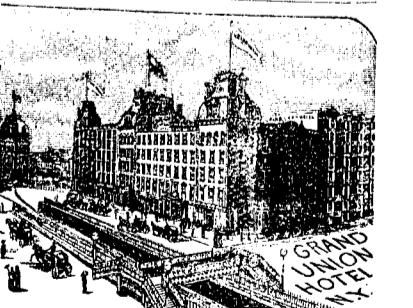
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THE STATE OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

It is surely time that an attempt should be made to put an end to the confusion which now reigns upon the Liquor Question. The Scott Act is virtually admitted by the most powerful of its advocates in the press to be a failure, and the efforts of its partisans are at a stand. Where it prevails, that is over the greater part of Ontario and some districts in the Lower Provinces, the actual state of things is free and unlicensed trade in liquors, with a practical discrimination in favour of ardent spirits against the lighter drinks, a debasement of the trade, and that increase of drunkenness which clandestine indulgence always breeds. Law is laughed at, to the great detriment of political character, and any spasmodic attempts which may be made to enforce it bear no fruit but wholesale perjury. It is in vain that magistrates who are partisans of the Scott Act break—as Mr. Justice O'Connor the other day in a judgment quashing a conviction showed—all the rules of evidence and the securities for personal liberty. This state of things, at all events, nobody can wish to continue.

To get us out of the slough in which we are floundering it is absolutely necessary, first of all, that the Dominion and Provincial Governments should, if possible, agree on their relative powers and the limits of their respective spheres of action. We say, if it is possible; and the possibility of such an agreement does not seem beyond doubt. The question cannot be settled by the distinction between civil and criminal legislation, because no clear line divides one from the other, and the same subject is capable of being regarded and treated in two ways. The constitution being a cross between Legislative Union and Federation, a conflict of jurisdiction is the natural result. Its framers were misled by American secession, which they ascribed to the weakness of the Federal Government instead of ascribing it to Slavery. They fancied that the way to make a Confederation stable was to increase the power of the Federal Government, whereas the way to make a Federation stable is to confine the powers of the Federal Government and leave to each of the Federated States its full measure of internal self-administration.

The next thing necessary is to define clearly the object at which this legislation aims and the principle on which it is based. Legislation without a definite object must clearly fail, and so must legislation respecting moral questions if it is based upon no principle which is understood and respected by the people.

The proposed modes of dealing with the subject seem to reduce themselves to these:—(1) Prohibition; (2) the Scott Act; (3) Local Option; (4) the reduction of the number of places of sale; (5) High License; (6) discrimination in favour of the lighter drinks, such as beer, light wine, and cider, against whiskey and other ardent spirits.

The second and third proposals are merely weaker forms of the first. The same may be said of the fourth, if it leaves the people fewer places of sale than they demand. The object of the first three, at all events, is to cut the people off entirely from alcoholic drinks. The principle assumed is that the sale and consumption of such drinks, even if there be no excess, are criminal, and ought therefore to be prohibited by

the State. Without going over the argument again, it may safely be affirmed that this is a principle which the vast majority of mankind in all civilized nations at present refuse to admit, while the very preachers who propound it are daily holding up to the people, as a standard of morality, a Teacher who, with His Apostles, unquestionably drank wine and consecrated the practice in a solemn ordinance for ever. If it is lawful to drink, it must, of course, be lawful to make and sell; and St. Paul, when he advised his over-ascetic friend to relax his rule and take a little wine for his stomach's sake, sanctioned the trade of the vine-grower and the vintner. This the people feel, and they refuse to obey or help to execute the law. The experience of Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont is decisive. Alcohol may be wholesome or unwholesome; that is a question for medical science, which has certainly not yet decided that the moderate use of it is unwholesome; but to call a moderate use of it criminal is a passionate exaggeration, and legislation which has no basis but passionate exaggeration is certain to fall to the ground.

Local Option sets up opposite codes in adjoining townships, and the prohibited township is sure to be fringed with taverns set up along the borders of that which is free. We personally know of a township in the States where Prohibition under Local Option was put in force; and where some of those who had clamoured for it soon admitted that mere mischief had been done.

Reduction in the number of taverns, if the number is brought below the demand, is gradual Prohibition, and there lurks in it the assumption, common to all Prohibitory Legislation, that the sale and consumption of liquors are criminal and ought to be abolished, though prudence requires that this should be done by degrees. As soon as the number of taverns are reduced below the real demand, unlicensed places will be set up, which is of all results the worst.

It is difficult to say with certainty whether the Crooks Act is a *bona fide* measure for the regulation of the trade, or a measure of gradual Prohibition in disguise. Probably its framers did not know what line they meant to take and had no defined principle or object. If it is a measure of gradual Prohibition it is open, of course, to the objections to which Prohibition generally is open, with the addition that it tends to put the patronage of a very important trade into the hands of a Party Government, which, by the law of its nature, will in time abuse its trust.

The last two proposals, High License and discrimination in favour of the lighter drinks, proceed upon a principle opposed to that of Prohibition: they assume that the trade is not criminal but lawful, though they also assume that it requires special regulation. The purpose of High License seems likewise to have a fiscal object. It is coming into vogue in the United States, and is there approved by rational friends of temperance, to whose opinions deference is due; but there seems reason to fear that in this case, as in the case of other overtaxed trades, the taxpayer may contrive to indemnify himself at the expense of the consumer by selling him bad liquor, or in some other objectionable way.

It may be taken probably as established and admitted that light wines, beer, and cider are more wholesome than ardent spirits, especially when the spirits are taken as drams; and this being the case there is no reason why the State should not use any influence that it wields in encouraging the use of the more wholesome drinks rather than the less wholesome, just as in the use of its taxing powers it shows favour to necessaries rather than to luxuries. The advocates of discrimination, of course, like those of High License and of all policies which admit the lawfulness of selling and using liquor, embrace in the programme all needful regulation of a trade which, though not criminal, is manifestly in need of special safeguards, as well as a system of inspection, on which they strongly insist, for the prevention of noxious adulterations.

The object at present, however, is not to argue for or against any particular policy, but to call attention to the necessity of having a policy with a clearly defined object and principle, as well as a clear understanding in regard to the relative powers of the Dominion and the Province. Is the liquor trade a lawful calling, for which special regulations are required, or is it a criminal trade, to be at once or gradually put down? Upon one of these principles or the other all liquor legislation must be framed, and unless the legislator distinctly chooses and firmly grasps his principle, confusion must be the result.

For our own part, while we are willing to take advantage of any help

which can be given by a rational legislation and one which does not, like the Scott Act, outrage right and justice, we rely much less on legislation than on other agencies. We rely above all on the agency of medical science, whose calm and authoritative teaching, unlike the vague and overstrained rhetoric of the pulpit and the platform, exerts a powerful influence, first, upon the habits of the most educated, and then, through the force of example, upon those of the people at large. The penalties which physical science pronounces against excess are always just and their infliction sure. An immense effect has already been produced in this way among the people of England, and there is no reason why the same effect should not be produced here.

NATIONAL POLICY.

EVENTS in the past history of Canada exemplify how rapidly and thoroughly changes in policy are brought about, when either any considerable number of leaders or the mass of the people are affected by a common interest.

In 1866 delegates of four British-American colonies met together in the city of Quebec and agreed upon terms of confederation, which resulted in uniting all the Provinces in one general government—the Dominion of Canada.

The motives influencing the Provinces in adopting this important measure have been variously stated; but it cannot be denied that Confederation was, by the majority of our politicians, an expedient for bridging over the difficulties which developed themselves in working the respective Provincial Governments.

Confederation, however, became an accomplished fact; but not until 1878 had any party in Canada raised the tariff question as a distinct issue at the polls. Then for the first time the people of Canada had the opportunity of pronouncing on this question, and they, by overwhelming majorities, decided in favour of a National Policy, overthrowing the Ministry of the day, who opposed it; and the reins of power were transferred to their rivals, who had at a previous election been almost extinguished as a party by the Pacific Scandal cry.

The want felt to-day by every industry in Canada for a better system of interchange with other countries is as positive as the influences which forced the results referred to, and will prove as potent to bring about the necessary changes. But the present issue is more difficult of solution. The former movements were confined within narrow lines, and the forces put in operation secured a comparatively easy adjustment, while the present necessities are of a character that can only be provided for by agreement with conditions and interests outside of the Dominion; and which must be discussed and reconciled with the opinions and interests of parties whose sympathies and views have been formed under influences different from those of Canadians.

Imperial Federation was a term that when announced appeared to give promise of a solution of the difficulties which surrounded and hampered the energies of many of the industries of Canada, in common with other countries; but the more it is discussed the less favour it secures, and a suspicion gains ground that it is a sort of mock orange, having no pith to it.

The English nationality was born and developed under aggression and resistance—despotic and lordly dominance on the one hand, progressive assertion of rights and liberties on the other,—until the franchise has been brought within earshot of manhood suffrage. Her people no doubt look to this euphonious phrase as possessed of some bearing upon national greatness. With an ancestry invited to possess a new country, and encouraged in the formation of a free government, Canadians, with but ephemeral traditions of ancestral martyrdom or prowess—reserved for saints' days and late after-dinner speeches—but permanently and intensely true in their fealty to the Dominion, turn from any scheme, however splendid from a point of national glory, unless it offer increased facilities to convert natural products and native labour into current value. Imperial Federation appears for the present to be relegated to the arena of theoretical economics involving the harmonious unification of widely dissimilar and remote colonies, while the present necessities of Canada must find solution in an agreement between herself and some other responsive Governments, and then depend upon the advantageous working of the system to commend its extension to other provinces and nations.

The Anglo-Saxon race has taken the lead in the development of the commerce of the world; the first to utilize the manufacturing and commercial powers of steam, and its handmaid, the electric telegraph—ever ready to venture money and labour. Hitherto the foremost in every new field, the time has come when its different members must adopt a trade policy more consistent with their opportunities than the lines of national organization within which they have been hitherto working in conflict.

The discussion of Imperial Federation thus far has lacked centralization as a starting point, and has lacked the trade advantages which commerce demands. A thorough knowledge of the difference of conditions between ourselves and other confederations of this producing and trading race, and a liberal consideration for those differences, must be secured before any progress can be made in the direction desired.

It may not, therefore, be out of place to state the points that must be respected from a Canadian point of view in any agreement to which she will be a party—and the main issues in Canada and the United States at the present time are practically akin, the latter country being, in order of time and in importance, in advance. With extensive agricultural territory, the largest possible immigration being desirable; and finding that even the most inviting conditions of agriculture were not sufficient to secure it, and further, that manufacturing could not be successfully prosecuted in competition with imports from abroad, the United States was prompt in accepting the issue, and her people with wonderful and persistent unanimity adopted Protection, and hold by it as the rock upon which they base their material progress. Whether the Democratic or Republican party is voted into power, the men who control the ballot-box hold by "a fair day's wages for a full day's work." Canada accepted the principle more recently, and the men who legislate in Congress, and in the Dominion Parliament likewise, either by personal experience or their immediate surroundings, are fully alive to the necessity of preserving this essential for the influx of population that finds such a hearty welcome on this side of the Atlantic. "To buy in the cheapest market" cannot therefore receive any response either in Canada or the United States, excepting as an equivalent in labour is secured by export for the brother who must buy as his services will permit. Protection is manifestly the power of the majority over the minority. Free Trade is the power of capital seeking to place all points of supply in competition to get the most for the least, and bearing with cruel competition against home labour. Fair Trade will prove the just mean between interests, avoiding monopoly on the one hand and on the other securing to home labour a fair equivalent in demand, to the extent to which foreign competition is admitted; each party to the compact producing that which it can do to the most advantage, and thereby its industry will be secured fair scope. Neither Canada nor the United States adheres to Protection in the interest of capital or monopolies, although those interests throw their influence on that side. The one idea that governs the tariffs of both countries is the determination to secure diversified employment to the mass of the people. Protection is not regarded by many as the best consideration, but accepted as a necessity to limit the imports to the capacity to pay, by the export of products of the country, and the expedient is not so expensive as the economists of Great Britain assume. To illustrate this point I will give an instance from the United States, and another from Canada.

The decay of American shipping is often referred to as one of the sad effects of Protection. The United States never had a tariff that could in any sense be considered an encouragement to foreign trade, and yet before the War the American merchantman and the American mariner held no subordinate place in the world's commerce. At the close of the War, railroad extension, manufacturing interests, and the general enterprise and activity developed throughout the Union, invited capital and talent rather to the land than to the sea. The class of men that made the American sailor's reputation being no longer permanently available had more to do with the abandonment of the trade than the enhanced cost of shipbuilding caused by additions to the tariff.

The adoption of a protective policy in Canada unduly stimulated manufacturing, notably in cotton and woollen fabrics; and the result is pointed to by Free Traders as an exemplification of the futility of the principle. The judiciously constructed works are all again in active and, it is said, profitable operation. They will average in value the capital invested in them, and every town in Canada can point to houses and families maintained for years by, and now enjoying, the employment those factories afford.

Captain Colombe, writing upon the trade question, says: "Our commercial prosperity is in direct proportion to the freedom with which we can carry on trade with our colonies and other countries." The principle is a sound one, and in the opinion of the writer can best be promoted by a fair trade compact, beginning with England, if she will, as a centre, and extending as the policy is adopted by other nations.

M.

THE Czarina is said to rule her husband, and in her turn to be ruled by the Princess of Wales. If this be so, the turn affairs are taking in Russia does not redound to the credit of the two Royal ladies, though they have doubtless a rough team to drive.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

WHEN the leader of the Opposition had declined to move an Amendment to the Address, the natural inference was that the Government was not to be immediately overthrown. Appearances, however, were deceptive, and the Government has been turned out on the ground, in form at least somewhat whimsical, that Mr. Jesse Collings's crotchet about allotments had not been mentioned in the Queen's Speech. The end of the Salisbury Administration was not glorious. It surely would have been the wiser, as well as the braver, policy to put the great question of the day in the front, tender a distinct issue upon it, and thus force Mr. Gladstone, if he meant to give battle, to disclose his own intentions, which it would have been most inconvenient to him to do. But Lord Salisbury, though able, as his management of foreign affairs during these months has shown, and powerful in debate, is not supposed to be made of iron. No doubt it also weighed upon his mind that he had himself obtained office through an intrigue with the Parnellites, and that in announcing a renewal of the Crimes Act, which became inevitable after the total failure of Lord Carnarvon's attempt to govern by the common law, he would be exposing himself to reflections not only upon his consistency but upon his character. Bitterly he must repent his weakness in having listened to the counsels, as silly as they were unprincipled, of Lord Randolph Churchill. The fruits of a breach of honour have been a brief tenure of office without power, a deep stain upon the character of the party, and a fatal weakening of its moral position for the struggle with the Radicals and Disunionists headed by Mr. Gladstone which apparently is now about to open. It will be fortunate for Conservatism and Unionism if the leadership should be thrown more into the hands of men like Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, who have soiled themselves with no intrigues, and have steadily kept the path of honour.

It may be predicted that the new Government will be essentially Radical, though garnished with some of Mr. Gladstone's old Liberal colleagues, who will be drawn either by personal attachment to their chief, a motive which is likely to operate strongly with Lord Spencer, or by the wish to return to office, which in some cases is understood to be keen. What support it will have upon the issue on which it is really formed cannot yet be determined, as a division on a resolution in favour of Land Reform is an imperfect clue to the sentiments of members on the question of the Union. Probably there will be an Opposition strong enough in conjunction with the Lords to enforce an appeal to the country before a measure of Disunion can become law. If Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals see this, it is very likely that for the present their Irish policy will take an agrarian rather than a political line. But they will scarcely be able as responsible rulers to evade the necessity of restoring something like order and security for life and property in Ireland, where not only is outrage, in the unspeakably barbarous form unhappily familiar to the people, being renewed, but law has been supplanted by lawless terrorism, and the popular mind, saturated with conspiracy and rapine, is in danger of becoming a political soil on which no institutions of any kind, except a government of force, can be built. Yet it is hard to see how measures of repression can be introduced without forfeiting the patronage of Mr. Parnell. A Radical Ministry will perhaps try to purchase quiet by more sweeping measures of agrarian spoliation, or by a lavish use of Imperial funds drawn from the earnings of the thrifty and law-abiding classes of England and Scotland for the propitiation of rebellion. To the postponement of Home Rule Mr. Parnell is not unlikely to assent in face of the strong manifestation of Unionist feeling in Great Britain.

After all, the decision of the question whether England shall keep her Union and her greatness with it, or submit to dismemberment and descend to the second rank among nations, must depend upon the temper of her people; and with regard to the temper of the British people at the present time, it cannot be denied that there is too much ground for misgiving. Much has been said about the sordid aims of a nation of shopkeepers. But it is not in that direction that the danger lies. Nations of shopkeepers have not only produced the highest civilization and the most glorious art, but when patriotism has given the word, they have stood fire very well. The tendencies which there is reason to fear are those of a nation of pleasure-seekers, willing to give up Ireland or anything else provided their pleasures are not interrupted, and those of a nation of trade unionists thinking more of their trade union than of their country. Yet if the artisan only knew it, when the flag goes down in dishonour, commerce too will strike her sail. Energy and virtue there still are in abundance among the British people, but nations, like men, have their hours of weakness.

In the meantime Nationalist journals, or journals in quest of the

Nationalist vote, are printing the black list of what are styled Coercion Acts, and arguing from their number and frequent renewal of the Acts that there must have been systematic tyranny on the part of the British Government. The true inference is the very reverse. No candid Irishman will deny that his compatriots, in the present stage of their political education, are less law-abiding than the Anglo-Saxons and require a more stringent enforcement of the law. Mr. Godkin, whose Irishry is above question, not only admits this, but dwells upon it as a reason for allowing the Irish to have separate institutions. He characterizes Irishmen as having much less tenderness to individual rights than Englishmen and as being really much less shocked by the exercise of arbitrary power. He notes, with justice, that in all European struggles they have been not on the Liberal but on the Absolutist side and friends of the Kaiser and the Pope, as in America they have been friends of the Slave-owner. "A bold man," he says, "is not needed to predict that whenever we see self-government in Ireland we shall see the law, whatever it be, enforced with an indifference to personal freedom and convenience which will surprise Englishmen who are now most shocked and alarmed by Irish license." An enforcement of law with startling indifference to personal freedom and convenience seems rather a Hibernian notion of "self-government." But Mr. Godkin is perfectly right in his description of Irish tendencies, and the series of Coercion Acts is merely the practical recognition of the fact. Their number and frequent renewal only show that Parliament has been always trying to dispense with them and has shrunk from prolonging the semblance of arbitrary rule for one unnecessary hour. Any other European Government would simply have proclaimed martial law and kept it in force till resistance had been thoroughly put down. Nor would this have called forth any indignant comments. It is the sensitive constitutionalism of Great Britain that both weakens her arm in suppressing disaffection and exposes her to exceptional criticism and scandal. The Crimes Act coerced no human being nor did it deprive any law-abiding citizen of a particle of his liberty or rights. It simply prevented Irishmen from assassinating, mutilating, and despoiling each other. Is it the duty of a civilized Government to give its people free murder?

Nothing, again, can be more unjust than to assume that because we are opposed to the dismemberment of the United Kingdom and to handing over the loyal Protestants of Ulster, as well as the rest of the Irish people, to the dominion of dynamiters or priests, that we must be opposed to any rational measure of Home Rule. I have myself constantly advocated the creation of a Council for each of the four Provinces, and the assignment to it of all matters which can fairly be called local, including even education, though I know too well what, in the Roman Catholic Provinces, the fate of education at first would be. Such an arrangement would be adapted to the real circumstances of the case, and would allow Ulster to take its own course and the other Provinces to take theirs. But Home Rule in this sense, or in any sense compatible with the Union, is not what Mr. Parnell and his associates want. What they want is Separation, and the destruction, if they can compass it, of the British Empire.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE EXAMINER.

IN spite of every form of despotism—Monarchical, Imperial, and Republican—in France, two forms of opposition have maintained themselves in a state of comparative freedom; one is the criticism of the *salon*, the other is the conspiracy of the other governmental alternative. Under all governments, Wit has been fairly free, and always very dangerous; under the Monarchy the Republicans have caballed, and under the Republic the dynasties have openly conspired. In no other country in the world has such a state of things existed; in no other, perhaps, could it exist. If the reader wishes to find his way into one of the most delightful corners of French history, he, or she, must seek the corner in which the books concerning the *salons* and their fair Empresses are stored. From the days of Madame de Rambouillet to those of Madame Mohl, the talk of the *salon* was part of the public opinion with which statesmen and monarchs had to deal. The Napoleonic dynasty feared it much, and suffered much from it. Napoleon I., after one of his battles, asked: "What do they say on the Faubourg St. Germain?" Napoleon III. was, half bitterly, forced to confess that Madame Mohl's *salon* was closed to him. The volume which Miss Kathleen O'Mara has just published concerning the life and career of Madame Mohl in Paris is a very readable one. It is open to the objection of being too descriptive and too little anecdotal; but it is very singular that none of the great queens of the *salons* has had a female or any Boswell, and that all the talk, much of the brilliancy of which no doubt consisted in manner, has vanished, like the orations of statesmen before the art of reporting was invented.

Madame Mohl was Scotch by birth. She was a Miss Clarke, whose mother settled in Paris in the beginning of the century. Later, Mrs. Clarke took the apartments of Madame Récamier in the Abbaye-aux-Bois; and in those apartments Mrs. Clarke's receptions were held, as well as Madame Récamier's; the "good-will" was, in fact, sold with the lease. Later on, Mrs. Clarke had rooms in the Rue du Bac, where, if one remembers rightly, Madame Roland used to live. Here is an idea of the free and easy style of the *salon* :—

It was the habit, for instance, when those three *amis de la maison*, Fauriel, Mohl, and Roulain, dined at the Rue du Bac, for everybody to take forty winks after dinner. To facilitate this, the lamp was taken into an adjoining room, the gentlemen made themselves comfortable in arm chairs, Mary slipped off her shoes and curled herself up on the sofa; and by and by they all woke up refreshed and ready to talk till midnight. Usually, other visitors did not arrive till after the forty winks were over; but one evening it chanced that some one came earlier than usual and was ushered into the drawing-room while the party was fast asleep. The tableau may be imagined. The gentlemen started up and rubbed their eyes; Mrs. Clarke fetched the lamp; Mary fumbled for her shoes, but could not find them, and afraid of catching cold by walking on the oaken floor, hopped from chair to chair looking for them.

The marriage of Miss Mary Clarke with Monsieur Mohl, who was a German Orientalist transplanted to Paris, did not take place till she was over fifty, and he was younger than she. There had been a little tenderness on her part for Fauriel; but circumstances and perhaps Fauriel's fortune were against marriage. They had no time to marry; they were so busy talking. "Where should I spend my evenings?" said Chateaubriand, when some one suggested he should marry Madame Récamier. Thiers confessed to her that he too had been in love with her; but he was, it is alleged, not sincere; his love affairs were never very serious, nor many; he had no more time than the rest of them—he was a journalist. The *salon* of Madame Mohl, after her marriage, and after the *coup d'état*, was anti-Napoleonic in tone. There is one exquisite story. A relative of a Duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain had married one of Napoleon's officers, and lived in the Tuileries. The Faubourg and the Duchess shut their doors and hearts to her. But she was dying, and the Duchess at length relented and made up her mind to call and see her die.

She ordered her carriage and said to the footman, "Aux Tuileries." The man stared, but carried the order to the coachman; whereupon that venerable functionary, who had driven three generations of De la R—s, got down from his seat, and, presenting himself at the carriage window, said, "Madame la Duchesse, I cannot have the honour of conducting your Grace to the Tuileries; my horses do not know the way there!"

The Duchess called a cab. Napoleon III. was wiser than Napoleon I., who persecuted Madame Récamier; Madame Mohl, bitter as she was, was let alone. She defended the character of Eugénie, and the Emperor was grateful for that. He sent a chamberlain with an invitation; and she tore up the invitation for reply. This book is a charming bit of light literary work, gracefully written and very readable, and can be confidently recommended.

Curiously enough, right after "Madame Mohl's Life" comes in order a book by Claude Fauriel whom she loved, and who was an eccentric man of genius like so many of the frequenters of the *salon* in the Abbaye-aux-Bois and in the Rue du Bac. It is a posthumous work discovered by M. L. Lalanne among the papers of Condorcet, which were put into his hands to offer them to the Institute. The title is "The Last Days of the Consulate." The MSS. was in some parts incomplete, and it was long before the real author was discovered. At length an accidental comparison of the MSS. with some of Fauriel's writing revealed the fact; and here we have a new attack on the Napoleonic prestige, sixty odd years since the death of the Emperor, and forty since the death of the writer. Literature has had a bitter enmity to the Bonapartes. It has spared neither the men nor the women of the family; and it is clear they were all bad, and have got no worse than they deserved. Literature and society hated and reviled Napoleon the First; and treated Napoleon the Third with hardly less severity. M. Fauriel does for "The Last Days of the Consulate" what M. de Maupas has done for the "Last Days of the Presidency," with different objects, of course, in view. M. de Maupas shows us that the last days of the Presidency witnessed a struggle between two camps of ruffians and conspirators; and more resolute and resourceful ruffians won the day, or the night. M. Fauriel shows us the vile game Napoleon the First played in the last days of the Consulate, and how he hated and hunted those who stood in his way to Empire. He instituted the family habit of trapping his opponents by means of his own spies and snares, and then calling it conspiracy. M. Fauriel is anxious, and makes a brilliant effort, to show that the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal and others was in part the work of Napoleon himself; and that Moreau was not a traitor but a victim. But, one asks—one cannot help asking—what did he have to do in that galley of

the enemy? Why was he opposed to French guns? It was unfortunate, and it was for such a short time. The bullet that found him was French, and was fired in defence of France. He ought not to have been in its way in that camp. M. Lalanne, who continues M. Fauriel's history appreciates the situation exactly. He says, "He had left the distant land to which Imperial enmity had banished him, only to go and die in Bohemia, struck by a French bullet in the ranks of our enemies, and to give his triumphant rival the cruel joy of seeing him go down to the grave dishonoured, and under the ban of his native land. Unhappy man, he could not wait. If, rejecting fatal and shameful examples, he could have resigned himself to exile for only a few months longer, he would have seen his proud persecutor hurled from the throne, and banished from that country which Moreau would have re-entered with a head held very high indeed. Then would the whole nation, recently overwhelmed by disaster, have welcomed the glorious outlaw who had so often led the soldiers of the Republic to victory with acclamation." Moreau was Napoleon's rival at one time. He might have been his successful rival. He was simply in the end his victim. He might have had glory, and accomplished only shame—

So much the leaded dice of war
Do make or mar of character.

NEW GUINEA is obviously a country which still offers us some of the fresh scenes of the days of Captain Cook. In nearly every other portion of the world the savage mind has comprehended cash and gunpowder and values; and has learned that there is money and merit in cheating. But in New Guinea, there is no doubt, we can find the unsophisticated savage of Captain Cook's period. But the people who have written about the country seem to have been actuated by one malignant spirit; they have all had petticoats on the brain, as was pointed out last week. A new candidate for fame, indeed a brace of them, now come to hand in a volume entitled "Work and Adventure in New Guinea, 1877 to 1885," by Messrs. Chalmers and Gill. The book is better than the one noted last week; indeed it is distinctly in advance of it in every way; but it is very clear that we shall not get a good book on this, no doubt, interesting country until we can abolish the native women or—dress them. In the first place they are mischievous persons. Mr. Chalmers says: "I have noticed that the instigators of nearly all quarrels are the women. I have seen at South Cape, when men were inclined to remain quiet, the women rush out and, as if filled with devils, incite them." Clearly these women are very objectionable persons. Beads and red cloth have no effect on them at first. But soon they begin to quarrel over them, and give much trouble. At some places the women do the trading. Generally they carry clubs, which is a bad habit. The petticoat question is still in a state of distressing crudeness. "After leaving Maiva the married men and women have very little dress." The Elema "young women are respectably dressed; married women have very small petticoats," etc. What constitutes the respectability one would like to know. At Port Moresby "women wore merely a grass petticoat." But there are times when the petticoat disappears. "At Maiva we noticed a young woman whose entire person was enveloped in a fine network by way of mourning. This will remain on her until it rots away." Widows merely blacken themselves all over, like the enthusiastic actor who acted Othello. One may be glad that the British Empire has got a new colony; but really what it needs most seems to be more clothes, some soap, longer petticoats, and travellers who will take no notice.

M. J. G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.
Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—Mr. H. Shewin's paper in the January *Overland Monthly*, excerpts from which were printed in a late issue of *THE WEEK*, creates a very favourable impression of the Chinese character. If the rays of light from it and from the appended citation from *The Tempest* were focused all admirers of national uprightness on this continent with reason look more confidently into the future?

Mir. I do not love to look on.
Pros. 'Tis a villain, sir,
But, as 'tis,
We cannot miss him: he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood, and serves in offices
That profit us.

Toronto, Feb. 2, 1886.

M. J. F.

SCHILLER'S "NADOWESSIERS TODTENLIED."

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Mr. Kay, who has translated Schiller's "Nadowessiers Todtenlied," which appeared in THE WEEK of 28th January, inquires whence the poet derived the word *Nadowessier*.

By referring to Charlevoix's "Hist. de la Nouvelle France," vol. iii., p. 183, Mr. Kay will find that he gives as the proper name of the Sioux, *Nadouessieux*, or *Nadouessis*.

The nation is several times mentioned in the Relations of the Jesuits by names of somewhat similar sound, but with every variety of spelling.

Z.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—The translator of Schiller's "Nadowessische Todtenklage," in your last issue, has been misled by an erroneous title (*Nadowessiers Todtenlied*) into a belief that the Indian name represents that of a chief. It is taken from Carver's "Travels in North America," where it is applied to the people now known as the Dekotahs or Sioux, and was the term employed by the Algonquins, meaning "our enemies."

Carver's "Travels" were published in London in 1778, and a German translation was issued in Hamburg two years later. Schiller's poem was written in 1797 and published in the following year.

J. B.

Public Library, February 1, 1886.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Your correspondent, "B.," contends that Christ cannot have turned the water at Cana into intoxicating wine, because, if He had, instead of manifesting His glory, He would have brought shame upon His head. This, surely, is rather a perilous line of argument. Can "B." produce a single instance, out of the whole of the Greek literature, in which *oinos* means anything but a fermented liquor? And what does he make of the words of the Master of the Feast, respecting the inversion of the usual practice, by putting on the best wine when the guests were "well drunken." Would there have been any sense in that remark if the beverage had been nothing but the fermented juice of the grape? "B.'s" argument only serves—as it seems to me—to exhibit in a marked way the antagonism between his Prohibitionist principles and the practical teaching of Christ.

As to the language of St. Paul in the Epistle to the Romans about the duty of tenderness to scrupulous consciences in the matters of eating or not eating particular meats, and observing or not observing particular days, it seems to me to have absolutely nothing to do with the question. We are not concerned here with scruples of any kind. I am bound, of course, not to set my neighbour a bad example; but I do not set him a bad example by using wine, or any other of God's gifts, in moderation. I am no more bound to abstain from wine for fear somebody should become a drunkard than I am bound to abstain from meat for fear somebody should become a glutton.

C.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—In my last I referred to the view, advanced by purists, that total abstinence is obligatory upon all persons, for all time and in all circumstances. "B." advances Scriptural abstinence, which does not touch my position. He takes the apostolic view, which mentions the circumstances in which it becomes morally expedient and, therefore, morally obligatory; he speculates upon whether it was likely that Christ made, used, and instituted the use of wine; and he adopts the aphorism that "circumstances alter cases." I take no exception to the Scriptural view; I admit that occasions for exercising the principle of expediency occur; I have no fault to find with perfectly natural speculations, and I concur in the proposition laid down in his aphorism. But inasmuch as the Apostle Paul, whom he quotes, particularizes the occasions—eating or drinking to the offending of a brother's weak conscience—or, in fact, doing "anything" to so offend, he makes it a question of expediency; and an expediency is, as the term implies, merely a means to an end, the end in every instance being a return to normal law as soon as the occasion ceases. If the expediency be made greater than the law which it temporarily abrogates, it becomes the law and the law becomes the expediency, to the inversion of the moral order of the Bible. Upon these grounds I submit that for purists to advance the views they do advance is an attempt to invert that moral order, and make expediency an improvement upon that law which is said to be "holy, just, and good."

"B." evidently takes care not to commit himself to the view that the wine made at Cana was not inebriating: he merely inquires if it were likely that Christ would make such a quantity of such a quality; but he does not mention that marriage festivities in these times were prolonged over several days, and sometimes over a week, while Eastern custom demanded unbounded hospitality to all comers, relatives, friends, villagers and countrymen, who upon such occasions were constantly coming and going; and we may be certain He would deal out His bounties with no niggardly hand to His humble friends. He does not speculate upon the quality of the guests who, having already "well drunk" thin syrup, were so pleased to receive a fresh supply of superior syrup; nor does He stop to shudder at a nauseous gluttony which is worse than a certain amount of inebriation; or to consider that the one is purely "animal" while the other is not. Neither does he speculate upon any probable meaning in selecting "wine" as symbolical of blood—the blood being the "life" in Jewish eyes—nor does he seem to remember that every juice when expressed goes to decay and corruption, excepting "the blood of the grape," which, instead, resurrects itself in the

newness of a self-sustaining life of its own kind, and by the power of its own inherent forces.

It does seem strange that the only brother for whom there is no display of self-denying solicitude, permissible by the "strong" ones, should be the brother whose weakness is temperance. As they are strong, they should be merciful; as he is weak, they should take care not to "offend" him in "anything."

"B." concludes by saying in regard to abstinence that "A." "would, of course, have his own responsibility." Why "of course"? If abstinent men of extreme views have their way, I would expect their "law" to become responsible for preventing any possibility of transgression. That is the object of it. Its scope is much more comprehensive than the laws against stealing or killing; these never pretending to prevent either, by doing away with things which may be stolen, or persons who may be killed. In fact, if the law did either, it would itself perpetrate what it condemned, before proof of things being stolen or persons being killed became manifest. I look to this extremely abstinent law then to do my morality for me by relieving me from any responsibility in the matter. How then must I bear my own burden of responsibility—"of course"? If the law fails to eliminate from my surroundings what it undertakes to eliminate—if I, being tempted by this failure of the law, gratify my natural appetite; if it be an offence to do so,—the offence has come by the failure of the law to perform its obligations, and to the makers of the law is applicable "B.'s" quotations anent "offences." But he surely does not think the creation of the grape a cause of offence?

A.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND—CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—In yesterday's *Evening Mail* I find the following stipulations alleged to be contained in the articles agreed upon at the recent Convention held for the purpose of settling the long vexed question of the Newfoundland West and North Coast fisheries. Taken as they stand, and unless very much modified by the context, they present to my mind a very startling and disastrous finale to a very pusillanimous policy on the part of the Imperial Government.

"France," says the *Mail's* despatch, "consents to permit the English to establish industries in the harbours on the coast hitherto reserved for French fishermen under the Treaty of Utrecht, and abandons her rights to the salmon fisheries in the rivers. The men-of-war of England and France shall have equal rights in regard to police duty along the coast, and French fishermen shall be exempted from paying duties on articles necessary to the fishing industry."

The idea of France "consenting to permit" the English to establish industries upon soil subject to their own sole jurisdiction is simply absurd. But it is no less absurd than that of harbour reservations for French fishermen under the Treaty of Utrecht. The French certainly had the privilege granted them of landing and curing their fish upon the West Coast, but were not allowed under treaty to erect any fixed habitations or fishing stages; and were only to occupy them from time to time, and during the fishing season only.

The same may be said of the alleged abandonment of French rights to the salmon fisheries in the rivers and estuaries of the coast. France never had any such rights vested in her by the Treaty of Utrecht, or any other treaty. She simply seized them and occupied them without the right being conferred upon her to do so. And now she has the impudence to claim and bargain with the property thus acquired by her.

But the last of these stipulations is the most fatal one of all. Her ships are to exercise equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction with our own over the whole coast-line; and her subjects, carrying on industries there, are to be exempt from the payment of taxes or duty. Do the people and Government of Canada see the force and meaning of this concession? Do they not see that it throws the whole Atlantic and Gulf fisheries of Newfoundland and the Dominion entirely into the hands of France? And not only the Gulf and deep sea fisheries, but the shore and Labrador fisheries as well. For how is it possible for Newfoundland or Dominion merchants to enter into competition in these industries with a people planted on their own soil, released from all public fiscal responsibilities, paying no revenue even to the Government upon whose soil they locate themselves, and receiving at the same time an enormous bounty from France of eight francs per quintal for every cargo of fish entered there, and a much larger bounty for export, whilst upon the shoulders of the British merchants and fishermen is placed the whole burden of revenue and taxation.

Let me ask—Are the statesmen of Great Britain entirely bereft of their senses? And will the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland permit this wholesale spoliation and deprivation of their property and industry without one word of remonstrance? Let me suggest that the matter be at once taken up publicly by the commercial men and the public men of Canada. It is not Newfoundland alone which is to suffer; but the whole fishing population and industry of Canada and the Lower Dominion Provinces. The worst it can do for Newfoundland is to convert it into a French province at once; for that must be the end of it. Let me urge you, Mr. Editor, to press this matter home upon the public at once, for there is no time to be lost in order to save a large, valuable, and national industry from being absolutely crushed out of existence. You have my card, and if any knowledge or acquaintance I may have with the subject is of any account, I can only say that it is entirely at your service.

Yours truly,

WYNTOUN.

Toronto, January 28, 1886.

The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

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THERE are some who object to Commercial Union on the ground that it would necessarily be followed by political annexation. In answer to that objection Mr. Goldwin Smith, in his paper of last week, pointed out that Commercial Union was merely a full measure of Reciprocity; and that as Reciprocity had not weakened the political barrier between Canada and the United States, there was no reason for apprehending that Commercial Union would overthrow it. The *Mail* retorts that the Reciprocity Treaty, by its reservations in favour of British goods, kept up Commercial Union with the Mother Country. Separation from the State, not union with the Mother Country, was the question at issue. But Commercial Union with the Mother Country was broken, and the commercial independence of Canada was asserted, by Sir John Macdonald when he introduced his National Policy. Sir John then declared that in fiscal legislation he was "for Home Rule to the hilt"; and that if Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen objected, he would set them at defiance. If the adoption of the National Policy did not impair the political union with the Mother Country, the adjustment of our tariff to that of the United States will hardly destroy it. Mr. Brown, whom the *Mail* cites, always denounced commercial independence of the Mother Country as treason.

PERHAPS it were impertinent to ask, but one cannot help wondering what idea the *Globe* attaches to the word "facts." A few days ago its Ottawa correspondence stated, under the heading of "A Cruel Injustice," that—

Another young English "blood" named Laurence, who has been but a few weeks in the country, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Governor-General's Secretary's office at a handsome salary, without examination and in defiance of all rules governing such appointments. . . . The worst of the business is that a clever young Canadian was dismissed in order to make room for this Mr. Laurence.

Whereupon Capt. Streatfield, the Governor-General's Secretary, traverses in a letter to the *Globe* every item of the statement, except the two about which no prevarication had been possible—that Mr. Laurence's name is Laurence, and that he is an Englishman. Capt. Streatfield shows incidentally that Mr. Laurence must have been in the country at any rate since last May, when he passed the usual Civil Service Examination; that the "handsome" salary paid him is \$400, the lowest at which a third-class clerk can commence his public service, and considerably less than that paid the gentleman he replaced; that this "clever" young Canadian was however employed, *without having passed an examination*, as an extra clerk on probation; but that, seemingly proving incompetent, he was required to undergo the examination—and failed to pass. Yet the *Globe*, in a note to Capt. Streatfield's letter, says its Ottawa correspondent "was correct in all his 'facts,' except that he did not know that the young Englishman had undergone the examination." Now, evidently the young English "blood" has shown himself to be the fitter man of the two for the post; and so perhaps it is hardly surprising that the *Globe*, taking the attitude it does, adds that "the importation of Englishmen to fill positions in our Civil Service is not popular in Canada." Is the *Globe* turning protectionist? But in fact there is no reason to assume "importation" here; this gentleman, we dare say, came to Canada as many of our best citizens have done,—because they have had ties of relationship or friendship with older settlers here, or perhaps from a feeling of common citizenship. While Canada is a part of the British Empire, Englishmen must be allowed to circulate through it on a footing with Canadians; and the most capable men, whether they be English or Scotch, Irish or Canadian, ought to be secured for the public service. The fact that a man is of Canadian birth would not bar him from employment in the English Civil Service; neither should the reverse condition hold in this case. What would the paper that exhibits this narrow provincialism say if England should discharge from her employ the eminent Irishmen who now serve her so well in every branch of the public service at home and in the colonies?

THE remarkable admission made the other day by a local Prohibition organ that "No sane Christian that we know of proclaims it to be a 'sin' to take a glass of wine" will command the ready assent of all reasonable people

of any experience in temperance work; but many like us will wish it had told the world whether it considered the reverend lecturer, his fellow-ministers, and the army of paid moralists who on Scott Act platforms are constantly proclaiming the contrary, and by the use of such weak artillery are so powerfully contributing to the rejection of the Act—many would like to know whether the organ considers these *insane* or un-Christian? . . . Surely the suspicion must begin to dawn on the Scott Act people that there is something wrong with their Panacea-for-all-evil. Polling places in Pontiac have accepted the medicine by a majority of 187; but, alas, twelve others with 532 voices have said No to ministerial intolerance and intimidation. It looks alarmingly as if this wicked and perverse generation might reject the Act even in Toronto. Clearly the times are out of joint for the Scott Act.

THE movement toward reform in the dress of men is going on wonderfully in the States. A number of prominent artists and their friends, comprising many well-known society people, have pledged themselves to discard the "funereal evening dress, common alike to gentlemen and waiters," and to adopt one both distinctive and picturesque. The style chosen is to be a mixture of the Venetian and the French of the time of Charles IX. One suit exhibited the other day was composed of pearl-gray silk stockings, violet satin trunks slashed with white, gray waistcoat, and doublet of violet velvet embroidered with silver, a fall of fine lace at the throat and ruffles at the wrists. The cap was the Venetian bonnet of velvet with a close white ostrich plume fastened with a jewel and curling from back to front. The shoes were of coloured leather with bows of ribbons. Various modifications are allowable, each person choosing the colors and contrasts most suitable to his taste and age. And this, we think, is an advantage; because it will by and by open the portals of fashion to the costume of other and even more picturesque ages than the sixteenth century. What, for instance, is to prevent a gentleman of good taste from appearing at social gatherings in the costume adopted by Their Majesties the King and Queen of the court cards? It is indeed related that once in England a dignitary of the Herald's College appeared at an official reception habited in the antique costume of his office, at sight of which the functionary at the door was so astounded that, losing his self-possession, he announced "The Jack of Diamonds"; but the *désagrément* of such an accident would be more than compensated by the imposing and gorgeous appearance of the guests in so advantageous contrast to their present insignificant appearance beside the evening toilet of the ladies.

BISMARCK has a way of dealing with the Parliamentary Opposition in striking contrast with the English method of treating the Irish obstructionists. We are always being told by Irish orators that the English is the most black-hearted and tyrannous Government on earth; and accordingly, colour-blinded by hate, they will, we suppose, now have no mental difficulty in picturing Germany as white. In a debate the other day on the expulsion of the Poles from Germany, Prince Bismarck alleged as the reason for the expulsion that the Poles were constantly engaged in intrigues against the Government, and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia by acting as the accomplices of the Opposition in the German Parliament. They affected the majority against the Government, and the Crown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such majority or else destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. . . . "Whoever," he said, "refuses to help protect and maintain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State." . . . And "the policy of kindness having failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany, and to increase the German element." . . . Could anything better describe the position of Britain and her Poles?—except that Britain has now no Cromwell to apply the Bismarckian remedy to the ill.

BUT, after all, though Bismarck has given one reason for the expulsion of the Poles from Germany, he has unaccountably omitted another. It cannot but be remarked that though this expulsion of Russian subjects from Germany has been bitterly denounced by the Russian press as one of the most flagrant offences against international comity ever committed, the Russian Government is by no means moved to anger on the subject. And this is simply because the expulsion has been pre-arranged—it is one of the things agreed on at the last annual meeting of the Three Emperors. While the Poles remain in Prussia they are able to help their compatriots in Russia to maintain their anti-Russian intrigues, and yet are out of the reach of the Russian arm. And it being one of the amiable purposes of the alliance of the Three Emperors to accommodate one another in these domestic matters, a *battue* is made by Germany and the game is driven over the Russian frontier, where it can be conveniently netted and shot by the Czar of that Holy Empire.

THE Balkan Peninsula will continue to be the cockpit of Europe till the several nationalities that inhabit it grow strong enough to take the place of the Turk. But this they can hardly do while they engage in such fratricidal struggles as that between Servia and Bulgaria. Both these peoples are of Slavonic blood; yet because Bulgaria's success threatens in some sort Austria's path to Salonica, Servia is instigated to commit a crime against Slav unity, on the pretext that the growth of Bulgaria threatens the balance of power in the Peninsula. Slowly and insidiously Austria is creeping south towards Salonica; yet to Greece, not Austria, properly belongs Salonica. Greece is the legitimate heir to the Turks in Macedonia. That province with Thessaly and South Albania are filled with Greeks. By the Treaty of Berlin the Greek right to a small portion of the country near her present frontier was fully recognized; and now that the Slavs are hovering over the whole, it behoves Greece to look to her arms. But the time is not come for a rising. The Prince of Bulgaria has indeed secured possession of Eastern Roumelia; yet although his conquest has been secured to him mainly by the influence of England, England is no less bound to prevent a similar *coup* by Greece. The time is not yet come for the partition of Turkey: with the change in the relative weight of Bulgaria—a change which has been acquiesced in only as a *fait accompli*—the transformation of Turkey ought for the present to end. The rest of Turkey in Europe must one day fall into the hands of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece; but Bulgaria is satisfied for the present. If Greece were to seize her share it would bring Austria into the field, which again would bring in Russia. It is better that Bulgaria should grow stronger before this happen. Any forward movement of Servia at present would be a forward movement of Austria. The aim of this Power does not stop short at the boundary of Slav nationality—it shoots far beyond it into Greek territory. The crossing of the line must bring Greece into the field; and on the other hand Austria, if Greece rise, would lose the road to Salonica it is her policy to keep open. With either of these Powers in the field the whole Eastern sky may be aflame with war. For Bulgaria, as the ally of Turkey, will oppose Greece as a rival nationality; Russia, though it is her interest to see the ownership of Macedonia settled, because it will take Austria from her flank, is too intimately connected with Bulgaria to keep out of the fray; and, moreover, as the competitor of Austria in the march to the sea, she dare not hold back; she must then strike or let the prize for ever escape her. To maintain peace at almost any price—even at the price of upholding Turkey—now seems the best policy for England to pursue. If she can do this and at the same time promote the growth and development of both Bulgaria and Greece till they better fill the space of Turkey, Servia may then be satisfied, irrespective of Austria, with a just increase of territory; and the remainder may be divided between Bulgaria and Greece. The development of Bulgaria has already blocked the road of Russia to the Bosphorus; the accretion of Macedonia to Greece will as effectually block the way of Austria. And so the Eastern Question may be settled in accordance with English interests by placing both Constantinople and Salonica in hands entirely favourable to England.

WHAT is Bismarck's object in inciting the House of Austria to push on towards Salonica? If this policy of Austrian expansion in the Balkan Peninsula were successful, a large number of Slavs would come under the sway of Austro-Hungary; but between the Slavs and Hungarians there are no affinities; already Hungarian statesmen declare that when, in 1876, the Dual constitution was adopted, it was founded on this idea that the German element was the preponderating one in the Empire-Kingdom, whereas now the dominant force is Slav. Therefore, the cohesion of the monarchy is gone. Is this what the astute Chancellor has been aiming at? He thrust Austria out of the German Bund in 1866; transformed it against its will into a semi-Oriental State; and now does all he may to promote the growth of this Oriental side. When it topples over, the absorption of the German element into the German Empire will be an easy matter. The Hungarians perceive that this policy of expanding the Empire-Kingdom to the eastward by surrounding them with a hostile race tends to bind and restrict them on all sides as in a vice. It is the old policy of the House of Austria in a new form, and it must end in an explosion and rising of the Hungarian people. Perhaps, however, this too has been provided for at the annual meeting of the Three Emperors. At any rate the Hungarian people are not, perhaps, so loyal to the Dual sovereignty as is thought. The Austro-Hungarian State is at best a political combination tolerated by the rest of Europe for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power; and that balance destroyed by new combinations in the Balkan Peninsula, the toleration may cease.

ONCE foiled by a Limerick banker with an iron leg, Curran in his address to the jury said that his leg was the softest part about him.

IN referring to the two masterly letters against Home Rule written to the *Times* by Mr. Justice Stephen, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* relates the following story of Sir James's first visit to Ireland, where he owns or rents a place to which he goes every year to spend the summer vacation:—

Sir James Stephen had made himself obnoxious to the Irish by trying and sentencing a number of Irish patriots. On his way to his Irish estate he stopped in Dublin and visited the Viceroy, who told him it was not safe for him to live on his own property, and that he must have a police force for his protection. Sir James said he did not want the police, but the Viceroy insisted on sending them. It happens that this excellent judge is of great stature and strength, and is fond of rifle practice. He and his sons set up a target soon after their arrival, and amused themselves in their usual way. Presently the sergeant of the police encamped on the premises came to the judge, and said he thought he and his men might go back to Dublin. "But," observed Sir James, "you told me it was absolutely necessary I should be guarded." "Yes," quoth the sergeant, with gravity; "but the boys have seen you and the young gentlemen shoot, and they are convinced that you tried those men in Liverpool fairly."

CLUBS for ladies do not seem to flourish in New York any more than in London. The reasons assigned, however, are different. In London, when there is not a ladies' club in full working order, there is a ladies' club being started; or if it is not being started, it is being wound up. English ladies can see quite clearly that there must be something in this mysterious club life, of which the less important sex is so enamoured. They call meetings and appoint committees, and take club-rooms, and have members who pay their subscriptions. It is then that the difficulty is said to come in. They are all ready to begin; but they cannot for the life of them find out what it is you do. Their brothers and husbands won't tell them. They have a reading-room; but they know, from cross-examination, that their male relatives never know what is in the papers when they come home from the club; and, of course, there is no good in having a club if you don't do the proper thing. So ladies' clubs in London languish. In New York they break up for a different cause. The ladies know all about clubs there; but "personal animosities are carried to such an extent in the committee on elections that everybody is black-balled." Perhaps, though, it is only that the American ladies are similarly perplexed with their English cousins but do not like to say so.

THE pursuit of politics has remarkable power to relax the moral fibre. Mr. Hugh Childers, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, lost his seat at Pontefract by alarming the Moderate Liberals with the announcement that he was ready to hand over the police in Ireland to local control, which, to the English mind, means control of the police by the National League. He had the pleasure of knowing, too, that his declarations about Ireland had done something to discredit other Liberal candidates. And so now he explains to the Elinburgh constituency that he does not mean, and never did mean, that the armed constabulary should be subject to any control but that of the Imperial Government. But he thinks there ought to be a civilian police force in Ireland, as there is in Yorkshire. This civilian force should do the ordinary police work, and be subject to local authority. The armed constabulary should be kept in reserve to help the civilians when called on!

THE Prohibitionists of Kansas have met with a serious difficulty, not likely to add to the popularity of their cause. It is in the shape of a decision in the United States Circuit Court that Kansas must pay for all property rendered useless by the prohibitory law. The suit which brought down this avalanche upon the heads of the extreme temperance people was begun by a brewer in Lawrence, who had his brewery stopped by the authorities when the law was passed. The situation is made the more serious by the belief that not only must brewers and distillers who have been interfered with be paid, but that the owners of vineyards even must be recompensed too. If this decision be confirmed by the Supreme Court it will deal a tremendous blow at Prohibition. It makes all the difference whether people are spending their own money or merely "spoiling" others.

THE *Novoe Vremya* gives a list of the territorial losses of Turkey during the last two centuries. In 1711 the Ottoman Empire possessed more territory in Europe than any other Power except Russia, her possessions covering 15,454 square miles. But from that period the decadence of Turkey began. She lost territory to such an extent that upon the eve of her war with Russia she had only 9,456 miles, 2,948 of which were owned by Princes who merely owed her suzerainty. The Berlin Treaty deprived her of 4,558 miles more, so that from 1700 to 1878 the Ottoman Empire had lost in Europe 10,666 miles. After the war of 1877-78 Russia annexed 167 miles, Austria 1,073 miles, and England 174 miles.

THE Spanish Bishops, with the approval of Pope Leo XIII., have issued a Manifesto declaring that while politics should be based upon religion, the Catholic Church holds all forms of government admissible under which the Catholic faith is respected. Moreover, the Bishops maintain that no writers, whatever their authority, have any mission to define what form of government is in accord with the Catholic doctrine, such definition being the function of the Church alone. Any writer who in future infringes this rule is declared non-Catholic. This Manifesto is signed by the whole body of Spanish Bishops, and will, it is expected, produce a profound effect in Spain, where a large section of the population believe that the cause of the Church and of Carlism, or, at all events, of Legitimacy, are inseparably united. The doctrine is as old as Christianity; but it is interesting to note how the Church begins to fear the Ultramontane publicists.

By the death of the second Lord Brougham, the British taxpayer is relieved of paying a considerable sum—£3,225 a year. He was made a master in Chancery by his celebrated brother, and when that office was abolished in 1852 was compensated by a full pension for life. The total amount received by this fortunate individual was no less than £103,000. His celebrated brother, having been persuaded against his interest and inclinations to accept a peerage and the Chancellorship, served in that office for about four years; and afterwards for thirty-four years drew a pension of five thousand a year, amounting to £170,000.

JUSTICE.

A SONNET.

ALL noble spirits live again in hearts
That love the Truth; 'tis this that makes sublime
The lowliest; nerves the timid soul to climb
Life's rugged path; and soothes the wound that smarts.
Failure we mortals pardon if the heart be right;
And the Eternal God of Justice judges not
Poor human nature by its hapless lot,
But by its loyalty to inward light.
And He who was to us the perfect type
Of what man was, and what he is to be
In Paradise, most tenderly shall wipe
Away all tears, and say:—"Abide with Me;
Here all desire is crowned with fullest power
To those who willed it so through Life's short hour."

FREDERIC B. HODGINS.

SORROW'S BLESSING.

With nations as with men,
How often sorest pain a blessing proves.

I stood beside the bier
Of that thrice-honoured chieftain who so long
Fought valiantly with death; heard beat of drum
And martial music, tender, sad, and low,
With all the pomp of such funereal rites
As nations give their kings. Yet nought of all
The splendid trappings, making mock of death,
Touched heart or mind as did a single tear
A soldier dashed away. His friend had died!
And henceforth all the feuds of earlier years
Would sleep, transmuted by the touch of grief.

Johnstown, N. Y.

MRS. J. OLIVER SMITH.

MR. FROUDE'S "OCEANA."

MR. FROUDE has been so long silent, except as a biographer, that one welcomes a new work from his pen. Having dealt in several essays and reports with the Colonies, he has given us, in a book just published, his matured views concerning England and her Colonies. Accompanied by Lord Elphinstone he visited the various colonies of the Pacific; and allowed himself to be governed by climatic conditions in his study of the Colonial Question. It is not perhaps the most scientific way. He did not visit Canada, though he was at Buffalo. "I had thought," he says, "of crossing into Canada, but the cold frightened me, just arrived, as I was, out of the Land of the Sun. In Canada there is no spring, and summer was still far off. When I looked at Lake Erie, I thought a gale must be blowing over it, from the line of what appeared to be breakers along the southern shore; but I found the breakers were breakers of ice—huge piles of ice driven in upon the shallows, and piled one upon the other." Of course, if Mr. Froude imagined he had to come to Canada across Lake Erie under these conditions, we do not wonder his visit was

postponed. But it is likely that his mind, like that of the Pasha in "Eöthen," "comprehended locomotives." It is a very great pity that Lake Erie should have so miserably compromised us. If he had come into Canada he might have found a milder climate than at Buffalo, and might have discovered that cold and ice are not the normal conditions of our climatic existence. His book will, most unfortunately for us, emphasize the "icy" reputation which time and constant travel and continuous protestation have not yet had full power to dissipate.

Mr. Froude accepts with too much complacency, I think, that idea, which the genius of history will one day avenge, that the revolt of the American Colonies in the last century was a justifiable and peculiarly "English" proceeding. A like argument will some day be used, with bitter emphasis, to justify perhaps another rebellion, which will not be less iniquitous nor less unjustifiable. The "examples" of history some times come late, but they always come.

In his initial chapter he repeats once more his comment of some years ago on the weak spot in colonial policy in England, the want of continuity and steadfastness. "Never," he says, "are English Ministers able to persist in any single policy." No doubt that causes doubts, difficulties, delays, and even wars. But there is another side to the question. Persistence in Mr. Cardwell's policy, for instance, would have been madness, and persistence in Mr. Bright's policy would have been madness, while persistence in Lord Derby's policy would have been persistence in dexterous dodging merely; and many of us would prefer persistence in Lord Carnarvon's policy, if there was not a faint suspicion that a nobleman who could call the Act of Union "a diplomatic document" was lacking in a due appreciation of the seriousness of political terminology. A change of policy is often necessary, because the conditions of colonial life and ambitions are apt to change.

Mr. Froude himself pays tribute to the necessity for change when he points out the policy of years ago in England.

The troops were withdrawn from Canada, from Australia, and from New Zealand. A single regiment only was to have been left at the Cape to protect our naval station. The unoccupied lands—properly the inheritance of the collective British nation, whole continents large as the United States—were hurriedly abandoned to the local Colonial Governments. They were equipped with constitutions modelled after our own which were to endure as long as the connection with the Mother Country was maintained; but they were informed, more or less distinctly, that they were as birds hatched in a nest whose parents would be charged with them only till they could provide for themselves, and the sooner they were ready for complete independence the better the Mother Country would be pleased.

It is a good thing that that policy has been changed. "It is no use," said a Government Colonial Office Secretary to Mr. Froude, "to speak about it any more. The thing is done; the great colonies are gone. It is but a question of a year or two." Perhaps it was at that time that, as Mr. Froude says, a man was made Governor of a colony because he was a bore in the House and it became necessary to get rid of him. Glorious precedent for bores, if only they could take frequent advantage of it!

Mr. Froude is quite sane in his appreciation of the conduct and temper of the colonies under the very trying conditions of British colonial policy, and sad as he reflects on the indifference of the statesmen of the old country. For a century we have been laughing at the Duke of Newcastle who hastened to "tell His Majesty that Cape Breton was an island!" But Mr. Froude contributes anecdotes, dangerously recent, which are more exasperating because less excusable. He says:—

I once asked the greatest, or at least the most famous, of modern English statesmen whether, in the event of a great naval war, we might not look for help to the sixty thousand Canadian seamen and fishermen. "The Canadian fishermen," he said, "belong to Canada, not to us;" and then going to the distribution of our emigrants, he insisted that there was not a single point in which an Englishman settling in Canada or Australia was of more advantage to us than as a citizen of the American Union. The use of him was as a purchaser of English manufactures, that was all. Sir Arthur Helps told me a story singularly illustrative of the importance which the British official mind has hitherto allowed to the distant scions of Oceana. A Government had gone out; Lord Palmerston was forming a new Ministry, and in a preliminary Council was arranging the composition of it. He had filled up the other places. He was at a loss for a Colonial Secretary. This name and that was suggested and thrown aside. At last he said, "I suppose I must take the thing myself. Come upstairs with me, Helps, when the Council is over. We will look at the maps and you shall show me where these places are."

Mr. Froude is, no doubt, as pleased as we are to think that that policy has changed. He recognizes the change and the importance of it. Commerce has, as he sees, followed the flag. The Colonies take three times as much English goods, in proportion to numbers, as foreigners. And the Colonial troops in the Soudan have settled the question as to whether

troops can be had; while the Australians have settled the question for themselves as to who shall pay for them. Let us quote again:—

It begins to be admitted that were Canada and South Africa and Australia and New Zealand members of one body with us, with a free flow of our population into theirs, we might sit secure against shifts and changes. In the multiplying number of our own fellow-citizens, animated by a common spirit, we should have purchasers for our goods from whom we should fear no rivalry; we should turn in upon them the tide of our emigrants, which now flows away, while the emigrants themselves would thrive under their own fig-trees and rear children with stout limbs and colour in their cheeks, and a chance before them of a human existence. Oceana would then rest on sure foundations, and her navy—the bond of her strength and the symbol of her unity—would ride securely in self-supporting stations in the four quarters of the globe.

The fault of this is its rhetorical exaggeration; but it is an exaggeration that some of us like better than exaggeration in depreciation. There *would*, for instance, be rivalry in manufactures, and rivalry of the sharpest kind; but there is rivalry between the various firms and towns of England, and the new rivalry would be a rivalry of merit in goods and of enterprise in pushing them, rather than a rivalry of tariff; there would be, in fact, just the difference between a competitive examination and a dog-fight—if that is not open to the charge of exaggeration too. But, setting aside the rhetoric, there is no doubt that Mr. Froude states forcibly the changed and improved condition of colonial policy, and of feeling regarding the Colonies, in England.

As has been pointed out, Mr. Froude did not visit Canada, and so he missed much he might have seen, and we have missed all that he might have said. How much we have missed may be judged from what follows:—

I have travelled through lands where patriotism is not a sentiment to be laughed at—not as Johnson defined it, “the last refuge of a scoundrel,” but an active passion; where I never met a hungry man nor saw a discontented face; where, in the softest and sweetest air and in an unexhausted soil, the fable of Midas is reversed—food does not turn to gold, but the gold with which the earth is teeming converts itself into farms and vineyards, into flocks and herds, into crops of wild luxuriance, into cities whose recent origin is concealed and compensated for by trees and flowers; where children grow who seem once more to understand what was meant by “Merry England.”

It would have been something to have been written about like that by such a man, in a book which is sure to be read and quoted. It would, one judges, have been possible for Mr. Froude to find as merry a Canada on our snow-covered hillsides, or in our winter woods, or our gay cities, as he found under the Australian sun and amid the Victorian vineyards. Pity that the ice-ridges of Lake Erie are partly responsible for our loss in that particular. It will be pleasant, as well as necessary, to return to Mr. Froude's book in another issue.

M. J. G.

ENGLISH FEELING ABOUT HOME RULE.

THE fact is, and it is the most encouraging element in a situation otherwise gloomy enough, that on the Irish question Englishmen are no longer looking for a “lead” to party leaders and the manufacturers of political cries. They have mastered, at all events, the principal points in the controversy, and they will not easily loose their hold upon them. The policy of “public plunder,” which Mr. Gladstone denounced with so much fervour in the autumn of 1881, the passionate desire avowed by Mr. Parnell to shatter the last link that unites Great Britain and Ireland, the dependence upon the Irish-American enemies of England, are now matters of common knowledge. To quote the words of Mr. Lecky, in the remarkable letter we published, which has produced a profound impression on public opinion, “If any English politician has still illusions on the subject, he has an easy way of dispelling them. Let him read, for only three months, *United Ireland*, the most accredited organ of the party. . . . I will venture to say that any English statesman who reads that paper, and then proposes to hand over the property and the virtual government of Ireland to the men whose ideas it represents, must be either a traitor or a fool.” The testimony of Mr. Lecky is the more valuable because, as an historian, he has defended “Grattan's Parliament,” and has measured swords as a champion of the Irish character and Irish nationality with Mr. Froude. But Mr. Lecky acknowledges that the restoration of Grattan's Parliament is impossible, and that an Irish Legislature such as Mr. Parnell demands would be only an instrument, and a most efficient one, for accomplishing separation. He has no faith in the value of the “paper restrictions” which fascinate speculative persons like Mr. Brett, and amuse political cynics like Mr. Labouchere; for he perceives, as clearly as Sir James Stephen, that the true remedy for the evils from which Ireland is suffering must be sought, not in elaborate institutions that Irishmen, with all their good qualities, are incapable of working, but in “the restoration of the liberty of the people” by the enforcement of the law. The statement of Mr. Lecky that at the present time there is far more of the liberty of the individual in Russia and in Turkey than in Ireland is abundantly confirmed by the varied and copious evidence published in our columns, and if statesmen have courage enough to tell the whole truth, there is not one in the

ranks of either party who could rise to deny the charge in his place in Parliament. The national conscience is slowly awakening, and those who have forced on the Irish question for settlement may, perhaps, have done a service to the State, though not by carrying out their own views. In Ireland, despite an apparent dead level of submission to a hateful tyranny, discontent and disquietude are spreading, even among the classes who have formed the backbone of Mr. Parnell's agitation. The economical consequences of separation, which have been clearly explained by Mr. Jephson, are not yet realized by the Irish masses, but there is already a suspicion that Ireland may lose her best markets for agricultural produce while grasping at imaginary possibilities of industrial and commercial wealth. The immediate stress, however, of the despotism of the “village tyrants” is the most intolerable part of the burden, and if there were any prospect that the law would grapple in earnest with the forces of lawlessness, there would be a revolt on a great scale. The facts cannot be concealed, and Parliament will have to look them in the face. It must not be forgotten that when the Land League attempted to defeat Mr. Gladstone's legislation in 1881, and proclaimed a “No rent” campaign like that which the National League is carrying on at present, it was suppressed as an illegal organization by the Executive acting on its inherent right, and not in virtue of any coercive statutes whatever.—*London Times*.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER ON IRISH AGITATORS.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Chester, January 12, the Duke of Westminster, in responding to the toast of the “Lord-Lieutenant of the County,” thus referred to Irish affairs:—

We find a body of men, called Parnellites, who have obtained a most powerful hold over the people of that deluded and unfortunate country. They have, I think, obtained that position by the aid of the most intense cruelty and the most extreme extortion—by money raised out of the pockets of those who could ill afford it, by the aid of assassination and murder, and—to their shame be it spoken—with the assistance of some members of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. They profess that they wish to separate Ireland from the kingdom of England. They know that this is a thing they will never get, that they can never get, and by God's help and our own right arm—which, Heaven knows, is powerful enough—they shall never get it. The common sense of the country must know that these aims which they profess are absurd, and that their real objects are in their heart of hearts, as I believe, that these leaders of their party may go on obtaining money to spend it upon themselves. Beyond this is that infamous band of Irish-Americans over the water, egging them on with no other object than to create a running sore in the side of England. But the Parnellites must have something to show to account for the money they have received, otherwise their game would be up. We can only hope that this game will not be allowed to go on. They have no spark of feeling for the welfare of their own deluded country. This is the last thing the Irish-Americans think of. Their great object is to inflict a deadly wound in the heart and side of England.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE pretence that Commercial Union would interfere with our relations with the Mother Country, and on that account should be discountenanced by all loyal subjects, is hardly worth argument. Feelings of loyalty had no influence with the framers of the N. P. Although Canadian exports were admitted freely to Great Britain that was not considered a sufficient reason for treating British exports more favourably than exports from the United States. The supporters of the Government have always proposed to be in favour of free trade and opposed only to what they called one-sided free trade. Yet they did not hesitate to subject English imports to a protective tariff, and they now seem disposed to raise a howl that nothing but the blindest partisanship can see anything but destruction in free trade with the United States. If our relations with Great Britain were not considered in the one case, and the matter was dealt with wholly from a Canadian standpoint, there is no reason why they should be considered now. If the interests of Canada in matters of trade are so bound up with those of the United States as to demand something more extensive than the former treaty of reciprocity, the supporters of the Government are not the parties to raise an objection on the score of prejudicing the interests of English manufacturers. There is no proof that improved trade relations with the United States would effect our relations with Great Britain either politically or commercially, in any way disadvantageous to the present connection. On the contrary it is beyond doubt that such an arrangement would be a source of infinite strength to Great Britain. It would remove every one of a number of causes of irritation that now exist, and establish the relations between Great Britain and the United States on a firm and lasting basis.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

THE most terrible weapon of the American Socialist is his jaw-bone. He has the same variety of jaw-bone, too, with which Samson did such execution among the Philistines. Make no account of his dynamite; but when he waves his jaw-bone at you, seek shelter.—*Philadelphia Record*.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, who has been distinguishing himself by his antagonism to the appointment of an international commission for the consideration of the fishery question, said in a recent interview that if the American protective law against fish were rigidly enforced, the Canadian Maritime Provinces would have no market, and they would be forced to seek for admission into the Union. If it be this consideration which is at the foot of the opposition of some American legislators to a reciprocity treaty, they are preparing a first-class disappointment for themselves. The United States is not the entire world, and if it should choose to shut its markets by prohibitive duties to all Canadian products, we would not go into national bankruptcy in consequence. If Canada were as dependent upon the kindness of our southern neighbours as Senator Frye thinks, it would have collapsed long since.—*Evening Journal, Ottawa.*

THE surprises in Irish history and Irish politics are infinite. The eloquent and patriotic Father Tom Burke was the most zealous of Irishmen in condemning the Norman conquest of Ireland and in holding the Normans up to execration. Yet Father Burke was himself a Norman—a De Burgh. Everybody knows that Mr. Parnell is not only a Protestant, but of English descent. It is now affirmed that his ancestor was a follower of Cromwell, who settled in Ireland because after the Restoration England became rather too hot to hold him. The Irishman can utter no heartier imprecation than in wishing "the curse of Crummell" on the object of his dislike, and yet he is indebted to Cromwell for the most popular leader his country has since produced, O'Connell alone excepted.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THOSE who contend that Canada should have the right to make her own treaties forget that the power to make implies the necessity of enforcing such arrangements. Supposing Canada to enter into a treaty with France or Spain, where is the power to maintain respect for it? We should have to keep up an army and navy and maintain, at great outlay, an extensive consular service. Else, our treaty would speedily fall into contempt. No one knows this better than the Hon. Mr. Blake. Yet, he talks, when out of power, as though treaty-making were but child's play, and all Canada had to do was to hold up her little finger, so to speak, and all the nations of the earth would run a race for her favour. Who are so simple as to believe it?—*Daily Free Press, London.*

As regards the request to appoint commercial agents, this is not the first time it has been made, and if our memory serves us the Government promised last session, or the promise was made in its behalf, that commercial agents would be appointed, as suggested by the Association. The move is a proper one and should be responded to by the Government. The request is due to the fact that although British consuls are established all over the world, they are of no service to any branch of Canadian commerce outside of the shipping interest. If we are going to have our commercial interests well looked after, it must be done by those who understand our trade and sympathize with its promotion.—*Montreal Herald.*

SOMETHING must be done with the fisheries question. The United States seems willing to enter into an agreement whereby both countries may be mutually benefited, and Canada, we hardly think, will refuse to become a party to a treaty which offers advantages to both sides. Certainly, the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island will make a fight to secure reciprocal trade with the United States.—*Evening Chronicle, Quebec.*

OUR carman, who was himself a small farmer, but a Protestant and loyalist, discoursed with considerable wisdom on the state of the country, as he drove us to visit some of the outlying tenants. "There was the greatest work ever ye seen about that bit of grass," he said, as we passed a certain tract of land. "Two Land Laguers biddin' agin each other, and the priest had to come in and settle it between them, and if they get Home Rule, which I hope and think they never will, it's only then the raal fighting 'll begin." "And if they got Ireland to day," he said, "they'd want England to-morrow." "Gladstone's the worst man that ever lived for this country," he went on, "and his Land Act is no good to any one but the lawyers; and it's my opinion these eighty-six members 'll be kicked out in a couple of months. Sure the man they've put in for this part isn't fit to spake at all. I heard him one day down here, and an ould woman 'ud do better." "They don't mind their land at all," he said, "since this agitation began, and it's too much concession they've got. What this country wants is industry, and to lay themselves down to work." His simple truths might well be laid to heart by wiser men.—*Correspondent of the London Times.*

MUSIC.

THE NEVADA CONCERT.

THE first appearance in Toronto of the American *cantatrice*, Mme. Emma Nevada, on Monday evening, attracted a large and brilliant gathering of music lovers to the Pavilion Music Hall. The reproduction in our daily press of extravagant and laudatory articles from American newspapers concerning the singing of Mme. Nevada naturally raised public expectation to a high pitch as to the vocal accomplishments of the *prima donna*, and some little disappointment was felt when it was found that a great deal of the phenomenal ability attributed to the lady originated in the patriotic imagination of the writers of those articles. Mme. Nevada proved to be a delightful little "warbler," for whose light and flexible voice art has done everything which it is possible to do. Her voice is pure in quality, and very even throughout its compass, and, having been highly trained, its natural flexibility enables her to sing to perfection such music as Benedict's "Carnival of Venice" and the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah"—her two programme numbers—very good examples of the school in which she excels. Her expression is not the prompting of true emotion seeking to make itself felt, but apparently a carefully preconceived series of *ad captandum* effects.

Mme. Nevada received a perfect ovation during the evening, and in response to recalls gave as *encores*, "Home, Sweet Home," and "The Mocking Bird." Mme. Nevada was assisted by M. Vergnet, tenor; Signor Buti, baritone; Signor Casati, solo violinist; and M. Lewita, pianist. The programme supplied by them was varied and attractive, and each artist in turn won a success. M. Vergnet probably took the second place in the division of the honours after Mme. Nevada. The violinist proved himself to be a brilliant executant, but wanting in repose and dignity of style. The pianist proved himself to be a capable musician and interpreted his numbers artistically.—*Clef.*

HAMILTON.

THE Arion Club, composed of the best male voices in the city, assisted by eight of the leading lady vocalists, gave their first invitation concert of the season, in the large hall of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, on Friday evening. The audience comprised the *elite* of Hamilton both in a fashionable and musical sense, and the following programme pleased them very much:—"Tar's Farewell," S. Adams, Arion Club; "Grand aria, Pietro Il Grande," Vaccaj, Mrs. Martin-Murphy; "Robin Adair," D. Buck, Arion Club; "Polonaise," Rubinstein, Miss Cummings; "The Pilgrim of Love," Bishop, Mr. George Clark; "Amalia," Verdi, Mrs. Martin-Murphy and Mr. Wodell; "In a Cell or Cavern Deep," J. Parry, Arion Club; Hymn to Music, D. Buck, Chorus of ladies and Arion Club; "Sonata No. 5" (par violin)—pianist, Miss Cummings—Beethoven, Mr. D. B. MacDuff and piano; "Hie Thee, Shallop," Kucken (soprano obligato), Mrs. Geo. Hamilton, (quartette) Messrs. G. Clark, E. Alexander, F. W. Wodell, and J. H. Stuart; "Crusader's Love Song," Pinsuti, Mr. D. Alexander; "Land Sighting," Greig (baritone solo), Mr. E. G. Payne, (chorus) Arion Club; "In a Distant Land," Taubert, Mrs. Geo. Hamilton; "Good Night, Beloved," Monk, Arion Club. A magnificent Steinway grand piano was used, and, wonderful to relate, the solo pianiste was recalled, as she deserved to be. The singing of the chorus in Buck's ode was very good, and Mr. Wodell conducted with quiet, effective firmness. The Club showed marked improvement in their singing since their concert of last season, their best selection being the number by Grieg, which was sung with piano accompaniment.

The Philharmonic Society is to commence rehearsals of Handel's "Samson" at once.—*C Major.*

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

OCEANA, OR ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES. By James Anthony Froude. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A first notice of this book will be found elsewhere in this issue.

THE GREEK ISLANDS AND TURKEY AFTER THE WAR. By Henry M. Field, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is the latest volume in a series describing various travels of Dr. Field's round the world. It is pleasant reading, and is especially interesting now that universal attention is turned to the lands treated of in the volume. The author is a Christian traveller, and we follow him with pleasure as he introduces us to the scenes of St. Paul's journeyings. In Cyprus we view together "English soldiers pitching their tents and dressing parade over the dust of warriors who bore helmet and shield at the time of the siege of Troy." We sail along the coast of Asia Minor, with its historical and sacred associations, visit Rhodes, Patmos, Scio, and Ephesus, the bazaars of Constantinople, and the English Embassy; and consider the influence of American Missions in Asiatic Turkey. We are brought into conversation with Lord Dufferin, who was then at Constantinople, and dive to the very bottom of the Eastern Question in the Black Sea, Bulgaria, and Roumania. The volume contains graphic descriptions of the various places and peoples treated of, especially of the "unspeakable Turk"; how deliverance from him came about, and how the late war went on. The whole is told in a racy way, lit up by shrewd remarks, historical reminiscences, and entertaining anecdotes.

THE WATER-BABIES: A Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby. By Charles Kingsley. New Edition. With one hundred illustrations by Linley Sambourne. London and New York: Macmillan and Co.

This is a handsome edition, very finely illustrated, of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's well-known fairy tale. The story itself, which perhaps is familiar to our readers, is a pathetic one, relating the adventures of one of those unfortunate little chimney-sweeps Charles Lamb loved so well, who, tumbling down the wrong chimney in a country house, found himself in a little girl's room, and being found there also by the nurse, took flight over fell and crag till, fevered and delirious, he ended his short, unfortunate human life in a brook, where he went to bathe. But his life was continued afterwards in the form of a water-baby; and it is as such that he meets with the surprising adventures that are the main burden of the tale. These are told as delightfully as only Charles Kingsley could do it; the story is full of hearty good nature, sound sense, and wholesome precept, garnished with a most diverting strain of wit. It is a classic for children.

DEGRADED. Hamilton: Spectator Printing Company.

This is an anonymous novelette, written, however, we understand, by a Hamilton lady, and dedicated to "all girls whose only inheritance is Adam's legacy—Work." The principal characters are Dr. Arlington, "a proud, happy-looking man" (well he might be); Chester Marsh, a sweet, graceful woman; two majestic old ladies, Dr. Arlington's mother and his aunt; and his sister. Out of these and their environment, the authoress has weaved a very charming story, which she has told plainly and gracefully. The heroine, a school teacher out of employment, takes, against the wish of her aristocratic aunt, domestic service with Dr. Arlington; and the purport of the book is to show how by choosing healthful work and doing her duty she is not degraded, and, moreover, receives the guerdon—but, stay, our readers, if they cannot guess, must find out what she receives from the book itself: it will well repay a perusal.

THE NEW KING ARTHUR: An Opera without Music. By the author of "The Buntling Ball." New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls.

This is an opera that needs no music. The "New King Arthur" is really a very enjoyable book; once begun it is difficult to lay it down again. The story itself is a parody on Tennyson's Arthur and the Round Table; but this is not its charm: what makes it so diverting is the humorous treatment of the versification, which, varied as it is, is really perfect. It seems there is a mystery about the authorship of this volume and "The Buntling Ball," by the same anonymous writer; and the volume is accompanied by a blank which, if filled up by a correct guess of the name of the author before the 1st March, will entitle the guesser to a thousand dollars.

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb, with an Introduction by Alfred Ainger. New York: John B. Alden.

A well-printed, readable edition of this delightful English classic. It is accompanied by a good introduction, which serves admirably to direct the reader to the varied treasures of Lamb's humour contained in the volume.

WE have received also the following publications:

JOHNS HOPKINS' UNIVERSITY STUDIES. Fourth Series: 1. Dutch Communities on the Hudson River. By Irving Elting, A. B. Baltimore: N. Murray.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. February. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. February. New York: 30 Lafayette Place.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. January 30. Boston: Littell and Company.

MUSIC. "The Beautiful Snow." Duet for Soprano and Alto. Words and music composed by William McDunnell. Toronto: Strange and Company.

CENTURY. February. New York: Century Company.

WIDE-AWAKE. February. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. February. New York: 30 Lafayette Place.

BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. February. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 106 Livingston Street.

THE advantages accruing from the careful and efficient management of a public company are well shown by the exhibit of the affairs of the North American Life Assurance Company, made at the annual meeting of the Company held here last week. The comparison of the amount of business done with that done by other companies, and the abstract of the relative position of this Company, as to assets, cannot but be most satisfactory to policy-holders, who have the assurance, moreover, that a prompt settlement of claims has been made a distinguishing feature of this Company. The whole report, which appears elsewhere in this issue, is well worth the attention of intending insurers.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

LAURENCE HUTTON begins a series of illustrated papers on "Some American Book-Plates" in the February *Book-Buyer*.

N. TIBBALS AND SONS announce the publication of "Romish Teachings in the Protestant Churches," by an anonymous author.

THE Harpers will issue at once in their Franklin Square Library Count Leo Tolstoi's novel, "War and Peace." It is also published by William S. Gottsberger.

D. LOTHROP & Co. issue this month Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton's "Social Studies in England." The volume is rich with facts and data for political economists in America.

"A SCHOLAR'S ROMANCE" is the title of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, and it will be published in both English and American editions by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

THE February issue of *Outing* is a pleasing winter number, containing several articles of special interest, and a wide range of general matter upon topics more or less connected with recreation.

ONE of the best magazine articles on Ice Yachting that has appeared in five years is from the pen of Col. Charles L. Norton, of the University Club, New York, in *Outing* for February. It is fully illustrated with diagrams relating to construction and rig.

A NEW edition of Mr. Cross's "Life of George Eliot" has just come from the press of Harper and Brothers, with an appendix giving new and important information relating to the subject of George Eliot's change of religious belief in 1841-42, and recollections of the Coventry period of her life.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY will issue immediately a new edition of Macaulay's Works in sixteen volumes, and a cheap edition of Mrs. Ole Bull's popular memoir of her husband; and announce as in preparation a new edition of Taswell-Langmead's "English Constitutional History from the Teutonic Conquest to the Present Time."

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND is the latest subject of a sketch in the *Critic's* "Authors at Home" Series. More than two pages of the issue of that paper for January 30 are filled with an account of his life in Philadelphia and abroad, the sketch being written by his niece, Mrs. Joseph Pennell, formerly Miss Elizabeth Robins, of Philadelphia.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, whose graceful poems in the *Century* and the *Atlantic* have gained him so wide a popularity as a writer of *vers de societe* is at present living in Peekskill, N. Y. In *February*, which D. Lothrop and Co. publish, appears as an original contribution to the volume a poem entitled "In February," which is conceived in Mr. Sherman's best vein.

THE successors of Goupil in Paris are about to start a new monthly illustrated review entitled *Les Lettres et les Arts*. Each number will contain about one hundred and forty pages and nearly forty illustrations, including engravings, etchings, photogravures, and coloured engravings. The price per copy will be \$6; per year, \$60. Charles Scribner's Sons are the American agents.

IN March the Messrs. Putnam will begin the publication of a monthly journal to be called the *International Record of Charities and Correction*, and to be devoted to "the discussion of all questions relating to the care and treatment of the unfortunate and criminal classes, in all their varied aspects—humanitarian, economic, scientific, governmental and practical." Its price will be \$1 a year.

TWO volumes of the prose and verse of Wm. Maginn, the famous editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, have just appeared in London. Maginn was an exceptionally clever man, but of too convivial a nature to buckle down to hard work. He wrote many brilliant papers, as these volumes show, and he might have earned a handsome living, but he preferred to live his own wild life and died an object of charity.

MR. J. E. COLLINS appears in the current number of *Outing*, and is announced to appear in the forthcoming *Wide Awake* as "Edmund Collins." He, therefore, has followed illustrious examples in cutting off a superfluous initial. Mr. Collins had a story in a late number of *Wide Awake*, and a paper on "Canada Since Confederation," in a late issue of *Leslie's Monthly*, under his old signature—J. E. Collins.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE AND COMPANY have begun the publication of "The Albion Poets," a series of standard poetical works in a neat cloth book, which is sold at retail for \$1.50. When we find the complete works of Shakespeare in the series with its 1,100 or more pages, we are convinced that cheap book-making has reached its height. The poems of Wordsworth will form the next volume, which will be ready in a few days.

THE home billiard-table may be made, with little trouble, an instrument of most excellent moral influence, and a woman can learn to play as readily as a man. A writer on the subject, in *Outing* for February, says: "Young women, learn the game of billiards, and learn it well! It will repay you a thousand times for your trouble by its charm; and who knows but that some day the skill which you acquire will keep a restless husband from his club when fireside and music will have failed?"

"ST. NICHOLAS" for February has a richly-varied table of contents. Among those articles which may be classed as timely is an outdoor sketch entitled "Fish-spearing through the Ice," which shows how some clever boys improved on an ingenious Indian mode of fishing; "Badminton," a sort of indoor tennis for winter days, is the subject of a paper by C. L. Norton; Sophie Swett has an amusing "coasting" story called "The Girl Who Lost Her Pocket"; and there are bright Valentine verses by Elizabeth Cummings, and others.

WHEN Houghton, Mifflin and Company declared the John W. Lovell Company to have violated the rights of Mr. Longfellow's heirs by publishing "Hyperion," the latter firm brought a libel suit against them for \$25,000 damages. On trial it was shown that the Lovell cheap reprint was not a verbatim reproduction of the uncopyrighted edition of 1839, but contained changes of the original text. Accordingly, on Wednesday of last week, Judge Ingraham, of New York, directed a verdict for Houghton, Mifflin and Company, the poet's authorized publishers.

IN the contents of the "Midwinter" *Century* may be found a remarkable variety of subjects of public moment, and an equally remarkable list of names associated with the history, literature, and art of America. If this issue of the magazine has an inhospitable look to foreign contributors, who happen to be wholly and by accident excluded, they may find recompense of courtesy, in the plain speech from forty-five American writers, on "International Copyright," spoken in the "Open Letters" department, and which is one of the most striking features of the number. Lowell opens the argument against literary theft with a quatrain in the most biting vein of Biglow's humour; epigrams of satire, reason, justice, and exhortation from writers prominent in every branch of letters follow; and Whittier at the end speaks a few words of Quaker scorn of the American attitude to the subject more bellicose than avowed warfare. The leading article in "Topics of the Time" expresses the editorial view of "The Demand of American Authors."

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Company's Head Office, Toronto, on the 26th ult. The Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., President, occupied the chair, and Mr. McCabe, Managing Director, acted as Secretary. The meeting was a large and influential one. The annual report, revenue account, balance sheet, and report of auditors were read as follows:

REPORT.

Notwithstanding the long-continued and wide-spread depression in general business, the directors are glad to be able to report that the Company's business for 1885 has been a most successful one.

During the year 977 applications for \$2,112,500 were received, upon which were issued 905 policies for \$1,979,500, the rest being unacceptable or uncompleted, and five policies for \$7,000 were revived.

This is a volume of new business not only in excess of that done by the Company in any previous year, but very much in excess of that secured by any other home company during the same year from its organization.

Such a result shows how completely the directors were justified in their anticipation of a large and extending business.

Much of the Company's unequalled success as a home institution is to be attributed chiefly to the hard work and business capacity of the managing director, to the influential and friendly support of its honorary and Provincial directors, to its efficient staff of agents, its very liberal and varied forms of insurance, combined with its liberal principles and practices, and especially to its prompt payment of all just and approved claims upon maturity and completion of proofs—a practice introduced here by your directors, which has continued to afford the representatives of deceased policy-holders the greatest satisfaction.

Being at all times anxious to meet the wants of the insuring public, in any way that experience and caution recommend as desirable, the directors are much gratified to find that the Company's commercial plan, as improved during the latter part of the year, has been largely appreciated and adopted by insurers.

From the commencement of business by the Company, a complete audit of its affairs has been made quarterly by gentlemen of large experience appointed as auditors by the annual meeting, and in addition, the standing committee of the board has also examined and verified in like manner the accounts and securities of the Company.

The reports of the auditors and the standing committee are given with the balance sheet.

On the recommendation of the managing director the board thought well, at the end of its first quinquennium, to still further strengthen the Company's claims for public support, by having a valuation of all its obligations by a distinguished consulting actuary of eminence and experience, whose independent examination and valuation would command increased confidence.

Wm. T. Standen, Esq., of New York, whose name is well known in Canada, has made such a *seriatim* valuation. In his letter transmitting it he makes the following remarks:—

It is an evidence of careful and conservative management that you can point to such a handsome surplus at the end of your first quinquennial period. Having had occasion in my professional capacity to examine the reports of other Canadian companies, I find that in volume of new insurances, amount at risk, premium income, and reserve held for the security of policy holders, your Company is largely in excess of any of them during the same period in its history.

From the undivided surplus contributed by policies in the general class, dividends will be declared, available on the settlement of this year's premium, to ordinary participating policies. From the undivided surplus contributed by tontine, semi-tontine, and reduced endowment policies, the amount applicable to such policies will be carried in the surplus, until apportioned as provided in such policies. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to June 30th next, payable on July 2nd, be paid to the guarantors as interest for the use of the Guarantee Fund paid up by them.

Of this dividend, six per cent. has been earned by the Guarantee Fund, which, with the profits from non-participating policies, gives the policy-holders the benefit of that fund at a nominal cost.

The directors all retire but are eligible for re-election.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Toronto, Jan. 26th, 1886. President.

Abstract of Revenue Account and Balance Sheet.

Income for the year 1885.....	\$165,697 25
Expenditure (including death claims, \$33,939.50).....	99,222 20
Assets (including uncalled Guarantee Fund.....)	586,890 95
Liabilities to Policy Holders.....	241,890 00
Surplus for security of Policy Holders.....	345,000 95

WILLIAM MCCABE,

Managing Director and Actuary.

We have examined the books, documents, and vouchers representing the foregoing revenue account, and also each of the securities for the property in the above balance sheets, and certify to their correctness.

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D., } Auditors.
W. G. CASSELS, }

Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1886.

We concur in the foregoing certificate, and have personally made an independent examination of the said books, and also of each of the securities representing said property.

E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.,

WM. GORDON,

Auditing Committee of the Board.

The report of Mr. Standen, Consulting Actuary, was also read.

The President in moving the adoption of the report, revenue account, and balance sheet, owing to the state of his voice, requested the Hon. Mr. Morris, Vice-President, to read the following statement for him, being, as he said, the first speech he had ever written out.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS on rising alluded to the warm friendship that had always existed between himself and the President during the long period of their political career—the President as Prime Minister, and he as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and said that the same had lasted up to the present moment.

Mr. Morris then read the President's statement as follows:—

It is with much satisfaction that I move the formal adoption of the fifth annual report. I trust that the facts presented will prove satisfactory to our guarantors and policy-holders, and show them that the Company has in an eminent degree the essential elements of prosperity. The year has been characterized by a general depression in trade, and low prices have prevailed for the general products of the country; under such circumstances life insurance business is usually dull.

Our Company has had, in the meantime, in its youth, to struggle with unfavourable circumstances, but has succeeded in continuously maintaining the success which marked the first year. It is not my intention to criticise in a hostile spirit any of our rival companies, but I propose to contrast our position with that of some of the home companies by quoting from published or official statements in a fair legitimate application of the figures.

I bespeak your close attention to these statements:

Policies issued during the fifth year of our Company, \$1,986,500; Confederation Life, \$1,500,746; Sun Life, \$952,594; Canada Life, \$389,296.

The premium income of the same companies, for the fifth year of their existence, was as follows:—North American Life, \$151,318.15; Sun Life, \$95,737.99; Canada Life, \$37,892; Confederation Life, \$119,652.57.

In other words, our premium income for our fifth year is \$35,766 larger than that of the most successful of our competitors in its fifth year.

Another material element of success is the amount of business in force. We are able to refer with pardonable pride to our position in that respect. At the end of the fifth year it was as follows:—

North American Life.....	\$4,849,287
Confederation Life.....	4,004,089
Sun Life.....	2,414,063
Canada Life.....	1,306,304

I propose now to show that in the matter of assets our position is an exceptionally strong one as compared with these companies, as the following figures will prove:

Amount of assets at end of fifth year, North American Life, \$346,890.95; Confederation Life, \$289,202.19; Sun Life, \$265,944.64; Ontario Mutual, \$33,721; Canada Life, \$95,623.

It will doubtless be gratifying to our Guarantors and Policy-holders to know that in our fifth year just concluded our ratio of expenses to income compares favourably with that of our most active competitors, as the following figures will show: Ratio of expense to income of North American in fifth year, 26.62; Sun Life Co., tenth year, 28.27; Ontario Mutual in eleventh year, 30.92; Confederation in sixth year, 26.46.

In respect of terminations the North American occupies a good position, as the

following statement will show: Ratio of terminations to new business, North American during fifth year, 40.21; Confederation Life during thirteenth year, 45.82; Sun Life during thirteenth year, 70.02; Aetna Life on its whole business for 1884, 105.58; and on its Canadian business, 1884, 52.59. This Company has been able to show an amount of new business for the past year of nearly half a million in excess of the business done by the most successful of our competitors during the fifth year of their history.

I need not quote the figures presented in the annual report, as you have all heard it read, and will have an opportunity of perusing it at your leisure. Suffice it to say, that I believe more than ever before in a prosperous future for the Company. I cannot say too much of the zeal and thoroughness of Mr. McCabe, the able Manager of the Company. He stands in the first rank of his profession, and is possessed of those qualities which constitute him a good business man and make him easily accessible to all.

I should also ill discharge my duty did I not bear testimony to his hard work and devotion to the Company's interests. It gives me equal pleasure to say that Mr. Goldman, the Secretary of the Company, has laboured with an unselfishness and success which command my entire approval. He has great abilities, and has zealously devoted them to assist in working up the business to its present state. The Company is much indebted to an able corps of agents, than whom no company has a more efficient and respectable body of gentlemen in its service.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS, in seconding the resolution, congratulated the meeting on the evidences the report bore of the strong hold that our home companies were doing so largely our life insurance business. He believed the growth of such institutions was a mark of our national development, and that there was a growing feeling towards the support of our own institutions. There were many advantages to insurers in dealing with a home company controlled by our own people. Their doing so enables us to retain here money to aid in building up and extending Canadian interests, the greater part of which would otherwise be sent abroad. They had the most ample grounds for feeling extreme satisfaction with the very favourable report of the consulting actuary, and the unequalled success of the Company. Mr. Morris would, in conclusion, urge upon his hearers that a company such as this had two aspects, that of a commercial enterprise, and of a beneficent one. Life insurance enabled men in all positions of life to make some provision for their families in case of death, and had proved a great boon to the community. He mentioned a recent case of an old soldier who joined the Battleford Guards, only a few days before the engagement under Col. Otter with the Indians in the North-West, and was the first to fall on the field, and whose widow with three children would—but for a life policy of \$1,000, which was paid without any delay,—have been left with no means of support except the pension she was entitled to from the Government. The instances are innumerable of like benefits being conferred on families by life insurance.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

HON. O. MOWAT, Premier of Ontario, in rising to move the thanks of the meeting to the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors and members of the local and Provincial Boards for their attention to the Company's business, said that however he and his friend Mr. Morris might differ on some subjects, they heartily agreed in support of such home institutions as this Company. He congratulated the gentlemen named for the efficient manner in which they had attended to the affairs of the Company. The report was most certainly a favourable one.

The motion was seconded by Mr. GORDON and carried unanimously.

DR. JAMES THORBURN, Medical Director, read a very full report of the mortuary statistics of the Company for the last year, and also for the last five years, and pointed out how large a part of last year's losses arose from accident. His report was received and adopted.

On the motion of the Hon. G. W. ALLAN, Senator, seconded by Mr. E. A. MEREDITH, it was unanimously resolved that as a recognition of the valuable services of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Chairmen of the Finance and Executive Committees a sum of money be placed to their credit. Senator Allan said he could not speak too highly of the great services of the President to the Company. His name was a tower of strength to it, as few are better known or more highly esteemed throughout Canada.

On motion of A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Pres. Brit. Can. Loan Co., seconded by Dr.

SMITH, a by-law for the application of the company's surplus was passed.

MR. CAMPBELL concurred in every word that Senator Allan had uttered respecting the great advantage the Company had derived from having Mr. Mackenzie at its head. His prudent supervision and sound judgment had contributed largely to the handsome results the Company had attained—results which he had shown compared so favourably with those of any of our home companies. The most satisfactory thing next to making a good surplus was to distribute it, and that was the object of the by-law.

On motion of J. K. KERR, Q.C., seconded by Mr. JAFFRAY, Dr. James Carlyle and Mr. W. G. Cassels were appointed auditors.

On the motion of Dr. SMITH, seconded JAS. SCOTT, thanks were tendered the Medical Director, Managing Director, Secretary, inspectors and agents of the Company, for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. MOWAT, seconded by Mr. MORISON, it was resolved, That this meeting deeply regrets the severe illness of Mr. J. L. BLAIKIE, Vice-President, which has prevented his filling his usual place at this meeting, and that the Chairman be requested to convey to Mr. Blaikie our deepest sympathy and our earnest wish for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Meredith, LL.D., and Mr. Lake were appointed scrutineers, whereupon the poll was opened.

The Scrutineers reported the old Board re-elected with the addition of A. Desjardins, M.P., President of the Jacques Cartier Banks.

The meeting then adjourned, whereupon the new Board met and re-elected the officer of last year.

THE richly illustrated Mid-winter (February) Number of **THE CENTURY** Magazine contains, among its special features, an article by General Grant, "Preparing for the Wilderness Campaign," the most striking of all the papers contributed by General Grant to **THE CENTURY** War Series—a remarkable description of this remarkable campaign.

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SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gate Timber," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on **F**UEDAY, the 9th day of **F**EBRUARY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 22nd day of June next, 1886, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for increasing the height of the Lock Gates on the **W**ELLAND CANAL.

The timber must be of the quality described and of the dimensions stated in a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the Canal, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$600 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

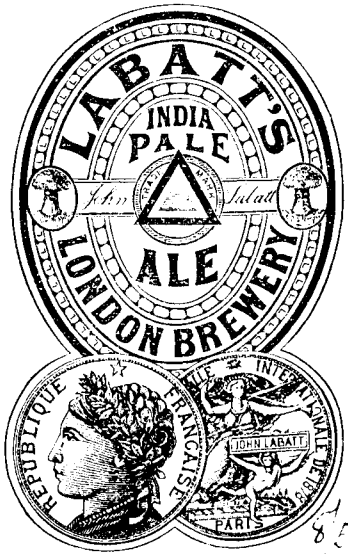
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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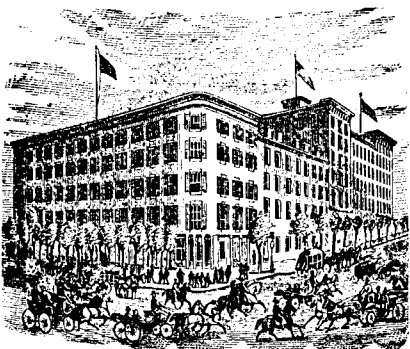
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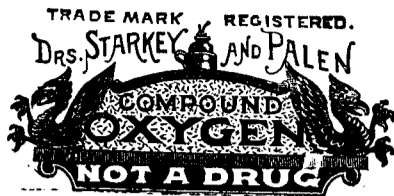
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